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FOREIGN.

CALCUTTA, February 16.

That the Mysorean Prince would not again have provoked the British power in India, had he not expected support from either or both of those chieftains, appears to be more than probable: but being effectually disappointed in those objects, and perceiving the vigorous preparations that are going forward to oppose him, it seems most likely that he will endeavour to prevent the horrors of war, by timely concessions.

Tippoo has recently experienced the power as well as the lenity of a British army—he ought therefore to beware of the renewal of a contest in which, unassisted, he can scarcely hope to be a gainer, and in which he has so vast a stake at issue. But to insatiable ambition, like his, there are no bounds but those that are prescribed by dire necessity.

We are however happy to hear that Tippoo now avows the most amicable disposition towards the British government in India, and has pledged himself that he would by the 15th inst. by solemn act, remove all those doubts which his late conduct had so justly given rise to.

Should he manifest good faith on this occasion, we may expect a courier from Madras, by the 22d inst. satisfying us of the happy effects of our late arrangements—and that, to preserve peace, it is necessary to be prepared for war.

Letters from the camp of the Grand Army, assembled at *Velore*, mentioned that they were to commence their march towards Tippoo's territories on the 17th ultimo.

We understand there never was a better equipped or so formidable an army assembled at the beginning of any campaign in India, as that now under the command of Gen. Harris; it is said to consist of upwards of 30,000 of the best disciplined troops, a very large proportion of which are Europeans.

OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

The Vienna Court Gazette of May 6, contains a very circumstantial account from *Suwarrow* of his operations and their issue. April 24, the French were forced from the Oglio, by Colonel STRAUCH, who came upon them from the Tyrol, by Val Camonica. The Imperial army soon after crossed the Oglio and advanced to Bergamo, and the river Serio. April 25, the army advanced to the Adda. The Russians on the right, Cassano and the right bank of the Adda, were strongly fortified by the French, whose head quarters were at Inzigo, near Luccho—the French were strongly entrenched. *Moreau* was the French General in Chief. The French Gen. *Serrurier*, was stationed to defend the Upper Adda. On the Lower Adda, about Lodi, was a strong detachment of French forces, under Gen. *Delmas*; and at Pizzighetone a strong garrison. April 25, the Russians attacked the enemy before Leccho, and drove the French to their bridge. Strong patrols and flying parties from the combined army were sent towards Pizzighetone, the Po, and Lodi.—The French increased their entrenchments on the Adda and were resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity. April 27, *Suwarrow* determined to force the passage of the River. In consequence, General *Vukassovich* passed that river in the night near Brivio—on a bridge which the French thought they had destroyed, but he repaired. He took a strong position on the right bank, and sent his patrols to Ogliate and Carlate.—An Imperial column arrived at 9 at night at Gervasia, opposite Trezzo. Here a bridge was contemplated; but

the Capt. of Pontonniers reported it impossible on account of the twifness of the current, and the steepness of the mountain. The Marquis de *Chastelier*, went himself to the foot—thought it practicable though difficult—commenced it, and it was passable at 5 o'clock the next morning. A division of the army immediately crossed, and attacked the enemy at Trezzo, and behind that place. The French had paid little attention to this part, deeming the building of a bridge here impracticable. They were driven back as far as Pozzo; where a new division of the Imperial army fell upon Gen. *Grenier's* division of French troops. The combat here was obstinate. Col. *Bidescuti* was wounded. The French were reinforced, and victory seemed to incline to them, when arrived some fresh Imperial troops. The Archduke Joseph's Hussars, fell upon the French left flank, killed 200 and took 300 prisoners. The village of Pozzo was carried at the point of the bayonet.

The enemy retreated, but paused again on the road from Vaprio to Milan, again engaged, routed, and 200 prisoners taken. They were pursued, and near Gorgonzello, their Gen. *Beker*, and 30 wounded officers were taken. At this time Count *Melas*, advanced against Cassano, and cannonaded it. He passed the canal of Rutorio, the French retreated; and he reached Gorgonzello, that night; and the next morning (April 28) entered and took possession of Milan. Other divisions of Imperial troops marched towards Milan. A warm engagement occurred between general *Vukassovich* and the French Gen. *Serrurier*, the latter was defeated and forced to capitulate: his whole corps laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. The officers are permitted to return to France on their parole. The Russians advanced to the right from Milan.

In Milan there have been found considerable magazines of cloathing, arms and provisions. The Imperial army, took 4 Generals and upwards of 5000 men, 80 pieces of cannon, including 46 pieces of heavy ordnance, some stands of colours, and killed 6000 men.

Terms of capitulation offered by the General of division Serrurier, commanding a corps of troops in the service of the French Republic to the Austrian Gen. Vukassovich.

All the French and Piedmontese troops stationed near Verdeno, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on the following conditions.—

Art. I. All generals, staff and commissioned officers are to keep their arms, horses and baggage; the soldiers, both horse and foot, both French and Piedmontese are also to keep their baggage.—*Granted.*

Art. II. Both shall be exchanged by the army in the usual order.—

Art. III. In expectation of a General exchange, as many French prisoners as have been taken in the action shall be exchanged for as many Austrian prisoners.—*Refused.*

Art. IV. The other Frenchmen are to remain prisoners of war by virtue of the present capitulation, the generals staff and other officers, whether French or Piedmontese, are dismissed and permitted to return to France and Piedmont, on promising not to serve against his Majesty the Emperor and King, nor his allies, until they be respectively exchanged.—*Granted.*

Art. V. The same favour is requested as in the preceding article, for all non-commissioned officers, and privates of cavalry, that may remain prisoners of war.—*Refused.*

Verdeno the 9th Floreal, 7th Year of the Republic, April 28, 1799.
(Signed) SERRURIER.

