

CONTINUATION OF  
**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,**  
Received at New-York from the ship Factors  
from London.

LONDON, June 2.

The intelligence received by government on Saturday-morning, and which we gave to our readers in our paper of that day, exclusively, was yesterday published in a London Gazette Extraordinary, to be found in our preceding columns.

We shall not here undertake to comment on the happy events of which we receive information, nor to recapitulate the intelligence by the late Hamburg mail. We shall prefer taking a systematic view of the situation of affairs in Germany and in Italy, according to the most recent intelligence. Some weeks commonly elapse in every campaign, before the plans of both parties are developed. The moment is arrived when those formed by the French and the Austrians are fully manifested, and we cannot suffer it to pass without notice.

It cannot be doubted that gen. Melas before he entered upon the campaign, must have estimated much better than all those who venture to criticise his conduct, what he might have to apprehend from the French army of reserve. Not willing to wait for the moment in which he would find himself pressed in the plains of Piedmont, between the two armies of Massena and of Buonaparte, descending, the one from the Upper Alps, and the other from the Maritime Alps, he felt the necessity of getting rid of one of them, and took advantage of the moment when the former was yet abandoned to his own forces, in order to attack him with all those under his command. The capital manœuvre by which he cut in two the army of Massena, is yet recent in the memory of every one; it was the famous general Beau lieu attempted against Buonaparte, on the same spot, in 1796, but he had too few soldiers to succeed and was badly seconded by General D'Argenteau.—General Melas having a stronger army, and better officers, obtained the most complete success, and pursued it as far as it could be carried. After several difficult movements, and a number of murderous engagements, he forced Massena to shut himself up in Genoa. This object having been accomplished, the Austrian general had nothing to do but to secure, by well-chosen and entrenched positions, the blockade of that city. Till that was done, and till Massena was reduced in Genoa to a state of siege, the Imperial army took no repose. By that time the month of April had elapsed. During this time Berthier and Buonaparte were ostensibly preparing for the invasion of the north of Italy, and General Melas must have been fully sensible that he should be obliged before the end of May, to make head against the co-operation of Massena; but Suchet yet remained master of the mountains in the countries of Vaude and of Oueglia, and could defend from them into the plain at the same moment that Berthier came thither from the Upper Alps. Gen. Melas wisely judged that he ought to get rid of the first before the second could come up. He then quit Genoa, reinforced General Elmitz, and while a corps detached from Comi forced the Col de Tende, he marched with a superior force against Suchet, and gained over him the great and decisive advantages, the recital of which we find in the Gazette extraordinary. Thus, as early as the 11th ult. the French were no longer in possession of an inch of ground in the Maritime Alps: they could no more threaten Piedmont. The rear of Gen. Melas was secured, and he had no enemy remaining in Italy excepting Massena, shut up by superior forces in the lines of Genoa, and wholly incapable of affording, or being assisted by any co-operation. All this happened five days before the first French picquets had passed the St. Bernard, and more no doubt than before a sufficient number of troops, and a quantity of artillery and cavalry could have advanced beyond the valley of Aosta, and undertaken any thing serious. Gen. Melas has therefore had as much time as he wanted, to march with all the forces, henceforth at his disposition, to the Po, and to go to meet the army of reserve, which we may be assured is far from being as numerous as the French and their partizans would make us believe. Thus we see, that in a few days Gen. Melas has by his address and by the valor of his troops, drawn himself from the embarrassment in which he was supposed to be, that the military horizon has been cleared, and that it now presents but two armies in opposition to each other; Suchet and Massena are both kept back on the other side of the Maritime Alps, and cannot again appear upon the scene. We should be inclined to anticipate future events by our conjecture, if we were not fearful of wasting the time of our readers, and had not also here some observation to make respecting Germany. In that quarter also we have seen the assailants successful to a certain degree. Moreau, availing himself of the decisive advantage which the possession of Switzerland affords for attacking Suabia, which it flanks, and being able at pleasure to concentrate all his forces, while his adversary could not do so, succeeded in turning the Black Forest, in reaching the Danube, and in detaching the Austrians from the Lake of Constance. Compelled still more by local circumstances than by the fate of engagements to retreat, general Kray has done so, slowly and in order, as far as the Iller. All the ground which the French have gained as far as that river, was almost the necessary result of their first manœuvre; but there they were obliged to stop, General Kray, although inferior in number, has taken his measure with courage and ability

