

## Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, September 1.

On Saturday the ship *Argo*, capt. Rich, arrived here in 37 days from London. It was hardly to be expected, that an arrival direct from London, in a short passage, and furnishing papers by 16 days the latest, should not have something highly interesting to the American public:—But such is the fact; with the exception of one or two particulars:—The first is, that the Emperor of Germany has rejected the pacific proposition made by Buonaparte—and has determined to try the issue of the War through the campaign.—Great efforts were, therefore, making through the Empire to reinforce the armies, which are to be commanded by Prince Charles. A convention has also been entered into between the Emperor and Great Britain to carry on the war; and for the latter to furnish the former with a loan of two millions sterling; which has been granted by the British Parliament.—Hostilities had not, however, recommenced in Italy; and, perhaps, it is essential to mention that the Convention was done at Vienna the 20th of June; whereas the intelligence of the armistice of Alexandria did not reach that capital until the 25th.

The armistice of Italy had not been extended to Germany, where Moreau was daily acquiring new conquests on the Danube; and Kray displaying his talents in effecting honourable retreats.

We have searched every English and French paper received by this arrival, for tidings of our Envoys in France; but we have not found a syllable.—A gentleman who left Paris the 26th of June, saw Judge Ellsworth, the day before, and had some hours conversation with him. As was to be expected, nothing transpire from any of the Commissioners unofficially; and all the reports respecting the negotiation have their origin in the whims and fancies of Exchange politicians, and would be thought Quinduncs. If, however, our readers wish to know in what point those reports most concurred in, it is, that the most perfect harmony subsisted amongst the Commissioners of both nations; and that an honourable accommodation would be the result of their conjoint efforts.

It was true, at the sailing of the *Argo* from London, two reports of the nature of those mentioned above, were in circulation: One, that the treaty with the United States had been signed, and that the Envoys were to sail for the United States in all August; the other, that the negotiation had entirely broken off. The patience of our readers, therefore, must experience further trials, before they attain information on this subject which can be relied on.

We give this day the Austrian accounts of the terrible battle of *Marengo*; by which it will be seen that though victory eventually followed the Gallic standards, the Imperial arms suffered no diminution of glory.

### Of the late affairs in Italy.

Austrian account of the battle of *Marengo*.

VIENNA, June 28.

This day's Court Gazette contains the following account of the bloody battle of *Marengo*, on the 14th of June: On the 24th, captain Jakardowky arrived here, as courier from general Melas, with intelligence that the enemy had likewise crossed the Servia, preparing for an attack with all his forces, which induced general Melas to draw up his army behind the *Bormida*; the divisions of Haddick and Keim, which had arrived at *Alessandria* on the 11th, having joined the other troops on the 12th. Next day, on the 25th Major Lange arrived here with further accounts from General Melas, according to which the whole Imperial army crossed the *Tenaro* on the 13th and encamped before *Alessandria* between the *Bormida* and the *Tanaro*. On the same day the enemy made a very vigorous attack on the advanced posts near *Marengo*, who were repulsed by the superiority of the French.—Early on the 14th, the Imperial army crossed the *Bormida*, was formed in three lines of battle, a reserve placed in their rear, destined at the same time to cover the right wing of the principal column, which had advanced against *Marengo*, and to observe the road to *Novi*, in which district the French general *Sachet* had arrived. Field Marshal Count *Haddick* led the first line of battle, followed by Lieutenant General *Keim*, and then the division of *Morzin* grenadiers, and the division of *Elfnitz* cavalry. While the first line vigorously attacked the enemy near *Marengo*, the second and third, and Field Marshal *Lieutenant Orelley* and *Ott*, fled off against *Targuola* and *Sale*. Under continued furi-

ous attacks during the whole day, the fortune of war was now on one side, then on the other; the approach of night only terminating this battle, extremely bloody for both armies. General *Melas* speaks highly of the Generals, Staff and other officers, and of the troops, but particularly of the regiments of *Huendorf* and *Bully*; Col. *Frimont* and Major *Degefeld*, and principally of the excellent effects of the artillery, which was distinguished on every occasion.

