

LATE
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 21.

According to accounts received yesterday at the Admiralty from Plymouth, we have the satisfaction to learn the capture or destruction of a whole fleet of victuallers belonging to the enemy in the Bay of Auderne, consisting of fifty sail, by a detachment of the channel fleet under the command of Sir J. B. Warren. The ship of war which conveyed them has been taken; eleven of the prizes, two of which are brigs, two sloops, and seven luggers, all laden with brandy, wine, and flour, are arrived at Plymouth, and the vessels which could not be cut out of the bay, were, in fact, not all, driven on shore. The convoy was bound to Brest, and laden with wines and provisions for the use of the fleet in that port, which chiefly depends on the supplies from the southern ports for its maintenance.

This spirited enterprize, we are happy to observe, has been executed without any considerable loss, two British seamen only having been killed. It has been for some time past understood, that the French and Spanish fleets were in want of several necessary articles of supplies both with respect to subsistence and equipment, and this successful achievement must encrease their distress.

Letters received yesterday morning at the Admiralty from Lord St. Vincent, have brought advices from the grand fleet of a very recent date. Some of his Lordship's cruisers had looked into Brest water, and observed the combined fleet dressed out with great pomp in the republican colours. They also heard a general salute fired in celebration as it was supposed, of some successes obtained by the armies.

June 24.

The Topaz frigate is ordered to be fitted out, and to sail to the coast of Spain, to England, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

June 25.

We yesterday received Paris papers to the 21st inclusive. Their contents are of extreme importance.

We can state in addition to these, that letters have been received from Calais, by mercantile houses in the city, which confirm these accounts in the fullest extent. It is said that Alexandria, Tortona, Turin and Pizzighione, are in the hands of the enemy, and that Genoa is again to be given up. It is even said that an armistice, for an indefinite time has been concluded in Italy. This Intelligence to be sure depends upon telegraphic communications too, received by letters and manuscript copies; but notwithstanding all these reasons to distrust the truth of the intelligence, we believe very little doubt is entertained respecting it. We indeed consider it in substance as true, because we think it extremely probable. If our readers recollect the view we have given of the campaign, founded upon accurate enquiry, and mature reflection, they will be at no loss to perceive the grounds on which this opinion is founded.

It will be seen from the official bulletins of the army of reserve previous to this decisive action, that the French gained considerable advantages. From the position of Stradella, where their principal force was to be concentrated, the army moved forward as we predicted, in the determination to leave general Melas as little time as possible to concentrate his forces. Upon the 9th of June, before the army was assembled, Buonaparte and Berthier sent Gen. Lannes, with a strong corps by the great road leading from Stradella to Piedmont by Bronni, to attack Gen. Ott, who, after having left a garrison in Genoa, had proceeded by forced marches to Voghera in order to attempt to re-establish the communication with Placentia.

After a severe engagement the Austrians were beaten with very great loss; no less it is said than 6000 prisoners, and above 3000 killed and wounded. After this important success, the French still having farther concentrated their forces, particularly those from Switzerland, which had not previously been in action; were in a situation to advance in great strength. Indeed the battle of the 9th was maintained by only three divisions of the French army, those of Lannes, Victor and Chamberlain;—at least no more are mentioned.

After the 9th the situation of the Imperial army was this; Gen. Melas had evacuated Turin, leaving 8000 men in the citadel, proceeding towards Alexandria. Turin was immediately occupied by part of the army of reserve that had been left in the valley of Aoste, and by the corps of General Turreau, who had advanced on the side of Suza. These corps united would form a considerable force. General Suchet, or rather the indefatigable Massena, having taken the command of the army, formed by the garrison of Genoa, though certainly not very fit for service, and the centre of that army, advanced towards Saffello and Acqui. There are accounts that this part of the army had reached Millesimo and St. Jacques. They would then advance in the direction we have mentioned, and according to the orders of Buonaparte, towards Piedmont, harassing the Austrians, and in fact cutting off their retreat by the Genoeve. The army of reserve advancing by Voghera, then towards Tortona, the Austrians were completely hemmed in by these three corps. If they were defeated at Mariogo, which is between Alexandria and Tortona, and within a few miles of the former, they are absolutely in the power of the enemy. We can scarcely be surprised then if the consequences of this victory were as decisive as the French represent. It is little to say that in about a month Buonaparte has reconquered all Italy, and annihilated the proudest of the Austrian armies. He has in fact deci-

ded the fate of the war. There is nothing in history superior, if at all comparable to this extraordinary campaign.

