

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 6th July, received at New-York by the ship *Justina*, from Liverpool.

WEEKLY RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

From the General Evening Post, of Saturday July 5th.

We regret to say, that, since our last Retrospect, the apprehensions which we then entertained have been realized in Italy to their fullest extent; and all our hopes and wishes have been frustrated, by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and the ill fortune of the Austrian armies. We proceed to the task imposed on us, of tracing, in a brief but peripatetic manner, the events that, in all probability, will lead to a termination of the war between Austria and the French Republic.

It has been before stated, that, as soon as General Melas was undeceived respecting the forces and designs of the French Consular army of reserve, he sent from Turin orders to general Ott, before Genoa, to raise the blockade of that fortress; but, in the then imperfect state of our information, we considered as fortunate the accident by which this order had been counteracted. On better grounds, we now experience the unpleasant reflection, that, had general Ott promptly obeyed the order, the result might have been more favourable to our allies, or the decision at least protracted till the necessary assistance could have been afforded for turning the fortune of the field. It appears, that, on general Melas perceiving the advances of Buonaparte's forces into Lombardy, in his anxiety to prevent the enemy from crossing the Po, he issued, on the 2d ultimo, the most urgent orders to the commander in the Genoa to march and defend the passage of that river, and cover Tortona and Alessandria. As the French did not pass the Po till the 7th, and the march from Genoa thither was at last performed by general Ott in three days, it seems very probable, that, had this officer immediately obeyed the orders from Melas of the 2d, he might have accomplished the important object specifically required; some, at least, of the Austrian magazines might have been saved; and the Imperial Chief gained time to devise means either of defence or retreat. Fate, however, had ordained otherwise. General Ott preferred waiting to receive Massena's surrender, which occupied him till the 5th. He then crossed the Appennines with 15,000 men, and arrived on the 5th at Voghera, where he was joined by about 5,000, who had been stationed for the defence of the Po, but had been driven back by the French when they passed that river.

The French army, under Berthier, as our readers may recollect, had assembled at Stradella; but its advanced guard, under Lannes, was at Broni (about midway between Stradella and Voghera) at the time general Ott reached the latter place. The next day (the 9th) Lannes pushed his division forward, supported by Victor and Watrin, and found the Imperial army occupying the heights of Casteggio, a village about half way between Voghera and the Po, and between the former place and Broni. Here the enemy made the attacks about noon; and after a most obstinate contest, in which the numbers on each side seem to have been pretty equal, and the advantage was for a long time doubtful, nay, in many points, in favour of the Austrians, the latter were at length broken, and repulsed as far as Montebello, with the loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, five pieces of cannon, and 3,000 prisoners.

By this time the Austrian Chief Melas, finding that the Po had been passed by the enemy, quitted Turin, and concentrated his forces at Alessandria. General Ott, continually pressed by the French army pushed with its late successes, fell back on Tortona, and continued his retreat towards Alessandria. When, however, he had reached Marengo, a village three miles East of that city, and about a mile and a half East of the Bormida, he was overtaken by the French army with the chief consul at its head, who had passed from Milan and crossed the Po the very day whereon the battle of Casteggio was fought. Melas now joined his forces to those of Ott, attacked the advanced guard of the enemy, under Gardanne, at seven in the morning of the 14th, and the battle soon became general. As a very minute official detail of this ever-to-be-remembered action was given in our last paper, it will be only necessary here to state, in general terms, that the battle lasted 14 hours, the opponent armies being all the time within musket shot of each other; and prodigies of valour were exhibited on both sides. At the commencement, the advantage was with the Imperialists, who had made 900 prisoners; more than 60 pieces of cannon were several times taken and retaken; twelve charges of cavalry were made with various success, the Austrians constantly making the advances, and so late as three o'clock in the afternoon, victory seemed ready to declare itself in favor of Melas, whose cavalry routed the whole French line, which retreated in disorder to the village of St. Julien, where, however, Defaix was posted, with a corps de reserve. Here the French rallied, and attacked in their turn, led on by General Defaix, who was killed in the charge. The first consul, who felt the importance of the moment, dashed into the midst of the squadrons, animated them by his example, and decided the victory. General Melas now attempted to retire towards Genoa; but the French General Chabran, who having been stationed at Bardonecchia, had followed the Austri-

an Chief from Turin, manœuvred on his rear and cut off his retreat.

