

force of artillery. Its attack was extremely brisk, and its success would have perhaps decided the fate of the day; but our troops, with the general in chief at their head, sustained it with that cool and intrepid courage which commands victory. Three times forced to change from front, they manoeuvred with the greatest calmness, under the terrible fire of the enemy, and three times repulsed their attacks. It was particularly against the corps of general Delmas that the principal efforts were directed; but his talents, and the courage of himself and his troops, rendered them abortive. The action had continued some time when the division under general Richepouse arrived on the field of battle. Supported by this fresh force our troops charged the enemy with new vigour, and the enemy began to retreat. They proceeded in the night to Sigmaringen, where they re-passed the Danube.—Their loss in this affair was 3 to 4000 killed and wounded, about 3000 prisoners, and 5 pieces of cannon. The next day a division of the centre, commanded by general Ney, smartly pursuing the enemy, took 1500 more prisoners. All our troops displayed on this occasion their wonted courage. The generals, officers and soldiers, rivalled each other in their devotion and zeal.

I shall have the honour of sending you a more detailed report when those of the division shall have been received. Health and respect,

(Signed)

DESOLLES.

The general of division, chief of the staff, major general, to the minister of war, head quarters, Biberach, May 10.

Citizen Minister—There are few examples of a resistance so obstinate as that of the enemy, and of an advance so vigorously pushed as that of the army of the Rhine in Germany. It might have been expected, after the two battles of Engen and Moskirch, that general Kray would have retired behind the Yllier, and to his entrenched camp at Ulm; but the enemy, after these two bloody defeats, gained by forced marches, the line of the Riss, and on the 9th the body of the army commanded by lieutenant-general St. Cyr, and the reserve, met him on their march, and encountered him. The enemy occupied the heights in the front of the Riss. Two divisions of the corps of gen. St. Cyr (Baraguay d'Hillars and Turreau) had scarcely come out of the woods, and formed their columns, when they drove the enemy into the deep ravine formed by the river, and penetrated as far as Biberach. General Richepouse, who for four hours had sustained a violent cannonade, seeing himself then supported, crossed the river at a ford with his troops, and gained the almost inaccessible height that commands Biberach. At the same time his cavalry, which on account of the marshes was unable to follow the infantry, went along the river, and after having crossed by the bridge at the gates of the city, formed, by a bold manoeuvre in the rear of the Austrian army, which stood still firm. This courageous movement of the cavalry of the 3d division of the corps of reserve, did not a little contribute to the victory. The enemy retired, leaving about 3000 prisoners, and at least 2000 dead on the field of battle.

Thus, Citizen Minister, the environs of Biberach have been twice distinguished by splendid victories: one, when the army of the Rhine; by the finest of retreats, drew the attention of Europe, the other, when, more formidable, it carries its arms into the heart of Germany. I am unable to send you more circumstantial accounts. The army marches so rapidly that there is scarcely time to receive accounts of the successes of every day.—I shall, however, communicate them to you, and recurring these three battles, shall point out to you all those who have distinguished themselves in them by their talents and bravery. Health and respect,

(Signed) DESOLLES, chief of the staff.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

General Moreau to the minister at war.

Huninguen, 25 Floreal, May 16.

"The right wing, commanded by general Lecourbe, attacked the enemy on the 11th, on the position at Memmingen. They have been completely beaten. More than 2000 men have been made prisoners, and a great number of dead are left on the field of battle."

VENICE, April 18, 11 at night.

A few hours since we received by a courier the agreeable news that the Austrians on the 15th, about three in the afternoon, had entered Genoa. A great battle and three other severe actions, had first been fought, in which Massena fell, and his army, consisting of 20,000 was all either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.—Augsburgh Gazette, April 25.

STUTTGARD, April 23.

Letters from Jassy say, that a Russian corps of more than 50,000 men, is collected on the frontiers of Moldavia, which will receive reinforcements. The motive for collecting these troops is not known; but it is supposed that the Sublime Porte has requested succours of the emperor of Russia against Paswan Oglou and other European pachas who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the grand signior.

