

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

PARIS, May 6.

Gen. Desolles to the Minister of War.

H. Q. Schaffhausen, M y 2
Citizen Minister,

"Our continual movements since the 23rd of April having had for their object the uniting of the army on its right, I did not think fit to acquaint you with the result, until after the operation should be completely terminated.

"The General in Chief, in consequence of the orders which he has received from government to commence the campaign, determined to manoeuvre in front of the Rhine and in the rear of the defiles of the Black Forest, in order to unite his army about Schaffhausen and Smetlingen. It was necessary to combine these operations so as to avoid any doubtful engagements in several days march; which was the more difficult on account of the defiles which we had to traverse, on account of the passage of the Rhine which was to be effected, and of the central position of the enemy at Donaueschingen, which enabled them to bear more quickly than we could, with all their forces, on any of the points of the line that we might menace.

"The General in Chief ordered Lieut. General St. Suzanne to commence the operations on the morning of the 25th, by marching from Kehl against Offenbourg; and Lieut. Gen. St. Cyr was directed to proceed by Old Brifac against Fribourg. Gen. St. Suzanne, after a very brisk action repulsed the enemy to Offenbourg, took a piece of cannon and about 100 prisoners. His right took a position at Bodersweyer, Velaffen and Appenwig, and his left at Vilslett, Griefen and Laadt. In this engagement he had to regret the loss of Citizen Dubois France, Chief of Brigade of the 1st regiment of Chasseurs, a very distinguished officer.

"Gen. St. Cyr took his position at Fribourg, driving away the enemy before him. The same day the General in Chief ordered to pass by Basle a division of the corps of reserve, commanded by General Richepaule, who took a position at Schillingen, and on the De. ouche de Kanders. On the 26th, General St. Suzanne remained in his position, and Gen. St. Cyr assumed a menacing appearance in the valley of La Kinzig, in order to appear to blend his operations with those of Gen. St. Suzanne.

"That general received orders on the 27th, to retire to Kehl, in order to return by the left bank of the Rhine to Brifac, and from thence to Fribourg, where he should have arrived on the 30th.

"Gen. St. Cyr, who had orders to advance from Fribourg to St. Blaize by Toteneu, and to make rapid marches, commenced his operations the same day.

"The two divisions of Generals Delmas and Leclerc set out from Basle, and advanced to Seckingen, without meeting any obstacle. Gen. Richepaule had orders to advance to St. Blaize by the valley of La Veiffen, to support the movements of Gen. St. Cyr, as well as to cover the right of the divisions of Delmas and Leclerc.

"On the 29th, Gen. Delmas forced the position of the enemy, who were entrenched on the Alb, taking two pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners. The attack and pursuit were so rapid, that the enemy driven from those works, had not time to destroy the bridge and form behind the river. Adjutant general Coeborn was one of the first to pass the torrent, leaping on the shoulders of a grenadier. At the same time General Richepaule drove from St. Blaize four of the enemy's battalions that occupied it, and took 150 prisoners.

"Gen. St. Suzanne took a position at Fribourg, Gen. St. Cyr at St. Blaize, and the corps of reserve on the Wutack. In this march Gen. Leclet was slightly wounded. The same day Gen. Richepaule united himself with the corps de reserve.

"On the 1st of May Gen. St. Suzanne was to march against Newstadt and Leflingen. Gen. St. Cyr advanced to Smetlingen, of which he took a position, after a very brisk engagement. He took some prisoners and a magazine.

"The corps de reserve passed the Wutack, pushing the enemy vigorously.

"Gen. Lecourbe passed the Rhine, between Schaffhausen and Stein. This passage was made with prodigious rapidity. Gen. Lecourbe had combined his means with such precision, that in an hour and an half the bridge was thrown over, and within three hours his whole corps had taken its position on the right bank of the Rhine. The enemy resisted only in the village of Buffingen. The result of the engagements on the three points of the passage is between 7 and 800 prisoners, a major, 8 officers, 3 pieces of cannon, and also the occupation of the castle of Hohenwil, which surrendered by capitulation. The fort is almost impregnable, and was provided with 80 pieces of brass cannon.