The next morning (the 15th) finding the fortune of the day so decidedly with the French army, Melas judged it proper to send General Skall to Buonaparte, with proposals for an Armistice; and a Convention was afterwards signed by himself on the one part and the French General Berthier on the other, by which the enemy was put in possession of twelve of the strongest towns and fortresses in Italy, viz. Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, Arona, Platencia, Coni, Ceva, Urbino, Savona, and Genoa; the Austrians only retaining Mantua, Pescaiera, Borgo-Forte, Ferrara, Tuscany and Ancona.

The armistice was stipulated to continue till an answer could be received from the Emperor; but whatever might be the result, neither army was to recommence hostilities without giving ten day notice. The loss of the Imperialists in the dreadful battle of Marengo is stated by the Gen. Berthier at 3,000 killed, 5,000 wounded (including 7 Generals, and 400 inferior officers,) 7,000 prisoners, 12 standards, and 26 pieces of cannon. That of the enemy at 800 killed (including Gen. Defaix, who had just returned from Egypt,) 2,000 wounded, and 1,100 prisoners. General Melas is now on the route to Mantua with the whole of the Austrian army.

From the Genoa Coast, Suchet has reported to the Minister of War at Paris, that, in his operations against Gen. Elsnitz, between the 28th of May and the 6th of June, he had taken 7,000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon. If we may believe the French Journals, the execution of the article of the Convention signed by Gen. Melas, respecting the surrender of Genoa, met with some obstruction on the part of the British Admiral Lord Keith; who at first made some objection to delivering up the artillery found therein, and particularly asserted a claim to either the possession or the ransom of 119 vessels which he had found in the harbor, and which he insisted were his lawful prizes, as they must have entered after the port had been declared to be in a state of blockade. We have not, however, yet seen the brave Admiral's statement on this subject.

In Suabia, the Imperialists still continue on the defensive; but do not seem strong enough effectually to impede the progress of the enemy.—Augsburgh was taken by Gen. Lecourbe on the 28th of May, afterwards evacuated, and again taken possession of on the 12th ult. The principal object of Moreau at present evidently is to cut off from Gen. Kray, in Ulm, the supplies which he has hitherto drawn from Donawert and Ingolstadt by the navigation of the Danube.—In pursuance of this design, Lecourbe, with the right wing of the army, on the 21st ult. forced the passage of the Danube between Dillingen and the memorable village of Blenheim, after a severe contest with the force under Gen. Sztarray, who lost (the French say) 4,000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon. The Hamburg papers speak of armies of Reserve, and other ample preparations by forced levies in Germany, for carrying on the campaign; but those orders having been issued long before the late disastrous events took place, it is very uncertain at present whether the Emperor will persevere in the contest. Meanwhile the Consular Chief seems to be arranging a powerful plan of operations against the German Army of Suabia, in case the answer of his Imperial Majesty should not put an end to the campaign. While Gen. St. Suzanne on the right wing of Moreau is preparing to make an irruption with a considerable force (which has been collected near Mentz) into Franconia, the division of the Army of Reserve under Gen. Moncey is marching with 25,000 men from the Milanese through the Valteline, to attack the Grisons, the principal post between Italy and Germany. Should this plan succeed, with a French army posted in Franconia, another in Bavaria, and a third advancing from Switzerland, Marshal Kray must be reduced to the necessity of trying the fate of battle, or submitting to a blockade, by a very superior force.

From Egypt we have had French accounts, professing to copy an official letter from lord Keith, as commander in chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, to General Kleber, which declares that he had positive instructions not to consent to the kind of capitulation that had been entered into with one of the allied powers, &c. in consequence of which it was, that Kleber (as in self-defence), renewed hostilities on the Turks. According to the same statements, however, lord Elgin had subsequently declared to the Ottoman Porte, that his Britannic Majesty, from respect to the Grand Seigneur, would not impede the execution or the treaty of El Arisch, although it had not his entire approbation. It remains to be seen whether Kleber will now accept the terms offered by that treaty, or, presuming on his own strength, and his alliance with the Mamelukes, seek to procure better conditions.

