

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

Yesterday evening arrived at this port the ship Factor, Capt. Kemp, 38 days from London. We have been put in possession of English papers to the 5th of JUNE—several days the latest.

Our first attention was directed towards the pending negotiation with France, but we have not been able to discover a single article relating to that important business.

A continuation of interesting details will be given in our next.

LONDON, May 29.

We have received Paris Journals to the 26th inst. inclusive. They contain but little official intelligence of a later date than what we had before. A telegraphic communication from Huningen, of the 21st inst. says that nothing new had occurred on the Rhine; and the unofficial letters speak vaguely that nothing certain can be learnt from them.

If we may credit a letter from the banks of the Danube, dated the 18th, the hostile armies were then in the Ulm—Moreau at Kiechenberg, one league from Ulm, and Kray near Iffel, half a league from the same city. Gen. Sztarray, however, had been able to effect his junction with the latter, in spite of the obstacles thrown in his way by Gen. St. Suzanne. The circumstances of the Austrians may therefore be considered as somewhat improved; and besides, they are now in such a situation that they may probably be able to avoid an action till they receive the reinforcements which are to join them.

In other quarters the success has been various. On the Northern frontiers of the Sardinian dominions, the French have passed the Ot St. Bernard, and taken Aosta. The Austrians, it would appear on the other hand, have been successful in the South, and taken the city of Nice.

The official paper states, that the Prince has retired to Immentath, and abandoned Bregentz to the French.

A letter from Straßburg of the 21st speaks of an action between Ethingen and Reithingen, but in such a loose manner that it hardly deserves notice.

Buonaparte, of date the 18th, writes to the minister of the Interior, that in three days all would be over in Piedmont. We may therefore soon expect important news from that quarter. General Melas, thus formidably threatened, must assemble all his force; and if he has not already taken Genoa, he will probably be induced to abandon the enterprise, for his forces do not admit of being divided into two divisions, sufficient both to cease with the army of Buonaparte, and to withstand the combined efforts of Massena and Suinet. To this theatre of war, therefore, every eye is directed. The events which it is about to exhibit involve the fortune of the campaign and of the war.

The Morituræ states, that the Austrians are preparing to quit the Grisons, and to retire into the Tyrol. Should this prove true, the French, as the same paper asserts, must soon be masters of all the passes leading to the Tyrol and Italy.

It is said that the corps of Conde is to embark at Leghorn for the Milanese, and that England is to send 20,000 troops under Gen. Abercromby. If this intelligence, which from Frankfort, be correct, it explains satisfactorily the destination of the troops lately sent to the Mediterranean.

These Journals throw some light on the mysterious affair of an action having taken place between Kleber and the Grand Vizier. As far as our materials enable us to form an opinion, the following appears to be the fact: Our Commander in the Mediterranean, until he should receive instructions, from our Government refused free passage to any ships from Alexandria; in the interim the Grand Vizier expected the French to evacuate Cairo, &c. and to act as if the passports and guarantee from the Allies of the Porte had been already procured. Kleber however, thought otherwise, and before the concurrence of our cabinet could arrive, matters had proceeded so far as to occasion the misunderstanding which brought on a renewal of hostilities.

A letter from a gentleman attached to Sir Sidney Smith's Squadron, and which was brought by the bearer of the last overland dispatch from India, gives the following detail respecting this affair:

"Hostilities were unexpectedly renewed by the French, when the Grand Vizier had advanced without suspicion with a very small body of troops, within five leagues of Cairo. His defeat was, I fear, a serious one; though his infantry are said to have taken possession of Cairo, while the French were pursuing the Turkish cavalry. His highness has, I hope, ere this, reached Gaza.

The Captain Pacha will sail from hence on Saturday with a superb fleet for Egypt (seven of the line, four frigates, and six frigates) with many troops on board. Fresh levies are ordered for Egypt from every side of the Empire, and it is hoped they will be able to terminate a war which has been so long and so disastrously protracted.

May 30.

On Monday the Union Bill was read a second time in the Irish House of Commons. On the question for its commitment.