"Since the commencement of the operations to the present time, the loss of the enemy on the whole extent of the line may amount to about 1500 prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon.

"The enemy appear to be taking possession of the line of Stockach, and the army is now marching to engage them. It is noted, with the exception of the corps commanded by gen. St. Suzanne.

"I send you a copy of the capitulation of the fort of Hohenwil. All the Generals praise the bravery of the soldiers, and the zeal and intelligence of the officers.

Health and Respect,

DESOLLES."

VIENNA, April 26.

From the Court Gazette.

According to accounts received here from General Melas, from Madonna di Savoia, Varragio, and Saffello, from the 11th to the 17th instant, he continues his operations in the Riviera, and against Genoa. Every where the enemy makes the most obstinate resistance, and in one of the different engagements, which happened on the 11th, between Logareto and Monte Fojole, they could only be driven to flight by the unexampled bravery of our grenadiers, and the skilful manner in which they made use of the bayonet. A chief of brigade, several staff-officers, and sixty privates were made prisoners on this occasion: Massena himself was in danger of being taken, and was saved with the greatest difficulty by his troops. On the same day Field-Marshal Lieutenant Efnits was attacked on Monte St. Giacomo, by the French General of division, Souchet, whom he repulsed, but not without considerable loss.

At the same time, the advanced posts of Field Marshal Lieutenant Kaim were attacked near Chaumont by a division of troops under General Thurrau, by Briancon, but he repulsed them beyond the Thora. On the preceding day, however, the enemy had succeeded, favoured by a fog, in surprising the brigade of General Ulm on the height of Sette Pani, and in driving him from that post, after which he joined Field Marshal Lieutenant Efnits, in his position on Monte St. Giacomo.

On the 12th at ten in the morning, the brigades of our left wing were violently attacked at several points, by the enemy who succeeded in dislodging the regiment of Terzy and a battalion of Reilly from the highest point of the Armetta, after they had sustained the most furious attacks. The fire continued from ten in the morning till night, with considerable loss on both sides. The Brigade of General Sticker maintained its position. This event induced General Melas, on the 13th, to order the brigades of Buffy and Lattermann to the heights of Arbigola and Monte Reggino, to attack the enemy with a concentrated force. The latter endeavoured to be beforehand with him, and on the evening of the 14th, General Count St. Julien was attacked in front by about 4000 men, coming down from Mount P. Ametta, 2000 men attempting, at the same time, to make themselves masters of Saffello, and thus to menace that General's front and rear; but he maintained his position in spite of their repeated attacks, and on the 15th, the four brigades Buffy, Bramano, Bellegarde, and Sticker, advanced, so that the left wing of the army was on Monte Lodrino, the centre on Stella St. Giulina, and the right wing, consisting of a brigade of Grenadiers, on the heights of Albizola. At two in the afternoon, the enemy, with their usual impetuosity, attacked both wings, but were repulsed by the brigades of Lattermann, Buffy, and St. Julien; the engagement only terminating at nine in the evening.

On the 15th, the enemy were driven from Saffello, and Gen. Melas led the abovementioned brigades against the Ametta, ordering the regiment Stuart, with one of them, to Monte Fajole, to establish a communication with the troops under Field Marshal Lieut. Hohenzollern.

On the 18th, Field Marshal Lieut. Hohenzollern was at Lavezara, and his advanced post close to St. Pietro d'Arena. Throughout that neighborhood the country people have taken up arms against the common enemy; and as Field Marshal Lieut. Ott has likewise advanced to Calvari, on the Risagno, and his advanced post extending from from Cretto to Quinto, on the sea-coast; we must expect further intelligence from this concentrated situation of the army against Genoa. Gen. Melas promises soon to send positive intelligence of our own and the enemy's loss.

(Private Correspondence.)

By several couriers sent hither by Gen. Melas, we have received the following intelligence respecting the further operations of his army.

