

CONTINUATION OF  
**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,**  
Received by the ship Factor, from London.

**BASEL, May 21.**

Prisoners of war continue to pass by in great number, and without interruption. The number of prisoners already taken, since the opening of the campaign, is estimated at 17,000. It is moreover confidently asserted, that there exists an embryo of rebellion in the Austrian army, and that it daily swells into magnitude. Two Hungarian regiments, have lately declared that they would no longer take a part in this field of battle, because, as they observe, after inauspicious beginnings, the troops are unable to re-affirm and re-establish themselves. It also appears that there is some disagreement among the generals.

Feldkirch, of which the French are now in possession, is the key of Gränubünden, of the Tyrol, and of the Rheinthal; during the last campaign it firmly resisted the reiterated attack of Masséna. The French have advanced towards Chour, immense magazines were taken at Feldkirch; at Bregenz, a large quantity of provisions of every kind fell into the hands of the French. After the taking of Bregenz, the Austrians retired to Langezaugen with some pieces of artillery; but the next day the French attacked this important post, and carried it. Those who came to reconnoitre the country laid down their arms and retired. The same took place in the Vorarlberg.

**May 26.**

General Monecy has officially announced to the Helvetic government, that a body of 25,000 men, which have arrived in Switzerland by the route of Schaffhausen and Baden, are to pass by the St. Gothard to march towards Bellinzona, and Lugano in the Milanese; that Feldkirch was in the hands of the French, and that the greater part of the Grisons had been evacuated by the Austrians. All the banks of the Lake of Constance are in the hands of the French; the trade and navigation are entirely free. The ex-directors, La Harpe and Secretan, had an audience of the chief consul at Lausanne, and made important propositions to him respecting the Helvetic government.

**AUGSBURG, May 20.**

The corps of prince Reufe is still at Rentz; his patrols are pushed on as far as Immenstadt. The fortress of Kufstein is supplied with provisions. General Jellachich and General Aussenberg have stationed 5000 men to guard the frontiers of the Tyrol, towards the Vorarlberg. Gen. Hiller has his headquarters at Coire; he is entrusted with the defence of the Grisons; he is to act in concert with the corps of Gen. Dedouich in Italy.

The citizens of Ulm have been directed to take every thing that is combustible from the roofs of their houses, and there is no doubt that the Austrians expect that city to be immediately bombarded. On the 11th the French patrols were pushed on as far as Mindelheim. In the evening, after a skirmish at Krumbach, some of the French were made prisoners. A corps under the command of Gen. Vandamme, was yesterday in the environs of Mindel, and is supposed to be marching against Burgen. A dreadful cannonade has been heard this day in the direction of Ulm. The Austrians have strongly entrenched Geislingen and the road to Ulm.

Almost all the princes, nobility and prelates of Suabia have fled; part of them have sought refuge in Germany, and part of them in France. Immense numbers are daily flying, by Hildenheim to Anspach, from Ulm, Biberach and Memmingen.

Letters from Ingolstadt announce that a considerable supply of ammunition, provisions and military stores, had reached that place.

**FRANKFORT, May 22.**

It seems to be perfectly well ascertained that there exists some seed of rebellion in the Austrian army. Two Hungarian regiments whom gen. Kray had charged with some very dangerous service, have refused to obey, alleging the impossibility Hungary was under of furnishing a sufficient number of recruits to replace them in case they should prove unsuccessful. They likewise observed that they were ready to serve the Emperor with their lives and fortunes in all wars against the Porte, which nearly interest their country; but that the war which they were now carrying on was wholly unconnected with these interests. Gen. Kray seeing he was unable to gain over their resistance, resolved upon having recourse to force, and ordered them to be surrounded. The Hungarians then formed themselves into a square and declared they would perish sooner than yield. Gen. Kray thought it more advisable to withdraw his order than to persist in it; but the next day he incorporated these regiments with other corps. A similar scene lately took place at Ulm; the Austrian troops expressed the greatest repugnance to the further continuance of the war.

**STRASBURGH, May 23.**

Extract of a letter from the French Headquarters of Babenhäuser, May 17.

"It appeared that the enemy did not mean to guard Ulm, but merely to throw a garrison into that fortress. They have changed their plan. The wing of the army of the Rhine which was to have marched to Augsburg, remains in the environs. It will soon come to an engagement, in which the right wing will probably have no share. They have begun to levy contributions, which have served to discharge part of the pay of the army. The best means have been taken to prevent this money from

being embezzled, and appropriated to private uses."

