

a great number of officers, and fifteen hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, were made prisoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Berta. We have pursued him beyond Port Maurice. Fifteen pieces of cannon of different sizes have been taken from him along the coast.—Our loss has not been considerable; but I regret the loss of Major-General Breutano mortally wounded, and Major Cafete killed. The corps of General Elfsutz is now at St. Bartholomeo; and General Gourroup marches with his flying corps to Colla Ardente, and his van guard is already at Broglio, behind the Col de Tende, I wait for the report of the patrols, who are in the pursuit of the enemy, to make my final dispositions. In the mean time I request your Excellency to accept the respect with which I have the honor to be, &c.

MELAS.

Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

Downing Street, May 31, 1800.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, were this morning received from Thomas Jackson, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Turin, May 10, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the greatest satisfaction in informing your Lordships that the intelligence which has arrived here of the further operations of the Austrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important.

Two days ago advice was received of a successful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th, which important post was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven beyond Saorgio and Breglio with the loss of four pieces of cannon. This affair made only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the rest of the army in all the intermediate positions down to the sea-shore; the result of these attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the positions of St. Esprit and in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice.

In the official relation of these affairs which has been published here, it is said that the British vessels which pursued the enemy on the coast contributed greatly to accelerate their flight.

Yesterday morning official intelligence arrived here from the Head-Quarters at Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loss of one thousand five hundred prisoners, forty officers, and the General of division Gravier, and fifteen pieces of cannon. The Austrian general Breutano is said to be mortally wounded. In consequence of this affair the whole principality of Oneglia was evacuated, and the French are represented as retreating in the greatest disorder towards St. Remo. In these official relations much praise is bestowed on the Piedmontese officers and troops, who have much distinguished themselves.

The French have another position at Vintimille, on the Roia, but which it is not supposed they can maintain, and it is not doubted but that they will be driven beyond the Var in a few days.

We have nothing new from Genoa or Savona; these places still hold out.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS JACKSON.

Turin, May 12, 1800.

MY LORD,

It is with infinite satisfaction that I can inform your Lordship of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa, and the country of Nice by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have passed the Var; and Nice, with its two castles, was yesterday occupied by the Imperial troops under the orders of General Kneivich.

Gen. Kaim the Commander in Chief here, has this moment sent intelligence to the government of this joyful event.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS JACKSON.

JUNE 7.

Downing Street, June 7.

A Dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieut. Colonel Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters, Ulm, May 22.

MY LORD,

Since the army crossed the Danube at this place on the 12th inst. the enemy has not ventured to undertake any move of consequence: in the night of the 11th he passed the Danube, in considerable force at Erbach, and the following day reconnoitered the position of the Austrians, on the heights above the town, which he found so formidable, that he recrossed the Danube in the course of the night, and resumed his position between the river and the Iller, without attempting any thing.

The result of the different affairs of advanced posts since the arrival of the army in its present position, has uniformly been to the advantage of the Austrians.

LONDON, May 25.

A very important event in the present political state of Europe has just taken place, which we have, we are almost confident, the exclusive favor of communicating to the Public. Russia has concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Prussia, and the first article reciprocally guarantees their possessions in Poland. It is clearly the ambition of the House of Austria which has produced this unexpected treaty, and indeed it was impossible that the Courts of Berlin and Petersburg could suffer that of Vienna to have proceeded in its favorite system of aggrandizement without trembling for their own possessions and independence. Should the alliance be really intended to restore tranquillity to Europe, it cannot fail, for neither France nor Austria could refuse the mediation of such powerful states as Russia and Prussia.

The successes of the French in Germany are to be altogether attributed to the imprudent plan, adopted in direct opposition to the opinion of the Archduke Charles, by the Aulic Council of War, in transferring to Italy the theatre of offensive operations.

Our private correspondence from Ireland states, that Napper Tandy, though acquitted by the verdict of a jury with respect to the operation of the Fugitive Bill, is shortly to be brought to trial for having accepted the appointment of a General Officer in the French service, and attempted the invasion of his native country.