Our frigates continue to annoy the coast of Brittany, and interrupt all intercourse between the respective harbours of France. A part of our troops are said to be encamped on the small islands of Houat and Hedic, and to be prepared to besiege Belleisle.

Another secret expedition, of considerable magnitude, is in a state of forwardness. Large embarkations of troops have taken place at Deal, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; at the former of which places forty pieces of battering cannon have been shipped. The Quinquans, as usual, have been paying into the secret of its destination, and seem to have come at last to the sage conclusion, that it is either intended to attack the western coast of France, the Dutch

province of Zealand, or the French army in Egypt!!!

A quadruple alliance is (we know not on what foundation) said in the German papers to be forming between Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, for restoring peace to Europe. Every thing, indeed, seems at present to lead to a supposition, that Austria will soon come to terms with the French Republic; but the proceedings in Parliament do not encourage any very sanguine hope, that this country will be able, in consequence, to relax its exertions.

† It has been rationally conjectured, that Massena's engaging the Austrian officer in negotiation at this juncture was a projected measure, to enable the consular army, without interruption, to secure the Milanese, the Austrian magazines, and the passage of the Po.

‡ Buonaparte did not (as supposed in our last) accompany the march after the capture of Milan, but remained in that city, and sent forward his army under the direction of Berthier.

|| No tidings respecting the determination of his Imperial Majesty had reached town when our paper went to press.

§ This will account for the temporary detention, by lord Keith's orders, of general Defaix on his passage from Egypt.

LONDON, July 6.

Sieyes cannot forgive Buonaparte for having torn from him the consular sashes, he obtained by a lengthened series of crimes, mean compliances, treachery, and tergiversation. He cannot bring himself to regard as his master the man whom he thought sufficiently honoured by being employed as his lieutenant. A few days before the Chief Consul set off for Dijon, Sieyes concluded a train of reproaches, which he had made in the hearing of more than twenty persons, respecting the erasures which Buonaparte permits from the list of emigrants, with saying, "Buonaparte, you wish to make yourself a king, and every step you take brings you nearer the throne." Sieyes, coolly replied Buonaparte "my country has made me a general; I wish to die a general. If I had happened to be born a king, I should have died a king, and had it been my fortune to have been educated a priest, I should have remained a priest, and I should have died saying mass." This sarcastic reply produced a general laugh against the Abbé.

When Buonaparte, after resigning the command of the army of England, had set out from Paris to Rastadt, he passed on his way through Basle. There lived then in that city a very rich Banker, who was a decided royalist. His hatred against innovation was such, that though he could not withhold his esteem from the virtuous Bartholemy, yet he never could prevail on himself to go into the same company with him; nor indeed were any of the Ministers or agents of France permitted to enter his house. At a little distance from the gates of Basle this Banker had a superb country house, which almost all strangers visited from curiosity, and where they were received with the most cordial hospitality. It was not doubted that Buonaparte would have willingly gone thither, if the proprietor had expressed any desire to see him.

The honest Swiss was requested to send Buonaparte an invitation, and at the same time to permit twenty five Austrian soldiers to conceal themselves in the house, with the view of seizing his person during the night, and of conducting him to the fortresses where the brave Bournoville was condemned to languish thirty two months. The banker was shocked at the base offer, and the pride of his integrity was still further hurt, when a very considerable sum of money was promised as a reward of his compliance. He instantly declared, that instead of being accessory to so infamous a plot, he would be the first to discover it to Buonaparte, if he should perceive any suspicious movements, either in his own house or the vicinity. To this man, whom the influence of political sentiment had rendered his enemy did the conqueror of Italy own his preservation.

DELLINGEN, June 16,

On the 13th instant, the Austrian General, count Sztarray, was compelled by the superior force of the enemy to retreat by the Zuzmerhausen and Wattenhausen. He withdrew, with a part of his troops, over the bridge of Gussburgh, to the left bank of the Danube. On the 14th and 15th, a new action took place, in which the troops of the Empire were engaged. In the mean time the left wing of the French army advanced from Biberach, between the Danube and the Lech. The French have likewise advanced from Kempton, and passed the Lech.

ULM, June 19.

