

Foreign Intelligence.

SEAT CHAMBURGH, May 9.

The fate of Massena and of Genoa may at length be considered as decided. The battle of Voltri was decisive, and Melas insists upon the surrender of the French troops at discretion. The system of the Austrian General is excellent, he has pressed the enemy from the commencement, but had he acted otherwise, the French would have received, in the course of a few weeks, considerable reinforcements.

A sudden change took place on the Rhine. General St. Suzanne had passed that river with the left wing of the army of the Rhine, near Kehl, on the 25th of last month, and had taken Offenbourg. On the 28th, he re-crossed the Rhine, in pursuance of General Moreau's orders, and, ascending the river, he crossed it again at Brissach, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the center of the French army in the Brigaw.

MILAN, April 29.

The neighbourhood of Genoa is at present a scene of unexampled misery. On the 17th, the French wanted to take away from the inhabitants of the valleys of Polcevero and Brigno their cattle and provisions, and take them to Genoa; but the latter resisted the attempt by open force. The fate of these villages is lamentable. The inhabitants and the French have massacred each other alternately; and women, children and old men have fled to the Imperialists, in order to escape the horrors of death and desolation.

In the battle of the 18th, at Voltri, the French had their center broken through, which facilitated the victory obtained by the Imperialists. The citadel of Suvona must soon fall, as it was provisioned but for a short time. Massena sent away from Genoa 3000 prisoners, not having provisions to maintain them. A great deal of heavy artillery has been disembarked from the English fleet, in order to be used against Genoa, if necessary.

DONAUESCHINGEN, April 29.

On hearing the account of the French having crossed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 25th, Field-Marshal Kray sent some reinforcements to guard the passes leading to the Black Forest. He appears, however, to have a very different plan in view than is generally imagined, with regard to the operations of his army. This morning a courier arrived from Italy at the head-quarters, who said that Genoa had capitulated, but no official account of this event has been received.

INSBRUCK, April 28.

The day before yesterday forty-eight Jacobins, said to be persons of good family, arrived here from the Milanese, under a strong escort; and yesterday they were sent off towards Gatz.

WIRZBURG, May 1.

The French Generals of Division, Grouchy and Perignon, have arrived here to be exchanged, which will now take place, as General Mack's Adjutants have likewise received permission to quit France. At Langenfeld, a stage between Wirzburg and Nuremberg, these Generals were met by General Mack, with whom they dined.

Generals Perignon and Grouchy have left behind them in the hereditary dominions, as prisoners of war, four other French Generals of Division, Rulca, Olivier, Foissac Latour, and Garnier, and 16 Generals of Brigade, whose names are, Coulange, Rose, Lefol, Demont, Becker, Couthoud, Monnier, Galtines, Vander, Miesse, Laturre, La Salcette, Fiorella, Salm, Meyer, and Partonneau.

VIENNA, April 30.

This day's Court Gazette, in a supplement contains the following accounts of the further operations of our army in Italy:

By Captain Count Scherfenberg, who arrived here last night, Gen. Melas has sent further accounts of the successful military operations in the Riviera. In a report previously received from that General, dated head-quarters, Voltri, April 19, he had already stated, that after the operations mentioned in his last, the enemy who had fled to the Armetta (the regiment Stuart having

entirely cut off their communication with Voltri) had withdrawn from both these heights, while Gen. Melas ascended Monte Fajale on the 17th, ordering Count Bellegarde to the heights of the Armetta against Deserto, Count St. Julien to the position at Muglie, and General Latermann to remain on the heights of Arbizola.

On the 18th, in the morning, F. M. Ott, with six battalions of his division, had arrived at Monte Fajale, and Lieut. Col. Richter, with three battalions of infantry, and a company of the light battalion of Mungazy, had re-established the communication with the regiment Stuart, on Monte Fajale.

General Melas gave orders for attacking, in three columns, the enemy, who had assembled near Cabano di Volari, while Gen. Bellegarde descended the Armetta, towards Deserte and Arenzano, and effected a junction with Gen. Latermann.

The three columns directed against Cabane (of which that of Monte Fajale was led by Gen. Melas, along one of the steepest mountain roads against Voltri) succeeded entirely to our wishes, the enemy were not only driven from all their positions, but forced to fly to Genoa in confusion, and to leave the very advantageous position from Monte Fajale along Dente to St. Nicola, as well as the village of Voltri. Thus, Gen. Melas says, are all the troops under Gen. Massena blockaded the closer in the city of Genoa, as Count Hohenzollern had likewise pushed his advanced posts as far as St. Pietro d'Arena.