The loss of the Imperial Army, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounts to 9069 men, of which the wounded are estimated at 5274. We have lost 1493 horses; 683 of whom are wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very considerable. General *Desaix* remained dead on the field of battle, and several other Generals are among the wounded. We made 2600 prisoners. In the night, from the 14 to the 15th, those of the enemy's troops which had arrived later, advanced to the right banks of the *Bormida*. General *Melas* had two horses wounded under him, and the Imperial army has suffered a considerable loss in Staff and other Officers, in the battle. Major *Henry*, of *Archduke Jona's* dragoons, was killed; Field Marshal *Lieutenant Count Hadding* and *Voyslang*; Major Generals *Lattauman*, *Gottelheim*, *Bellegarde*, and *la Marfeille*; Colonels *Kolbel*, *Kuhn*, *Vermatly*, *Soudain*, *Erros*, *Schultek*, *Belleredi*, *Provencheres*, and *Reisner* of the artillery; also four Lieut. Colonels and ten Majors, were wounded. Of superior officers 230 were killed or wounded. Major-General *Zach*, executing the functions of *Quartier-maître-General*, Colonels *Schiannati*, and *Weeber*, four Lieutenant-Colonels, Major *Count St. Julian*, commanded a battalion of *Joseph Colorado's* grenadiers, and 60 other officers, were made prisoners by the French.

Both parties having agreed on a period of 48 hours, for burying the dead and exchanging the prisoners, this affording an opportunity for entering into further convention, according to which ten days notice is to be given previously to the renewal of hostilities; this convention likewise stipulates the drawing up of the whole Imperial army along the *Po* and *Mincio*.

A private letter, of same date

Our accounts from General *Kray* in this day's Court Gazette, come down only to the 20th of June, and state, that as Field Marshal *Lieutenant Count Sarry*, could not oblige the enemy's superior force, which had crossed the *Danube*, to retreat as far as *Gundelfingen*, with some loss. Gen. *Kray* had quitted his position before *Ulm*.

On the arrival of the unexpected news from Italy on the 25th of the battle of *Marengo*, and of an armistice having been concluded, a grand conference was immediately ordered to be held on the 26th at *Ketzendorf*, in presence of the Emperor, which being finished, a courier was sent off to gen. *Melas*. We learn that on account of the present situation of affairs, the armistice has been accepted and an answer returned, which, in respect to the French proposals for peace, as to the material points, is said not to be a rejection. It is almost unnecessary to state what sensation the above news from Italy has created here, particularly when it was known that all the fortresses in the west of Italy, and among them *Genoa*, will be given up to the French. After the arrival of Major *Lange*, on the 25th, as courier from general *Melas*, he delivered his dispatches to General *Count Tsché*, Vice President of the *Aulic Council of War*, and immediately afterwards, he had an audience of the emperor.

As preliminaries of peace, Buonaparte is said to have proposed the restoration of the *Cisalpine republic*, and the approbation of our court for the occupation of the fortresses of the west of Italy by the French.

It is now confidently said that yesterday *Count Cobenzel* actually received orders to prepare for a diplomatic mission, said to be to Italy. In Germany an armistice is also expected soon to take place. A courier has been sent to General *Kray*, and *Count Lehrbach*, with important dispatches. It is also said that *Count Dietrichstein* will again be sent to the Imperial army in Germany.

Another letter, same date.

In the dreadful battle of *Marengo*, the French it is said have lost twice the number of men we did: the grape-shot from 100 Austrian 24 pounders made terrible havoc among them. The Imperial troops fought like lions, but were at length forced to give way to the superior French infantry. *Melas* would, perhaps, have renewed the combat on the following day, had not the French received considerable reinforcements on the day of the action. The courier who arrived here on the 25th with the account of our losses in Italy, had passports both from General *Melas* and General *Berthier*.

### Military Operations in Germany.

LONDON, July 7.

The intelligence from the *Danube* is highly interesting, and the details transmitted by general *Moreau* to the Chief Consul respecting the action of *Hochstadt* (the passage of the river between *Blenheim* and *Dillingen*) are both important and extraordinary. It was on the 22d ult that this attack took place at day-break; there were several false demarcations, but the real point was at *Blenheim*, where the bridges had been left standing upon account of their decayed and dangerous state, in which it was thought no army could attempt to pass them. Four score swimmers first passed the river, naked, with their arms following in two miserable skiffs.