It appears that Buonaparte has availed himself of his success to lead the emperor an overture of peace along with the utter and irretrievable ruins of his army! Conceive the dismay of the cabinet of Vienna. But a few days ago elated with success, they thought their conquests in Italy secured, when the first news of arrival in that quarter is accompanied with the intelligence of the entire defeat of his army! the loss of the whole country and the capture of every strong town! it must be a humiliating occasion, indeed, to enter on negotiation.—Perhaps, however, there is no alternative. The star of the house of Austria is eclipsed before the genius of Buonaparte. It is the general opinion that the Emperor must make the best peace he can.

The affairs of the Emperor are indeed in the most disastrous posture. In Suabia, though Moreau has so long detached a very strong body of men to the aid of the Chief Consul, he has retained an entire superiority over Kray! he has manœuvred in every direction; kept the Austrians constantly on the alert, and beat them in every encounter. He seems indeed to have entirely out-generalled Kray, and disconcerted the Austrian army. He has never made a feint that has not deceived, nor an attack that has not succeeded.—The advance to Augsburg was merely intended to amuse the Austrians. As soon as Moreau was informed of the success of Buonaparte, he concentrated his force, and again indicated a design to stretch off towards the Tyrol, to connect more nearly his operations with those of the division of the army of reserve in the Valteline, the Brescian, &c. It is very probable, he gets any reinforcements now that Buonaparte can dispense with them, general Kray is very likely to suffer a more decisive defeat than he has yet experienced. The conduct of Buonaparte and Moreau shows how finely military operations may be managed in concert at a distance and on a great scale, and with as much precision as the evolutions of the two wings of the same army.

If the Austrians have the means of reinforcing their armies and averting the dangers with which they are threatened, they have not a moment to lose. We have long been told that Kray was to be reinforced but more than six weeks have elapsed, while the enemy have been weakened, by detachments, but still he is beaten. We suspect indeed that many of the Austrian troops exist only on paper, a circumstance, that renders their situation more disastrous. The force of the enemy is daily developing itself, theirs is destroyed; and the character of the Austrian Government leaves little to hope from an extraordinary effort and prompt display of vigor; they are inferior to their antagonist in all sorts of force and talents.

The accounts from the Continent state, that the Austrians calculate upon the assistance of the British forces that have been sent to the Mediterranean.—It is extremely probable indeed that Genoa will be garrisoned by British troops, if they arrive before it is retaken by the enemy, an event by no means improbable. Savona is said to be already retaken. More forces it is believed, are still going to the Mediterranean; at least farther embarkations are going on.

The French papers contains very little intelligence respecting the expedition. It is reported that our troops are encamped on the little island of Houat, and that it is expected that Belle-Isle will be besieged.

PARIS, June 20.

BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF RESERVE.

Stradella, 21 Prairial, June 10.

On the 20th (June 9), the Chief Consul left Milan, proceeding to Pavia; he stopped there only an hour, mounted his horse, and passed the Po, in order to join the advanced guard, already engaged with the enemy. General Ott had arrived from Genoa at Voghera, with a corps of 15,000 men, which had blockaded that place. He was joined by a corps of 4 or 5000 men, intended by general Melas to defend the passage of the Po. The advanced guard of this army and that of the army of Reserve met about noon. The enemy occupied the heights in front of Carteggio. The battle lasted all day with the utmost obliquity. General Victor led on a charge of Chamberlain's division with the greatest judgment and effect. The 96th by a charge with the bayonet, decided the victory still uncertain. The enemy left 3000 killed or wounded, and 5 pieces of cannon. Their route was complete. The 12th hussars covered itself with glory. We had 600 killed or wounded. It appears that general Melas has evacuated Turin, and concentrated his forces at Alexandria. The enemy were pursued beyond Montebello, Gen. Watrin displayed ability and an enthusiasm which enflames the troops. The battle of Montebello has struck dismay and consternation into the Partizans of Austria. They see the events which impend, have not for their object the preservation of Italy, but the retreat of the Austrian army. The enemy had a general killed, and several generals wounded. The general in chief, Massena must have joined general Suchet, arrived at Onegille on the 16th (June 5), and is immediately to debouch into Piedmont.