Mr. Grattan arose, and after some objections to the structure of the bill confining more of logic than argument, went largely into the detail, concluding by a prophecy, that should an Union take place, a rebellion will at some distant period be the consequence.

Lord C. Berkeley, in reply, glanced at Mr. Grattan's prophecy in a spirited and animated manner; and said, that whatever effect such prophecy may have, or with whatever intention uttered, it had no effect on him; and the energies of government would put down one rebellion as another. This produced on the part of Mr. G. some observations of an acrimonious and personal nature, which drew from Lord C. the remark, that such civility as had proceeded from the hon. gentleman, should never be answered by him in that house, but out of it.

Mr. Flitcroft spoke to the motion, after which the house divided; ayes 128; noes 73. Lord C. then moved the commitment of the bill; and Mr. Grattan moved an amendment, that it be committed on the first of August; this amendment was on another division negatived. Ayes 87; noes 124. A debate next arose on the original motion for the bill being committed on Friday which was carried without a division, and the house then adjourned.

In consequence of the very great inconvenience lately experienced by the West India merchants and others, owing to the capture of so many West India packets, the admiralty have consented to lend an armed cutter with the Mails of the 4th of June for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, which is to sail from Falmouth on the 7th or 8th of that month; and in the following week a packet is ordered by the postmaster general to sail with another mail for the same places, to take duplicates, &c. and to afford as much accommodation to the public, as the nature of the case will admit.

May 31.

The Hamburg Mail, due on Wednesday last, arrived late last night. It does not, however, bring any intelligence which can allay the public anxiety on the subject of the hostile armies in Suabia, the greater part of its contents having been anticipated by the Paris papers which arrived on Thursday, the letters from that part of the seat of war being only one day later than those received by that conveyance.

It was reported at Hamburg on the evening of the 24th, that a battle was fought between Augsburg and Ulm, on the 16th or 17th of May. This report we conceived to have been founded on the latter from Heilbron, of the 16th inst. which states, that a violent cannonade had been heard during the whole of that day from the neighbourhood of Ulm.

June 2.

Our Plymouth letter of this day states the arrival of the Havoc sloop of War, capt. Bartholomew, who had fallen in with a frigate, from which he learnt that the combined fleets were under sail on Tuesday last, and that thirteen sail of them were completely out of the harbour of Brest, and the remainder getting out as fast as possible. As the channel fleet passed Plymouth on Tuesday, and the squadron in Cawford Bay were ordered out immediately, there was every reason to hope that our force would come up with them; and we believe no one entertains any doubt as to the result of such a meeting.

There are private letters in town from Paris, brought over by the last cartel, which mention that Buonaparte had written to the two consuls, to say, "that in 3 days from the date of his letter he should be at Milan; and in a fortnight all would be over." It would be very idle in us to attempt to explain the meaning of this expression; all that we can vouch for is, that letters of this tendency have come from Paris.

June 4.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 1st inst. inclusive. The recent date of the articles from Suabia, brought by the Hamburg mails which arrived on Monday last, has in the present instance left but little to be told by these journals, except what might be conveyed by the telegraph. No communication of this kind has been made, so that we may conclude either that nothing has taken place, or at least, nothing advantageous to the republicans. In the journal de Paris it is stated, that a cannonade was heard at Augsburg on the 20th, one day later than our information from that place by the mail, and that it was supposed to proceed from the bombardment of Ulm. Ours impute to Moreau a design of previously attacking Augsburg.

The papers of the 20th ult. give us a detailed account of the operation of the army of reserve which Buonaparte had mentioned in a few lines. The head quarters of the Chief Consul were on the 24th at Aosta. General Lannes had on the 23d made himself master of the town and citadel of Ivrea, and the Imperialists had retreated towards Turin.

Respecting Massena, we have an article, signed by the minister of war, remarkable for the manner in which it communicates the official intelligence which the minister flates himself to have received. "The chief of the general staff of the army of Italy writes from Nice on the 10th May. At that period we know from the London Gazette Extraordinary, published on Sunday last, that he could, had he thought proper, have communicated some very important intelligence respecting himself.—From the same authority we are enabled to form an opinion of the credit due to his intelligence of the operations of Massena, who he says made a sortie on the night of the 3d in which he completely defeated the enemy, and took 1,800 prisoners, and another sortie on the following night, in which he took three thousand prisoners.

