

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

Yesterday arrived the Liverpool Packet, captain Bebee, in 48 days from Liverpool; by whom the London Daily Advertiser and the London Gazette to 9th July inclusive have been received at the Office of the Daily Advertiser—being the latest which the Packet brings.

They contain nothing relative to our Commissioners to France.

The determination of the Cabinet of Vienna, on the subject of the armistice and a separate Peace with France, had not yet been received. The probabilities seem to lean towards an immediate pacification between France and Austria. For besides the disastrous battle of Marignano in Italy, the Austrians have been also defeated by Moreau on the Rhine—(see his detail.) The subsequent advantages which it is said he has obtained, must have enabled him to open a communication with the army of the enemy by forcing the passes of the Tyrol. This critical situation must oblige the Emperor to make the best terms he can with the victorious Chief Consul. Meantime his wishes seem to be and the passionate vows of the whole French nation with whom he is popular and evidently desires to remain so, certainly are for peace. On his return to Paris, in passing thro' Lyons, Buonaparte exclaimed, "shortly I hope, the commerce of this city, of which all Europe was once so proud, will resume its former prosperity."

Nothing but a prospect of a peace with England, who Buonaparte knows holds the scale of commerce and empire of the sea, could give buoyancy to a hope like this.—But how can England make an honourable, a secure and durable peace, while France, her natural and implacable enemy, occupies Belgium—maintains an ascendancy in Holland—preserves her German and Italian conquests and keeps possession of Egypt and Malta? To resolve this interesting question England seems to be waiting to see what measures may be adopted by the Continental Courts; by that of Vienna, which is at present in a situation so extremely critical, and by those of the North, whose quadruple alliance must have to great an influence on the question of Peace or War, and on the formation of a General Congress for re-establishing the balance of Power in Europe. The latter measure is now become indispensably necessary; for the Treaty of Westphalia, which maintained that balance for nearly two centuries, can no longer serve as a basis, since every part of the political edifice of Europe has been overturned by the French revolution.

We shall continue to give lengthy and important extracts from our files, which are regular and filled with interesting intelligence of various complexion.

LONDON, July 9.

There is to be a new Great Seal, in consequence of the Union with Ireland, a plan of which has already been presented to the King for his approbation. The crown, instead of the ordinary one of England, is Imperial, and the Jews' oaths, we understand, are wholly omitted.

Paris papers of a later date than those of the 3d inst. from which we gave our last extracts, are said to have been received by government. They contain no intelligence of importance respecting the state of the armies, nor any thing on the question of peace or war.

Peter Porcupine, so well known as a writer against the French in the American newspapers came to England in the last packet from Halifax. His real name is Cobbett.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Copy of a letter from the Gen. in Chief Massena, to the Minister of War, from the Headquarters at Finale, 27 Prairal, June 17.

Citizen Minister, I have been so much pressed with military operations, that I could not finish the report of the events, which occurred since the recommencement of hostilities, either in the right wing of the army during the blockade of Genoa, or with the remainder of the troops. In the meanwhile, I thought it my duty to send you the colours taken from the enemy; 8 standards have been taken by the right wing, and 6 by the center. These standards will be a lasting monument of the intrepidity and devotion of this brave army, which at the risk of the greatest dangers, had opened a way for those important events which has effected the deliverance of Italy.

(Here follows a general strain of commendation for individual bravery.)

Citizen Barbet, my Aide-de-Camp, is charged to bring you these standards. I wish you, Citizen Minister, to receive this officer with particular favour, his conduct has been much distinguished, and he was wounded in my fight in one of our affairs. Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) MASSENA. CARNOT.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Turin, 7 messidor, June 26.

The army of Reserve and that of Italy are no longer two, but one and the same, under the name of the Army of Italy—General Massena takes the Chief Command.

Gen. Berthier is arrived at Turin, to organize the Government. Gen. Suchet occupied all the Forts of Genoa on the 4th.—All the artillery remains. The English were not able to carry away more than 10 pieces that were upon the Mole. The Austrian troops that formed the garrison deserted on the 5th at four in the morning. Gen. Hohenzollern, who commanded at Genoa has conducted himself with dignity, candour and justice.

Savona and Cava are occupied by the French. The First Consul arrived here to day. He inspected the Citadel and proceeded without delay. It contains immense magazines. In one only there were upwards of 8000 pair of sheets for the armies. In the vast Citadel of Turin, there are more than 700 pieces of cannon.

According to estimate, the artillery ceded in various places in Piedmont and Lombardy, by the late Convention, amounts to 2000 pieces, and upwards of 2,000,000 pounds of powder.