TOULON, 11 Floreal, May 1.

A barge arrived here from Malta, brings an account that our brave garrison in that island have immortalized themselves by their noble defence, but it is in extreme want and receives no supply of provisions.

L. B. G. H. O. R. N., April 12.

A number of French prisoners of war, are arrived here from Egypt, and have been conveyed to the military hospitals, to perform quarantine, and to await the decision of their fate. Admiral lord Keith, un-

informed whether his government has consented to the capitulation concluded between the grand vizier and general Kleber, has sent a courier to London for instructions.

English ships of war are now cruising in every part of the Mediterranean, and make a great many prizes.

PARIS, May 4.

ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

The discovery of a new royalist conspiracy engrosses the attention of every body, and it becomes the subject of universal conversation. It would be difficult to report with precision the various accounts and conjectures which it has given rise to. As usual in such cases, curiosity is less excited, and conversation turns less upon the obscure individuals who have been taken up than upon supposed accomplices not yet discovered, to whom the spirit of party attributes criminal intentions; the names of the persons are not yet known. But it is not a little surprising to find among them the identical Veyrat, who, on the 18th Fructidor, was appointed inspector-general of police. Mademoiselle Deforget, a young lady aged 20, was taken up yesterday in consequence of discoveries made by the police, and it is this moment reported that the brother-in-law of citizen Delarue, one of the representatives banished on the 18th Fructidor, and the youngest of her brothers-in-law, are also among the number of those in confinement. Eleven agents of police and some officers, expect every moment to be examined. Reports also state, that there are some prefects implicated in this business.

This plot was detected on the 12th. The councillors of state appointed by the first consul to examine the papers of the committee so discovered and arrested on that day are citizens Emery, Brune, Dejean, and Champagny.

The following are the heads of these papers, according to the Journal des Hommes Libres. "Instructions for the agents. List of the public functionaries to superintend. Account kept of the conduct of each of them. A very comprehensive cypher, with explanation on the margin. Register of all the sums which have been distributed to the faithful servants of his majesty; even the pail placed in the temple of the Magdeline, the 21st of January, is carried into this account; the greatest part of these sums is for the payment of writers. More than 100,000 livres appear to have been paid for writing libels against the first consul; these libels are in the hands of the police."

The whole correspondence, says the Journal du Commerce, proves a manifest intention to overturn the government, to give the command of the armies to Pichegruc, who was to place France in the hands of its legitimate sovereign, to corrupt the commandants of the ports, and to deliver the ports up, &c.

Buonaparte and general Lannes were both to have been assassinated at the same instant. Breit was to have been given up to the English, to effect which purpose counterfeit seals of all the ministers were provided, in order to remove the garrisons of that city to a distance, and send into it 3000 Chouans as republicans; the count d'Artois was then to be proclaimed. This account is not yet published in the Monitor, but all the other papers of the 14th and 15th mention it. The Journal de Paris insists it is a miserable intrigue, unworthy of notice, while other papers assert, that the persons arrested are conspirators paid by England, to restore royalty in France.

DUBLIN, May 15.

The opposition to the union seems to have considerably decreased, both in and out of parliament. In the only two divisions which have taken place since the articles have been returned, the minority has considerably diminished.

LONDON, May 13.

A letter from the Hague, dated the 3d inst. received by the Hamburg mail, contains the following information:—"That no military man, or armed burgher, is suffered to go without the gates of Amsterdamm. Some burghers, not liking this restriction, attempted on Saturday to pass the gates, to the number of fifty. The guard of the gate refused their passing, on which a scuffle ensued, and one burgher was shot dead. The rest took flight."

May 15.

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 400; the loss on our part is 90 men. There were about 1600 men on board the William Tell, chiefly of those belonging to the garrison, sick and Malta patriots.

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 8th 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."

May 17.

It seems likely, from every appearance, that a new expedition is now upon the tapis. Several revenue cutters have just been put under admiralty orders at Portsmouth; and a number of flat bottomed boats are about to be put on board men of war at Deal, where the 31st regiment is expected to embark in the course of the present week.

