maintain his family, promising that he would then live and die at Tunis.

In the above train were affairs at Tripoli when I left it, and under those impressions I was induced, in my letter to Mr. Eaton of the 15th June, 1801, to make the following observations: "I conceive it peculiarly fortunate that Tripoli has broke with us first, as we have it in our power, with a small force, to reduce them to our own terms, and consequently to influence the other regencies in our favor, as they would find, by demonstrating, that we brook not insults with impunity; nay, sir, if the Pacha of Tripli's brother, Hamet, who is at Tunis, was a man of understanding and enterprise, I would stake my soul that, with the assistance of four of our frigates, I would effect a revolution in his favor, and place him on the throne of Tripoli, in spite of every obstacle, and thereby insure the U. S. the gratitude of him and his successors, besides concluding an advantageous peace." But I must sincerely declare, that actuated as I was by no other motive than an honest zeal for what I supposed, and continue to suppose, to be the best interest of my country, I at that period thought it a moral impossibility, that it would take fifteen months to draw out the energies of an injured nation, or that motives of humanity would so far preponderate in our councils, as to induce us to postpone our vengeance until the barbarity of those miscreants to our unfortunate fellow-citizens, would give a latitude, and prescribe the rules of a vigorous retaliation.

In a letter of the 29th June, I forwarded to Mr. Eaton the outlines of my dispatch No. 8, dated at Leghorn, July 2d, 1801, wherein I requested him to ascertain how far said Hamet would be willing to engage in an expedition of that nature; to which I received no answer for many months. For particulars I refer you to the dispatch, and you will please to observe the paragraph which commences, "I propose chastising them, one at a time, and pursuing such measures at the Ottoman court, as will effectually prevent any coalition taking place injurious to our interests.

The measures in contemplation were to embark the said Hamet on board our commodore's ship, to proceed with him to Constantinople, to present him to the grand vizier, and let him then make use of his own arguments to procure the caftan or robe of honor, and while he was negociating for force which the grand seignior undoubtedly means to send against Tripoli, we would have profited of the opportunity to have concluded a commercial treaty with the sublime porte, and to have made such arrangements both there and with Hamet Pacha, as could not fail to inspire those nations with sentiments favorable to our dignity and interests. By procuring the grand seignior's sanction to this expedition, would effectually prevent any coalition taking place unfavorable to our interests, and that the grand seignior still intends to revenge the insults he has received, you will be informed by Mr. Nisson's communications, dated Tripoli, April 22, 1802, forwarded in my dispatch No. 7, of this year.

No material alteration took place until March last, when the usurper, Joseph Pacha, having succeeded in persuading the bey of Tunis to deny his protection to his brother Hamet, he was obliged, from mere necessity, to accede to Joseph's proposal, and actually accepted the offer of the government of Derne, and embarked on board a Russian ship bound to Malta (but supposed to have been bound to Derne) where he arrived the 11th of April.

This change of position, by Hamet Pacha, induced Mr. Eaton to take the measures which he, no doubt, has, detailed to government, in the amplest manner, and which, had not this event taken place so suddenly, he would not have done, until he received the President's instructions; and so far as those measures have been made known to me, I must do Mr. Eaton the justice to say, that they seem to have been judicious, dictated by imperious necessity, and an honest zeal for the success of an enterprize which promised such vast advantages to our country.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Morris to the secretary of the navy, dated, on board the Chesapeake, Gibraltar Bay, 30th March, 1803.

I have been solicited, by agents or pretended agents, to co-operate with the brother to dethrone the Bey. Their demands have been from 50,000 to 100,000 dollars, 10,000 stand of arms, powder, and some light field pieces. This I absolutely refused; but consented to bring the ships before Tripoli in June, and to furnish 20 barrels of powder, on condition that I could be satisfied they had authority to admit the United States an equivalent for their aid, in event of success. Their answers were, that we would be permitted to make a favorable treaty. I was by no means satisfied with merely the pledge of these agents: their word was not a sufficient guarantee: and in the event of our rendering them assistance, I shall take care to have the advantages clearly defined, and as binding as the nature of the case will allow.