It is positively stated, that the first Consul has written with his own hand to the Emperor, a letter, as affecting as it is sincere, on the subject of peace, and that he has adopted every possible precaution that his Imperial Majesty should himself receive the letter.

It is stated that the Czar has prohibited the importation of British merchandise into Russia; that he is making great preparations by sea, and has formed a defensive league with the other Northern powers to repress the audacity of the English, who respect no flag whatever.

A letter from Mannheim observes, that the Houses of Nassau and the Count of Hachenbourg have signed a treaty which comprehends their States within the line of neutrality in Germany.

July 7.

The French papers which arrived yesterday, gave the lie direct to a dashing evening paper of Saturday, and to all the Sunday prints which were the dupes of its assertions. Buonaparte has returned to Paris, but has not brought the preliminaries of peace in his pocket.

That he is sincerely disposed to negotiate not only with Austria, but with England, we have good reason to believe. In a letter written by him, from Lyons, on his way to the capital, he says, that he is necessarily detained a day at that city, having engaged to lay the first stone of the celebrated square Belle-cour, that had been destroyed during the revolutionary mania, but which he has been given to understand will be built in two years.

The answer of the court of Vienna had not reached Paris on Thursday last, but it was waited for with impatience, and expected to be favourable.

The most important news in the Paris papers is the official confirmation of the Telegraphic dispatch respecting the victory obtained by Moreau over the Austrians near Blenheim; and further Telegraphic information of subsequent advantages gained by the army of the Rhine.

It is said, that soon after the action of the 22d ult. Gen. Kray wrote to Moreau, proposing an armistice, to which the French General answered, "that he had no authority for such a measure, nor any official intelligence relative to what had lately passed in Italy." The latest positions of the French army, on the other side of the Danube, were at Aslen, Nordlingen, Boplingen, and the advanced guard within half a league of Heydenheim!

A battle, as decisive as that which lately took place in Italy, it is believed has before this been fought on this theatre of war.

Several Journals of June 29 assert, that the Austrians in the Brigau and before Kehl are gone to rejoin general Kray, who is disposed to evacuate the whole of Suabia, and retire into Franconia. The French have recaptured Offenbourg, twelve miles from Kehl. Genoa has been evacuated.

The Gazette de France of June 28 positively contradicts the report of the victory obtained over the English at Quiberon.

On Saturday his Majesty's ministers held a Cabinet Council, which sat until a yesterday morning, in consequence of dispatches brought on the preceding day by the courier from Lord Minto, which are said to be conditionally pacific.

The terms of the new Irish Loan are: for every 100l a 5 per cent. debenture, and a Treasury bill of 5 per cent. payable in 1803, for 15l 5s with a discount of 5 per cent. on anticipated payments.

A duel is said to have been fought between the Austrian General Starray and the Wirtemberg General Hugel. The former, we hear, has received two sword wounds. It originated, according to report, in violent reproaches made by M. Hugel against General Starray, for not having sent the promised succours, the want of which obliged M. Hugel to abandon a position which he was charged to defend.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

(Received Yesterday.)

Army of the Rhine.

Extract of a letter from General Moreau to the Minister of war, Neresheim, 5 Messidor (June 20.)

I transmit you a copy of my report to the First Consul, upon the battle of Hochstadt. General Kray must quit Ulm. This important success was very difficult to obtain. Only figure to yourself the passage of a river without boats and bridges; in a word, with nothing but swimmers and courage.

Signed

MOREAU.

Conformable to the Copy.

At length Citizen Consul, we shall force Gen. Kray to quit Ulm, his principal support. A well timed victory has given us the double advantage of nearly deciding the fate of Germany, and avenging the honour of the French for the defeat they sustained from the English Gen. Marlborough; upon the same ground, at the commencement of this century. I also hope it will have an influence upon the negotiation brought about by your victories in Italy.

Observing that the Austrian army held by its camp at Ulm, which enabled it to be bunched by the two branches of the Danube, and of course prevent us from making any progress of any consequence in Germany, not being willing to give us battle at Blaubeuren, and fearing the enemy would avail himself of my movements to make an attack upon Memmingen, and open a communication with Tyrol, and detach a corps to Italy, which would have embarrassed you considerably, I determined upon ordering Gen. Lecourbe to manoeuvre upon the Lech hoping to oblige Gen. Kray, to come and cover Bararia, instead of which, he manoeuvred upon our rear and the battle which he lost upon the 16th compelled him to retrace the Danube.

