

BOSTON, August 6.

LATE European Intelligence,

Received yesterday by the ship Five Brothers captain Phillips, 35 days from London.

Surrender of Genoa.

Messena, General in Chief, to the Consuls of the French Republic.

From the H. Q. at Genoa, June 7.

Citizens Consuls, I have the honor to address to you the Convention agreed on for the evacuation of Genoa, by the right wing of the French army.

From the 5th of April, we have not received either from France or Corsica any succours.

From the 21st of May the inhabitants of Genoa have had no bread. The army received only six ounces, composed of a mixture half bran and half maize. For the last ten days the maize was replaced by cocoa, and the allowance diminished to three ounces. The greater part of the horses have been consumed.

On the 25th, the troops of the right wing began their march, with their arms, baggage and ammunition, to rejoin the centre of the army, which on the 26th was at Alaffio. To-morrow I shall go there myself.

I shall have the honor of transmitting to you immediately, an account of the events which have taken place from the 5th of April to the 5th of June.

Health and respect,

MASSENA.

The account will be brought you, as well as the 8 standards taken from the enemy, by my Aide-du-Camp.

NEGOCIATION for the evacuation of GENOA.

Art. I. The Right Wing of the French army charged with the defence of Genoa, the General in Chief, and his Staff, shall depart with their arms and baggage to go to rejoin the centre of the army. Answer. The right wing, charged with the defence of Genoa, shall depart to the number of eight thousand one hundred and ten men, and shall take the road by land to go by Nice to France. The remainder shall be transported by sea to Antibes. Admiral Lord Keith engages to furnish these troops with subsistence in biscuits, in the same proportion that they are distributed to English troops. On the other hand, all the Austrian prisoners made on the River of Genoa by the army of Massena in the present year, shall be given up in a body by way of compensation, except those already exchanged up to the present time. In other respects, the 1st article shall be fully executed.

Art. II. Every thing belonging to the said Right Wing, as Artillery, and ammunition of all sorts, shall be transported by the English Fleet to Antibes, or to the Gulf of Jonan.—Ans. Granted.

The articles are 16 in number—the residue provide that the sick, &c. shall be well treated, and sent to Antibes;—that none of the Genoese should be molested for their political opinions; and that all officers of all ranks of Massena's army, taken prisoners from the commencement of hostilities in the present year, shall return to France on their parole, and are not, to serve until exchanged. The articles were mutually exchanged on the Bridge of Cornegino, on the 5th June 1800—and are signed by Ott, Lieutenant-General; Vice-Admiral Keith; and Massena.

From Gen. MASSENA to Gen. BUONAPARTE.

My General, Genoa June 7.

I have the honor to give you an account of the evacuation of Genoa conformable to the annexed convention. I hope you will find it worthy of the obstinate resistance of the brave garrison shut up there. We had not hitherto lost a single inch of ground; throughout we preserved a constant superiority; and had it not been for want of subsistence, we would have forever held out in Genoa. This day I give the soldiers the last three ounces of what we call bread, and which is nothing but a wretched mixture of bran of oat chaff, and cocoa nut, without any wheat. We have eaten all our horses.

The mortality occasioned by famine was at its height among the people and the troops. Hunger, and the bombardment, had excited movements of insurrection always stifled from their birth. It was in the hope of seeing you arrive to our deliverance, that I carried so far the severity of measures which enabled us to wait for your arrival; but our means failed, and it was necessary to think of withdrawing, not to lose all, and to preserve to the Republic the remainder of a body of troops whose firmness could not be changed by hardships, fatigues, or privation hitherto unheard of, their physical strength had entirely failed, and we had nothing remaining but walking skeletons. The officers who carries my dispatches can tell you in this respect, all that has been suffered to preserve Genoa.

I go with the garrison to join the centre of the Army, and to act there according to the instructions which I request you will send me; it is from thence that you shall hear from me. Health and respect, (Signed)

MASSENA.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve, dated Milan June 3.