**May 25.**

According to the last advice from the army of the Rhine, of the 19th of May, the head quarters of Moreau were at Delmefingen, the place which he occupied after the famous retreat which has immortalized that general. The Austrians desert in such numbers, that a victory more would entirely dissolve their army. Although it is said the Elector of Bavaria is sending all his troops against the French, it is thought, however, that he understands his interest too well to act so. A letter from the head quarters of the army of the Rhine announces, that Sztarray, after having attacked with a three fold superior force, Gen. Suzanne who blockades Ulm on the left, has been repulsed with very great loss. The French are still encamped round Ulm. It is not known that there will be an engagement there.

**STUTTGARD, May 21.**

We are informed that the French army is extending itself more and more upon the left in front of Ulm. The division of Le Grand, tho' repulsed on the 16th, advanced anew on the 17th, bending its course by the road which leads from Giffelchingen to Ulm. The plan of General Moreau appears to be to turn Ulm on this side, and particularly the Fruenberg. His headquarters were in the night of the 17th and 18th at Schellkingen.

Since the 12th several more French detachments have passed to Tuttlingen. On the 16th arrived there sixty carriages laden with ammunition from Kehl, and which were escorted by three thousand men. The ammunition will be sent to Mollkirch and Riedlinzen, from thence, to be forwarded to the Danube. The troops will take the route of Engen and Schaffhausen, on their road for Zurich, from whence they will probably pass into Italy.

The division of general Lorge, belonging to the army of Moreau, has also the same destination. It was expected on the 19th at Schaffhausen. We hear from the latter place, of the date of the 15th, that the French troops which ascended the eastern banks of the Lake of Constance, arrived on the 12th at Lindau. They joined near Helmenkirch those which were in the Rheinthal. After having possessed themselves at Bregenz of the vessels which composed the fleet of Colonel Williams, they directed their course towards Algan.

The two commandants of Hohenweil, General Dillinger, and Lieutenant General Wolf, arrived here some days ago. An aid-camp has signified to them that they were arrested, and two grenadiers have been stationed at their gate; their swords have been taken from them. Wolf has said, in his justification, that when Hohenweil was surrendered, it was besieged by 16,000 French troops, who were on the point of commencing the assault; that farther he had stipulated that at the peace this fortress shall be given up to Wirtemberg; and all that the riches found in it shall be given up to its owners.

**May 26.**

A letter received here yesterday from head quarters, brings intelligence of a very warm action which has taken place near Ulm. General Sztarray attacked general St. Suzanne, whose corps invested the fortresses of Ulm. His troops though very superior in number, were repulsed with considerable loss. We expect the details of this engagement to-morrow.

*Another letter.*

As soon as Moreau heard of the check experienced on the 26th by general Le Grand, in the valley de la Blaw, he detached numerous reinforcements to his left wing.

On the 17th that wing, commanded by St. Suzanne, advanced to gain possession of Geislingen, where Sztarray had drawn a considerable force. From the 20th to the 1st there was a bloody combat. At the end of which St. Suzanne obliged Sztarray to retire under the walls of Ulm. St. Suzanne, has commenced the blockade of Ulm, on the left bank of the Danube.

An Austrian detachment has repaired to Stuttgart, from whence it proceeds against Hellingen.

Moreau approaches Ulm on the right bank of the Danube. We expect the news of his having given battle to Kray.

**HAGUE, May 24.**

To-morrow all the primary assemblies are to meet, to proceed to the new election of the legislative body.

It is looked upon as very probable that the director, who is to succeed citizens Van Spaan, Van Steenwyk, Van de Keltede, and Leibherr.

**PARIS, May 30.**

An American frigate placed by the government of the United States at the disposal of their ministers plenipotentiary, has entered the road of Havre. A French pilot was sent on board to conduct her into the harbour; but as late as the 24th she remained in her former anchorage.

Yesterday peace was the order of the day, and nothing was heard but wishes of peace. Undoubtedly a peace cannot arrive too soon—but in the present posture of affairs, it might be supposed that the Austrians would be the first to talk of it.

*Office of the Minister of War.*

The chief of the general staff of the army of Italy writes to the minister of war from Nice, under date 10th May.