From the 13th to the 17th, the engagements continued without interruption. Gen. Massena made five different attacks upon the flower of his army. A corps of 6000 grenadiers led by him in person, had 3000 killed and 1800 made prisoners. Massena was also in the hands of an Imperial chasseur, whom a French chasseur shot, and thus liberated his general. Massena seeing that his troops were beaten in every quarter, withdrew to Genoa with 18,000 men, the remainder of his army of 29,000, and is now entirely blockaded. He attempted to escape by sea, but was forced by the English to return, when he made proposals to Gen. Melas to capitulate, demanding the free departure of himself and his army; his offers were rejected, and he was informed, that from the situation of affairs, a capitulation could not be granted, and that he must surrender at discretion. A courier is now hourly expected, with intelligence of the surrender of Massena and the rest of his army, which is said to suffer greatly from want of provisions.

The obstinacy and inveteracy of the contending armies surpassed that which they had evinced in the battles of Novi and on the Trebbia. The loss of the French, who fought like desperate men, has been very great; but our own has likewise not been considerable. By sea Admiral Lord Keith blockades Genoa in such a manner, that during the day time his fleet is always drawn up in order of battle, and at night the whole fleet (even the smallest vessels) are illuminated, and stationed in such a manner as to make it entirely impossible even for Massena to escape in person.

LONDON.

From Mr. Wickham to Lord Grenville.

ULM, May 8, 1800

"The enemy by withdrawing their whole force from the Northeast frontier of Switzerland, were enabled to unite a force of 100,000 men. The position of Stockach was attacked on the 3d with a very superior force, and carried with some loss on the part of the Austrians. At the same time the main body of the French, commanded by General Moreau in person, made a desperate attack upon the Austrian force under General Kray, at Engen; but after an obstinate contest, and sacrificing immense numbers of men, they were obliged to desist. In the mean time, the Archduke Ferdinand, who had defeated a body of the enemy that had attempted to cut him off, effected his junction with the main army. In consequence, however, of the loss of Stockach, and the absence of several considerable detachments, General Kray found himself under the necessity of withdrawing in a direction towards the Danube. In the course of this march he was attacked again on the 5th, in a temporary position at Moeskirch, by the whole French army, who were again repulsed, after an obstinate conflict and experiencing a loss much greater than that of the Austrians. The French did not venture to renew the attack in the night, or on the next morning. On the 6th the Austrians took up a position behind the Danube, between Riedlingen and Sigmaringen, without any opposition from the enemy; and on the 8th had again repulsed that river, and were preparing to advance. The Archduke Ferdinand is reported to have distinguished himself particularly."

It cannot be denied that the masterly manoeuvres of General Moreau completely succeeded in diverting the attention of General Kray from the actual point of attack. The latter was induced to consider the feint made by General Suzanne as the real operation, and he was concentrating his forces at Donaueschingen while the French were enabled to pass the Rhine without any check, and turn the positions of the Austrian army. The country to which General Kray has retreated is, however, more favorable to the effective display and evolutions of the Austrian cavalry, against which, in numbers, discipline, and every other respect, it is admitted by all the military men, that the republican cavalry cannot make head. The French have been much indebted for their late successes to superiority of numbers.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 10.

Letters received this morning from Lord Keith, dated April 21st, mention several important advantages gained by the Austrians in the vicinity of the city of Genoa, under the walls of which place the French have been obliged to concentrate their force. In many attacks the fire of the English ships was employed with considerable effect.

DOWNING-STREET, May 10.

From Hon. Mr. Windham, to Lord Grenville.

FLORENCE, April 29, 1800.

"The latest news arrived this morning from the vicinity of Genoa, states, that Massena, having been a second time at Voltri, on the 28th inst. was obliged to take refuge, with the remains of his army within the walls of Genoa; and that all the strong ports and forts without the city were in the hands of the combined powers, under the command of General Melas and Admiral Lord Keith.

May 13.

The combined fleet consists it said not of 30 but of 40 sail of the line, and the force in troops which they had on board at the time they were on the point of sailing upon the appearance of the British fleet off Brest prevented from carrying into execution their design, is made to amount to 24,000.

May 15.

The minister has disposed of the lottery on the most advantageous terms for the country, its produce in his budget statement, was calculated only at 200,000l. but at 161. 10s. 5d. a ticket, it will amount to 226,250l. above that sum.

