

therefore, in the most positive confidence, that all and every one of them will conduct themselves towards the inhabitants of this town, and countries who are our friends, with the attention and scrupulous care required by equity and justice, as well as by the first principles of morality. But should any individuals be so far forgetful of their duties, as to stain by excesses the honour and glory of the army to which they belong, I solemnly declare, that they shall be punished with all the rigour of Military Law. As I am not less certain that it is in the power of every commanding officer to prevent excesses of all kinds by the maintenance of order and discipline, I hereby make the different commanders of regiments and corps personally responsible for every instance of that nature which may happen.

IMPORTANT.

BOSTON, May 17.

From papers brought by the Venus, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

DEFEAT of the FRENCH.

LONDON, March 24.

OBSERVER OFFICE,
Sunday Evening 2 o'clock.

The Hamburg mail due this day, arrived at twelve o'clock, and brought the gratifying and important intelligence of the defeat and retreat of the French army in the country of the Grisons, communicated through various channels; but particularly by a letter from Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, dated on the evening of the 8th instant, to the following effect:

The French army, under the orders of General Massena, on the night of the 5th, passed the Rhine near Sarganz, between Chur and Feldkirk, and on the following morning, advanced with rapidity on General Auffenburg's corps, which it drove back, and cut off its communication with the main body of the imperial army. General Hotze, however, being apprised of these movements, early in the morning of the 7th, advanced from Feldkirk; an action, dreadfully sanguinary, ensued, and was maintained during the greater part of the day; but in the event, the French were defeated, and compelled to cross the Rhine with very considerable loss.

The loss of the Austrians was considerable; the regiment of Stern had forty men killed, and several wounded.

Small corps of the republicans on the 7th attempted to cross the Rhine at four several points on the skirts of the Grison country and Vorarlberg, namely, at Haldenstein, Ragatz, Werdenberg, and Salsatz, but were each repulsed by the Austrians.

General Hotze profiting by his victory, immediately penetrated from Chur into the Canton of Glarus, where thousands of Swiss malcontents were crowding to join him.

Lindau on the 7th was occupied by four companies of the regiment of Bender, and a considerable train of artillery followed them.

The news of these movements reached Ulm on the 9th, and was communicated to the army.

The accounts from Ulm are to the 11th inst. At that period the Arch Duke Charles had his head-quarters at Mindenheim, and his army had advanced as far as Memmingen. General Jourdan had, on the 9th, halted at Villengen, and General St. Cyr at Rothweil. Their patrols had been pushed as far as Rotenburg, Tubingen, Reutlingen, and Nagold; but the part of the main body of the republican army, which was advancing against Ulm, by Stockade and Reidlingen, had on advice of the disaster sustained by that column under Massena, fled with great precipitancy towards Schaffhausen and Constance for his support.

But for this unexpected occurrence, Jourdan had reached Ulm on the 10th inst. The advanced corps would have previously met at Mindenheim and Melskirch. His army had been reinforced by some columns from Switzerland.

The French General Souhane has occupied Fribourg, and the whole of the Brigaw.

The imperial army in Bavaria comprised

115,000 men; of these 80,000 had on the 8th inst. crossed the Lech. They are represented by accounts from Ulm, Frankfort, &c. as full of animation and confidence. Many of the regiments of infantry had two or three hundred supernumeraries;—and were complete, and better appointed than at any former period. One hundred and twenty pieces of ordnance had been collected at Ulm on the 6th, and the Archduke Charles had impressed 5000 waggons, and all the horses of the adjacent country, to hasten the conveyance of troops, cannon, &c. to the theatre of war, and all the staff-officers at Vienna have been ordered to the army.

Hostilities had not commenced in Italy, but the armies were all in motion.

In Switzerland 20,000 militia had been ordered to the Frontiers.

The cabinet of Vienna has appointed an ambassador extraordinary to the court of Berlin, and on the 9th inst. he was on the eve of his departure.

Field-Marshal Suwarow left Peterburgh on the 27th ult. to join the Austrian army in Italy.