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

In our haste, we acsidentally overlooked the 7th bulletin of the Italian army on Saturday, and published the 8th under that title. The reader will find both the 7th and the ninth in this day's Gazette. The former shewing the ground which had been gained before the capture of prince Rohan's army, & the latter giving a more particular account of the dispositions which had been made by Messena, to effect that important object.

TRANSLATIONS FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Gorizia, Nov.* 17.

The enemy on abandoning the banks of the Tagliamento, retreated towards Palma-Nova. They did not attempt to defend that place which they might have held with advantage, and it was several miles from there that we overtook their rear—several trifling skirmishes ensued in which we however made a number of prisoners. On the 15th, the army formed in two columns and embarked on the Isonzo. The advanced guard commanded by gen. Espagne entered Gradiska, two hours before dark, where the Austrians made but a feeble resistance.—The horse chasseurs then ascended the right bank of the river to proceed to Gorizia, and the division Seras established itself at the same time at Sagrado, on the left bank.—The day following, the divisions, Molitor, Gardanne and Partonneaux, proceeded along the banks of the river, with the view of crossing below Gorizia, but the pontoons not having arrived, its passage could not be effected at that place.

The division Seras and Duhesme marched to Rubia and Savona. Their advanced posts pressed closely on the enemy, an engagement ensued, at the termination of which their cavalry fell back in the utmost disorder and their artillery escaped only under favor of the night. We drove them as far as the walls of Gorizia.

The general in chief made the arrangements for a general attack on the morning of the 17th—but the Austrians did not wish to expose themselves to the hazard of an engagement—and even took advantage of the night to hasten their retreat. Gen. Espagne pursues them with cavalry and light infantry and has orders to pursue them as far as Leybach.

The army has taken a position on the Isonzo. Three hundred additional prisoners are in our rear, and others are continually arriving. The magazines collected at Udine and Palma-Nova fell into our hands.

The gen. in chief speaks highly of the exertions of the army. It undergoes with courage and alacrity the fatigues and privations unavoidable in so rapid a march. It is a pledge which it glories in offering to his majesty the emperor and king.

NINTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

HEAD-QUARTERS *at Gorizia, Nov.* 26.

The gen. in chief being informed by different advices and particularly by a letter from gen. Vial, ambassador from his imperial and royal majesty at Berne, that a corps of the Austrian army which was cut off by the manœuvres of the grand army was about to descend the mountains of the Tyrol, he expected that this column would endeavor either to cross the line of the army in order to reach the defiles of Venice and unite with the troops wich occupy that place, or passing by Feltry and Belluno, to join the wreck of prince Charles's army at Leybach. In the first hypothesis, the position of the right wing which he had left to observe Venice, under the command of lieut. gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, satisfied him that the enemy would not attempt that route with impunity. In the second hypothesis, having ordered the two Pontebas and Chiusa de Pletz to be occupied by several regiments of cavalry and infantry, under the command of genr'ls of brigade Lacour and Lanhantin whichever road the enemy should take, the position of the army on the Isonzo, was such as to enable it to detach a sufficient force to cut him off. In the mean time the advanced guard continued its march to Leybach. The column consisting of about 7 thousand foot and 1200 horse, commanded by prince Rohan, advanced on the 23d to attack Bassano. It easily captured the weak detachment of 150 men which formed its garrison, and directed its march to Castle Franco.

As soon as lieut. gen. St. Cyr was informed of this circumstance, judging that the object of the enemy was to cross our line, of the force whereof, he must undoubtedly have been igncrant, he made arrangements to give it a warm reception. The gen. in chief who had anticipated every thing felt perfectly easy; but in order to leave nothing to the hazard of events, he ordered the division of the grenadiers, commanded by gen. Partonneaux, the two brigades of division, Duhesme and Seras, the division of cuirassieurs and one brigade of dragoons to reach the Piave by forced marches. The grenadiers were to descend the Piave by Il Beso del Mantello to turn the position of Bassano. The division Gardanne marching at the same time to Venzonne, was to reinforce the detachment sent to the two Pontebas, to cut off every avenue of retreat from the enemy in case he should have taken the route by Bellono and Pievo-di-Cadore, to reach Villach and join prince Charles at Leybach. The gen. in chief had left the residue of the army at the Isonzo, under gen. Duhesme, and proceeded himself to the Piave to superintend the movements which he had ordered to be made.