—He has sent all his forces to his two wings, and has supported his right by the strong position of Ulm: his left, reinforced by the corps of the prince de Reuss, has proceeded to take post at the foot of the mountains and the defiles of the Tyrol. The space between these two masses has remained open, and the French appeared to have it in their power to push into Bavaria.—All those who rejoice or who are alarmed too easily at their successes, have not for a moment doubted that Moreau would hallow to advance into the plains, between the Iller and the Lech: but that general has been fully sensible that he could not without danger, at least at present, venture thither; and that if he did so, he would have the two corps of the Austrian army on his flanks, while he would have met in the line of troops which the Elector of Bavaria was assembling on the Lech and which all the force from Austria, and Bohemia were about to reinforce. This situation of affairs must have kept Moreau in suspense, and we see it has done so for several days. It is impossible for us to say whether it will keep him any longer in that state, but ten or twelve days were with respect to the future, every thing in the present circumstances, and General Kray has gained them.

Having thus pointed out what appears to us to have been hitherto the system of the two plans of offensive attack, if we proceed to take a general view of the whole of the campaign, we see that the French had this year, as in 1799, formed a general plan, in which the army of Moreau was the left, the army of Reserve the centre, and the army of Massena the Right Wing. This latter was to remain on the defensive, to endeavour to pass the Austrian army in the mountains of the Maritime Alps. The left was, during the same time, to advance in Germany, and to endeavour by taking possession of the Tyrol, to cut off the communication between General Kray and Melas. Buonaparte was then to come in the centre, to overwhelm the latter, and to retake Italy a second time. This vast plan has failed where it was natural to suppose it would. One of the three parts of the French army is no longer in existence, or at least has lost the position in which it would be useful. The line of the French is therefore broken, and the centre and left will feel the reverse. We shall terminate these observations by remarking, that on considering all the forces opposed to each other, from the Danube to the Mediterranean, as a single line the left has on each side obtained success; but besides those of Moreau being far from possessing such importance as those of Melas, the first is marching against the centre, whence all the Austrian monarchy set out, while the second is on the most remote frontiers of France. Moreau is attacking the strongest part of the line of the Imperialists, Melas the weakest part of that of the French.

June 4.  
His Majesty this day entered into his sixty third year; and when we trace the records of British History, it is no flattery to say, that the British Throne has never been graced by a monarch who has exhibited such a uniform pattern of private virtue, or a brighter example of genuine patriotism. Other monarchs of this country have been distinguished for their taste for military glory, but the manners of the times are changed, and our monarchs now do not risk the happiness of the Empire by personal danger. The firmness, however, that his present Majesty has displayed upon many occasions not less trying than what are incurred in the field of battle, and particularly in the recent attack upon his life, entitles us to presume that if he had been personally called to the flock of war, his spirit and enterprise would most probably have equalled the most celebrated of our martial Kings. Such a monarch, while he looks back upon the page of history, must enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that he adds new lustre to that page, and affords a model which all future Princes may be proud to imitate, and cannot hope to excel.

The Prince of Wirtemberg, youngest brother to the reigning Duke, arrived at Gravesend on Monday night, with his Princess, from the Continent. They were obliged to lodge in a garret in the Inn, all the beds being pre-occupied.—They were waiting yesterday at Gravesend the receipt of passports to enable them to come to town.

By some merchants who landed on Monday evening from Hamburg, and who came over in the same packet with the Prince of Wirtemberg, we learn that Wheat had fallen very much in price at Hamburg, and that a very large quantity was ready shipped there for this country.

The French Emigrants, with the Princes at their head, have within these few days, with very becoming gratitude and christian sympathy, offered up a public religious thanksgiving for the late miraculous escape of his Majesty.

This evening the usual mails will be made up at the General Post Office, for Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands and America, to be conveyed to the West Indies in an armed cutter, which will sail from Falmouth on Saturday or Sunday next, and to America in the Leicester packet, Capt. Sharpe.

The troops have sailed for the Mediterranean, from Cork, under convoy of several frigates. Those now ready at Portsmouth for the same destination, were to follow as soon as the wind would permit.

