

LATE
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London Papers, received at the office of the New York Daily Advertiser, by the General Mercer, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 19.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS,
General Melas to Major General Mosel, at Placentia.

Head-quarters, at Turin, June 5.

Alexandria, it is at present, the only point from which the army can procure provisions, until a change of circumstances takes place, which is not improbable. To complete the magazines of Alexandria with flour, forage, and a little rice, is therefore an object of great importance, which I have frequently recommended to you for some time, and in the most express manner; but of which I have not yet seen any effect, since, according to the latest reports from Ali and Alexandria, as well as my own personal conviction here at Turin, its three magazines are entirely destitute of provisions; and the magazine of flour and forage at Alexandria has not yet been completed.

The army which is here, when augmented by the speedy arrival of the corps under General Elsnitz, and the corps of Field Marshal Ott, who is marching by the Bochetta to Alexandria, must draw all its provisions from that place! but with such measures both these places will be exposed to a total want, and if the enemy should suddenly pass the Po, and by these means cut off, even for a short time, the communication between Placentia and Alexandria, this place and the army will be without resources and exposed to the danger of being deprived of their provisions.

There was at Cremona, according to the latest reports, a considerable magazine of provisions, and I think I can hope that the magazines of Cremona, Milan and Lodi, will be placed in safety on the right bank of the Po.

We shall therefore be in no want of provisions, and in consequence of the information which I gave you several days ago you must have collected all the means of transportation for the army of the right bank of the Po, and made a requisition without paying regard to any consideration whatever, of all the carriages in the country, so that means will not be wanting for securing the necessary provisions.

In the present circumstances I must recommend to you, in the most pressing manner, to convey in the speediest way 1,200 quintals of flour, and 2,500 measures of oats per day to Alexandria; and I beg you at the same time to give me information on this head, as well as respecting what has become of the magazines of Milan, Pavia and Lodi, and the measures taken to complete the supplies of Mantua, and of the other fortresses of the line, and respecting the means which, agreeably to my orders, have been employed to save the provisions which are in boats on the Po. Hitherto I have not received a word on those important objects.

(Signed) MELAS.

* This is exactly what it has done, and according to the confession of Melas himself, his army is now without resources.—
[Note of the French Editor.]

† Vain hope! at the moment when Melas was writing his letter, the magazines of Cremona, Milan, Lodi and Placentia, were in the hands of the French.—[Note of the French Editor.]

General Melas to Count de Tigre, commander of the Cavalry at Vienna.

Turin, June 5.

I have left the blockade of Genoa to the corps of Gen. Ott, until the approach of that under General Elsnitz, after which I shall proceed with my united forces against the enemy, who have penetrated through Germany. This operation has been attended with the most favorable consequences for the army. The capitulation of Genoa begun on the 2d of June by General Massena, was concluded yesterday. This place is to be evacuated by the enemy this morning. The garrison, with their arms, will be escorted to the enemy's advanced posts, and are allowed to serve again; all the Austrian prisoners taken by the French, during the operations on the coast of Genoa, will be given up, and may also serve again.

Massena quitted Genoa on the night of the 4th, and sailed for the enemy's coasts in an English frigate. The first column of the garrison marched out this morning. The troops stationed near the city have taken possession of it as well as of the forts, and the English entered the port. I shall send you an account of the ammunition found in Genoa, as well as the articles of capitulation, when I have received them from Gen. Ott. I have nothing farther at present to observe, except that the greater part of the garrison will be conveyed by sea to the place of its destination.

The enemy attacked yesterday the division of General Keim towards Arignano. They had driven back the troops under the command of General Lamerelle, and had taken possession of the Col de Thion, and the village of St. Ambrosio. They were repulsed with considerable loss, and left in our hands 127 officers and 237 privates. Gen. Keim bestows great praise on the conduct of Major Mefco, and particularly on that of Lieut. Colonel Gajoli, who led his battalion against the enemy with the bayonet, and with uncommon bravery took the village of Ambrosio.

Towards Orco every thing is quiet, and the enemy have not penetrated farther toward the Col di Tenda; our advanced posts on the other side of the Limon.

General Elsnitz, according to his report of the 2d from Dolce Aqua, is effecting his retreat by Ormea, where he hopes to arrive on the 6th.