The division of Gen. Lannes, which had been the advanced guard from St. Bernard to Ivrea, was advancing to Chivasso to make

the enemy believe that it was our intention to make a junction with General Thureau, who was between Rivoli and Sufa. In the mean time the army filed off on the opposite side, and passed the Sesia and the Sesino. When it was sufficiently advanced, Gen. Lannes re-passed the Doria Baltea, passed to Cressentino, Trino, Vercelli, where he received orders to march upon Pavia; which he entered this morning; he there found magazines very considerable in provisions, 100 millers of powder, 1000 sick or wounded Austrians, 500 pieces of brass cannon on carriages, a powder magazine, bullets, &c. To-morrow we expect the inventory from Pavia.

Gen. Lecchi, with the Cisalpine Legion has marched to Cassano.

Gen. Dubesne, with the corps under his orders, has marched on to Lodi.

MILAN, June 4.

Te Deum has been sung in the metropolis of Milan, for the happy deliverance of Italy from Heretics and Infidels.

All the hospitals of the enemy fell into our power. There were 1500 sick at Pavia and 1200 at Milan. Every day we discover fresh magazines. Among others we have just discovered at Pavia one of 500 coats, and 10,000 new muskets.

Gen. Dubesne yesterday passed Lambro, after a slight affair of advanced posts. He has reached Lodi, passed the Addo, and in pursuit of the enemy.

Letter from the First Consul to the Minister at War, dated Milan, June 4, contains the following:—

We are at Milan. We have found at Pavia 300 pieces of cannon on their carriages, half of them for the field, and half for sieges; 10,000 new fire-locks, a great quantity of powder and ammunition, and magazines of every kind.

The enemy for a long time believed that we were no more than 7 or 8000 men, and that we had made a diversion merely for the raising the blockade of Genoa and Nice. They persisted in this error till the 28th of May.

At the affair of Chiufella their cavalry made seven or eight prisoners, but the enemy got information from them which they were unwilling to believe.

On the 2d June, General Hohenzollern, who commanded the blockade of Genoa, appeared, as you have seen by a letter that I have sent to the Consuls, not much to fear our forces. General Melas has written to Pavia to a woman he had with him—"I know they say in Lombardy that a French army has arrived. There is no danger. I will defend you on that side." Two hours after this we entered Pavia. We are at Lodi. The advanced guard of Monecy have arrived at Como, and endeavour to collect boats sufficient to enable them to pass the Po.

All the hospitals of Lombardy have fallen into our hands. We have found five or six thousand sick and wounded. (Signed) BUONAPARTE.

MILAN, June 7.

General Loison, after having passed the Adda at Lodi, to take possession of Crema, passed the Oglio in the affair of the 5th, and took possession of Orsinovi, a place between Brescia and the Po, which is regularly fortified with bastions and a counterescarp.

After having pursued the enemy upon the grand road of Brescia, General Loison made a counter march, and moved towards Cremona, to make himself master of the numerous magazines the enemy have in that place, then to pass the Po, and to join the corps of General Marat at Placenza.

Letter of General Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to the two Consuls.

Milan, June 9.

You will see, citizen Consuls, by the letters of General Melas, which are annexed to my preceding letter, that General Ott received orders to raise the blockade of Genoa on the very day that General Massena, urged by the total want of provisions, demanded a capitulation. It appears that General Massena has 10,000 combatants, and General Suchet nearly as many. If these two corps have united as I think they have, between Oneglia and Savona, they will be able to enter Piedmont by the Tanaro immediately, and be very useful, at a time when the enemy will be obliged to leave some troops in Genoa.

The greater part of the army is at this moment at Stradella. We have a bridge at Placenza.—Orsinovi, Brescia, and Cremona, are ours.

You will find subjoined different Bulletins, and many letters, which have been intercepted, and which it will, perhaps, be useful to publish.

I salute you, (Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Petiet, Co-adjutor of the Consuls.

Milan, 21 Prairial, June 10.

The First Consul writes to me to-day from Bront the following letter:—

We had yesterday a very brilliant affair. Without exaggeration the enemy had 1500 men killed, and twice as many wounded. We have made 4000 prisoners, and taken five pieces of cannon. It is the corps of Lieut. Gen. Ott which came from Genoa by forced marches; he wished to open a communication with Plaisance.