The cargoes of the fleet recently arrived from India, namely, the Sir E. Hughes, Dublin, Orlery, Calcutta, Ocean, Earl Cornwallis, Coverdale, Contractor, and Phoenix, comprise 52,486 bags of Sugar, 17,300 bags of saltpetre, 5,161 barrels of piece goods, 72 casks of nutmegs, 7 of oil of do. with a considerable quantity of drugs, cotton, thread, &c.

The flag of truce which arrived from the Batavian Government, relates to a negotiation now carrying on with respect to the freedom of the Herring Fishery.

The importation of wheat at Liverpool from America and the Baltic, between the 7th and 29th of May, comprized 64,829 bags, and 11,633 quarters. There were likewise received 100 tierces, and 5,612 barrels of wheat flour, exclusive of large supplies of rye, barley, rye, beans, &c.

May 27.  
Yesterday the Attorney General informed the Court of King's Bench, that a bill of Indictment for High Treason had been found by the Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex against James Hadfield, for shooting at his Majesty; he therefore moved the court, that a copy of the Indictment, together with a list of the Jury, and the witnesses against him, should forthwith be sent to him, as well as the usual notice when his trial would ensue.

Yesterday Doctors Willis, Munro, and Simmonds, went to Newgate, at the desire of the Duke of Portland, to enquire into the state of Hadfield's health. We are not acquainted with their report; but we understand that he is confined in a cell on the State side of Newgate: he is so outrageous and frantic in his behaviour, but whether real or affected insanity we presume not to know, that the Governor has been obliged to put him under a degree of restraint.

It must give satisfaction to the public to be informed that vast quantities of Grain have been lately imported into this country, there having been entered at one port only viz. (Liverpool), in the space of 8 or 9 days 481,177 bushels of corn, chiefly wheat; 39 barrels, and 1438 tierces of rice; and 4421 barrels of fine flour, which must tend to reduce considerably the price of this necessary article of life.

June 4.  
The average price of Rice, computed from the return made for the week ending the 28 day of May, 1800, is Thirty-four shillings and seven pence farthing per hundred wt.

Wheat has fallen 2s shillings per quarter in Hull market.

The commercial intercourse between Holland and France and this Country is increasing daily; our imports include large supplies of potatoes, pork, bacon, beef, wheat, oats, leather, hides, madder, Gin, currents wine, linen, &c. and our exports embrace most articles of our Colonial produce, and certain prohibited goods exported by certificate. Considerable quantities of sugar, coffee, calicoes, &c. were on Saturday entered at the Custom house for Antwerp, Calais, Dieppe, Olland, Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and there are now in the river several vessels for each of these ports.

One hundred and seven tons of potatoes were during the last week, received from Holland.

CORSICA.  
An Insurrection has taken place in Corsica. The French Republicans were defeated in an engagement, in which they assembled all their force. One French General was wounded: and another taken prisoner.

LONDON, June 4.  
It has been reported that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Courts of Russia and Prussia—the object of which is to procure, by an armed mediation, peace for the Continent of Europe.

From a French journal of the 17th of May we learn, that Paul I has prohibited the English at Petersburg from quitting that city until further orders.

The news of the defeat of the Turkish Army by Kleber deserves no credit.  
[True Briton.]

THANKSGIVING.  
Prayers of thanksgiving were yesterday offered up in all the churches of this metropolis, for the late providential escape of his Majesty from assassination.

A special commission will immediately pass the great seal for the trial of Jenia Hadfield: the heinous nature of the offence demands a summary judgment.

The King speaks of the affectioned solicitude and active exertion of all his royal sons in terms of the highest satisfaction. The Prince never took repose till he had learned all the evidence that could be adduced against Hadfield, and clearly ascertained, in the presence of proper witnesses, the places and directions in which the dogs entered the state box; of all which particulars he made a full report on Friday morning to their Majesties, at Buckingham house.

The Duke of Clarence, on the address of congratulation to his Majesty, on his late happy escape from assassination, being reported in the house of lords, burst into tears, by this amiable trait of filial tenderness and love, deeply interesting every beholder.

An insane Collier, with whom it seems the assassin Hadfield, some days previous to his diabolical attempt, had some conversation, has been examined. His name is Truelock, and he lives near White Conduis Houle, Ilkington. He said that he was a descendant of God—nay, that he was God himself; that he had seen him lately at Highgate, and received from him all his power; and that he was determined in a few days to destroy all the world, in which work he was to have the assistance of God and Magog. God, he said, was a good looking man, and it was his intention to make Hadfield his son. Such was the incongruous and absurd testimony of this ridiculous frantic zealot.