"I have the honor to inform you of the agreeable intelligence which I have this morning received from general Masséna.

"In the night of the 3d and 4th, the general made a sortie on Vdri, completely

defeated the enemy, and took from them 1800 prisoners; in that of the 4th and 5th 3000, which added to the 7000 that he had before taken, gives a total of 11,800 prisoners.

His resource in provisions are secured. He is besides perfectly seconded by the inhabitants of Genoa, who are in the best disposition toward him.

"The minister at war has been informed from other quarters, that the city of Genoa was victualled for thirty days on the 15th May, and that different supplies continued to reach him.

"A copy, certified to be conformable. (Signed) CARNOT."

It is evident on the one hand, that the army of reserve pursues its march with success, and on the other, that Genoa will hold out longer than is necessary to re-establish the fortune of our arms in Italy while Moreau keeps in check and defeats the Imperial forces in Germany; we receive intelligence that he is marching against Augsburg, leaving Ulm blockaded.

**ARMY OF EGYPT.**

General Desaix, in a letter addressed to the minister at war, dated the Lazaretto off Toulon, 15 Floreal, May 5, gives the following details:

"He set out from Egypt on the 12th Ventose last (March 3) after having negotiated with the Grand Vizier, by order of General Klber, for the evacuation of Egypt by the French army. He was accompanied by General Davoust, and several officers of the staff and commissaries at war. On the 10th Germinal they were stopped by the Dorothea English frigate, and conducted to lord Keith at Leghorn, where they performed quarantine. Admiral Keith authorized by his government having given orders for their being suffered to sail, they embarked on the 10th, and entered Toulon on the 13th inst. (May 3)

"The commissary Michaux, in a letter of the same day, announces that he has apprized the commissary of the marine at Toulon of the speedy arrival of 900 wounded men, under the care of general Fougieres. Several letters written from Cairo to the minister, by the commissary Daure, have been transmitted to their destination by the commissary Michaux.

"One dated from Cairo, 25 Pluviose, (Jan. 15) says, that the army of the East consists of 18,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, 3000 artillery, and 1000 miners; to this number must be added 1000 officers of the staff and other individuals attached to the army. The commissary thinks, that on account of the small number of vessels at his disposal, there will not be above 4 or 500 horses embarked.

"Another letter from Cairo of the same date, says, that the plague had manifested itself in the course of the year, in the hospitals at Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta, but that it had carried off only about 50.

**ARMY OF THE RHINE.**

*Bern, May 12.*

In a letter from general Lecourbe to general Monecy the former states that in the battle of Stockach, there were 15,000 killed on both sides, and that 8,000 Austrians were taken prisoners. The town of Stockach, magazines, and a considerable artillery are in our power. The Austrian army is in full retreat to Ulm, to which we are advancing to give them a last battle.

[Signed] LECOUREE.

**LONDON, June 1.**

Report says, that all the English in Russia are held as hostages for the return of the Imperial troops from the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

A ferment prevails among the inhabitants of the Duchy of Wirtemberg. One half of that country is occupied by the French, at the departure of the 1st post, however, they had not arrived at Stuttgart.

The City of Schaffhausen was obliged to pay to the French a contribution of 700,000 livres. From the free Imperial city of Überlingen, they exacted a contribution of 50,000 florins.

At Hohenweil, the French found 33 brass guns, 3 mortars, 4000 muskets, 20,000 pounds of powder, a considerable quantity of flints, bomb shells, balls, grenades, 2000 casks of flour and many other stores.

From the rich Abbeys in Germany, the highest contributions are exacted by the French. The free Imperial city of Memmingen was obliged to pay to the French a contribution of 90,000 florins.

An article from Constantinople, dated March 30, says, the Grand Admiral of the P.rie will sail about the middle of April, with 14 ships of war and 20,000 men for Egypt and Syria.

As soon as tranquility and order shall be restored in Egypt, the Grand Vizier will proceed against the pacha of Acre, who wishes to render himself independent of the Porte. A great reward is set upon his head.

Prince Italiskoi, Count Suworow Rimmnikoi, has been confirmed in his character of Chamberlain, at the Court of Petersburg, which he held previous to his leaving Russia with the army.

The following letter was delivered on Monday at St. James's Palace, by a poor man, who said he travelled a number of miles for the purpose of serving His Sovereign, and to inform him of a great Secret.