Field-Marshal Vukassovich was on the 3d at Lodi, and hoped, if the enemy did not appear in too great force to maintain himself for some time on the Adda. This General was not able to save the flotilla on the Lake Major; he however entertains hopes that Capt. Mobz will take care to save that on the Lake of Como. According to his report, I am inclined to think that the projects of the enemy are still doubtful. If they, however, direct their course towards him, he will retire to Mantua, watching Pizzighetone, while I collect all the forces at my disposal, and I hope soon to strike a decisive blow.

Gen. Skal continues to watch the Po, and I am pretty easy respecting the safety of that river, as well as in regard to supplying the fortresses with artillery, which will be soon completed.

I am, with infinite consideration, your Excellency's most obedient Servant,
(Signed)

MELAS.

* It may be readily conceived, from these conditions, that Melas wished to secure a retreat by Sea. The corps of Massena being now united to that of Suchet, it will be difficult for the enemy to effect their retreat in any other manner.—Note of the French Editor.

HIGH TREASON.

James Hadfield was brought up by a writ of Habeas Corpus, under the custody of Mr. Kirby, keeper of his majesty's goal of Newgate, to plead to an indictment against him by the Grand Jury, for High Treason.

The indictment charged, that he, the said James Hadfield, being a person of a malicious, evil disposed, and traitorous disposition did, on the evening of the 15th of May last, arm himself with a pistol loaded with a certain quantity of gun-powder, with an intent to assassinate and put to death our Sovereign Lord the King; and did go to a certain Theatre, called Drury Lane, his majesty being present at the said Theatre, and did there and then shoot off and discharge the said pistol, loaded with gunpowder, leaden shots or bullets, with a malicious and traitorous intent to shoot, assassinate, and kill the King.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded, "NOT GUILTY."

Lord Kenyon asked the prisoner if he had any Counsel.

Hadfield presented a petition, stating his poverty, and praying the court to assign him counsel. He named Mr. Erskine and Mr. Serjeant Belf, if they would accept it.

Lord Kenyon said to Mr. Erskine, that he took it for granted he would have no objection.

Mr. Erskine said, that he had always understood it to be the practice of the bar, that when a prisoner asked for counsel, the court had a right to give him the professional assistance of any gentleman who practised in the court in which he was arraigned; and that he therefore concurred with his Lordship, that it was his duty to accept the trust; and "I desire," said Mr. Erskine, "for myself to add, that I cannot give a stronger test of my loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign of the Throne, than by my readiness to give to all his subjects the fullest benefit of the law."

The Court then appointed Thursday, the 26th instant for the trial.

(James Hadfield, who appeared yesterday at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, was dressed in a blue coat, striped waistcoat, &c. He is a short, mean looking man, apparently about 36 or 37 years of age; wears his own hair, without powder; and is much cut and disfigured in the face. He has a very large cut across his left eye, and several wounds in different parts of his head. He appeared quite collected, without the least sign of infamy in his conduct; and retired from the Court in the custody of Mr. Kirby, keeper of Newgate.)

Evacuation of Genoa.

Negotiation for the evacuation of Genoa by the right wing of the French army, between vice-admiral Lord Keith, commander in chief of the English fleet, Lieut. Gen. Baron Ott, commander of the blockade, and the French General in Chief, Massena.

Art. 1. The right wing of the French army charged with the defence of Genoa, the general in chief, and his staff shall march out with arms and baggage, to rejoin the centre of the army. Answer. The right wing, charged with the defence of Genoa, shall march out to the number of 8,110 men, and shall take the route to Nice, in France. The rest shall be transported by sea to Antibes. Admiral Keith engages to furnish this troop with the quantity of biscuit allowed the English troops. On the other side, all the Austrian prisoners made in the Riviere of Genoa by the army of Massena, in the present year shall be restored in compensation, except those who are already exchanged at the present time. Moreover, the first article shall be punctually executed.

2. All which belongs to the right wing, as artillery and ammunition of all kinds, shall be transported by the English fleet to Antibes, or the gulf of Tonan. Anf. Agreed to.

3. The convalescents and those who are not in a condition to march, shall be transported by sea to the Antibes, and taken care of as mentioned in the first article. Anf. They shall be transported by the English fleet and taken care of.

4. The French soldiers remaining in the hospitals of Genoa shall be treated on a footing with the Austrians, and when they are

in a condition to depart shall be transported as mentioned in the first article. Anf. Agreed to.