The overland dispatches received from India on Wednesday, brought letters from Madras, dated the 23d of December, at

which time the Presidency enjoyed the most perfect and prosperous tranquility.—Mr. Petrie had been nominated to succeed Lord Clive in the government, in the expected event of his lordship's retiring.—Promotion had been extremely rapid in the military, as well as the civil department, in consequence of which, there were three hundred vacancies for Cadets on the Madras establishment alone.

It was yesterday reported that the Admiralty had received an account from the Mediterranean, that two frigates, attempting to make their escape out of Malta, had been captured by the British ships cruising off that island, and that a number of officers, with considerable treasure, had been found on board.

Lon. D. Adv.  
From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, May 31.  
Extract of letters from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, the 3d and 6th May, 1800.

On the 21th ult. Gen. D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all sides of Genoa, and requested co-operation that we might fetter the plan. At three A. M. on the 30th, the attack began on the part of Gen. D'Ott, by signal from St. Pierre d'Arrea, on Quarto, St. Martino, by general Gottenheim, who pressed the enemy up to the wall near the shore, under cover of the fire of the Phoenix, Mondovi, Entreprenante, Victoir tender, launches and boats of the Squadron. The affair continued until night, when the Austrians retired, being unable to dislodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, situated on a hill about two miles from the sea. Gen. D'Ott was most successful in seizing Dui Fratelli, by Escalade, and blocking up Diamonti; on the side of St. Martino the French durst not follow the Austrians, in consequence of the well directed fire of the Squadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell among the ships. The French, however, on the same evening attacked and re-possessed themselves of all their former posts. It is reported they lost many men, as far as fifteen hundred. On the 2d the enemy made a desperate sortie on lieutenant general D'Ott's centre at Sestri. They kept advancing in columns to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they lost twelve hundred men, of whom twenty officers and two hundred and eighty privates are prisoners. On the 4th I received a letter from the General, informing me that the French had retired to St. Espirato, and had sustained a considerable loss on the 2d at Louana. He says, that he was much indebted to the fire of the Phoenix, &c. and to the good management of Captain Morris. On the 7th, two mortar boats and two gun boats arrived from Naples. The same day I heard from General Melas, that the French had burnt their magazines at Alaffio, and had retired to Port Maurice; and that Captain Morris had seized twenty corn vessels and a depot of arms, and galled the enemy's rear through several miles of their retreat. Two of Massena's Staff were taken in a small boat near Albanga in attempting to escape from Genoa.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith to Evan Nepean, dated Minotaur, off Genoa, 10th May 1800.

SIR,  
I have the honor of inclosing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour last night from his excellency General Melas, which will convey to their Lordships the most satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Austrian arms, and of the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoese territory. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

KEITH.  
Head Quarters, Oneglia, May 8, 1800.  
My Lord, we have been very successful yesterday. The right wing of the army, commanded by General Elmitz, who was on Monte Garro, attacked the enemy at Muchio della Pierre, and succeeded so well, that at nine o'clock in the morning victory was declared in his favour. The general of division Gravier, with a great number of officers and fifteen hundred non-commissioned officers and privates were made prisoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Cepo di Beta. We have pursued him beyond Port Maurice. Fifteen pieces of cannon of different sizes have been taken from him along the coasts. Our loss has not been considerable; but I regret the loss of major general Brentano, mortally wounded, and major C. fate killed. The corps of gen. Elmitz is now at St. Bartholomew, and gen. Gourroupp marches with his flying corps to Colla Ardente, and his van guard is already at Broglia, behind the Col de Tende. I wait for the report of the patroles, who are in the pursuit of the enemy, to make my final dispositions. In the mean while, I request your excellency to accept the respect with which I have the honor to be, &c.

MELAS.  
Vice Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

ARMY OF EGYPT.  
PARIS, May 24.  
Advices from Constantinople, dated the 24th of Floreal (April 14) state, that a British Squadron had appeared before Alexan-

dria, the commander of which declared, that he had orders to stop all vessels that might issue from that port.