Cannot adds, that he had been informed that Genoa was victualled until the 14th instant. The Austrians are stated, in a letter from the Archives of the 15th ult. to have evacuated Nice.

The Ami des Loix, one of the few remaining French Journals, has been suppressed, for some severe animadversions on the proceedings of the National Institute.

The Hamburg mail due this morning, arrived just as this paper was about to be put to press. It brings accounts of the advantages obtained by the Austrians over the Republicans in Italy, which the London Gazette Extraordinary of Sunday last stated.

A letter from Roveredo, states, that the capitulation with Massena was already so far advanced, that Imperialists were expected to enter Genoa on the 15th ult.

From Ulm we learn that the Imperial army in that quarter was informed, in General Orders, of the Austrians having entered Nice on the 11th, and that Genoa had begun to capitulate on the 13th.

From Stuttgart under date of the 23d, and from Gumburg under that of the 21st, we learn that the French, after unsuccessful fighting, had entirely withdrawn from the Blauthal. They had retreated a considerable way towards Piperaeh and Memmingen; and the Austrians, were again at Ethingen.

The King of Spain's Edict, of the 17th of July last, giving a forced circulation to the Yales or Royal debentures, has been recently suspended in favour of the French merchants, whose bills upon Spain will henceforth be paid in specie.

June 1.

CAPTURE OF GENOA.

Late last night a messenger arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Lord Keith, containing intelligence of the capture of Genoa by the Austrians. This most interesting event, so confidently anticipated on the first defeat of Massena but judged from subsequent accounts every day more improbable, took place on the 12th ult. The place was carried by assault. The French have lost a great number of men, near 2000 were taken prisoners, and the rest of Massena's army fought safety in the surrounding heights, from whence they were flying in every direction when the dispatches above alluded to was sent off. In this bold enterprise the Austrians lost one of their generals.

Twenty vessels laden with grain, destined for the relief of that city, were taken by the English fleet. The army of reserve has met with considerable opposition as it has advanced into Piedmont, the inhabitants having risen in great numbers against the French. Nice is also in possession of the Austrians under Melas.—The particulars of this important intelligence will be given in an Extraordinary Gazette this morning.

We state the above on the authority, perfectly aware however, how improbable every part of it is; but how can argument from impossibilities be urged against facts positively alleged? Were we to speculate on the case, we might urge the improbability of a part of the Austrian force being able to take Genoa on the enterprise which the whole was unable to achieve. The Piedmontese peasants, may have risen, but that they should give a serious obstruction to the march of Buonaparte is idle, and if Nice be actually in possession of Melas, he may soon experience the fate of Massena.

May 21.

Times Office, Wednesday morning, 3 o'clock.

After this paper went to press, an Express from Dover reached our office. It is only possible to make a very short statement of its contents.

In a letter from General Massena to General Melas, dated Genoa, April 21, the former refuses a capitulation, saying he has still troops to defend the place.

A letter from Straßburg of the 19th, mentions that the French troops still occupy Offenbach and Gengenbach; that the communication between Fribourg and Old Brissach is interrupted, and that the German peasants commit horrid massacres. The communication with the Interior of Suabia, by the valley of Kinzig is open. The Austrians are said to retire on all sides.

In the battle of the 2d and 5th, the Journals state the loss on both sides to be 10,000 killed, and 18,000 wounded. The French troops on the last of these days had begun to give way, when Moreau put himself at the head of the cavalry, and encouraged his troops, which decided the day.

By another letter from Straßburg, it appears that the Austrians had regained possession of Stockach, but were driven from it a second time. The date is not mentioned.

The Hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg, who serves under gen. Kray, is stated to be made prisoner.

There was another battle on the 7th, when the Austrians are confessed to have had the advantage.

On the 9th, the armies were engaged a fourth time. The French attacked the Austrians at Biberach, and made 2000 prisoners. The French are marching against Ulm. On that day the French occupied Lindau, and were preparing to attack Bregentz.