A letter from the Hague, dated May 11, says, "We learn that all the commercial towns are concerting the means of an united application to the Directory, for permitting the free importation, in neutral vessels, of the commodities prohibited by the law of the 23d of October, 1798, and of all articles essential to the manufactures of the country, without any distinction as to the territory whence they may be obtained. Our late conduct in this respect has been equally ridiculous as that of a man who would condemn himself to endure the miseries of hunger, in order to avoid enriching the baker. Those revolutionary conceptions which we have derived from France prove ultimately injurious to our allies, whom we are disabled from assisting, in consequence of our imitating their example."

An article from Madrid, in the French papers, states, that the rich Vera Cruz fleet has got safe to the Havannah.

Eight of the cartridges given out to the soldiers going to be exercised in Hyde Park on Thursday; were, upon examination on the ground, found to contain ball. A strict investigation of this extraordinary circumstance took place, when it was found, that at Woolwich, some time ago, ball cartridges were made up in the same coloured paper in which powder ones are now made up, and that they had been mixed by the carelessness of one of the workmen at Woolwich. Such mistakes will probably cure many of being present at reviews.

MAY 30.

This day we have received the Paris papers.—Their contents are interesting.—From the theatre of war in Germany, we learn, that the Austrian head-quarters were at Ulm,—that (May 12th) they were transporting the magazines, &c. to Ratisbon; that Hohenzollern's corps had joined General Kray;—that Gen. Moreau was only one league distance from Kray; and that a general and very decisive engagement was daily expected.—Later accounts say, that an affair happened the 19th May.—The impetuosity of the French would stimulate them to accelerate a decisive measure; while the caution of the Germans would induce

them to avoid a general engagement, until further reinforced.—Gen. Kray's position at Ulm, is a strong and favourable one; and the country around him well calculated for the operation of his numerous cavalry.

Gen. Vandamme has taken Bregentz, in the vicinity of the Tyrolise.

JUNE 1.

Private Correspondence from PARIS.

ROYALISM is decidedly the order of the day at Paris. It exhibits itself in the most undisguised manner, and spreads from the drawing-room to the club-room and the market-place. All are completely tired of the revolutionary and republican systems, and few now pass the Statue of Liberty without accosting it with the most severe reproaches. This disposition, however, of the public mind is not the more favourable to the House of Bourbon, nor even to that of Orleans. Their partisans are daily diminishing.

The re-admitted Emigrants are not the least violent of the enemies of the Bourbon family. But this aversion with respect to the Bourbons does not increase the attachment to Buonaparte. On the contrary he becomes daily more unpopular. The only appellation by which he is now mentioned is the Corsican, and many persons affect to pronounce this term with contempt. The circumstances, too, of his birth and education, are eagerly ransacked, in order to furnish materials of detraction. A lady, wishing one day to mortify Madame Buonaparte upon this subject, asked whether she was fully acquainted with Buonaparte's origin. "I know, as all Europe does," replied Madame Buonaparte with a placid smile, "that he is the son of Mars and of Fortune."

Whilst Buonaparte mimics the state of a Sovereign, and no one dares to speak first to him, Madame Buonaparte distinguishes herself, and procures universal adoration by a politeness mingled with the most amiable simplicity. None can surpass her in performing the honours of the table, and she is kind and beneficent beyond expression. Thus while all Paris is disgusted with the Corsican, every one agrees in praising the deportment of the Widow of Beauharnois. Would it not be somewhat singular, if the Revolution should terminate by transferring the sceptre to the distant?

Buonaparte affects a very simple exterior; his aspect is cold and even approaches severity. When he enters into conversation his countenance brightens, but there is nothing engaging in it. When he enters the apartment of Madame, her visitants become immediately silent. He continues to give very superb dinners. He sits at the head of the table, and names the two ladies who shall sit one on each side of him. These seats are eagerly sought after, but they are seldom occupied but by ladies of the ancient REGIME. That honour is most frequently conferred on Mesdames La Rochefoucault, Deux Ponts, and Fontanges.

JUNE 3.

The combined fleets, the sailing of which we announced in our paper of yesterday, are said to have put back to Brest, and to have been seen working into that port, in consequence, it is supposed, of its having been apprised that Earl St. Vincent was at sea.

JUNE 4.

In the Paris Journals of the 1st inst. it is stated, that a cannonade was heard on the 20th May, one day later than our information from that place by the mail, and that it was supposed to proceed from the bombardment of Ulm. Others impute to Gen. Moreau a design of previously attacking Augsburg.

