

Sahne, was briskly attacked in its positions, which were defended only by the 8th demi-brigade, the first regiment of chaffeurs, and the 7th of cavalry. The general in chief then ordered Grenier, whose corps was posted from Illeschim to Oberbott, to send assistance to Saluc. General Ney therefore debouched by the bridge of Kilmentz, and joining the troops of general Sahne, drove the enemy to Dechtenheim.

"We had scarcely entered this village, when a strong column advanced, with 8 pieces of cannon, on Kirberg, in which there were two battalions of the 76th, forming a part of general Ney's brigade, but they could not maintain themselves. It was absolutely necessary to repulse the enemy, who were in front of the bridge of Kilmentz; lieutenant-general Grenier therefore ordered gen. Ney to make a counter-march and to attack Kirberg.

"This general marched thither with the brigade of general Brunet, and displayed the vigour which characterizes him. A battalion of the 48th, which formed the head of the column, ascended the flat topped hill with their arms in their hands, and did not return a single shot to a brisk fire of musquetry and artillery from the enemy. This impetuous attack, supported by the 8th regiment of chaffeurs, and the 54th demi-brigade, overpowered the enemy, who pent up in a road, through a wood scarcely passable, left in our hands on this point above 1200 prisoners, their artillery, and their caissons.

"General Richepanse, who had still obstinately defended the positions of Gutzenzell and Beuren with two battalions of the 7th, one of the 48th, the 5th hussars, 10th cavalry, and part of the 13th dragons, now resumed the offensive. He charged the Austrians, and on his side made about 7 or 800 prisoners, among whom was lieutenant-general Spork, whom some hussars took at the distance of only 30 paces from his column.

"The result of this day's operations, in which only two French divisions have fought, and repulsed the whole Austrian army, is about 2000 prisoners, and 8 pieces of cannon, with their waggons, &c. During the night the enemy retreated to the Danube with so much precipitation, that they have cut down several bridges they had formed over that river.

"DESOLLES."

SECRET EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 24. Preparations are in forwardness for an expedition of vast magnitude; for which numerous men of war, Indiamen, &c. are taken up and fitted.

LONDON, June 23. The boats of the squadron under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren have effected a gallant enterprize on the coast of France, by cutting out from St. Croix, near the Penmarks, three armed and eight other vessels, laden with provisions for the combined fleet in Brest, and driven twenty more upon the rocks, where they will certainly be lost.

June 24. The division of the Turkish fleet left Constantinople for Egypt the 28th April.—The two divisions are to consist of 8 sail of the line and 7 frigates.

It is said the Batavian government have advised, that Kieber had obtained new advantages in Egypt.

The British minister has been recalled from Russia.

A cartel which arrived at Marseilles on the 4th from Minorca, brings intelligence that 10 English ships of war, armed en flute, and having about 10,000 troops on board, had arrived at the island on the 20th of May, and that as many more were daily expected.

The consuls yesterday received intelligence from Buonaparte. He acquaints them that all the operations of the army are successful; and that he hopes to return to Paris at the end of the month.

The unexpected return of Buonaparte, which has been announced for the end of the month in the official Journal, has naturally given rise to many conjectures. Some persons assert, that the rapid march of the first consul has not prevented negotiations between the French government and the court of Vienna, and others pretend that Buonaparte's return must be attributed to his being confident of concluding a peace before that time. The latter report was very common this morning among the ministers.

LONDON, June 24.

An expedition of great magnitude is now preparing in our port. Every soldier that can be spared, and every ship that can be sent to sea will be employed. A train of battering cannon will accompany the expedition. The absence of all the French forces from the coasts nearest the kingdom, renders the present a most fit moment.

The whole expedition is expected to be ready by the 15th of July.

A letter from Nantes, June 13, says, "the English are encamped on the Isles of Huat and D'Hedie, and seem to have an idea of besieging Bellisle.—Fears are entertained at Brest, that the expedition to Quiberon is ultimately designed against that place.

S A L E M, August 4.

By late accounts from Surinam, we learn that the inhabitants are much dissatisfied with the conduct of their new masters, the English.—A visit from Victor Hugues at Cayenne, was confidently calculated on, as soon as the dry season approached. Victor was at the French port on Marawinna river, where he was strengthening, and making the necessary dispositions

for an attack. It was calculated that three fourths of the inhabitants of the colony would join him. All the Dutch officers of the customs were to be removed, and Englishmen to take their places.