The Army of Reserve is marching partly towards the Rhine—part towards Piedmont. Buonaparte was at Laufanne on the 13th, where the Head Quarters of the army of Reserve were established.

A Telegraphic dispatch from Huningen, dated the 16th May, announces as follows. "The right wing of the army, commanded by Gen. LECOURBE, attacked the enemy on the 11th in his position at Memmingen. The enemy it completely beaten. Memmingen is in our hands. Two thousand men were made prisoners and a great number of killed were left on the field of battle."

Genoa, was still in possession of the French on the 27th of April; but the Austrians have received large reinforcements, and the French have fallen back on Vintimiglia. Fears are entertained for Nice.

FALMOUTH, May 24.

Sailed the Jane Packet, capt. Jones, for Halifax and New-York, with the mails of the 7th instant.

Also the American ship Marion, Sherry, with flour, rice, &c. for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, May 28.

Sailed to join the Channel Fleet, the Mars of 74 guns, Rear Admiral Berkely; Atlas, of 98 guns, capt. Cochrane.

The Channel Fleet, from Torbay, passed the found this morning to the westward, bound on a cruise off Brest.

PORTSMOUTH, May 29.

The homeward bound East-India Fleet passed by last evening for the Downs.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

The American brig Columbia, J. Veacock, from Lisbon to Gibraltar, is captured by L'Esperance French privateer, and carried into Algeziras.

FRANCE.

The Prefect of the Department of War, to the Municipal Agents.

Dragnignan, 19 Floreal, May 9.

Temporary successes, due to numbers rather than to courage, have opened to the enemy the road of our frontiers. They menace those of the department. If they wish to force them, they shall find their tombs; of this they have several times had fatal experience; but it might be possible that malevolence may profit by our momentary reverses to excite troubles. You are magistrates of the people, you ought to know what are your duties and what your responsibility. It is in difficult moments that our faculties ought to be emerged, and that our devotion ought to be unlimited, we must set the examples of sacrifices. Prepare your fellow-citizens to defend themselves with the energy of a free people; should our sacred territory be profaned, let every man become a soldier; let every thing be used for arms, should we be in want of them; our mountains, our position, place us in a state to defend ourselves with our single means; we should be invincible, for it is our freedom we defend. At your voice let that love of your country which produced our first successes, awake in all hearts; let every one rise and be ready to obey that terrible cry which I am about to cause to be heard—To arms!

(Signed) "G. FAUCHET.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

The General in Chief, Berthier, to the Army ORDER OF THE DAY.

Head-Quarters, St. Brancher, 26 Floreal, May 16.

Soldiers! the army of the Rhine is gaining great victories; that of Italy contends against an army superior in number, and balances the victory by prodigies of valor. It is for you my companions to rival them in glory, and to reconquer beyond the Alps, that brilliant theatre of French valour. Conscript the hour of battle is come; your hearts burn to equal those old soldiers, many times conquerors. You will learn with them to support privations, and to overcome the fatigues inseparable from war. Never forget that victory is only obtained by valour and discipline—Soldiers! Buonaparte is near you to enjoy your new triumphs, you will prove that you are still the brave men who have rendered yourselves illustrious in the armies. France and humanity demand peace from you, and you are going to conquer it.

PARIS, May 26.

Letter from the Chief Consul to the Minister of the Interior.

Martigni, 28 Floreal May 8 at night.

I am at the foot of the Grand Alps, in the midst of the Valais, the great St. Bernard offered many obstacles, which have been surmounted. The third of the artillery is in Italy; the army is descending by forced marches; Berthier is in Piedmont; in three days all will be over. This letter arrived last night; it occasions a presumption that at this hour Piedmont is in our power.—Postscript to the Honneur of the 23d of May.

PARIS, June 1.

The Council for deciding on prize causes, yesterday ordered the American ship Pigou, taken by the Cocarde and Bravouré, to be reflored with colors.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

General Moreau to the Minister of War. Huningen, 1 Prairial, May 21.

"There is nothing new in the army; every thing goes on well."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing street, May 31.