Further accounts brought by the above courier, dated Sestri di Ponente, April 21 and 22, state that that position had likewise been evacuated by the enemy after the battle of Voltri, and that they had also fled to Genoa.

The General of Cavalry has since arranged the position of the army around Genoa in such a manner, that Gen. Götterheim, as before mentioned, occupies Monte Falcio; F. M. Hohenzollern, Mount Duraffo; F. M. Ott, the ridge of mountains of Madonna delle Guardia; and the 3 brigades of Sticker, Wiber, and Buffy, the heights close to the sea-coast, in front of Sestri. The advanced posts on one side extend to Cornigliano, and on the other to the Brigaw.

The General of Cavalry ordered the brigade of Gen. St. Julien to reinforce the corps blockading Savona; and the two brigades Brentams and Bellegarde to reinforce F. M. Eltnitz on Monte St. Giacomo. But before the latter reinforcements could arrive, the enemy attacked F. M. Eltnitz on the 19th with 7000 men, in three columns. The fury and despair of the enemy, who by this attempt hazarded every thing to give vent if possible, to their comrades hemmed in at Genoa, was beyond description, according to the Field-Marshal's report; but the glorious perseverance, to frequently evinced by our troops, bade defiance to all the enemy's exertions, the position was maintained, the enemy defeated, and pursued beyond La Costa. Many prisoners were made on this occasion, whose number could not be stated positively when these accounts were sent off.

By the reinforcements which have since joined the Field-Marshal, he will be enabled still better vigorously to oppose all further attempts which the enemy might make.

The circumstantial details of the decisive battle of Voltri, and the enemy's loss as well as our own, (the latter, according to Gen. Melas's own statement is not very considerable) the trophies, artillery and prisoners taken from the enemy and the names of such as have distinguished themselves particularly, are to be published speedily.

LONDON,
MAY 15.

Capt. Sir Edward Hamilton has been honored with the Naval Gold Medal, for his gallant exploit, of cutting out the Hermine frigate from a Spanish port.

Admiral Lord Nelson is coming home to act as second in command under Earl St. Vincent.

Sir Alan Gardner is to be created an Irish Peer, and to have the command of the Irish station.

A letter received from an Officer on board Admiral Sir Alan Gardner's ship, dated off Brest the 8th instant, states, "That six sail of French line of battle ships came out of that harbour for the purpose of getting in a convoy which they were greatly in want of, when

Lord St. Vincent made the signal,

Admiral Berkeley's division to chase, which they did, but the ships escaped back into port, and it is said the convoy also got in during the chase.

Letters from Cadiz mention the return of the frigate into that port that escaped from Commodore Duckworth's squadron. She was the bearer of the unwelcome tidings, which have caused great depondency throughout Spain.

Private advices from Paris state, that it is the opinion there that General Mack's flight was winked at by the government.

A letter from Palermo, dated April 8, mentions the arrival there of the William Tell, French ship, lately captured by the English in the road of Malta. She had on board six millions of specie, with a quantity of other valuable effects, which the French found in that Island. The conflict was desperate, and continued four hours. The number of killed and wounded on board the French ship amounted to about four hundred; the loss on our part is ninety men. There were about 1600 men on board the William Tell, consisting chiefly of those who belonged to the garrison, sick, and the Malta Patriots.

The Archduke Charles is at Prague. His Royal Highness has dismissed his own physician and surgeon, with a present of 1,000 florins to the former, and 500 florins to the latter, it being his intention to confide in Dr. Meyer, a skilful physician at Prague.

Lord Proby, and the Chaplain of the Dauphin, are arrived in town from France.

We have great satisfaction in stating, that the Hamburg Mail of yesterday brings advice of sixty-two sail of ships, laden with grain, having passed the Sound, on their way to different ports in this kingdom. Of these, twenty-four are for London.

The report of the City Committee on the high price of provisions is to be made to-morrow. We do not, however, learn that they have been very successful in their investigations. The system of regrating and forestalling has had too long a time given it to acquire force and consistency to be overthrown by any thing less than Legislative interdiction; and we fear it is too much interwoven with other systems and prejudices to be easily shaken any where.

If the system which the Duke of York is now carrying into effect, of abolishing the practice of making rank in the army a matter of traffic, is followed up, we may expect to see the British army obtain that reputation for skill which it enjoys for courage. At present it is admitted that the former is by no means equal to the latter.

Mr. Conolly, the Irish Member, retires from Parliament; he has published a farewell Address, in which he declares his sentiments in favor of the Union.