August 8.

"IMPORTANT—IF TRUE."

FROM LEGHORN.

Wednesday morning arrived here the brig Sukey, capt. Stewart, from Leghorn, which he left on the 18th of June. The prevailing accounts at Leghorn, respecting the operations of the hostile armies, seem to be quite irreconcilable with those we have by the way of London. Capt. Stewart says, that about the 4th to the 9th of June great alarm subsisted in Florence and at Leghorn, in consequence of Buonaparte's entering Milan, and his progress towards Florence; and that the people of Florence rose in arms, determined to defend their country to the last; and the same was to have been done at Leghorn on the 14th; but on that day letters and dispatches were received from Florence announcing that the enemy were beaten in all directions, and driven back again over the Po, with considerable loss, and that every thing was then safe. Until capt. Stewart sailed, there were no new alarms, from any recent success of the French, and business went on in its usual course, and great rejoicings were had on account of the Austrians.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Leghorn, June 13th, 1800.

"Since the capture of Genoa, Buonaparte with 30 or 40,000 men has made an entry into Italy, which so much increased the fears of this country, that an entire stop was put to business, as they were fearful of his arrival here. However, yesterday and this day bring us the intelligence of his army being defeated—2 generals, Serrurier and Lake, with 6000 men, prisoners—many killed, and the rest fled towards Switzerland. The people of Tuscany and all the north of Italy have risen en masse, that now we have nothing to fear from that quarter."

"No less than 1830 inhabitants died in Genoa during the siege, for want of provisions.

"I have just seen a letter from Bourdeaux of May 4th, which says the commissioners were settling every thing to their entire satisfaction, and were to return to America the first of this month, and that a ship had sailed from thence to the Ile of France."

* It will be recollected by those who consult dates, that the Parisian telegraph dispatch in the last Centinel announced a victory of Buonaparte's on the 18th of June, at Maringo, which is on the borders of the Venetian territories. The last regular accounts from the French army in Italy, are dated at Bronni, June 9. From thence to Leghorn is about 100 miles. Our readers must form their own conjectures on the subjects. For our parts we have but little faith in the Leghorn accounts.

BOSTON, August 8.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

We stopped our pens on Tuesday to give a brief sketch of the news by the Five Brothers. In this day's Mercury we present the intelligence in detail. A series of important successes have attended the operations of the French "army of reserve" in Italy; and their progress has been very rapid. After taking a number of places of note, on the 18th of June the army gained an important and (reputed) decisive victory over the Austrian forces in the vicinity of Alessandria; and it is said, the Austrian commander in chief, in consequence of this defeat, entered into a negotiation for the re-surrender of Genoa, and the strong fortresses of Italy—and sent a courier to Vienna with information of his situation and the proposals of Buonaparte. In the mean-time an armistice was agreed upon, to exist, in case of an unfavourable answer from Vienna, until ten days after its receipt. The head quarters of the army of reserve remained in the vicinity of Alessandria. During these events gen. Suchet of the army of Italy, advanced towards Genoa. The apparent necessity the court of Vienna is under of listening to overtures of peace, renders that event probable.

The army of the Rhine has continued victorious, although its successes compared with those of the army of reserve, have been of very inferior importance. A division has advanced as far as Munich in Bavaria, from whence, in consequence, the elector and family withdrew. It is said that a suspension of hostilities between the French and Bavarians has been since agreed to; but this is improbable. On the 14th of June the head quarters of the army were at Babenhafen; but were to be removed that night to Krumbach.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

You will oblige a number of your subscribers, and probably render essential service to many distressed families in this city, by publishing the following extract of a letter, recently received from a respectable and intelligent gentleman of Philadelphia, on the mode of treating that dreadful disorder—the flux. You are at liberty to mention the name of the person who makes this communication, should any one desire it:

Philadelphia, 30th July, 1800.