A Dispatch of which the following is a copy was this morning received from Thomas Jackson, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

Thursday May 10 1800.

My Lord,

It is with infinite satisfaction that I can inform your Lordship of the entire evacuation of the Riviera of Genoa and the Country of Nice by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have passed the Var; and Nice with its two Castles, was yesterday occupied by the Imperial troops under the orders of General Knesewich. General Kaim, the Commander in Chief here has this moment sent intelligence to the government of this joyful event. I have the honor to be, &c. Signed, T. JACKSON.

DOVER, June 1.

A neutral vessel just arrived from Gravelines, with general Don, and 20 other passengers.

Advice was yesterday received at the Admiralty from Earl St. Vincent, stating the combined fleet having entered the inner harbour of Brest.

RATISBON, May 15.

Rooms have been ordered here for the English minister, Mr. Wickham, whose suit has already arrived.

FALMOUTH, May 27.

Sailed the June packet for Halifax, with the mails of the 7th inst. and the Walsingham and King George Lisbon packets, with the mails of the 6th and 20th inst. The Phoenix, with the Leeward Island mail of 21st inst. will sail to-morrow.

AMSTERDAM, 24 Floreal, May 14.

The Batavian Republic will soon have a new fleet completely equipped, consisting of 18 ships of the line, two of them of 80 guns, and a great many frigates and other vessels. This naval force will be formed into two divisions, the principal of which will be commanded by Admiral de Winter.

LONDON.

Late on Friday evening two messengers arrived with government dispatches, one from Constantinople, and the other from Florence. The latter is said to bring important intelligence. The French General Souchet, is said to have been defeated by General Melas, with the loss of 2000 officers and 1,520 prisoners, and great numbers of killed and wounded. Gen. Kaim is said to have entered Nice; and Melas's headquarters were at Albeza. Gen. Massena had made another sortie from Genoa on the 3d, but was repulsed with the loss of 1,200 men.

Lord Minto arrived at Vienna, and was at court on the 18th inst.

Accounts from Suabia state, that on the 15th inst. a heavy cannonade was heard the whole day in the direction of Ulm, from which it was supposed a general engagement had taken place.

The intelligence of General Kleber having defeated the army of the Grand Vizier, is fully confirmed.

There was a report yesterday, that the Austrians having got possession of a post in the immediate neighborhood of Genoa, Melas had ordered the commander of the post to be tried by a court-martial on his return, and instantly shot. We do not know whether this be true or not, but it is extremely probable that an officer who did not do his duty, would be treated as he deserved by a General like Massena.

From the London Gazette, May 27.

Downing Street May 27 1800. Dispatches of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary and commissary at the Imperial Royal and allied Armies, and from lieutenant col. Clinton, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

Head Quarters, Memmingen, May 10, 1800.

MY LORD,

I Have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the army marched in the course of the night of the 6th to Langen Bellingen; the enemy sent only a detachment to observe the movement of the Austrians on the left of the Danube, and marched with the main body of his army in a direction which gave gen. Kray an apprehension for his communication with lieut. gen. Prince Reuls in the Vorarlberg; to preserve which, he halted by a forced march, re-crossing the Danube at Reidlingen to Boverach, which place he reached in the afternoon of the 8th. The army took a position behind the Rifs. The enemy, however still had the advance, and already occupied Waldsee. On the 9th the Austrian advanced posts in front of the Rifs, were vigorously attacked and driven in. Gen. Kray wishing to avoid engaging in a general affair, fell back at night to Ochsenhausen. Every report of the enemy stated that he was still marching by his right. This morning the army crossed the Iller in two columns at Illerdissen; and near this place the troops had scarcely reached their ground when the enemy began a fresh attack on the left; at the same time a report was received, that a strong column was on its march to Kemp-ton. Every thing announced on the part of the enemy the intention of an attack.—General Kray therefore had determined to proceed to Ulm, where he will be joined by the corps of Gen. Stary, consisting of ten battalions and a large proportion of cavalry, besides the second division of the Bavarians. The affair of this day, in which the Bavarians distinguished themselves much to the