The Archduke Charles, in an address to the generals and armies of the emperor and the empire dated Augsburg, March 4, respecting the commencement of hostilities by France, observes, that the forces of the emperor and empire had scarce retired under the faith of the solemn treaty concluded a year since with France, than that power subjugated the Swiss for the purpose of obtaining an establishment on the flank of Germany; "refused to let provisions enter into the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein, in opposition to the most precise agreement," and ultimately forced the starved, but gallant garrison to evacuate the place. His Royal Highness proceeds to recapitulate the aggressions of France, which, instead of making atonement, demanded if the Germans "were disposed to prepare any resistance to future operations of that kind."—To our answer, "If hostilities were put an end to by the French—if Ehrenbreitstein was evacuated—if the French army was retreating from the Right Bank—if the French troops in Switzerland, which threatened Germany, were withdrawn—and if a reasonable peace was concluded at Rastadt, founded on the rights, not the slavery of the empire," no other reply was made on the part of France, than that it was hoped the diet would agree to such a resolution as France might wish."

The deputies at Rastadt prepared to depart from thence the instant they were informed that the French had required Phillipsburgh to surrender.

A British squadron blocks up the port of Naples; a scarcity of provisions has already been the consequence.

Intelligence was last night received in town that the Dutch fleet in considerable force, with a large body of troops on board, had sailed from the Texel. The public have been some time apprised of the extraordinary preparations for the equipment of this fleet, and were, by our last number, informed they were ready. It is therefore highly probable that, profiting by the absence of our ships, they have put to sea. In the much wished for event of our falling in with them, there is every reason to look for an additional wreath to that stupendous laurel, which we trust, will bloom forever.

A person arrived in town last night from Flanders assures us, that the Belgique rebellion, as the French are pleased to style the exertions of that illant people for their liberty, so far from suppression, has acquired considerable strength by the accounts from Germany, and that the want of proper leaders, arms, and ammunition alone prevents the assemblage of such an army as would insure the retreat, or extermination of their oppressors.

In the Council of Five Hundred, on the 9th, it was proposed, that women and foreigners should be precluded wearing the national cockade, and that any Frenchman who should disgrace it, should be confined four years in irons.

Letters from Constantinople of the 13th ult. speak with confidence as to the result of the preparations making for the Egyptian expedition; they mention a report being prevalent that Buonaparte had caused himself to be pro-

claimed Sultan of Egypt. A division of the Russian and Turkish troops which had been destined against Passawan Oglou, had proceeded to join the Pacha of Acre, who assures the Porte, that Buonaparte, notwithstanding the strong fortifications which he has constructed for his defence, would shortly be in his power.

The Hamburg Gazette of the 19th inst. states, that on the departure of the mail from Vienna; a report was general there, that two English Regiments, under the orders of General Doyle, aided by a strong corps of Russians and Turks, had landed at Salerno, and in connection with the Lazzaroni, attacked and retaken Naples from the French.

THE DEFEAT CONFIRMED.

March 26.

Yesterday morning a cartel arrived at Dover from Gravelines, with sixty-one masters and mates of merchantmen. These persons bring a confirmation of the defeat of the French by the Austrians in the Grisons country. Their account adds, that the French had experienced a very severe defeat indeed.

Yesterday two persons of the names of Pierrepoint and Mitchell, who represent themselves to be American merchants, were arrested at their apartments in Surry street, Strand, by Sayers and Townsend, two of the Bow street officers, under authority of a warrant from the secretary of state, on suspicion of being concerned in treasonable practices.

Mr. Mitchell's servant, a Frenchman, was also taken into custody, and committed to the house of correction, Cold Bath Fields. Mr. Pierrepoint and Mr. Mitchell were committed to the care of different messengers.

A large quantity of papers, &c. were seized and brought away by the officers.

BREMEN, March 19.

The Archduke passed the Lech on the 4th, at Augsburg, and after having thrown six battalions into Ulm, he advanced rapidly against the enemy, and will lose no time in meeting with them, while the enemy, on their part, have penetrated rapidly into Suabia.

It was reported at Rastadt on the 9th, that a little skirmish of posts had taken place on the frontiers of the Grisons, and the French ministers asserted that it terminated favourably for Massena. It is not, however, in this quarter that the great blow will be struck; and it is about three or four marches from the Lake of Constance, that I expect to hear of the great engagement between the Archduke and Jourdan. The plan of the French is to cut this Prince off from the Tyrol, in order to take the country in flank, and thus to penetrate more easily into the hereditary dominions.