5. The city of Genoa, as well as the port, shall be declared neutral. The line to determine the neutrality shall be fixed mutually by the contracting parties. Anf. This article turning on considerations purely political, it is not in the power of the general of the allied army to give any decided answer to it. In the mean time, the undersigned are authorized to declare, that his imperial majesty the emperor is determined to grant his protection to the inhabitants of Genoa. The city of Genoa may be assured, that all the provisional establishments that circumstances may require shall be subservient to public tranquility and happiness.

6. The independence of the Ligurian people shall be respected. No power at war with the Ligurian republic shall create any change in its form of government. Anf. The same as the preceding article.

7. No Ligurian having exercised, or exercising yet any public functions, shall be persecuted for his political opinions. Anf. No person shall be molested for his opinion nor for having taken part in the government previous to this time. The disturbers of the public repose, after the entry of the Austrians into Genoa, shall be punished conformably to the laws.

8. It shall be allowed to the French, Genoese and Italians, domiciliated or fled to Genoa, to retire with whatever may belong to them, whether money, moveables, or any other effects, to whatever place they shall think proper, either by sea or land; passports to this effect shall be delivered to them, which shall be valid for six months. Anf. Granted.

[Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 relate to the victualling of Genoa, commerce, movements respecting the evacuation by the French troops, safe conduct, &c. of the wounded.]

16. The officers of all ranks in the army of the general in chief Massena, made prisoners of war since the commencement of hostilities by the present army, shall return to France on their parole, and shall not serve till after they are exchanged.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

The port of Lanterne, so far as the draw-bridge, and the entry of the gate, shall be surrendered to a detachment of Austrian troops, and two English vessels, to-day, the 4th of June, two hours after noon.

Immediately after the signing the articles hostages shall be given on either side.

The artillery, ammunition, and other military effects belonging to the city of Genoa, and its territory, shall be faithfully given up by the French commissaries to the allied armies.

Done on the bridge of Cornigliano, 5th June, 1800.

(Signed) BARON D'OTT Lieut. Gen
KEITH, vice admiral
MASSENA.

Massena, General in chief, to the inhabitants of Genoa.

Head-quarters, Genoa, May 26.

"The officer whom I had sent to the first Consul returned this evening. He left Gen. Buonaparte descending the St. Bernard; he had with him citizen Carnot, minister of war. Gen. Buonaparte informed me that he should be at Ivrea on the 2d or 4th of June with all his army, and that he should proceed with forced marches to Genoa. The army of the Rhine has obtained new advantages over the enemy; they obtained a victory at Biberach, took a great many prisoners and are directing their march towards Ulm. Gen. Buonaparte to whom I have made known the conduct of the inhabitants of Genoa, testifies to me the confidence he has in them, and writes—'You are in a difficult position, but I am satisfied that it is in Genoa. That town directed by an excellent spirit, and seeing clearly their true interests, will find in its deliverance, the price of those sacrifices which it has made.' This notice shall be transmitted officially to the Ligurian government, and printed in the two languages and posted. "MASSENA."

Curious Particulars relative to the passage of St. Bernard.

[From a Swiss Paper.]

LAUSANNE, June 1.

On the 18th of May, Mr. Le Breux, a native of Brussels, aged 21, and first Lieutenant of Kinsky's regiment of infantry, who was stationed with that corps near Ajaccio, on the mountains of Sella, set out on a reconnoitring expedition, at the head of a detachment of forty men. He directed his course towards the valley of Aosta, in order to discover whether there was any truth in the rumours relative to the intended invasion of the French. It had been circulated in the Austrian army that Buonaparte was to penetrate directly into Piedmont by the Great St. Bernard; but the report was not credited, as the season was so unfavourable to the attempt, and the snow so deep, that this route was thought altogether impracticable.

After a very difficult march of five days, thro' rugged paths, and over frightful precipices, Lieut. Le Breux found himself on the 23d of May, between five and six in the evening, on the rapid declivity of a mountain, which he descended by a serpentine foot path, intending to proceed to Chatillon by the village of St. Vincent. Here he was suddenly struck with the appearance of five French Generals and two guides, not more than six paces from him, all crawling down the mountain and leading their horses, with the exception of one, in a grey coat, and a gold laced hat, without a feather, who remained on horseback, and advanced at their head.