The immediate issue of this affair, was the loss of 5000 men in prisoners alone, and 20 pieces of cannon, which fell into the

hands of the French. But the remote consequences of their success were of still more importance. Gen. *Kray* immediately broke up from his strong position before *Ulm*, leaving only a sufficient garrison to defend it, and was marching, according to the letter of General *Moreau*, to give battle to the republicans. We shall save the enemy, adds the French General, one half of his journey. This is the fate of Germany about to be decided in a battle, which threatens to equal or exceed the horrible carnage we have lately had to deplore in the north of Italy.

"The Austrian Generals observed at *Neuburg*, as they were retreating, 'That army is invincible. Never, did the French fight so well as now.'

"You will also soon receive, citizen minister, interesting details respecting our marches and engagements at *Nederheim* and *Norringen*, and the attempt made by the enemy to draw us into negotiations for an armistice, founded on the pretence of conventions entered into between the armies of Italy, by which means they might have an opportunity of establishing themselves in *Bavaria*.

"This I had foreseen, and General *Decean* had already set out by forced marches with his division for *Munich*, which place he entered yesterday morning.

A true Copy.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

PARIS, July 5.

General *Moreau* has invited the States of *Upper Suabia* to an assembly, to which he will communicate his demands. Deputies have repaired for this purpose to *Augburg*. *Moreau* was to join them on the 1st instant, on his return from *Munich*, where he will only shew himself.

STUTGARD, June 30.

Hitherto no armistice has been concluded between *Kray's* armies; that concluded in Italy was only communicated to the army on the 23d instant. The principal Imperial army has now left *Suabia*, and the theatre of war has been removed to the *Upper Palatine*, and other districts belonging to the *Electeur of Bavaria*. After General *Kray* had quitted his position near *Ulm*, to prevent being cut off, and by rapid side marches and a skilful manoeuvre, he reached the *Danube*, near *Neuburg*, thus restoring his communication with *Bavaria*. *Moreau* likewise changed his plans, sending troops across the *Danube* to *Bavaria*, by forced marches, to get into the flank of *Kray's* army.

June 30.

The Austrian main army has now withdrawn from *Suabia*, and the theatre of war has been removed to *Upper Palatine*, and other parts of *Bavaria*.—After General *Kray* had left *Ulm*, to prevent his being cut off, by a rapid side-march and able manoeuvres, he again reached the *Danube*, and regained his communication with *Bavaria*. General *Moreau* likewise altered his plan, and marched his troops hastily over the *Danube* into *Bavaria*, to take the army of General *Kray* in flank.

*Ulm* is provisioned for a year, and its works are so extensive, that a siege of it will employ a great force.

PARIS, June 5.

General *Moreau* Commander of the army of the *Rhine*, has defeated the Austrian army in the action of *Nederheim* *Norlingen* and *Oberhausen*, where General *Kray* commanded in person. The enemy was pursued as far as *Ingolstadt* on the 28th of June. The result of these different engagements has been the taking of *Munich*, whence the *Electeur of Bavaria* has been obliged to fly with his whole court, the victim of his avidity, which induced him to betray his own interests, and those of his country, for a few millions of *livres* which the English have given him as subsidy.

"*Latour D'Auvergne*, chief grenadiers of the republic, fell fighting amidst the first ranks of the grenadiers of the 46th.

Copy of a letter from the General in Chief of the *Rhine* to the Minister at war.

Augburg, June 29.

"The enemy, citizen minister, with the intention of preventing us from penetrating by *Rain*, assembled their army at *Neuburg*. As he was on a day's march before us in his retreat, and as we had three defiles to pass, those of *Vernity*, the *Danube*, and the *Lech*, the bridge over which took nearly twelve hours to repair, the general movement was retarded. The corps of General *Lecourbe*, however, effected a passage in the evening of the 26th and on the 27th advanced into *Bavaria*; the division of General *Gudin* marching upon *Poetmest*, and that of General *Montrichard* upon *Neuburg*.

"The latter found at *Oberhausen* a very considerable corps of the enemy, commanded by *Kray* in person, with which a very warm action commenced. General *Lecourbe* came up at the moment when our troops were forced to yield to thrice their own number, and maintained the fight until the arrival of the brigade of General *Grandjean*, who passed the *Lech*, and advanced with great rapidity to the division of *Montrichard*, which still kept its ground with distinguished valour.

"A battalion of the 14th light, two of the 46th of the line, and two of the 57th, attacked the enemy with an intrepidity which has been seldom equalled. The enemy, notwithstanding his considerable force, was defeated, and effected his retreat during the night towards *Ingolstadt* on both sides of the *Danube*, after burning the bridge of *Neuburg*.