Lieutenant general St. Cyr manoeuvred to reconnoitre and impede the enemy; he formed a column from the divisions Regnier, Lecchi and Verdier, and remained himself at Campo San Pietro, with the Polish regiment commanded by gen. Peyri. Gen. Regnier a Navale had orders to march on the 24th at day break to Castel Franco.—The enemy, perceiving their dangerous situation, commenced the attack. They precipitated themselves on the division Regnier, who received them with great bravery, and soon threw them into confusion. They returned several times to the charge, but were always opposed by the same balwark.

In the mean time lieut. gen. St. Cyr made a movement with the Polish regiment, and turned the enemy. It was now nothing but a complete flight as far as Castel Franco, where our troops arrived as soon as the Austrians. All that had not either been killed on the field of battle, or taken prisoners, offered to capitulate—6000 infantry and 1000 horse fell into our hands; which were many more than we had opposed to them of effective men: but they perceived, as the necessary result of our arrangements, that their loss would be inevitable. Gen. prince Rohan, who commanded the corps, several colonels and many other officers, are among the number of our prisoners—6 colors and 1 standard, 12 pieces of cannon, all their baggage waggons, and an immense quantity of baggage are the result of our victory. Two standards were lost on the field of battle. We have not to lament the loss of 100 men in this engagement; and have recovered the garrison captured by the enemy at Bassano.

A corps of Croats, which it is presumed made part of the above column, ramains at the gap of the mountains; and it will be difficult for it to escape us; the measures which have been taken, ensure it a similar fate.

Lieut. gen. Gouvion St. Cyr has evinced great skill in these manoeuvres. He gives great credit to the chief of battalion, Regnier; he also makes honorable mention of the chiefs of the 10th and 56th regiments of the line—the chief of battalion, Clavel, commanding the Swiss battalion—the chief of brigade, Grabinski—and the chiefs of battalion, Binlowiski and Clopski.

The general of brigade, Lacour, is at Vilach; he is pushing his advanced posts to Clagenfarth, and is endeavoring to open a communication with the grand army.

The advance-guard under gen. Espagne, makes fresh prisoners every step. The roads to Idria and Leybach are covered with dead horses, blown up ammunition waggons, and thousands of scattered cannon balls.

New-York, Feb. 10.

By the brig William, in 52 days from Liverpool, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received London and Liverpool papers to the 16th of December, containing a mass of intelligence from the contending armies of a very interesting nature.

In addition to these details we learn that a very formidable force was preparing in England, (of which Lord Cathcart was appointed commander in chief) to reinforce the troops already at Cuxhaven, which were on the point of marching for Stadt, and from thence to join the Russians.

The court of the emperor Francis had retired to Brunn, and from thence to Olmutz. At the former of these places an official Gazette was issued, giving the details of a second victory obtained by the Russians under gen. Kutusow (on whom the Austriam monarch had conferred the order of the grand cross as a reward for his valor) over the French under Marshal Mortier. Six thousand killed, 2000 prisoners, six stand of colors, and four pieces of cannon, are stated to be the fruit of this victory, and that Mortier was amongst the killed. This affair occurred on the 11th of Nov. and on the 15th the army of Kutusow is said to have stipulated with Prince Murat for an armistice, of which one of the conditions is that "the Russian army shall quit Germany, and continue its march homewards by the route it came, when Murat shall have agreed to suspend his movements in Moravia."

The French admiral Villeneuve was landed at Portsmouth on the 29th of Nov.