P. S. From Stuttgart, May 23, we learn, that the French after unsuccessfully fighting, had entirely withdrawn from the Blauthol. They had retreated a considerable way beyond Biberach and Memmingen, and the Austrians were again at Ehingen.

JUNE 9.

Late letters from the East-Indies bring a confirmation of the unfortunate accident which happened to the Trincomalee sloop of war in the Gulph of Persia. It appears she so closely engaged the French corvette (called Bruelle Guelle) that both vessels, by some accident hitherto unaccounted for, blew up, and the whole of their respective crews unfortunately perished, except four lascars belonging to the Trincomalee.—Lieut.

Rowe, her commander, suffered with the crew.

We are informed, by recent letters from the East-Indies, that intelligence had been received at Amboyna, of a squadron of French frigates being on the coast, and that every preparation was making at that place to give them a warm reception, in the event of their attacking the island. The garrison consisted of 1200 men, including the artillery, and there were 40 guns mounted on the beach.

A private letter from Bengal, dated the 1st of January, says, "A Danish ship, called the Catharina, Captain Hafselbalt, lately arrived here from the Manillas. By this ship we are informed, that the Spanish Admiral was at Manilla, with his Squadron, in the month of September, consisting of the Montanes, of 80 guns; Europa, of 80 guns; Tamar, frigate, of 36 guns; and Lucia and Maria frigates; that two frigates had been detached from this Squadron some time in July, to cruise about the Philippine Islands."

JUNE 10.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 24th of May, confirms the taking of Nice by the Austrians, where 110 pieces of cannon and considerable quantities of ammunition and military stores fell into their hands.

The accounts from Genoa, in the Court Gazette, only come down to the 8th ult. as they are retarded by being first sent to General Melas, who afterwards forwards them to Vienna. On the 8th ult. the English Squadron under the command of Lord Keith, began to bombard Genoa. According to an official account, published at Milan, on the 17th, Massena made a sally from Genoa, with the whole garrison, on the 18th, when after a severe engagement of seven hours, he was driven back with the loss of 1,000 men.

In Suabia another severe engagement was fought on the 22d ult. with a loss of about 2000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on both sides. The theatre of war, has again been renewed to the right banks of the Danube, but it does not yet appear that the French army intends to withdraw entirely from that district.

The Hamburg mail which arrived on Sunday night last, brings no account of further military events, but throws considerable light upon the plans of the French, and the vigorous means which the Austrians are taking to oppose them. It does not appear that Melas was at all ignorant of the movements and projects of Buonaparte, nor that he lost any time in taking measures to frustrate them.—Having taken Nice on the 11th, he the next day sent off his left wing to Turin, whither he set out himself in a day or two afterwards, with the main army, leaving a sufficient force to oppose Suchet, should he attempt any fresh operations beyond the Var. Moreau does not appear to have either disposition or ability to advance farther into Germany, but has by order of Buonaparte, detached the right wing of his army to descend into Italy, so as to fall upon the Milanese, by Spilingen and St. Gothard. To oppose this reinforcement commanded by St. Suzanne, Melas has stationed Gen. Vuckassowich in the entrenched position of Domo d'Ossola, on the Tesino, so that the French, will, in fact, find themselves vigorously opposed in every quarter. In the mean time, Gen. Kray, who is daily receiving reinforcements, and whose army is expected soon to amount to 100,000 men, will not fail to watch the retrograde movements of Moreau and second the operations of the Austrians in Italy.

Letters from Gunzburg of the 21st of May, mention that the French begin to see the impossibility of gaining any advantage over the Imperial army near Ulm; and to day they have actually retreated a considerable way towards Biberach and Memmingen. General Kray's head-quarters, it is thought will be removed from Ulm to Ehingen in a few days. The passage between this place and Ulm is entirely open, and perfectly secure.

Intelligence from Augsburg, May 23d, state, that on the 19th, the French were repulsed near Goglingen, three miles beyond Ulm, where they were endeavouring to surprise the flank of the Imperial army. The toll house at Goglingen was consumed by the flames. The Austrians took some artillery from the French. The artillerymen of the Imperial army amount to 30,000.