**SIR,**

London, May 24, 1800.

May it please your highness to forgive my freedom, I am come to disclose to your highness a great secret, which I believe is to be fulfilled in a short time, which if not suddenly prevented, I am afraid that our laws and religion and all will be turned to ruin, which I pray GOD to preserve them, and crown our King with peace at home and victory abroad. I hope your highness will not refuse me your presence, for I am come above one hundred and sixty miles on purpose to disclose to you; I hope you will

excuse my bad writing, for it is the first I ever wrote.

**JOSEPH PURSSLOVE.**

I am now waiting at your gate to hear an answer from you, and so no more at present from your loyal subject.

(Supercribed) "King George at his Royal Palace, London. With speed."

The Ratibon Mercury announces, that general Kray is drawing his forces towards the Tyrol, to succor Italy.

The Gazette of Augsburg states, that prince Reufs is going to Inspruck, to demand succors from the governor of Tyrol, for the defence of that country.

We are assured that the negotiation with the ministers of the United States of America, at Paris, are advancing rapidly to an amicable conclusion.

**June 4.**

The Hamburg mail due this morning, arrived full 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 Masséna was already so far advanced, that the 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 Gunzburg, 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 Biberach and Memmingen; and the Austrians were again at Ehingen.

**THE HAMBURG MAIL.**

**ALEXANDRIA, May 10.**

*Ten in the evening.*

On the 7th instant, a decisive battle was fought between Ceva and St. Lorenzo, in which the French were totally defeated, with the loss of 19 pieces of cannon, and 1200 prisoners among them were 157 officers and the General of division Gravel. On the 8th the Imperial head quarters were at Porto Maurizio.

Soon after this engagement, the Colonel di Tenda was also taken by the Imperialists, who took four pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners.

On the 9th the Imperial head quarters were at St. Stefano. After these successes, the Imperial army took possession of the whole principality of Oneglia, and advanced against Nice.

General Elsnitz has also defeated the enemy, and the French general Suchet has retreated behind the entrenchments of Nice, with the whole of his army.

The blockade of Genoa becomes closer every day. It is said, that night and day, Masséna holds two ships in readiness to effect his escape, but the English suffer no vessel to pass, and frequently make prizes.

It is said that the 13th half brigade of Cisalpine troops at Nice had been disarmed for having made an attempt to march to the territory on the coast of Genoa.

General Tukassovich has already entered Switzerland by way of Mount St. Gothard: his head quarters are at Airolo, on the frontiers of the Canton of Uri, his advanced posts penetrating as far as Urseren. On the frontiers of Dauphine we are only 12 miles from Briancon.

The necessary measures have been taken for the siege of the citadel of Savona. The French commandant informed the magistrates of the city, that if it was not evacuated by the Austrians in 24 hours, he had orders to set it on fire. In consequence of this, general St. Julien apprised him, that the infamy of that horrid action would entirely fall on him, and that, as the citadel would be obliged speedily to surrender, he and his garrison would be made responsible for every calamity that he should bring on the city of Savona.

**Treviso, May 11.**

The day before yesterday 200 cavalry and 600 grenadiers, from the corps of Conde, arrived here with a train of artillery. Today they were preparing to march to Padua, when suddenly counter-orders were received, and they directed their march to Cornigliano.

Letters from Bologna state, that the Imperial regiment Strafaldo is expected in that city, from Ancona, on its way to Leghorn.

**Frontiers of Italy, May 18.**

A considerable body of Austrians is stationed near Aosta, to observe the movements of the French in Savoy and the Valais. General Vukassovich, it is said, has penetrated into Switzerland by way of Mount St. Gothard. On the approach of the Austrians, the French suddenly removed their magazines and hospitals.

The city of Leghorn has voluntarily sent a large supply of provisions to the corps of the Imperial army blockading Genoa.

**Suabia, May 23.**

The expedition which the Imperialists have undertaken from Italy, against the south of Switzerland, to the canton of Uri, obliges the French to send reinforcements thither from Suabia, to prevent the Imperialists from occupying Switzerland in their rear. From the Grison country, the Austrian troops also penetrate farther into Switzerland.