On the 17th, in the afternoon, an action took at Leipheim, near Gussburg, on the right bank of the Danube. The country here is level, and the Austrian cavalry were able to act with good effect, of which we had a proof by 200 prisoners being brought in, most of whom had very severe fabric wounds.

RATISBON, June 20.

The report that the French had entered Munich and Ratisbon is unfounded. They have not hitherto made any considerable movements in Batavia. The corps which passed the Lech at Friedberg has partly withdrawn towards the Danube, and General Meerfeldt has again advanced. Moreau manœuvres in front of General Kray.

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 1.	
Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash 100 per cent.	
New 8 per Cent Stock do.	108 1/2
6 1/2 per Cent. (net amount) do.	87 1/2
Navy do.	87
Three per Cent. do.	51
Deferred, do.	84
BANK United States, do.	31
Pennsylvania, do.	26
North America, do.	48
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 10 per cent. below par.	
Pennsylvania, shares, 4 1/2 per cent. adv.	
Turnpike shares, 10 per cent. under par.	
Bridge (Schuylkill) Stock, par.	
East-India Company of N. A. 7 per cent advance	
Land Warrants, 25 dolls. per 100 acres.	

Erratum.

The Address to the Governor of Pennsylvania, in yesterday's Gazette, should have been signed "SENECA, and not "SENEZ."

S. P. B. cannot appear unless the author's name is given to the Editor, either verbally or by letter.

The behaviour of the Fellows ought to and shall be exposed, provided the charge is backed with the author's name, which shall, on no account, be known to any person but the Editor.—If the fact stated is true, there ought to be no hesitation on the part of S. P. B.

The Liverpool Packet, Beebe, has arrived at New-York, in a short passage from Liverpool.

[OFFICIAL]

Extract of two letters from Lieutenant John Shaw of the United States Schooner Enterprise of 12 guns and 70 men, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 10th and 26th July, 1800.

"On the 9th instant, I fell in with the French privateer L'Aigle of 20 guns and 78 men. She engaged me with much spirit for 15 minutes when she lowered her colours."

"On the 23d I fell in with and captured the French privateer Flambeaux of 12 guns and 98 men. She engaged me for nearly two glasses."

L'Aigle had 4 men killed, and 5 wounded.—Flambeaux 4 men killed, and 29 wounded. The Enterprise 2 wounded in the engagement with the Flambeaux."

Extract of a letter from Moses Fryon, Esq. commander of the United States ship Connecticut, dated St. Pierre's, Martinico, 22d July, 1800, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"Since my last of the 21st ultimo, we have only fallen in with and captured from the French, a French Ketch called Le Chouchon, with a cargo per invoice, which I dispatched this day with the convoys."

The United States sloop of war Baltimore, Capt. W. Cowper, has lately conveyed from the West-Indies, 16 ships, 35 brigs, 56 schooners and 10 sloops making in the whole 107 vessels.

Capt. Blunt, of the brig Gustavus, arrived yesterday from Lisbon, informs, that on the night of 1st July, the Mercury of Hull, laden with Spanish wool, was cut out of that port, supposed by a French privateer. Her cargo was valued at 300,000 Crowns.

Accounts state, that many American vessels are captured and carried into the Island of Guernsey, where they are condemned under the slightest pretences.

The ship Caroline, Motley, of Portland, had been recently taken in and the cargo landed. She was bound from Spain to New York, when taken.

For the 48 hours preceding Monday morning, sun rise, there were reported 28 new Cases, at Fells-Point; total now sick 101, exclusive of 18 in the Hospital. In the same space of time there were 28 deaths in Baltimore and its vicinity.

A London Editor says we have a wonderful account of a sailor, on board the Caledonian East-Indiaman, who, in a violent storm near the Cape of Good Hope, had his shirt blown from his back. There was, it seems, on this occasion, no need "to raise the wind," to purchase another.

A wicked witendeavour to insinuate that Buonaparte has pressed Mrs. Billington into his service; and, what is still more provoking, that he has done it, not for his private amusement, but that of his people at large.

The celebrated Barrington has become High Constable of Parametta, in New South Wales.