Some few weeks since, a young person, who had the appearance of a boy, solicited to be brought on board his Majesty's ship the Actæon, and continued in the ship upwards of seven weeks, performing the duties of his station, the same as other boys, when, by means of a letter sent to some friends, it was discovered that this pretended boy was a fine girl, about eighteen years of age. The loss of a mother, and a neglectful father, was the only reason she would ever acknowledge for such a step. During the time she was on board the Actæon she conducted herself with the greatest propriety, that no one had the least suspicion of her sex; she was sent on shore again, dressed in proper clothes, with a handsome collection made for her by the officers and ship's company.

Yesterday a servant of Lord Minto's arrived in town as a Courier from Vienna.

It was impossible that we could receive intelligence by either this channel or the Hamourgh mail of the important occurrences that have taken place in Germany, on the 4th and 5th of the present month. The letters from the Rhine, reach only to the 3d instant, and give but a very imperfect statement of the events, of which we were before in possession through the Paris papers; nor does the mail bring advices from Italy, beyond the date of Lord Keith's dispatches.

In the present state of suspense and anxiety which these sources of information do not enable us to dissipate, it will not be misplaced or superfluous to hazard some reflections upon the general state of affairs, upon the plans of the

campaign, upon the danger of misarrangement, and the probabilities of success.

It is evident, that the great hinge of the war in Italy is the result of the fate of Genoa. Upon this must turn the whole fortune and ulterior issues of the campaign. Authentic intelligence from the City itself reaches no farther than the 20th ult. at which time we find Massena beaten every where in the field, and obliged every where to retire into the place and its near dependencies. Since that period, Suchet had in vain attempted to re-open the communication with him, and the Chief Consul himself had reluctantly left Paris so late as the 6th instant, in order to relieve him with a part of the army of reserve.

The first consideration which presents itself, involves therefore a question of time and calculation. Upon what day will Buonaparte be able to reach the confines of Genoa, and to attack the besiegers? and will Massena be able to defend himself till that period? No doubt indeed can exist but that the operations against the place will be pressed and accelerated, in order to render it impossible for the one to hold out, and for the other to arrive. Should the great talents, however, and resolute perseverance of the French Commander in Genoa disappoint our expectation; should Buonaparte join himself in force to Suchet, and break through the Western coast to Cornigliano; or should he by rapid marches from Geneva, by the pass of the great Mount St. Bernard, be able to threaten Milan, which is in some sense the general head quarters of the Austrian power in Italy, and their chief magazine of war—should any of these suppositions be realized, it cannot be dissembled, not only that the offensive plans of the Imperialists will be completely disconcerted, but that they will in their turn be exposed to very considerable difficulties and dangers; while it will be seriously lamented that the interests of Germany and the defence of the Rhine should have given way, and have been sacrificed to the conquest of a place, which is to be considered as of a secondary importance, since every other town of Italy, since every fortress and almost every pass of the Mountains are in the hands of Austria. If such unfortunately were to be the issue of the present crisis at Genoa, it will come to be deeply regretted, that the plans of the Aulic Council have been preferred to those of Prince Charles, who it is well known, recommended the most vigorous measures upon the Middle and Lower Rhine, while the campaign should remain entirely defensive in Italy.

Some persons already entertain apprehensions, from the converse which has been adopted of his Royal Highness's propositions. They see danger in the rapid advances of Moreau into the Empire, and think it possible for a continued train of successes to conduct him to a new Treaty of Peace, and to a second Leoben. For ourselves, though we feel confident that Buonaparte has lost at Paris the favourable moment for extricating Massena; though we look confidently for the fall of Genoa by very early advices, and though we think the advantages of the French in Suabia have been partly permitted, and in part most dearly purchased, we are still sorry that Genoa has been preferred to more necessary objects upon the frontiers of the German Empire.

There is indeed one circumstance in possibility, if we could date to give hopes of it, which would more than balance our opinion: We allude to the use the Emperor might make of his victories in Italy, by a rapid march from the Mont Cenis to Geneva, where the fate of the war and of the Republic might be decided at once, or from whence his army might so easily fall down upon Lyons. Here at least Altar might be set up against Altar, and one half of France divided and armed against the other.

MAY 18.

On Saturday last night was launched at Chichester, the new vessel constructed by Capt. Gower, which is to carry five masts, and to exceed in celerity every vessel hitherto constructed. About eleven o'clock, a great concourse of spectators had collected at Ichenor, a small village on the Chichester river, where the vessel was built.

B. Truelock, the Cobbler, who was an acquaintance of Hadfield, being interrogated, his answers consisted of a strange and incoherent rhapsody, viz.

Q. Who are you?—A. I am the true descendant of God!