I then resolved to pass the Danube, below Ulm, and by that means separate the enemy from his magazines at Donwert and Rittfildon, to force him to a battle, or to leave the place. This determination was dangerous and difficult: we had neither bridges nor boats; the enemy had destroyed all their bridges, and sunk the boats.

I had reinforced Gen. Lecourbe with five battalions, and five regiments of cavalry, and he was charged to seize one of the bridges over the Danube, between Dillingen and Danwert.

This movement was executed by this General, with a boldness meriting the greatest eulogium. After making fire of the posts of Landberg and Augsburg, and leaving a sufficient number of troops to secure his rear against Prince Reuss, stationed in the Tyrol, and whom the Generals Millitor and Naufoote had beaten every time he offered to debouche, General Lecourbe approached Dillingen, Blenheim, and Hochstadt.

The corps of Gen. Grenier I had posted with their right to the Danube and Gungsbourg, and their left at Kifindorf. Gen. Richepaulé posted upon the two shores of the Iller, covered the road from Ulm to Memmingen, and kept open our communication with Helvetia, though much annoyed by the enemy's parties. The 3 divisions of elerve under my orders were between Camlac and Mindel, appointed to support the attack made by Gen. Lecourbe in case he succeeded, or the attack of General Grenier upon Gungsbourg, in case the first should fail.

Such was the situation of the army on the 10th Prairal.—After several attempts they forced the enemy to fall back upon Ulm. General Lecourbe made several feint attacks this day upon the bridge of Dillingen; but in consequence of the reports brought him by his reconnoitring parties, he determined to make serious attacks next day upon the bridge of Greshheim, Blenheim and Hochfeldat.

Eighty-four naked swimmers, armed only with their fusils and cartouch boxes, which they towed after them in small boats, seized upon the villages of Greshheim and Blenheim, and took several pieces from the Austrians, afterwards served by our gunners that passed the river upon ladders, from the broken extremity of the bridge.

Here both our parties maintained themselves with extraordinary courage, while the Sappers and Pontonniers were at work under the enemy's fire in repairing the other bridges, over which the reinforcements were to pass, to oppose the reinforcements the enemy were pouring upon every point where the object of our attack was evident. The 94th demi brigade passed next in order to the swimmers, and courageously kept possession of the villages of Greshheim, Blenheim, Langenau and Schavingen, where General Marigni was slightly wounded. This half brigade, however, found much difficulty to support themselves in spite of their utmost exertions, till a vigorous charge was made in their favor by citizen Grimblot, with the first regiment of cavalry; and being joined by a platoon of the 8th Hussars, belonging to General Lecourbe's escort, they overthrew a body of the enemy's cavalry, three times their number, took six pieces of cannon, 250 horses and several standards. Four pieces of artillery, sent as a reserve, were also taken. Almost all the enemy's corps, from Dona-wert, were destroyed. General Laval's brigade went in pursuit; still a corps from Hochstadt and Dillingen made a stand, till repeated charges were made by the Carabiniers, the Curassiers, and Hussars, who also made about 2000 prisoners, some cannon, and standards.

The enemy's forces now began to augment considerably—troops arrived from Ulm, but the bridges of Dillingen and Lavingen being quite repaired, it admitted the divisions Grandgean and Decaan to join with their cavalry in uniting in the last charge upon the enemy, with about 4000 horse, the Imperialists being defeated and driven beyond the Dreute, we made ourselves masters of the post of Gundelingen. The 6th chausseurs, distinguished themselves in this affair. The rest of the divisions, and that of Le Clere, passed rapidly the Danube, and immediately formed in such a manner as to repulse the efforts we expected the enemy would make the next day. Gen. Grenier was equally well prepared to pass the Danube at Gunzburg, but the enemy, who had previously cut the arches of the bridge, substituting pitch, straw, and other combustibles, set fire to the same as soon as they saw the swimmers throw themselves into the water.—Some of the latter had the temerity to go and attempt to quench the flames, under the fire of the enemy's cannon, but this was impossible. On the following day, Gen. Grenier's division approached Lavingen, and Gen. Richepaulé prepared to invest Ulm, as soon as the enemy should have abandoned that place, leaving only a small garrison.

These battles have been fought upon the too famous theatre of Hochstadt or Blenheim.

(Here Gen. Moreau, severally praises the Generals, &c. who distinguished themselves.)

The loss of the enemy, without including the killed and wounded, is about 5000 prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon, and 5 standards. The next day, the 6th regiment of chausseurs took a convoy of 300 carriages loaded with grain. Gen. Kray has quitted Ulm, and is marching, they say, to meet us. We reckon upon saving him half the journey.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

From Strasbourg and Huninguen, June 29.