There is now at Bath, on his way to the metropolis, a religious maniac, named William Forbes, from Peterhead, who gives himself out as the last of the Prophets. He says he is the person mentioned in the Apocalypse of St. John, who is to recover the book which the apostle ate. This book he has written, and has printed at Montrose in three small pamphlets. They are in a barbarous, unintelligible jargon, partly in prose, partly in verse. He does not, however, affix any specific time for the accomplishment of his predictions, and the political part of them is all against the French. He appears to be a harmless, inoffensive creature, but a perfect enthusiast in his own fanciful prophecies.

Health-Office,

9th mo. 2d, 1800.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, impressed with a sense of GRATITUDE to the Great Author of all our BLESSINGS;—thankfully acknowledge his superintending protecting Providence, over this city, in preserving it from the Ravages of Sickly Air of former years.—And they can with peculiar satisfaction congratulate their Fellow-Citizens, and their friends in the Country, that the City is as perfectly FREE from sickness, as at any period within their knowledge.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD GARRIGUES,
PRESIDENT.
PETER KEYSER,
SECRETARY.

We understand that the General Court-Martial, recently held at the Union Hotel, have completed the business before them, after a session of five weeks; and adjourned without day. The members were immediately charged by the President, to repair forthwith to their respective stations. The Court are supposed to have been engaged in the decision of two causes of the first importance to the military character of the nation. The President and Judge Advocate left town this morning for the City of Washington, and the members dispersed to their different posts.

The Editor of the New York Gazette says—"We have it from authority which we cannot doubt, that Burk, the fellow who sometime since printed the "Time-Piece" in this city, was lately hung in Ireland."

[Martin who prints the Baltimore American, was a partner of this fellow in Boston.]

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar dated July 10, 1800, to a respectable merchant in Salem.

"Since our last, we have received from Spain the unpleasant news of the Austrian army having been completely beat by the French, headed by Buonaparte, and were under the necessity of giving up all their conquests, Genoa included, to get leave to retire with the remains of their armies, which have been cut up in a most shocking manner, if the accounts we have received are true. This will put a stop to speculations from your continent to Italy, unless you settle matters with the French, so that you can safely enter their ports, which we expect must soon be the case. The English troops gone up from this can now be of little or no use, and I suppose will be called home, unless it is judged there are sufficient to make a serious attack on Malta. Our cruisers off Cadiz are determined to take every thing going in or coming out there, as they say sufficient time has elapsed for those in Europe and America to be apprized of it; therefore they cannot plead ignorance."

"July 17. A ship has this day arrived from Leghorn in 12 days. The captain reports that there were a great many Americans there, but no sales making, and property was getting afloat with all possible dispatch, as the French were expected. It was thought the Emperor would make Peace, but nothing has transpired that can insure its taking place. The losses the French have sustained are great, and it appears both armies are heartily tired of the contest. Considerable blame is attached to the Austrian Horse, towards the close of the last decisive battle, for refusing to charge, and give a decided superiority to the French.—as yet we have not seen the Austrian general's account of it. No prizes of consequence have lately been brought in here. The plague still rages in Barbary."

Extract of a letter from Curacao, to the Editor of the Register, dated the 1st ult.

"Five privateers have arrived here from Guadeloupe, full of men and soldiers. The Vengeance has recruited herself from them; and is now 50 strong, and will sail from this port in a few days. Hope the gallant commodore may chance to speak her. The Governor has had all hands under arms ever since their arrival, but 10 or 12 days have past in doing nothing on either side; but I hear this day that some of the privateers are going soon. The embargo was taken off this day, having been on ten days; but provisions are so scarce, that the vessels are permitted to go merely upon that account I imagine."

Election in North Carolina for Representatives in Congress.

Hillsborough District.

Majority for Stanford 88

Fayetteville District.

Majority for Grove 219

Wilmington District.

Majority for Hill 884

Mr. John Stanley, is elected by a majority of 856 votes a Representative in Congress for Newbern District, in the place of Mr. Spaight.

Mr. Robert Williams is re-elected by a great majority, a Representative to Congress for the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Guilford, and Caswell. General John Hamilton opposed him.

By a gentleman direct from Halifax, we learn that Mr. Alton was considered to have a majority in that district; a letter from a county in the district confirms the same. Mr. T. Blount is the other candidate.

Mr. Archibald Henderson it is expected will be re-elected for Salisbury district; the county of Rowan give him nearly 1000 votes, Major Matthews 250 and Mr. Locke 241.