1 Messidor, June 20.

We are informed from Nantes that a body of English troops are encamped on the Isles of Houart and Hedio. It is supposed that they intend to lay siege to Belle Isle.

Letters from Briancon state, that General Turreau occupies Turin, and blockades the citadel. The Austrians, before evacuating the place, raised a contribution of three millions of livres for the expenses of the crown.

The other towns of Piedmont will, it is thought, be treated in the same manner.

Letters from Nice, dated 21st Prairial, (June 10,) state, "We have learned officially the agreeable news that the French had retaken the second town in Liguria, Savona, and that the centre of the army is near Genoa."

It is remarked at Vienna, that the exchange of couriers between the two courts of Vienna and Madrid, is much more frequent than has been usual for some time past. It is thence concluded, that negotiations relative to peace are upon the carpet.

Nothing confirms the report of the Archduke Charles's return to the army. It is ascertained that one of the reasons why he quitted the command, was the refusal of fifty thousand men, whom he demanded as a reinforcement. What has passed since proves sufficiently the necessity of this new reinforcement.

General Moreau has adopted a new regulation: he reserves to himself the power of making requisitions; but leaves those in kind to the disposition of the commissaries.

The efforts of our army under Moreau have suddenly taken a different direction. It is now approaching the south of Suabia, to establish by the channel of the Voralberg and the Grisons, its communication with the left wing of the army of reserve. Our troops have of course left Augsburg.

Private letters received this day from Vienna state, that the hopes of peace have revived with greater confidence than at any former period. It is even looked upon as certain.

Baron Verg had been sent by the elector of Bavaria to General Moreau, upon an object of some moment, but had not succeeded in his mission. Kray has demanded his recall, should the Prince of Reuss and General Stary be permitted any longer to serve in his army. He accuses them in acting in direct contradiction to his orders.

The attempt made by the English to effect a landing at the entrance of the river Lannion has failed. The inhabitants have in every quarter displayed the most determined spirit to attack them.

STRASBURG, 28 Prairial, June 17.

It is said that an attack is meditated by the French on the Grisons.

NICE, 21 Prairial, June 10.

The army continues to make rapid progress. It has taken possession of the famous post of Millesimo and St. James, where we made 2000 prisoners. It is thought that the army will proceed to Saffello and Acqui, from whence it will be enabled to attack the left wing of Melas, and even to cut off its retreat to Genoa.

On the 13th, the free Imperial city of Kempton was obliged to pay 12,000 florins to a body of French troops; and the Bishop's See, 8000 florins; on the 15th, the city paid 15,000, and the Bishop's See 8000 to another division of French troops; and on the 17th, 100,000 livres more were demanded from the city, 45,000 from the Bishop's See, but both have sent deputies to General Moreau, to complain of these heavy contributions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.

We have hopes that negotiations will soon be resumed between General Kleber, and the Grand Vizier, who is still at Gaza, occupied in organizing the wrecks of his army. The English state that their government is sending a great number of troops into the Mediterranean. They offer to cooperate with a part of their troops in supporting the entry of the Grand Vizier. We distrust their zeal, and would rather take the word of the French to evacuate their conquest quietly.

LONDON, June 19.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to the 15th inst. Their contents are of the highest importance, as they bring the pleasing intelligence of the fall of Genoa.

They contain abundant details respecting the operations of the Chief Consul and his lieutenants. Concurrently with those of Moreau in Germany, they develop his plan of campaign, in which had been successful up to the moment when the surrender of Genoa occasioned him to lose all the fruit of his labours, and dissipated his most anxious hopes. After having entered Milan on the 23d, he had pushed on the following day, his right towards the Lower Adda; and on the 26th, and his left towards the Oglio. The latter having occupied Crema, passed the Oglio, took possession of the little fortresses of Grzi Novi, and pushed on the 8th as far as Brescia, whence it dislodged Gen. Laudon. At the same time the Italian Legion advanced from Lago Maggiore to the Lake of Como, and pushed towards Bergamo. In the mean time the centre passed the Lower Adda, invested the fortresses of Pizzighione, and took possession of Cremona.—The right marched along the Tefino to the Po forced the Austrians on the 8th to retreat behind the latter river, and to break down the bridge of Placentia. On the 6th, some French troops passed the river, above and below that city, and went to take possession of the post of La Stradella, on the road from Tortona to Placentia. There was on that day a warm engagement. On the 7th the French continued to pass the Po, on the 8th, almost all their forces united in the position of Stradella, prepared to march forward on the following day, and to endeavour to penetrate into the Apennines by the valleys of the Scrivia and Trebbia. It was at that moment that the Chief Consul received the intelligence of the surrender of Genoa; and here end the operations of the Army of Reserve; the last dispatches

being dated on the 9th, from Milan. Gen. Moncey had arrived at Virreza, and the small corps which had passed the Simplon, at Arona.

OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

June 19.

Yesterday arrived the first and second of the Hamburg mails that were due. The news from Italy is of course not so recent as by the way of Paris, but the operations of the armies in Germany reach down to a later date, and are extremely interesting. They extend to the 21 instant.

Moreau persists in his plan of placing his right between Generals Kray and Melas. It was with a view to this, that Gen. Lecourbe took possession of Augsburg, on the 28th passed the Leck, and on the following days pushed parties as far as the Isar. The right of the Imperial army was, it appears, on the 5th inst. at Ulm, and the left at Ingolstadt. According to letters from Ratibon of the 3d inst. the French was still on the Leck. A letter from Stuttgart of the 4th, would induce a belief that the whole French army had marched towards the frontiers of the Tyrol, and that the Austrian army had set out in pursuit of them.

A letter from Strasburgh, of the 6th, states, that on the preceding evening the French had been attacked by the Archduke Ferdinand, but that they had vigorously repulsed him. In the mean time, the active General Treffel retook the Brisgau from the French, and completed the cutting off the communication of Moreau with France. The militia of Suabia were again beginning to arm behind him. It will be seen that the hostile armies in Germany were respectively still in a situation as singular as it was intricate.

PARIS, June 16.

Extraordinary from the Publiciste.—June 15, ten o'clock at night.

Several couriers have this evening arrived from the army of Italy. They bring dispatches written only a few hours back.—We know from them, first, the new progress of the army of Italy. The French have taken Plaisance, with immense magazines.

"They are masters of the whole course of the Po.

"At the very moment when our troops were going to attack, with very superior forces, the army that was besieging Genoa, that town, reduced to a total want of provisions, was obliged to capitulate.

"Massena and his brave army have departed from Genoa with their arms and with the honours of war.

"They have the right of marching immediately against the Austrians. Massena and Suchet will re-unite 18,000 men to the French army.

"Melas, and all that remains of his army is shut up in Genoa."

Quiberon Expedition.

General Bernadotte to the Minister at War. June 8th, 8th year.

"I moved from Rennes the 17th in the morning, and arrived at Vannes on the 18th in the afternoon, with 4000 men, the troops marched twenty-six leagues in twenty-six hours. I took care to send to Quiberon to hold the fort Penhievre to the last extremity.

"The English, under the protection of their artillery, disembarked about five or six hundred men, and took possession of a part of the peninsula; the 13th at noon, 5 ships, 7 frigates, 12 transports, were seen near the Isle of Donath; in the evening, twenty ships of war surrounded the peninsula of Quiberon, and twenty-seven vessels were distinguished in the road of Belle Isle; the same day, three frigates, three cutters, and five gun-boats, made dispositions of attack in the Bay of Penerf.

"The 14th, in the morning, there was a general movement through the English line, St. Gildas, Grandmount, and Quiberon, were attacked.

"The 15th, the isthmus of Quiberon was closely blockaded; the enemy attacked the point, scoured the coast with their gun-boats, and disembarked from six to seven hundred men.

"General Desbureaux made troops which were at Auray advance, and ordered adjutant-general Remeux to march with the troops of the line which were at Port Liberté to the neighbourhood of Plonharnet; the troops arrived, there was a fire of musquetry, and the enemy re-embarked at one o'clock in the morning.

"The 16th at night, the enemy made a general attack on Quiberon, Cracy, Loemariaquier, Port Navalo, St. Gildes, St. Jacques, Peneners, and Penerf.

"The 17th in the morning, he effected a descent at Port Navalo, of which he made himself master, he tried with ten fail, to penetrate into the little sea called the Morbihan, by attacking the fort Leomariaquier; this fort made a good resistance: a continual fire of artillery repulsed the troops which had disembarked—the fort St. Jacques also made near three hundred men, who had landed on this point, re-embark.