N.B. General *Vukassovich* promises the soldiers made prisoners of war shall not be sent back farther than the ex-venetian territories, to that by the interference of General *Serrurier* with his government, an exchange may in a short time be made, rank for rank and man for man.

The Vienna paper adds that the greatest demonstrations of joy were discovered by the people of Milan, when the Imperialists entered. Many of the elegant Magistracy and nobility were among their welcomers. The French appointed officers had all fled. It was said at Milan, on the 1st of May, that *Moreau's* defeated army were retreating in a scattered manner. The siege of *Peschiera* has been retarded by heavy rains; but is about commencing.

After taken Milan *Suwarrow* is said to have ordered a corps on a secret expedition. A letter from Vienna, of May 8, says, a Russian officer arrived here this day with important dispatches from Italy. They are not yet published. They are said to inform of the capture of the suburb of Mantua. Some say *Peschiera* is taken.

Suwarrow it is reported intends to proceed to Piedmont, and from thence to Genoa.

The Cisalpine and Piedmontese go over to the Austrians in detachments.

In Lombardy, Naples and Piedmont, insurrection against the French is the order of the day.

OPERATIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Austrian Generals *Bellegarde* and *Hadick*, experienced a series of successes in Switzerland, from the 29th of April to the 3d of May; at the end of which time, they were in advance as far as *Suls*. The killed and wounded of the French were very considerable.—General *Demont*, and several other officers and men were made prisoners.

Insurrection is almost general to the Grison country.

Lucenburg, the head pass of the Grison country, was taken by storm May 4; by the Austrian General *Hotze*.

In most of the Cantons of Switzerland, the people rise upon their oppressors every opportunity. In Uri, the revolters are very formidable. They are led by *Vincent Schmidt*.

UPON THE RHINE—nothing has occurred since our last advices, but a few skirmishes.

BUONAPARTE.

Letters from Constantinople of April 19th, state, That *Buonaparte* was successful, till he attacked *St. John d'Acre* (anc. *Ptolemais*), here, on summoning it to surrender, he was answered by a play of heavy artillery, which had been just mounted. Sir *Sydney Smith* had fallen in with 13 French transports, with ordnance, military stores and troops going from *Damietta* to *Palestine*, which were partly captured, partly sunk, and partly dispersed. This Naval Commander reached *St. John d'Acre* seasonably and aided in the defeat of the French. The French suffered considerably. *Dichera* Oglo, has occupied the passes in *Buonaparte's* retreat. The Grand Vizir is preparing to march at the head of as many troops as can be collected, in order to come to prompt decision with the French adventurer.

Later letters confirm the above. An Officer sent by Admiral *Smith* brought the news. A solemn thanksgiving was observed in consequence.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS,
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BOSTON, July 16.

THE FLEETS.

Yesterday arrived Capt. James Freeman, in 53 days from Malaga. He communicated to us the following sketch of intelligence:

May 6. The French fleet passed Gibraltar, 25 sail of the line.

May 10. The English fleet, under Earl St. Vincents, passed Gibraltar, 22 sail of the line.

May 12. The Spanish fleet left Cadiz, 17 sail of the line.

[May 23d, Capt. F. failed from Malaga.]

May 24. Off Gibraltar was boarded, from an English floop of war, commanded by Capt. Moore, from Earl St. Vincent, bound to Gibraltar, with dispatches, had failed 600 miles in 48 hours. On being asked the News, Capt. Moore said he was not at liberty to make any particular communication, until he had delivered the Letters of which he was the bearer; he however declared, that the French and English fleets had engaged, and that the latter had got the better; but the action was not decisive—as the French progressed up, and the English were following; expecting the French would be met in front by Lord NELSON with his squadron, and some Russian and Turkish ships, which, with the co operation of Earl St. Vincents below, would render their defeat easy and complete.—Cutters had been reasonably dispatched, to require Lord NELSON's assistance, with all the vessels he could collect.—Captain MOORE said, that the French expedition had been frustrated by the engagement with Earl St. Vincents; that the re-capture of *Minorca* was intended to be the first act of it. Capt. M. further said, that off *Carthage* he fell in with the Spanish fleet from Cadiz, which had experienced a very violent storm, and seven sail of the line were completely disabled. After leaving this fleet, off *Cape de Gatt*, fell in with six English ships bound up, which were sufficient to destroy the Spanish ships in their then miserable situation.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, May 3, received by Capt. Freeman.

"French papers oblige silence relative to the late events in Italy and on the Rhine. We know by private letters, that the Directory is much alarmed; and they add, that every man, from the age of 20 to 32 is ordered into the field; under a new requisition, and distrust from the conscript. Many have declared they will sooner die by their own hands, than leave their families, to further the ambitious views of the Directory. The elections have been turbulent in many parts of France; and all situations never were more frequent than at present.

"The Austrians have entered Switzerland, and have taken *Bazle*. *Jourdan* is elected a Member of the Council of Ancients. A courier from Leghorn, says, there are only 300 French troops there; and it is said the French are about to evacuate Tuscany.

"There is a Royal Order passed, which will be published in a few days; which prohibits all trade coming with the Spanish settlements in neutral vessels; or other than Spanish subjects. The orders by, the Spanish Nation, receive no benefit from the permission given to neutrals to trade with its settlements; on the contrary, that it is disadvantageous to the Nation at large; and that the Neutral is the only person that gains. This will cut off our trade with the Havannah for a short time. Spain cannot supply her colonies during the war."