May 21.

Private letters in the Paris Journals state, that the battles of the 3d and 5th were most bloody. The loss of the Austrians is estimated at 10,000 killed and 11,000 wounded; the French 5000 killed and 7000 wounded. On the 7th the Austrians are said to have gained some advantages, but were soon compelled to retreat. The right wing of the French on the 9th, it is said, entered Lindsau, and another was preparing to attack Bregentz, after passing the Rhine at Rheineck. The French army seems to be advancing to Augsburgh.

From Massena there is no direct news; but an official letter from general St. Hilaire, commandant of Marseilles, contains some accounts from Genoa as late as the 3d instant.

Buonaparte arrived at Geneva late on the 8th of May. Dispatches were received from him on the 16th. On the 13th the head quarters of the army were at Lausanne. The chief consul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to set out the same day under the command of gen. Lannes. The whole army is reported to be in a most excellent state.

A letter from Merlin, the ex-director's son, to his friends at Paris, states, that the army of reserve was about to proceed to Italy by the great St. Bernard and the duchy of Aost, into Piedmont; and that the Austrians would soon have 60,000 men in their rear. Buonaparte said on the parade, that they would be at Milan in two decades. Prodigious exertions have been making to send provisions and stores to Geneva, and it has been necessary to have recourse to requisitions for many articles.

General Desaix, Poussigne, Talien, and 130 officers of the army of Egypt, are arrived at Toulon.

BOSTON, July 7.

Yesterday arrived here in the schooner Adventure, from Halifax, Mr. Samuel Bridge, supercargo of the ship Juno, sent into that port a short time since by the Cleopatra frigate. We understand she has been libelled by captain Pelew; but it is with pleasure we learn the judge of the admiralty court and the attorney general had ascertained there were no grounds for her condemnation, and that they highly disapproved the conduct of captain Pelew, in detaining her. Mr. Bridge has politely furnished us with late Halifax papers, and maritime news.

HALIFAX, June 21.

The private armed schooner Eagle, captain Nutson, which sailed from this port on a cruise, on Friday the 13th instant, returned here on Thursday last, and brought in the schooner Fy, Palmer from St. Sebastian, (Spain) bound for New-York, for adjudication.

Letters from France, found on board the Fly, dated late in April last, mention, that the treaty between America and that country was progressing fast—and would probably have been concluded, but for the indisposition of one of the commissioners. Persons were to be appointed on both sides, to inquire into the stipulations on the American trade—and the remainder of an old debt due to France, was to be applied as a compensation.—The commercial connexion between the two countries was to be improved; and the Americans to be put on the footing of the most favoured nation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated Liverpool, 20th May.

"By an American just arrived from Paris, I am informed that our commissioners have obtained secret information, that the consuls had authorized, by recent instructions, the capture of every American bound trading to the West-Indies; while orders are given to let those pass that are bound to Europe, except they are met by cruisers belonging to particular persons, who have paid for the special privilege to make general captures. Hence you will often find, that after a national frigate or corvette has let your ships pass, the privateers Talleyrand, &c. will send her into port as good prize.—Thus the national ships are made decoy ducks for the privateers belonging to the favourites of the consuls."

Extract of a letter from Washington, Georgia, dated the 21st June, 1800, to a gentleman in Wilmington.

"Bowles is making a good deal of disturbance among the Indians, and has taken one of the Spanish forts. Our government, it is said, has given orders this week, to have 5000 of the militia in readiness at a moment's warning, in consequence of an express received from colonel Hawkins our Indian agent:—I had it from a gentleman who left Louisville on Wednesday last, who said the governor informed him, that he had issued the orders on that day.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

A riot occurred at the Point last evening, between some sailors and others, in which a lad was killed and four men wounded. Several of the rioters were this day lodged in prison.

Died, at Rheims, a woman, at the age of 108, having had 9 husbands, and bred up 26 children; she was attended to the grave by 153 sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons, many of the former going upon crutches, or led along, blind, and borne down with