**Antibes, May 15.**

The Austrians have evacuated Nice. They entered the city on the 6th, at three in the afternoon. We are again upon the Var, the ancient boundary of France. Yesterday morning we were again attacked by four battalions of grenadiers, three of Piedmontese, two regiments of Hungarian hu-

sars, and a large body of irregular cavalry. The rain fell in torrents and the wind drove it in our faces. Rochambeau commanded us, and the defence of the bridge was entrusted to him. The enemy was completely repulsed; they left a great many killed, and left 1500 prisoners in our hands, the most of whom are men of rank. In the evening we learnt that General Melas had arrived at Nice the day before, with from ten to twelve thousand men. We expected a fresh attack this morning, and as our outposts touched those of the enemy, we passed the night under arms. To our utter astonishment we saw the Austrian columns file off through the mountains on the road to Coni. This precipitate retreat can only be occasioned by the motions of the army of reserve. We have no intelligence from Masséna, who seems to be still blocked up in Genoa.

**ULM, May 21.**

Our apprehensions of a bombardment of this city by the French, have vanished. The French begin to withdraw from their positions in our neighbourhood, and are followed by the Imperialists.

The division of Lorge and other troops have been detached from Moreau's army to reinforce the army of reserve under general Berthier.

The Imperial army in Suabia now amounts to 100,000 men, is particularly strong in cavalry, and has a considerable number of fresh troops.

Evening. This morning the army has been officially informed, in general orders, that on the 11th instant our troops had entered Nice, and that on the 13th Genoa had begun to capitulate.

This day the centre of our army was engaged with the enemy, the advantage being now on one side then on the other. Towards evening the roaring of cannon appeared more distant, which is considered as a favorable sign.

**STUTTGARD, May 23.**

On the 21st the French had entirely withdrawn from the Blauthal, and not any of them were seen at Blaubeuren on that day.

The position of the Imperial army becomes every day more advantageous, general Kray's manoeuvres having induced the French to withdraw from the environs of Ulm. The corps of prince Hohenlohe approaches from Kannstadt, and menaces their flank.

It appears that the left wing of the French hitherto on the left banks of the Danube, will form itself on the right banks of that river.

**GUNZBURG, May 21.**

Yesterday morning the French made another attack on the position of the Austrians, with a violent cannonade, towards Solmsingen. After several fruitless attempts to penetrate through the Blauthal, the enemy were obliged to retreat about noon, leaving behind them many killed and wounded, and nearly 1600 prisoners. The Austrians are again at Ehingen.

*From another correspondent.*

The French begin to see the impossibility of gaining any advantage over the Imperial army near Ulm; and to-day they have actually retreated a considerable way towards Biberach and Memmingen. Gen. Kray's head-quarters, it is thought, will be removed from Ulm to Ehingen, in a few days. The passage between this place and Ulm is entirely open and perfectly secure.

**NUREMBERG, May 24.**

This morning an express arrived with the very important intelligence, that Genoa had been capitulated, and that Nice had been taken by storm. Respecting the capitulation of Genoa we must wait further official accounts.

**FRANKFORT, May 24.**

Letters from Ulm, of the 21st, just received here state, that the Imperial army is rapidly advancing, closely following the French on their retreat. Several engagements were fought on the 19th and 20th, in the environs of Blaubeuren, which terminated in favour of the Austrians.

**TYROL, May 18.**

The head quarters of general prince Reufs have again advanced from Reuty to Fuchsen, since there is no longer any necessity for being closer to the frontiers of Tyrol. All the passes are strongly guarded by the militia, and the whole of the armed peasants have orders to hold themselves in readiness.

According to the last accounts, prince Reufs will soon commence offensive operations, conjointly with the troops near Feldkirch and Chur.

**BERN, May 18.**

The marching of French troops through the Vallais still continues. Operations will be carried on in that country and through Savoy, against Mount Cenis, at the same time. General Monecy is now with the active army, and Monchoisy commands in his room in the interior of Switzerland.

Yesterday the 17th and 30th half brigades of light troops passed through Lucerne, the Imperialists having advanced near Mount St. Gothard. From Holland 4000 men are shortly expected in Switzerland.

The passes of the Grison country, the Lucerne and Chur, are yet occupied by the Imperialists, where they are in great force.

If Moreau had not obtained possession of so many magazines in Suabia, the French army in Italy would not have been able to subsist.

It is now known, that the general object of Carnot's journey to general Moreau's head-quarters has been to induce him to send 10,000 men to the army of general Berthier.