Yesterday the Spanish ambassador communicated officially to government a dispatch he had just received from Vienna. The subject of it was, that the difficulties started by the allies, to the execution of the convention of the 8th Pluviose, had obliged the army of Egypt to pursue a conduct analogous to circumstances.

Vienna letters announce that Kleber has entirely defeated the army of the Grand Vizier. This unexpected news is given as certain; it will appear probable if we recollect that the treaty obliged the Turks to furnish the French with transports from the coasted powers and that the refusal of Keith rendered that engagement impossible to be executed. It is in fact probable, that under such circumstances Kleber would be constrained to employ force to oppose the occupying of Grand Cairo; and the positions which would guarantee the safety of the army.

The ratification of the treaty reached Lord Keith, at Leghorn, about the 10th Floreal (30th of March.) It will not have been known in Egypt till long after the event announced by the Vienna letters.

The enemy have dared to make an excursion into the Maritime Alps, but their presence will not long fully the foil of the republic, and the march of the army of reserve will soon force them to abandon it, if they do not voluntarily do it soon. Great praise is due to the conduct of citizens Charles Lacroix and Leconte Payrreaux, Prefect of the commissioner general of police in the Bouches-du-Rhone; Citizen Faucher, Prefect of the Department of the Var, led in person columns of the national guards against the enemy. The fairest days of the republic never exhibited more energy.  
[Journal des Hommes Libres.]

The Ottoman Porte ought to have congratulated itself on the treaty of Egypt; by this treaty the invasion of the French had turned out advantageous to the Sultan. We have subdued for him the Mamelucks—we have recovered for him an important part of his states, where his authority had long been disowned. The obstacles which the English opposed to the execution of the capitulations, could not but be likely to become fatal to the Turkish empire. Kleber has already beat the army of the Grand Vizier, who wished to take possession of Cairo, before he had furnished the French army with the stipulated passports; and if we take a view of the present state of Turkey, and the different circumstances which have attended the expedition to Egypt, we shall be less alarmed for the situation of the French in that country.

The army of the Grand Vizier did not reach Damascus till after a march of eight months.—its passage through Syria, and its arrival at Damascus, were a continued scene of desolation and disorder. Infurrection, desertion, pillage, heads cut off in camp, as well as in towns and other parts of the country, are all facts attested by eye witnesses. The Vizier having fallen sick in a convent of dervises took it in his head before the capture of El Arish, that to secure himself from Buonaparte, whom he was about to attack, he could not do so but by building a wall across the desert.

His physicians and his treasurer made him renounce his project, and a corps of 12,000 men were necessary to carry El Arish. What then would have been the progress of this army without the capitulation? The Pacha Dgezzar had refused to join the Grand Vizier, and seemed rather to act against him than to obey his orders.—He had signified to him that he must take another route than that of St. John of Acre, and the Vizier did not dispute these orders from this subaltern. Dgezzar had likewise sent him his resignation of the Pachalic of Damascus, and forbidden all the districts subject to his authority to furnish provisions to his army. The Imperial army, estimated at 36,000 men, was encumbered with a third more of servants or women, and could not cross the desert but by transporting water, provisions, and fodder, on camels. The French, masters of the wells, had only to attack the camels, to starve and annihilate the army.

May 31,  
Report presented by the minister of the Interior to the Consuls of the Republic.

"Citizens Consuls, I have the honor to desoune you a number of the Journal entitled the Ami des Loix, which you will find annexed to this report.

"This Journal might have published his opinions respecting the institute with becoming decency; but he could not without deserving to be suppressed indulge himself in throwing ridicule and treating with sarcasm a set of men who do honour to the Republic by their learning and talents, and who every day are extending the sphere of human knowledge. I demand of you, Citizens Consuls, the suppression of this Journal, every number of which is marked by characters, which have little resemblance to its name.

"As the friends of the arts, and under this name the defender of every thing which is interesting to them, I demand of you Citizens Consuls, the suppression of the Journal entitled the Ami des Loix.

"Health and respect,  
(Signed)  
LUCIEN BUONAPARTE."

Decree of the 10th May.  
The Consuls of the Republic, upon the report of the Minister of interior, decree, 1st. That the Journal entitled The Ami des Loix, be suppressed.

2d. That the Ministers of the Interior and of the General Police are entrusted with