The Chief of the Etat Major of the army of the Rhine to the Minister at War:— "The army continues to conquer;—the

enemy has been forced to retire from before Ulm."

The Chief Consul to the Consul of the Republic. Lyons, 10 Messidor, June 29.

I am arrived at Lyons, Citizen Consuls.—I stop here to lay the first stone of the Facade of the Place Pelletou, which is about to be rebuilt. Nothing but this circumstance could retard my arrival at Paris, but I could not refuse the ambition of accelerating the re-establishment of that place which I had formerly seen so beautiful, and which is now so hideous. I am flattered with the hope that in two years it will be entirely finished, I hope that before this period the commerce of this City, the pride of all Europe, will have recovered its former prosperity. I salute you.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

July 5.

An authentic account published at Peterburg of the Russian force, states it including 100 000 irregular troops, at 546 000 infantry, and 81 000 cavalry. The Austrian force, according to the statement submitted every three months to the emperor, consisted, at the opening of the campaign, of 322 000 infantry, and 62 000 cavalry.

A letter from Copenhagen positively states that a quadruple alliance between Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, has been formed for the purpose of effecting a general peace.

Almost a perfect toleration is now allowed in France. The parishioners of a district lately petitioned the government for leave to be granted to their former pastor, who had emigrated to England, to return to his flock. The application was instantly complied with, by the following answer:—"Your pastor has leave to return to his district, provided he consents to submit to the laws of the Republic." This answer was accompanied by the necessary passports.

July 6.

While many appear to dread the spreading of Popery, the Bishop of Landaff, (no mean and shallow reasoner,) has published his persuasion, that Popery will ere long, become Protestant, and Protestantism receive still further reformation.

A Mr. Gonan, formerly furgeon of the Berrington, Botany Bay ship, some time since went to India and entered into the service of Nana, during his minority at Tonkin, and by his talents and enterprize, shortly advanced himself to the rank of general in the Mahratta army. The troops under his orders being consequently in arrears of pay, he was deputed to remonstrate; and was sent for that purpose with a small guard. He induced a promise of the money on the following day; but, on his return to the camp, which was some cols distance, he was surrounded by a body of Arabs on the banks of the Nulla, who cut him and his guard to pieces. In consequence of this, most of the European officers in the Mahratta service have sent in their resignation.

The superstition of the native Indians, even in the most exalted stations, is exemplified in the following anecdote of the Peishwa, Savay Bagbrow. Being called to Poohnah on business of the most urgent importance, he sent for his astrologer, as was his custom, to consult upon a propitious moment for his departure. The wife man pronounced the morrow a fortunate day; but, should that be neglected, that it would be expedient to defer his visit for a month longer. Some circumstances occurred to delay the departure of the Peishwa on the morrow, and although his political and personal existence were at issue, he could not be persuaded to enter Poohnah till the expiration of the month.

The exportation of all deals from Russia is again permitted, on condition of paying the crown in produce or in money, one fifth of the quantity entered for exportation.

July 9.

This morning lieutenant Scott arrived at the admiralty, with dispatches from captain Iman, of his majesty's ship Andromeda. The dispatches brought by this officer, contain the agreeable intelligence that early on Monday morning the Andromeda of 32 guns, in company with the Dart sloop succeeded in cutting out of the harbour of Dunkirk, a fine French frigate and a sloop.

This enterprize was effected by captain Inman, his officers and men, without bloodshed—the French not being willing to risk an engagement.

The frigate and sloop captured, formed a part of an intended expedition fitting out in the harbour of Dunkirk, against some part of the English coast, and the loss therefore must be more severely felt by the enemy. Great praise is due to captain Inman, for the ability he displayed in the execution of this hazardous enterprize, which adds one more to the catalogue of brilliant exploits performed by our gallant tars during the course of the present year.

The late Paris papers inform us, that the Chief Consul has ordered, that the name of the Place de la Revolution shall be changed into that of Place de Concorde, and a monument, embellished with the allegorical figure of four rivers, is to be erected in the centre of it. The daughter of Maleherbes, the eloquent defender of Louis XVI. has been erased from the list of emigrants.

The Gazette of last night contains the particulars of the surrender of the island of Grece, on the coast of Africa, to his majesty's arms. This island is quite barren, but it is nevertheless of some importance, on account of its convenient situation for trade.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

Sir James Crawford returned in the last packet from Hamburg.

In consequence of Mr. Walpole's return to England, there is at present no English Minister at the Court of Lisbon.

The average price of Sugar, computed from the return made in the week ending the 2d day of July 1800, is 6s 8 1/2 per hundred weight.