The Austrian soldiers presented their pieces the moment they observed the French officers; but their Lieutenant ordered them not to fire, preferring, as he said, the opportunity of carrying such a great and glorious prize to the head quarters of his corps. The general in the grey coat no sooner observed them than he exclaimed—"See the Austrians—there are Austrians here!" The two guides at the same time pointed their carbines, and called out "Who's there?" But the French General ordered them not to fire, and addressing himself to the young Austrian officer, asked, "Who are you? what are you about here? where do you come from? what is the strength of your detachment? what is the name of your regiment? what is your general's name? where is your corps posted, &c.?" and several other questions, to which the lieutenant replied as he thought proper.

This conversation, which lasted about half an hour, was more than once interrupted by the Austrian soldiers, who asked these questions, whether they should not carry off their prize. But the General in the grey coat, in whom the reader will, perhaps, ere now, have recognized Buonaparte, said to the Austrian Officer,—"Hitherto, Sir, you have considered me your prisoner; you, however, are mine; but do not be very uneasy; I shall take care of you and your followers." At that moment Lieut. Le Breux perceived that he was surrounded by French grenadiers.

The First Consul desired him to retain his arms, and said to him—"To night you shall sup with me at Chatillon, and to-morrow you shall dine with me in the city of Aosta." This actually took place. The Officer, in relating the story, observed, that Buonaparte was extremely affable, and that he remained a very short time at table. After dinner the First Consul took him into a private apartment, where he conversed with him during a quarter of an hour on the force and positions of the Austrians. At parting the Lieut. asked permission to return home on his parole—"I had already determined to let you at liberty, without requiring that you should be exchanged," said Buonaparte. He immediately made his aid du camp, Duroc, give him a passport for Paris, and another for one of his soldiers to attend him as a servant. He also gave him a letter to the Minister of Police. He arrived here on the 29th of May.

LONDON, June 25.

Of such vast importance are the events which we announced yesterday, that the mind can scarcely grasp at once all their magnitude, nor calculate all their consequences that are likely to result from them;

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

PARIS, June 21.

"The army has obtained a signal victory at Marengo, on the 14th instant. This battle has decided the fate of Italy. We have taken fifteen standards forty cannon, and made eight thousand prisoners.

"General Desaix was struck with a ball in the head.

"The castles of Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighetone, and Placentia, are to be surrendered to the French army between the 18th and the 20th instant.

"The castles of Coni, Savona, the city of Genoa, were to surrender between the 20th and 23d instant. The fort Urbano between the 23d and 25th. The duration of the armistice is not fixed.

"We expect the answer of the Court of Vienna. The armies will resume hostilities in ten days, if they really should not be favourable."

By the above Bulletin we learn, that the duration of the armistice is not fixed. We have heard that it is a general one, extending to the armies in Suabia.

We consider the war upon the continent to be now drawing rapidly to a conclusion. We cannot suppose that the answer of Austria will be unfavourable to negotiation, for what means has she to refill the armies of France? Her army in Italy, which but a month ago was in possession of Lombardy and Piedmont, which hoped to consummate almost immediately the conquest of Italy by the capture of Genoa, has been nearly annihilated. In Suabia she is not able to act with any effect against the French, and Kray has been completely out-generalled by Moreau. The latter having reinforced the army of reserve, may now, in his turn, be reinforced from that army should it be necessary. But every thing tends to induce a belief that hostilities will not be resumed and that a negotiation for peace between Austria and France will immediately be entered into.

PARIS, June 16.

The first Consul's letter announcing a complete victory over Gen. Ott, was read last night at the Theatre Francais, between the play and entertainment. The second Consul was present.

Eight thousand persons are said to have perished at Genoa, in consequence of famine.

A letter from the minister of Police to the Prefets, directs them to admit to the declaration of fidelity to the constitution all the ministers of every worship, without regard to political situation before the 21st Nivose (11th January.)

June 17.

Dispatches from the First Consul, which arrived this evening, give fresh details of the victory over Gen. Ott. He had 2000 more wounded than the first letter supposed.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

MILAN, June 9.