As I have not time to dispatch a messenger to Paris, I request you will send this news to the Consuls by a courier extraordinary.

The army continues its march for Tortona and Alexandria.

The division of the army of the Rhine is entirely arrived; a part of it is already beyond the Po.

Health and respect (Signed)

PETIET.

The General in Chief of the Army of Reserve to the First Consul.

Head quarters at Pavia, 20 Prairial, June 7.

Citizen Consul,

Since my last report the army has obtained new succours, the details of which I shall communicate to you.

On the 3d June, the corps, commanded by Gen. Dubesne, proceeded to Lodi, occupied, as an Austrian post, which retired on our approach.

On the 4th, Boudet's division, reunited to the cavalry under the orders of General Murat, proceeded to the head of the bridge of Plaisance whilst the division of Loison marched on to Crema, Orsinovi and Brescia. Five hundred men had been detached from that division, to be directed by Gen. Bousflier to Piazzighione. Gen. Loison arrived the 6th at Logrota, where he was apprized that the Austrian general Loudon wished to raise the people of Brescia against the French. He marched instantly to that town, which he took; and Gen. Loudon was only saved in his flight by the courage of his effort, which was destroyed. We found in the place 30 millions of powder, and several magazines. We made 600 prisoners.

On the 6th, Gen. Murat possessed the head of the bridge of Plaisance defended by 5 or 600 men and 20 pieces cannon. But the enemy having cut from the coast of the town some bridges of boats, and defended the passage with 18 pieces of cannon, he fought another passage. The General procured some barks, that served him to carry over the 9th and 59th, and with these forces he attacked Plaisance, which he took on the 7th. He found considerable magazines and made 600 prisoners. A party of the enemy's cavalry had just time to fly into the fort, which is encumbered by being the refuge of the administration, &c. of the Austrian army.

Scarcely had Gen. Murat taken the position of Plateotia, when the great guard was attacked on the side of Parma, by a corps of about a thousand men, that formed the garrison of the citadel. They were met by Gen. Baudet, at the head of two battalions of the 59th, and preceded by the grenadiers under Maj. Gen. Dalton. The enemy was immediately charged with the bayonet and destroyed.—The Hussars of the 11th made all those prisoners who escaped from death. We have taken the two pieces of cannon, the waggons, and colours belonging to the corps. Among the prisoners we find 29 Officers and a Major: Gen. Murat greatly praises the conduct of Gen. Baudet and Maj. Gen. Dalton. He is occupied in re-establishing the bridge of Placenza.

I had ordered General Lannas to proceed on the Po, and to endeavor to effect a passage opposite Stradella. The enemy had destroyed all the floating bridges; but Gen. Lannes found means to assemble some vessels, in which the 28th of the line commenced to pass the Po, on the 6th, at 3 in the morning. One part of the 40th also crossed the river. The corps of troops under General Mainoni had taken the position of the banks and marches behind St. Cypriano. At 3 in the evening the regiment of Reiski and Cravettes, amounting to 2000 men, supported by some pieces of cannon, attacked with impetuosity the troops which had landed, that consisted of 1500 men. Already the enemy had commenced to make way in our center, when the order to charge was best. The combat was obstinate, but the enemy was put to the rout. They left on the field of battle more than 100 killed and wounded, and we made 200 prisoners and took two artillery waggons. We cannot too much praise the intrepidity displayed in this instance by the 28th and 40th demi-brigades, and General Mainoni who commanded them.

The 19th, at 3 in the morning, the division having passed with its artillery, the 28th proceeded to Boni, where they charged with audacity the infantry and cavalry of the enemy. We made 200 prisoners in that action. The citizen Mantre, Aid-de Camp of General Watrin, was wounded in the head. This distinguished officer had already received a wound in the affair of Chiufella.