A powerful expedition is certainly preparing to sail, it is to consist of 12,000 men, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby. The old regiments of Gibraltar and Minorca, are, it is reported, to form a part of this force, and being replaced by militia corps, will be embarked for Genoa, from whence a combined army of British and Imperial troops is to be marched into the south of France.

A letter received from an officer on board Admiral Sir Alan Gardner's ship, dated off Brest the 18th inst. 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 to 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."

Mr. Batram, the English Consul at Civita Vecchia, was robbed and murdered on his way to Rome.—M. Gorges, late Chief of the Chouans, finding, since he refused a situation in the French army, that he was watched, and apprehensive for his safety, has escaped London.—Dumourier, who made his peace with Louis XVIII. by presenting the plan for a division on the coast from Charente to Ems, was the medium of reconciliation between the French King and the family of Orleans. He is said to have submitted a plan for a division of Europe, between Russia, Prussia, France, and Spain.

Captain Palmer, of the Selby, armed ship on the 3d of May, unfortunately termina-

ted his existence, at Sheerness, with a pistol.—About the same time Benj. Frig died in Broadway, Westminster, from having received by mistake, and swallowed too large a quantity of opium.

The duke d'Angouleme, it is said, had appointed to leave Mittau early in April, to join the army of Conde, destined for Minorca, where the duke of Orleans, &c. are to wait with it till the success of the Austrians shall encourage the Royal standard of France to be raised in Provence, at which time all the Emigrant corps in the pay of Britain and supported by a British army, are to endeavour to re-establish the Throne.

General Pichegru resides near Augsburg under the name of Perone. Dumourier, on the 1st of May, returned to Altona from Peterburgh.

The Spaniards are said to have at Manila 1,6000 regulars and militia, and to have fitted out 120 gun vessels to repel the expected attack of the English.

The archduke Charles left Prague, the 26th April, for Bedgwor. The Hereditary Prince of Orange had arrived at Berlin.

Mr. Mellish of London lately gave a poor fellow £40. and settled on him an annuity of £50. for picking up his pocket book, containing about £19,000. and honestly running after him with it.

May 20.

We understand it was yesterday determined that Hatfield should be tried at the Old Bailey sessions.

GENERAL MACK.

Previous to this General's quitting Paris, he wrote a long letter to Carnot, minister at War, on the causes of his detention. In this Letter, he pays great respect to the sentiments entertained by Buonaparte in regard to him.

"On the 17th of march (says General Mack) I had an audience with the First Consul, on which I promised, for myself and the officers of my General Staff, to return to France within three months, from the day on which we should be suffered to depart from Paris, should I not succeed in effecting the return of Generals Grouchy and Perignon to Paris, on their parole. The First Consul having agreed to this proposal, which I made to him verbally, and having promised that he would immediately give orders to the Minister of War to that purpose, I had reason to expect that the War office would make the necessary arrangements for my departure, the more so, as the First Consul, a few minutes after my audience, had sent me word, by General Clarke, that he wished I might defer my departure, for five or six days; as he intended to have another conference with me."

General Mack then proceeds to observe that he was in daily expectation of receiving his dispatches, but he received only dilatory answers. He enters into a comparison of his own situation with that of La Fayette, who was confined, not as a prisoner or war, but agreeable to the principles of the coalition at that time, for having been one of the promoters of the French Revolution. He was himself a prisoner of war.