"General Duhem has occupied Cremona; he found there considerable magazines. An extraordinary courier from Mantua to

Turin is intercepted; he has informed us of the state of the artillery and military hospitals. General Suchet was to unite with that part of the army which was in Genoa on the side of Albenga. He will then find himself at the head of a considerable number of troops.—The continual rains are a considerable fatigue to the army. The Po has much increased. This retards our operations a little.

Alexander Berthier, General in Chief of the Army of Reserve, to the Cisalpine People.

Head-quarters, at Milan, June 3.

"The French people a second time break your chains. All states are subject to storms and vicissitudes; the misfortunes you have experienced are not useless to you; you have learned how to value the pledges of the enemies of your happiness; they boasted of their respect for property and they have plundered numerous families: they have pretended a zeal for religion and they have delivered Italy to heretics, and even to infidels. Cisalpine citizens, haste to arms, from your national guard and secure your towns from the incursions of the enemy's light troops. Can you be insensible of the pride of forming an independent nation? To forget, then, all your differences; let there exist among you but one wish, that of consolidating a government free and strong. I will acknowledge as friends of liberty only those who obey the laws, who can forget animosities, and respect misfortune. Cisalpine people, as soon as your territory shall be delivered from the enemy, the Republic shall again be organized upon the permanent basis of religion, of equality, and of good order; hasten it immediately by your energy.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

Army of the Rhine.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

The Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister of War.

Huninguen, June 8.

On the 5th, the Austrians attacked the left wing of the army; they were repulsed and completely defeated. In this affair 8 pieces of cannon, with their caissons and furniture, have fallen into our hands. A General and 1,500 men have been made prisoners.

Army of Italy.

Bulletin of Military Events, printed by order of the Military Commandant of Lombardy, June 8.

A courier dispatched to Vienna, by General Melas has been taken, with all his dispatches.

General Turrau, informed that the Austrian General Kaim was advancing from the village of Saint-Ambrosio, marched against him, repulsed him, and took some prisoners, after which he took position of observation between Sufa and Rivoli.

General Suchet having perceived that the intention of Gen. Elsnitz, who was in the country of Nice, was to make his retreat by the Col di Tenda, reached him on the 1st and drove him from his position of Col de Broni, and repulsed Major General Gorrup from Rola, thereby obliging General Elsnitz to make his retreat by Ormea. The whole of the Riviere of Genoa, as far as Savona, is reconquered by the Republican army.

Thus the Cisalpine standard is now hoisted in almost the whole extent of territory except in the departments bordering on the Adriatic, where there are few Imperial troops.

Citizens of Bologna, of Reggio, of Modena, do you want French columns to disperse this handful of fugitives? The First Consul commands you to take up arms to hoist to your bells the Italian tri-colours, and make known to — that their last hour is tolled. It is thus you will be worthy of yourselves.

(Signed) VIGNOLLES.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

MILAN, June 8.

"Gen. Loissen has moved from Ohiovi, towards Befca. Gen. Laudon, who was in that city, had just time to save himself; he was the only one who escaped. The Cisalpine legion commanded by Gen. Lechi took possession of the flotilla which the enemy had upon the Lago Maggiore, passed the Adda, at Lecco, inclined towards Bergamo, made fifty prisoners and took four pieces of cannon. Gen. Murat having united five or six bridges of boats upon the Po, passed it at Noceno, made himself master of Placentia by main force and made a great number of prisoners. At break of day on the 8th, a body of the enemy presented themselves to enter the castle of Placentia, it was surrounded, and the whole made prisoners. Gen. Murat found at Placentia all the magazines of the army. He has intercepted a courier from Melas, with extremely interesting dispatches, and has made more than two thousand prisoners. The dispatches of Gen. Melas to the Court of Vienna, announce, that at the very moment when the order to raise the blockade reached Gen. Ott, Gen. Massena sent a flag of truce to capitulate. It appears by the letter of Gen. Melas that Genoa is given up, but the army are not prisoners of war. Gen. Elsnitz, who had evacuated Nice, had not been able to effect his retreat by the Coloni Tenda. General Suchet having driven him from the Col Brans, he gained the sources of the Tanaro, and was at Ormea on the evening of the 6th. By the intercepted letters of Melas it appears that Alessandria is badly provisioned. The rapidity with which the army has passed the Sella, the Tesino and the Po, has astonished the Italians and even our enemies. The combats of Chiusella, the Tesino, Stradella, and Piacenza, persuade them that it is neither an army of recruits