I hope that to-morrow, the 10th, all the army shall pass the Po. General Lecchi had received orders to proceed to Leco on the 7th; he found the passage defended by the enemy with artillery and gun boats—he determined to transport his vessels on waggons, to pass the Adda, and enter the lake—he sent over a column of 300 men which turned the enemy, whilst another corps cannonaded the gun-boats that defended the passage of Leco—the enemy being turned, determined to fly, and we captured 4 pieces of cannon, 2 gun-boats, and magazines of ammunition, and made 20 prisoners.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

H. Q. Broni, June 9.

I have the honor to inform you, that having learned that General Ott had left Genoa with 30 battalions, and that he was arrived yesterday at Voghera, I ordered General Lannes to quit the position of Broni, to attack the enemy at that point where he should meet him, and Gen. Victor to support him with his corps.

Gen. Watrin met the first posts of the enemy at San Diletto; the principal force of the enemy occupied Casteggio, and the heights on the right, having much artillery in their positions, presenting a force of about 15,000 men. The 28th demi brigade, the 6th, 22d, and 40th having repulsed the enemy's advanced guard, attacked his line in front, for the purpose of turning his right; the enemy obstinately maintained his position; never was there a more animated fire kept up; the corps mutually charged each other repeatedly; a battalion of the 40th who gave way, gave some advantage to the enemy; then Gen. Victor made the division of Chamberjac advanced; the 24th attacked the left of the enemy; the 43d, where Gen. Victor was, turned the heights of the left, while the 96th pierced his centre, which it overthrew and decided the victory. The village of Casteggio was taken and retaken several times, as well as many other positions. The brave 12th regiment of Hussars, who contended alone against the cavalry of the enemy, has performed wonders. The enemy was pursued to near Voghera.

The result of this day gave us 6000 prisoners and 5 pieces of cannon, with their caissons. The enemy had more than 3000 men killed or wounded; we have had about 500, among whom are the Chief of the 22d light demi-brigade, and my Aid de Camp Labrede, slightly wounded on the head.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

LONDON, June 24.

This morning we received, by express, Paris Journals to the 22d instant. The intelligence they contain, is most important and momentous.

The operations of the French army of reserve, exhibit an uninterrupted series of victories; and from the following Bulletins it appears, that the campaign in Italy is already terminated, by the TOTAL DEFEAT of the Austrian Army:—

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Paris 2 Messidor—June 21.

The First Consul has obtained a complete victory on the 29th Prairial (June 18). Eight thousand Austrians and forty pieces of cannon, are taken by the French Army. Six thousand dead, belonging to the vanquished, remain on the field of battle.

The enemy capitulates for the restoration of Genoa, and the fortresses of Italy and Lombardy.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Same date.

The Army has been victorious at Maringo. This battle has decided the fate of Italy, and announces Peace.

We wait for an answer from Vienna. The armies will resume hostilities within ten days, if the answer be not favourable.

Gen. Desaix is wounded in the head. There are several other articles of important intelligence in the French Journals; but, at present we have only time to refer our readers to the details in the preceding columns.—Maringo, where the battle mentioned in the above bulletin was fought, is a village on the right of the Bormida, and the Tanaro, and about five miles distant from Alessandria.

PARIS, June 14.

Gen. Oudinot, writes from H. Q. at Broglia, June 4, that Gen. Rochambeau entered Nice the 29th, that the Austrians had retreated by the Col di Tende, into Piedmont, and that he was following them. He has taken from 2 to 3000 prisoners.—[This was anterior to the surrender of Genoa.]

June 19.

Savona has been recaptured, and Suchet is marching towards Genoa. In all these accounts, it should be recollected, that the capture of places is frequently mentioned, when only the mere town is taken.—All the fortified towns in Italy have, indeed, which general hold long and desperate sieges.—We do not think the citadel of Savona will fall by a coup de paragraph.

London June 24. Genoa is to be garrisoned by our troops.

From Gen. Dessoles to the Minister at War, H. Q. at Memmingen, June 8.

Citizen Minister,

In my letter of the 4th June, I had the honour of giving you an account of the movements of the army up to the first.