June 28.

General *Moreau* arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday evening; and when a deputation from this city waited on him, he made use of these words: "Nous aurons la paix,

Messieurs."—We shall have peace, gentlemen."

July 4.

They state from *Munich*, of the date of yesterday, that the headquarters of *Moreau* were at *Schwabhausen*. *Ingolstadt* is invested. General *Lecourbe* continues to extend his force into *Upper Bavaria*. The French are fortifying *Lindau*.

HEILBRON, July 1.

We learn that *Ulm* is bombarded, and that it cannot hold out long. There are 10,000 men in garrison. *Philipburg* has 1800. The French troops have not yet penetrated thus far.

FRANKFORT, July 7.

The battle which took place yesterday upon the *Nidda* was very smart and bloody; there were several charges with the bayonet, as well as of the cavalry. The *Polonef* legion made part of the French troops that attacked.

Last night the Germans quitted the line of the *Nidda*, and retired to the left bank of the *Mein*. This morning the French appeared before this city, and have established a post opposite the gate of *Bokenheim*.

July 8.

The French are still before our gates; they talk of contributions, but our magistrats appear inclined to chide them.

FRANKFORT, June 24.

Our Gazette contains the following paragraph: "We are officially authorized to inform the public, that 30 battalions of infantry, under the command of his Royal Highness the archduke *Charles*, are collecting on the river *Inn*, and 10,000 Hungarian cavalry will advance with them to support the Imperial army in Germany."

The official advice (it is said in a letter from *Ulm*, dated the 22d) that the archduke *Charles*, with an entirely fresh and numerous army, will advance to the support of General *Kray*, within three weeks at least, has inspired the troops with new spirits. The dispatches from the *Aulic Council of War*, which brought this official intelligence have been published in General Orders.

### WAR ARTICLES.

LONDON, July 16.

#### CONVENTION

Between his MAJESTY and the EMPEROR of the Romans.

Signed at Vienna, June 20, 1800.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, have judged that it was conformable to the interest of their crowns, and to the good of the common cause to concert with each other on the best manner of giving effect to the union of their efforts against the common enemy in the present campaign. In consequence of which the *Baron de Thugut*, Grand Cross of the order of *St. Stephen*, his Imperial Majesty's Minister of Conferences, and Commissary General and Minister Plenipotentiary in his provinces of Italy, *Iltra* and *Dalmatia*, &c. and the Right Hon. *Gilbert Lord Minto*, Peer of Great Britain, one of his Britannic Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, being furnished on the part of their aforesaid Imperial and Britannic Majesties with powers requisite for discussing and arranging this important object: the said Plenipotentiaries, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. In order to relieve the pressing necessities of the finances of his Imperial Majesty under the enormous expenses already incurred, and which remain to be incurred during the present campaign, his Britannic Majesty shall advance to his above-mentioned Imperial Majesty by way of loan, the sum of £2,000,000 sterling. This sum shall be divided into three parts, and paid at three different periods preferably in specie; so that the first third of £666,666 13s. 4d. shall be paid in the first days of the month of July, the second third of the like sum in the first days of September, and the remaining third in the first day of the month of December.

Article II. During the whole continuance of the war, and during the six months which shall follow the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France, his Imperial Majesty shall not be bound to pay any interest upon the sum of two millions advanced, as stipulated in the preceding article, Great-Britain consenting to take this charge upon her own account until the period above-mentioned: But on the expiration of the term of six months after the conclusion of peace, his Imperial Majesty shall pay for the future to the British government, or to the individuals who shall be pointed out by the British government, an annual rent or annual rents, making altogether the amount of the interests of the loan made on account of the British government in the present year. His Imperial Majesty shall moreover pay annually to the British government the sum of 200,000 sterling at two periods, that is to say, 100,000 every six months, which sum shall be employed in the successive purchase and reduction of the principals of the two millions, according to the method adopted by the British government in its loans:—

Article III. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties mutually promise each other to carry on the war against the French Republic, during the present campaign with all possible vigour, and to employ in it all their respective means by land and sea, concerting together, as occasion shall require, on the most advantageous manner of reciprocally employing their forces by land and sea to the support of their operations against the common Enemy. His Imperial Majesty shall be careful to complete his armies of Germany and of Italy in proportion to the losses which they have sustained, in order always, as far as possible, to act against the common Enemy with the same number of effective men, conformably to the statements which his Imperial Majesty caused to be confidentially communicated to the British

Government on the opening of the campaign.