"The 17th in the evening, all who had landed were re-embarked in their ships, and we counted from the peninsula of Quiberon to the mouth of the Vilaine, 50 sail, of whom 20 were large ships, and 14 frigates, we counted off Belle-Isle 20 transports.

"The discoveries we have been able to make inform us that the troops in this expedition amount to about 12,000 men.

"After having given instructions to each general and left reinforcements on the coasts, I am going to make a movement to Pontivy. I shall be the more ready to march to the point the enemy shall attack.

"The English wished to embark corn, but they could not effect it; they have only

taken fifteen or twenty cows, which they paid for.

BERNADOTTE.

MILAN, July 9.

General Duhesne has occupied Cremona; he found there very considerable magazines: They are those mentioned in the letter of General Melas, to M. Mosel, and which were still untouched.

By intercepted dispatches found on a courier who was going from Mantua to Turin, we have become acquainted with the situation in the artillery and the hospitals of the former.

General Elsnitz was much harassed in his retreat from Nice. Gen. Suchet took from him 1,000 prisoners on the 12th and 13th. General Gortoup has been surrounded, and lost all his artillery. He has retired to Coni with a very few followers, and taken the command of that place.

General Suchet must have joined the corps of the army, which was in Genoa, towards Albenga. He will have under him a considerable force.

The armies are much fatigued by the continual rains; the Po has been considerably swelled, which somewhat retards our operations.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BALTIMORE, August 11.

To the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,
I enclose to you a hand bill printed by order of General Toussaint, containing an account of a recent defeat of Rigaud by general Desfallines. It is probable Rigaud will not be able to make a stand without retiring to the fortified town of Aux Cayes—his last hope.

I am gentlemen,
your obedient servant,
Washington, August 8, 1800.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Toussaint Louverture, General is chief of the armies of St. Domingo, to the citizens of the north west, and of the conquered part of the fourth departments.

MY FRIENDS,

How painful must it be to my feelings to entertain you with a detail of new victories obtained over our unhappy, misled brethren of the southern department—How much more agreeable would it have been to me, to declare to you the abridgment of their errors, and that they had arranged themselves under the banners of the republic; but no, notwithstanding my proclamations, my addresses and the most advantageous offers on my part, I have, as yet, been unable to prevail upon them to embrace a measure as salutary to themselves, as profitable to the country they inhabit; they persist as yet in their revolt, and Rigaud maintains them in it with all his power. You will see by the account of general Desfallines, chief in command of the republican army, that this army has obtained the most complete victory over them.

I have done every thing in my power to defend this unhappy country from the evils which await it. At each step of the army we halt, and invite the rebels to return to their duty. We treat them to abandon their criminality, and shew that it is not as yet too late to avoid the shedding of blood.—But they are deaf to the voice of their brethren: The ambition of one restrains them.

One more attempt remains for me to essay, and it is with heart-felt pleasure I embrace it; to send a deputation of wife men, into the south to the magistrates of the people, to speak to them the words of peace, to promise an oblivion of the past, and renew my proclamation of the 1st instant, which grants impartially, an amnesty to every citizen. But if too unhappily blinded, to be sensible of this brotherly step, they still persist in their error, will they not become the victims of their own stubbornness, and accountable to themselves alone for the vengeance of both God and man?

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

At the head quarters, at Mazaine plantation, the 10th Messidor, (23th June) the 8th year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

Desfallines, brigade general and commander in chief of the republican army against the rebels of the southern department, to citizen Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo.

General,
I learnt from the refugees who had deserted to us last night, that Rigaud had advanced with a number of troops into the plain du-Fond des Negres; and that their infantry was encamped upon a neighboring plantation to that in which I had fixed the head quarters of the enemy, with two pieces of brass cannon 4lbs. calibre; and that the cavalry was upon another, a little farther off with Rigaud, who came yesterday to where his infantry was, and administered an oath to every one to die upon their entrenchments, rather than make one retrograde step, or abandon the two pieces of cannon.

The fever having permitted me to rise this morning, I ordered the chief of brigade Damage, to take the command of my column, leaving only at head quarters the first battalions of the 4th and 7th demi-brigades, and to march with the remainder of the troops to dislodge the enemy, who were too near us; and enjoined him particularly not to return to me without the two pieces of cannon, which Rigaud's troops had sworn