The letters from Upper Germany inform us, that the Archduke Charles has joined a great part of his army at Memingen, on the heights of Luc. Preparations are making in Italy, on both sides, with great alacrity; but we do not yet know that hostilities have taken place, and we are also ignorant whether Admiral Nelson has disembarked the Russian and Turkish troops in the kingdom of Naples. The situation of the republicans is, however, at all events, very precarious there, and it is with difficulty they are able to maintain their positions. Civita Vecchia, so far from having surrendered, maintains a very vigorous resistance to the French.

Phillipsburgh still holds out. Its garrison consists of 2000 troops of the empire; but they are chosen troops, and distinguished themselves at the end of the campaign of 1795, and in that of 1796. There is little doubt but that city will defend itself vigorously. The landgrave of Hesse Cassel is employed in raising 12,000 men near Cassel.

Wurtzburg is in the possession of the Austrians. The Hans towns, and particularly Hamburg, appear to be under great apprehensions, though I know not why, that the armament in the Texel, which consists only of 6000 men, is intended to act against them.

According to the report of a person of my acquaintance, who had arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, the Belgic insurgents had advanced as far as the forest of Soignes; and one of their small corps has appeared about two leagues

from Brussels; they have also been able to excite new commotions in the adjacent Flanders, and are still with the major part of their forces in the Campine.

HALIFAX, May 21.

From Lunenburg we learn, that on Wednesday last a small schooner arrived there from Liverpool, the Master of which informed, That the privateer ship Charles Mary returned from her cruise the preceding Saturday, with four Spanish prizes—viz. a letter of Marque brig of 14 guns, and 140 tons burthen, laden with Wine, Brandy and Flour; a copper bottomed schooner of 140 tons burthen, mounting 6 guns, laden with Cocoa; a schooner of 60 tons, and another of 40 tons, coasters, laden with dry goods, and sundry other valuable articles—It was said, that the brig fought three quarters of an hour before she struck.

The St. JOHN GAZETTE,

SAINT JOHN,

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Wednesday arrived the sloop Rhodas Capt. Seally, from Windsor, by whom we have received the following interesting account:

Extract of a Letter from Halifax.

"The April Packet has arrived here and has brought great news—the particulars I have not yet learnt, but the French it appears has met with a most dreadful defeat by the Austrian—they had three days hard fighting—both Armies together were near 300,000 men; so that the slaughter must have been immense."

Yesterday arrived the schooner Charlotte, Captain Parker, in 13 days from Philadelphia. By her we have received Philadelphia papers up to the 22d ult. from them we have copied that which is most interesting.

FRIGATE INSURGENT.

A Liverpool paper of March 28, contains the information of the capture of the Insurgent by the Constellation. The news was well on its way to tickle the ears of the Directory at Paris. The next arrival may inform us how their pulses beat on the occasion. If their troops have really been defeated by the Austrians, they probably will exhibit symptoms of a "galloping consumption."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Capt. SPENCER C. PARRY of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Commandant of the Garrison, to Mrs. POWELL, daughter of the Hon. George Leonard, Esq.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Brig *Susannah*, William Stockton master, from Tobago, and for SALE by

DANIEL KING,

At his Store, North side Market Wharf, 140 Puncheons fine flavoured TOBAGO RUM, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. John, May 31, 1799.

FOR SALE, at Fredericton,

20,000 Long SHINGLES, to be inspected, if required by the purchaser—Apply to STEPHEN JARVIS, Esq. Fredericton, or to MUNSON JARVIS, Esq. Saint John.

May 28, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Half Right of LAND, situate near the center of Maudgerville, containing by estimation Two Hundred and fifty Acres more or less, whereon is a very good House and Barn with Pot Ash works complete. The improved Land being in excellent order.—For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

JAMES ROGERS.

N. B. The Farm will be sold with or without the stock and farming utensils as may suit the purchaser.

Maudgerville, April 20, 1799. t.f.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.