The average price of Rice, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 2d day of July 1800, is 3s 6 1/2 per hundred weight.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

Bank Stocks
3 per cent. Red 6 3/4 1/2
3 per cent. Consol shut
4 per cent. 8 1/4
3 per cent. Navy shut
5 per cent. Loyalty 9 1/4
L. Ann. 18 1/2 13-16
Irish 5 per Cent.—
Omnium 2 1/2
Consols for the ops. 64 1/2 63
Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.
Consols 64 1/2—Reduced 63 1/2—New 5 per Cent. 96 1/2—Long Ann. 18 1/2—Omnium 1 1/2—Consols for ops. 64 1/2.

Admiralty-Office, July 1, 1800.
Letter from Earl St. Vincent to Evan Nepean, dated June 26, 1800
Ville de Paris, off Ushant.

Sir,
I desire you will communicate to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed report from rear Rear Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, of a well-concerted enterprize to destroy that part of the enemy's convoy that had escaped from St. Croix to Quimper, which only failed of its well meditated success by the ships retiring up the river; and I cannot too much praise the conduct of it.

ST. VINCENT.

Renown, at sea, June 4, 1800.

My Lord,
I take the liberty of informing your lordship, that having observed a small squadron of the enemy's vessels at the mouth of Quimper river, I anchored on the 2d at night off the Glensans, and directed a detachment of marines together with three boats manned and armed from the different ships under my orders, to rendezvous on board the Esigard, to follow the commands of Captain Martin, and to endeavor to take or destroy the above vessels; and I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed letter from Capt. Martin, for the transaction of this service.

Renown, Defence, Esigard.

Esigard, at sea, June 28, 1800.

Sir,
I beg to inform you, that the boats of the Squadron and marines employed under my direction attacked the vessels of war and convoy of the enemy in Quimper river arrived off its entrance at day light this morning, and in order to protect the boats in the execution of this service, the marines were landed in two divisions, the one on the right bank of the river, under lieutenant Burke, of the Renown, and the other on the left under lieutenant Gerard, of this ship.

Lieut. Yacker commanded the boats, and was going with great expedition and good order to the attack, but finding the enemy had removed to an accessible distance up the river, he immediately landed, stormed and blew up a battery with the other 24 pounders.

The other lieutenant also took and blew up two strong works.
It gives me great pleasure to say this affair terminated without any loss on our part; and the preparation made by the enemy in consequence of my reconnoitring their position yesterday morning gives the most satisfactory testimony in favor of the spirit and conduct of the officers and men who, in less than half an hour gained complete possession of both sides of the river to a considerable extent, and if the vessels had been in the margin had not rowed upwards they would certainly have fallen into our hands.

T. B. MARTIN.

The three forts had seven 24 pounders, which, with their magazines, were blown up.
4 Frigate of 28 guns, brig of 12 guns, lugger of 16 guns, cutter of 10 guns, and several sail of merchant vessels.

ELSINEUR, June 27.

The William Pickes, belonging to Newburyport, North America, had the misfortune yesterday to lose his anchors and cables in the Sound; has got them replaced, and proceeded for Petersburg.

DUBLIN, July 5.

A committee of the Lords have sat to hear the petitions and statements of the different officers and persons who belong to the house of Lords, in order to give them compensation, in consequence of the measure of a Legislative Union rendering any future attendance unnecessary after this session.

Yesterday the House of Lords heard Counsel in examination of witnesses at the Bar, on the order for reading a second time Montgomery's Divorce Bill, and afterwards postponed the further hearing until tomorrow.

CORK, July 3.

The first of July.—At no period of these eventful times were our peaceful fellow-citizens forced to witness such scenes of riot and intemperance as disgraced this city on Tuesday last. It would seem as if the demon of discord had lent forth from the regions of hell its infernal imps to loose the ties of social order, and tear asunder the bonds of friendly intercourse. Nor in advertising to these painful circumstances, can we console ourselves by charging them to the account of thoughtless intemperance or transient phrenzy. No; they carried with them evident marks of deliberate malice and premeditated outrage. They were not confined to any one part or division of the city; they spread terror and dismay through every street and avenue of it. We would be led to think that some monsters, accustomed to blood, had been conning the destruction of their fellow creatures. Nor age, nor rank, nor condition, could protect the unoffending and defenceless passenger from the inhumanity of these infuriate ruffians. If a silly servant maid without thought or design, appeared in the streets with a green ribband round her cap, she instantly became the victim of the wanton cruelty of these all-conquering heroes called Orangemen; cap, hair, and ribband were torn from her unfortunate head, and if she fled for protection