He then observes, that the benevolent intentions of the chief Consul were evident, from his sending for him from Dijon to Paris. "This was proved to me by every thing, during the first time after my arrival at Paris, and I had even unequivocal convincing proofs, that the First Consul was fully determined to suffer me to depart as soon as I should have had a certain conference with him, for which I had never applied, but of which the First Consul, from his respectable wish to restore peace, had perhaps expected that it might contribute in a slight degree to bring matters nearer to the point. This conference took place, and I was ready to depart in a few days afterwards. Not without reason had I prepared for my departure; but alas! it seems I have not been so fortunate as to please in this conference; not from having given any cause whatever for exciting suspicion, with respect to my sincere desire of not wishing to contribute to the restoration of peace with my country, but from having freely declared my opinion respecting the means of effecting this peace. No doubt, it was not considered that the nature of an intervention, the business of which could only be to bring both parties nearer to each other, requires a double language, and that on such an occasion he who defends, against the French, the cause of the English, must not, on that account, be considered as their partizan; for, sincerely intersted in the peace, he would immediately defend the cause of the French, had he to speak of it to the English, or their allies. I request you, Citizen Minister, not to think it strange that I mention these particulars to you. Do not think them as foreign to my case. You citizen Minister, must at length do me that justice which I have requested too long. My case belongs to your department.—For 13 months past, incompetent judges have overloaded me with acts of injustice, for I cannot believe that War Ministers, or those employed under them have advised the shameful violation of the laws of war to which I have been subjected, because I am convinced that every one belonging to the military department of the Republic acts conformably to the principles of honour, justice, and equity.

"I beg you will accept the assurance of the high esteem with which I have the honour to be, &c,

MACK, General.

"Paris, 17 Germinal, year 8 (April 7)"



Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

Sixth Congress of the United States

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, intitled "An act to establish the compensation of officers employed in the collection of the duties on impost and tonnages."

SECTION 1.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, there shall be allowed and paid annually, to and for the use of the several collectors and surveyors, appointed and to be appointed pursuant to law, and employed in the collection of the duties of imposts and tonnage, in the districts hereinafter mentioned, in addition to their fees and emoluments otherwise allowed by law, the sums following respectively, that is to say: To the collectors of Passamaquoddy, Waldborough, and St. Marks, two hundred and fifty dollars each; to the collectors of Machias, Great Egg-Harbour, Little Egg-Harbour, Perth-Amboy, Bridgetown, Sunbury, and Georgetown in Maryland, one hundred dollars each; and to the collectors of Sag-Harbour, Brunswick in Georgia, and Dumfries, fifty dollars each; To the surveyors of Bermuda hundred, one hundred and fifty dollars; and to the surveyors of Newport, Providence, Port Royal, Alexandria and Saybrook, one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the commissions heretofore allowed by law, these shall from and after the thirtieth day of June next, be allowed to the collectors for the districts of Alexandria, Peterburgh and Richmond respectively, two and an half per centum, on all monies which shall be collected and received by them. To the collector for the district of Boston and Charleston, and to the collectors of Baltimore and Philadelphia, three eights of one per centum. To the collectors of Charleston, South-Carolina, Salem and Norfolk, and Portsmouth, three quarters of one per centum. To the collector of the district of Portland, one per centum for, and on account of the duties arising on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the several districts of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston, and they are hereby respectively directed to deposit for collection in the bank of the United States or at an office of discount and deposit of the said bank, all the bonds taken or to be taken by them for duties by virtue of any law of the United States; but on all money collected by the said banks, the commissioners aforesaid are to be allowed, the said collectors in like manner as if received by them.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

Approved, May 10, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

WAYNE COUNTY TAXES.

THE owners of unimproved lands in Wayne county, are hereby notified, that Taxes are become payable thereon for the years 1799 and 1800. Those who have not already paid their taxes, are hereby required to discharge the same to JOHN BRINK, Esquire, Treasurer of said County at Millford, within three months from this date, otherwise proceedings to sale, according to the act of Assembly in such case provided, will be had by the Commissioners for the said county.

Asa Stenton, }
John Carr, } Commissioners
Johannes Van Esten, }

Attest, E. KELLOGG, Clk. July 9, 1800 d 907

HEALTH-OFFICE,

July 9th, 1800.

The Governor having politely granted the Board of Health a superior accommodation than where the office has been lately kept, the public are informed that after the 10th instant, the Health-Office will be removed to the State-House; where those who have any thing to send their connexions performing quarantine, will please to forward before 8 o'clock, at which time there will punctually be a conveyance 6 days in each week to the vessels detained by law.

By order of the Board,
WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

26.

FOR SALE,

A PRINTING PRESS complete, Old Long Press, Small Pica on pica body (new and old Pica, do. English, (two small founts) June 27