Article IV. The Bavarian troops, those of *Wurtemberg*, and the Swiss regiments in the pay of Great Britain, shall be at the disposition of his Imperial Majesty, to form a part of his army in Germany, and to be employed there in operations against the enemy in conformity to the Conventions and Capulations concluded on this subject by the King of Great Britain. His Britannic Majesty shall take the necessary measures for the further reinforcement of the army of his Imperial Majesty in Germany by as great a number as possible of German and Swiss troops.

Article V. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties engage during the whole continuance of the present Convention, not to make a separate Peace with the French Republic without the previous and express consent of each other. They engage likewise not to treat with the enemy, nor to receive from him any overtures either for a private peace or for a general pacification, without making, mutually, communications of them with openness, and acting in every respect in perfect concert.

Article VI. The duration of the present Convention is fixed for the term of one year, to be computed from the 1st of March, 1800, until the end of February, 1801. From the month of December, immediately after the acquittal of the last payment of the stipulated advances the two high contracting parties shall enter into deliberation and confidential explanation upon the determinations that they may think necessary to adopt for the future, according to circumstances, and their mutual convenience.

Article VII. The present Convention shall be ratified in due form by their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, We, the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, have in their names signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the Seal of our arms. Done at Vienna the 20th of June, in the year 1800.

(L. S.) LE BARON DE THUGUT.

(L. S.) MINTO.

From the Royal message delivered to Parliament on Tuesday night, and the convention signed at Vienna on the 20th June, (a correct copy of which we lay before our readers) we may receive assurance that notwithstanding the late reverse experienced by the Austrian army in Italy, his imperial majesty will listen to no proposition of peace from the French Consul without consulting the cabinet of Great Britain.—The answer sent to those transmitted to Vienna, in consequence of the victory of *Marengo*, is said to have been to the following effect:—"That his imperial majesty entertains no repugnance to coming to an amicable and sincere explanation with the French government, but that he considers himself bound in honor to consult with his ally the King of Great Britain, to whom he will transmit, without loss of time, the overtures of the Chief Consul, with his imperial majesty's reply to them."

Another message was on Friday delivered to both Houses, respecting the vote of Credit, which is to enable his majesty to meet any extraordinary expenses that may occur in addition to those already voted. The message also expresses a firm reliance upon Parliament, that they will adopt such other measures as the exigencies of the case may seem to require. In these particulars the Parliament manifests a ready inclination to gratify his Majesty's wishes. They are willing to provide every means in their power to render successful the vigorous effort that is about to be made. If France resists effectually the meditated blow, the gigantic Republic becomes of course immortal. Our endeavours to disappoint the hopes of so ambitious, so dangerous a rival, it is therefore necessary, should be both prompt and extensive. The cause is unquestionably the most important that ever engaged the attention of the political observer. It is not the interest of the allies alone that is at stake: those of all Europe likewise, are not less involved in the issue of the contest.

PARIS, July 6.

Notwithstanding the forcible impression of all our victories, it would appear that *Thugut* is still averse to peace, so anxiously looked for by all Europe, and that *Pitt's* guineas prevail over every sentiment of humanity. . . . well, let us give them no respite—let us plant the Republican standard on the walls of *Vienna*; and there let us compel their unfeeling ambition to accept a glorious pacification. It is said to be the intention of the Chief Consul to reward, by his presence, the brave army of the *Rhine*, as he is inflamed, by his glorious example, the intrepid army of Italy. What obstacles can now be opposed to us by troops who are now convinced that they are made to fight only that English commerce may thrive more prosperously? How painful is it to reflect, that persons who can hold out such base incentives to action should possess the confidence of monarchs, whose personal merits so powerfully claim our esteem, in spite of the character of those who they chose for their advisers!

Can it be possible, that in the midst of these reverses, in the midst of the general cry which from one end of Europe to the other proclaims the new exploits of the republican armies, our enemies should still persevere in the absurd determination of opposing us? Is it possible that they should persist in refusing to Europe that blessing for which it sighs, peace? We must freely confess, that every thing seems to announce that it is their intention to continue the war. Their invincible obstinacy is remarkable. While nations groan—while the blood of nations—while the barren earth in vain demands the toils of the husbandman—