"I have seen in some of the newspapers an account of the deaths in New-York; from the 20th to 27th inst. twenty-three deaths out of fifty are flux. I suppose most of that number were children. Feeling, as I do, for the anxiety which must prevail with parents whose tender offspring are more especially victims of this terrible calamity, I cannot hesitate to communicate the means I have found effectual in two

striking instances in my own family. My son T. was so extremely ill, that he lay on the bed with blood and stools running from him, and he could not have survived under such a debilitating state twenty-four hours longer. We gave him clysters of flax seed, boiled in water, every hour, and by a few repetitions brought him to proper stools. The prescription being to discontinue the clysters, or the frequency of them, according to the appearance of natural stools. His drink hartshorne boiled in water, and mixed with milk. Food, rice well boiled until perfectly soft, and sweetened with loaf sugar. He was restored in twelve hours so far as to play about the room. How wonderful a change!

"I was at New-York, when my son T. was taken down. On my return home I found him almost gone. He had an eminent physician, giving him every possible attention, yet I have no doubt that a few days more would have totally exhausted him. I gave him two clysters of the flax-seed, which perfectly restored his bowels, and he had only his weakness to overcome. In one week he was able to accompany me in the stage to New-York. The flax seed being boiled in water becomes a mucilaginous substance, which coats the intestines, and takes away the acrimony, and consequently the tenesmus is removed. I have stated facts; and under the idea that, should you make it public, the lives of many children will be saved, and probably some parents."

LOUISVILLE, (Georgia) July 22.

Copy of a letter from col. Hawkins, to his excellency governor Jackson, dated Fort Wilkinson, July 18, 1800.

I informed your excellency in my last by Tarvin, of the unexpected surrender of the Fort of St. Marks, to Bowles and his partisans. As soon as this shameful transaction was made known to the officers of his Catholic majesty in Pensacola, they unanimously determined in a council of war, that his excellency Don Vicente Folch should form an expedition, for the purpose of retaking that fort; and for its better success, he should command it in person. To this effect seven vessels of war, and two merchantmen, armed, were put in readiness, and on board of them were embarked the troops and stores that were thought necessary for the undertaking—this force sailed on the 17th June.

I have been informed by two runners to our chiefs, from the Seminoles, who were at or near St. Marks, on the arrival of this force, that the expedition has succeeded. One of them, a Cussetah, reports, "that the fleet appeared off the mouth of Appalachie, and one ship of war sailed up and began to cannonade the fort; that on the appearance of this force, general Bowles opened the stores, invited the Indians to take all the goods they could carry off, and to clear themselves—this they did, and he and his partisans quitted the fort, and retreated to Miccoflook." The other, a Cheauhau, reports "that he and his companions were encamped a little on this side of the fort of Mark's; that nine sail of Spanish galleys were seen coming up the river, at sight of which, Bowles began to put what goods and ammunition he could in a small vessel, and set out up the river; and his second man took the keys, opened all the stores to the red people, and told them to take any thing they could carry off; but in the height of their plundering, the galleys approached so fast, firing a number of balls, which hit and knocked down some of the wall, and sunk a small vessel lying under them, that the plunderers were alarmed and fled. Gen. Bowles pushed up the river in his small vessel, but being discovered, and pursued by a galley, he and his Indians quitted her, and went on shore, and the galley captured the vessel." He further states, that Bowles wanted the Cheauhau Indians to fire on the Spaniards, which they refused.

I have the honour to be,

With sincere regard and esteem,

Sir,

Your excellency's,
Most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His excellency James Jackson,
Governor of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

A young Chinese has arrived at Providence, Rhode Island, in the ship Resource, from Canton. His object is to see a part of the United States, acquire the language, and return in two or three years. He is dressed in the manner of his country with hair reaching almost to his feet, and excites much curiosity.

August 13.

Letters, via Salem, were received in town this morning, from Leghorn, of dates down to June 14th one of which contains the following—

"We are under difficulties every way, being obliged to perform 14 days quarantine, while the prices of our merchandise perhaps depend upon the issue of a battle. Buonaparte has been within 120 miles of Leghorn, and it was expected that he would be here in 4 days. However, we understand he has met with a severe defeat."

Another letter, of June 11, states that Buonaparte was lord of all Italy.

BALTIMORE, August 14.

A FIRE.

A letter from Orrington, on Penobscot river, of the 24th ult. informs, "that great damage had been done there by fire—some thousands of acres and a number of fields of grain having been entirely burnt up—it caught by lightning on a mountain and burnt two days travel—Some wild beasts, moose, &c. perished.