On the 2d the army still retained the same positions.

On the 3d the enemy pushed some strong reconnoitring parties to the left of the Iller, and a brisk cannonade took place.

The General in Chief gave orders to Lieutenant-General Lecourbe, who had extended his right to Landburg and Augsburg, to turn more to his left, in order to approach the army. He assembled a large body of troops on the Verach, holding Landburg and Augsburg, with detachments.

On the 4th, the army retained the same positions.—Gen. Grenier, to whom the Gen. in Chief has given provisionally the rank of Lieut. Gen. replaced Lieut. Gen. St. Cyr, who has been obliged to go to the mineral wells for the recovery of his health, in the command of his corps.—Gen. Richepaule took the command of the division posted on the left of the Iller.

In the night between the 4th and 5th, the Gen. in Chief learned from the reports of spies, that the enemy had collected a large force on this side of the Danube, between Illerberg and Weissenborn, and that a part of that force had passed on the left bank of the Iller.

He communicated this information to Gen. Richepaule; ordered Gen. Grenier to support him; by the bridge of Kilmentz, and Gen. Lecourbe, to take a position between Gunz and Komack, on the road to Ebenhausen, in such a manner as to cover the roads from Burgau and Augsburg, and consequently to occupy Mindelheim.

The corps of reserve served as a support on the left, and Gen. Delmas possessing the Gunz, at Ebenhausen, marched to support the corps of Gen. Grenier, while the Gen. of Division, Decan, fell back from Oberhausen upon Ebenhausen.

On the 5th our army extended, as I have informed you, from the Iller to the Leech, with a corps on the left of the Iller. Gen. Moreau presuming from the movements of the enemy that they were still inclined to risk a battle, gave orders to Lecourbe to take a point of support for his left, and to concentrate himself between the Gunz and the Kamlack.

This moment was made by Gen. Lecourbe, when Gen. Arty attacked, with about 40,000 men, the corps on the left of the Iller commanded by Richepaule.

This General, followed exactly the instructions of the General in Chief, which was to withdraw on his left to support himself strongly on the right, and only to combat slightly with superior forces until he should be reinforced. At the commencement of the attack his division was cut in three parts merely by the march of the enemy, who advanced in five columns. All the intrepidity of our troops was necessary to enable them to resist a force so disproportionate to theirs.

While this division was engaged on the centre, the brigade on the right, commanded by Gen. Sabuc, was briskly attacked in its positions, which were defended only by the 8th demi brigade, the 1st regiment of chassieurs, and the 7th of cavalry. The General in Chief then ordered Grenier, whose corps was posted from Illerheim to Oberhoo, to send assistance to Sabuc. General Nay therefore debauched the bridge of Kilmentz, and joining the troops of Gen. Sabuc, drove the enemy to Dichtenheim.

We had entered this village, when a strong column advanced, with 8 pieces of Cannon, on Kirberg, in which there were two battalions of the 76th forming a part of Gen. Ney's brigade but they could not maintain themselves. It was absolutely necessary to repulse the enemy who were in the front of the bridge of Kilmentz. Lieut. Gen. Grenier therefore ordered Gen. Ney to make a countermarch and to attack Kirberg.

This General marched thither with the brigade of Gen. Brunet, and displayed that vigour which characterizes him. A battalion of the 48th, which formed the head of the column ascended the flat-topped hill with their arms in their hands, and did not return a single shot to a brisk fire of musquetry and artillery from the enemy. This intrepid attack, supported by the 8th regiment of chassieurs, and the 54th demi brigade, overpowered the enemy, who, pent up, in a road, through a wood scarcely passable, left in our hands on this point about

7200 prisoners, their artillery, and their caissons.

Gen. Richepaule, who had still obstinately defended the position of Gutzellen, an hour's march with two battalions of the 9th, one of the 48th, the 5th Hussars, both of Cavalry, and part of the 14th Dragoons, now returned the offensive. He charged the Austrians, and on his side made about 7 or 800 prisoners, among whom was Lieut. Gen. Count Spork, whom some Hussars took at the distance of only 30 paces from his column.

The result of this day's operations, in which only two French divisions have fought and repulsed the whole Austrian army, is about 2000 prisoners, and eight pieces of cannon, with their waggons, &c. During the night, the enemy retreated to the Danube with so much precipitation, that they have cut down several bridges they had formed on that river. "DESSOLLE."

According to letters from Augsburg, a suspension of arms has been granted to the Elector of Bavaria, by Gen. Moreau.

STRASBURG, June 16.

The Austrian cavalry have taken several towns in the Brigaw, in the rear of General Moreau's army.

London, June 24. Preparations are in forwardness for an expedition of vast magnitude; for which numerous men of war, Indiamen, &c. are taken up and fitted.

London, June 23. The boats of the Squadron under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, have effected a gallant enterprise on the coast of France, by cutting out from St. Croix, near the Penmarks, three armed, and eight other vessels laden with provisions for the combined fleet in Brest, and driven twenty more upon the rocks, where they will certainly be lost.

June 24. The first division of the Turkish fleet, left Constantinople for Egypt, the 28th April.—The two divisions are to consist of 8 sail of the line, and 7 frigates.

It is said the Batavian government have advised, that Kleber has obtained new advantages in Egypt.

The British minister has been recalled from Russia.

Paris, June 14.

A cartel which arrived at Marseilles on the 4th from Minorca, brings intelligence that ten English ships of war, armée en suite, and having about 10,000 troops on board, had arrived at the island on the 20th May, and that as many more were daily expected.

The Consuls yesterday received intelligence from Buonaparte. He acquaints them that all the operations of the army are successful; and that he hopes to return to Paris at the end of the month.

The unexpected return of Buonaparte, which has been announced for the end of the month in the official Journal, has naturally given rise to many conjectures. Some persons assert, that the rapid march of the First Consul has not prevented negotiations between the French Government and the Court of Vienna, and others pretend that Buonaparte's return must be attributed to his being confident of concluding a peace before that time. The latter report was very common this morning among the ministers.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

Sloop Count Bernhorff, St. Thomas the brig Eliza, Pendleton, arrived at Montego Bay, from New-York.

Ship Sampson, Capt. Rooke, from Canton, on the 21st July, took the brig Little Sarah, for New-London to Jamaica, with cattle, George Chapman, maffer, out 14 days. She was boarded by two French privateers, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, one of which was named the Three Friends, shows 16 guns and mounts 12, commanded by John Roach, the other named—, Shows 14 and mounts 14 guns each carrying 90 men. On the 16th they had taken the scho. Sufannah, of St. Johns, N. E. James Lowton Miller, bound to Jamaica. Afterwards put the master, mate, and two hands of the scho. and one of the Middle's people on board the Little Sarah, which left them plundering the ship Minilla, of Nantucket, from the Cape de Verdes, Benj. Glover, maffer, and a brig from Wilmington, shows 14 and mounts 4 guns, loaded with provisions, and bound to the West Indies; after plundering the Little Sarah they gave them leave to proceed on their voyage, they being then in lat. 23 30, long. 66 W. the prisoners which were put on board the Little Sarah, I took on board the ship Sampson. On the 30th saw the same two schooners, and Brig, one of which laid reconnoitering us most part of the day, and came so near that we fired a shot at him, he then made sail and stood to the Westwards, to join the others being then in lat 34 45, long 72 13 W.

For Madeira,

THE SHIP ABIGAIL, To sail about 15th instant. For freight of a few hundred barrels or passage, apply to Gideon Hill Wells, or Moore Wharton. August 2. def

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE, No. 25520, dated 1st January 1797, in favour of Robert Lenox, of Charleston South-Carolina, for one share of the stock of the Bank of the United States is lost—a duplicate of which will be applied for at the said Institution. ROBERT LENOX. August 7. m:ctgm

For Sale,

The Unexpired TIME of a BLACK BOY, WHO has three years and five months to serve; he is sober, honest, a good waiter, and understands taking care of horses. Enquire at No. 60, Dock Street. July 29. 609 33