The British imperial parliament is prorogued to the 21st of Jan.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Hamburgh paper of the 29th, brings the intelligence down a few days later than the French Bulletins. They mention a very splendid retreat effected by prince Pangration who with 6,000 men cut his way through 30,000 men. This refers to some occurrence in the affair of the 16th, or immediately connected with it. The retreat appears to have been very gallant, though the account given of it is somewhat absurd and incredible. It is not very likely that 6000 men should cut their way through 30,000 with inconsiderable loss. Marshal Mortier too, cut his way with 4,000 men through the whole Russian army. These exaggerations throw suspicions on the statements of both parties.

An article from Berlin mentions, that his Prussian majesty had received a letter of great importance from the emperor of Russia, on the 26th ult. and that the march of the garrison, with his majesty, for the army, was considered as likely to take place immediately. The archduke Ferdinand has driven the French division under gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, out of Bohemia, and pushed his advanced posts into the Upper Palatinate.

The Russian army under Gen. Kutusow is stated to have fallen back for the moment between Brunn and Olmutz, with the view of joining the corps under gen. Buxhowden, and several corps of Austrians. They intended to advance again shortly, when a decisive action was expected.

The second column of Russians passed through Breslaw on the 21st. That, as well as the other columns, was advancing by the shortest road to Moravia.

Gen. Don has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Hanover, inviting them to join his standard.

We yesterday stated our disbelief of the statement in the 25th bulletin of the French grand army, that the Russian army had offered to capitulate. We can now state from authority, that government are in possession of advices from his majesty's ambassador to the emperor of Russia, dated the 19th ult. at Olmutz, which induce them to believe that the whole is an infamous falsehood. It is almost needless to say, that the stories circulated by the French, of the acts of oppression and barbarity committed by the Russian troops in the states of Austria, are also scandalous falsehoods. After such instances of dishonorable and disgraceful conduct, it is impossible to give credit to any French official statement, unless it is corroborated from other quarters of undoubted authority.

The second expedition sailed from the Downs yesterday.

DEC. 14.

In a second Edition of our paper of yesterday, we stated that dispatches had been received by government from Embden, dated the 1st inst. announcing that his Prussian Majesty had given orders for the British troops to be received into that city, and to be furnished with every accommodation. This intelligence is of considerable importance in two points of view; 1st, the voyage to Embden can be accomplished in a shorter time than to the Elbe or the Weser. 2dly it shews the concurrence of Prussia to the designs and objects for which the British troops were sent to the continent—designs and objects, which, we may be sure, are not confined to the mere preservation of Hanover from falling again into the hands of the French. The return of count Haugwitz from Vienna, will, we should suppose, be the signal for this mass of British, Hanoverians, Russians, Swedes, and Prussians to act. COURIER.

DECEMBER 12.

The departure of the Duke of Cambridge for the continent will take place in a few days.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 1st inst. one day later than those which previously reached us, and Dutch papers to the 5th.—The only important article of intelligence which these papers bring, is a notice of the arrival of Count Haugwitz at Vienna on the 20th of last month. In his way thither he would probably have passed by Znaim, where the head quarters of Bonaparte were established; and this may serve as one reason to account for the halt made by the latter on the 18th, and which he so ridiculously ascribes to his respect for the emperor of Austria. Almost the whole of Bonaparte's cabinet were assembled at Vienna on the 19th, to whom Count Haugwitz was probably referred. We are not much inclined to speculate upon the tendency or result of this mission, as so much at present must depend upon conjecture.

The Journal du Commerce of the 30th ult. contains a letter from Augereau, dated from Bregentz, the 18th, in which he states, that he had compelled six thousand Austrians to lay down their arms, allowing them to retire into Bohemia, on condition of not serving for a year. As nothing, however, is said officially about this success in the Moniteur, we must conclude it to be a mere boast of Augereau. This general being only at Bregentz on the 18th, could scarcely be able to afford any assistance to Massena.

The Dutch papers contain no further intelligence from the armies. As these Journals come down to the 5th instant, we are warranted in concluding that no general action had taken place previous to the 25th or 26th ult. as intelligence of such an event would probably have reached the Hague by the 4th instant. The Russian army under general Michelson was expected to join the allied forces by the 27th ult. the first column probably on the 25th. With such a large additional force, the allied troops would be an ample match for the French army.

BRUNN, *Nov.* 13.

The following details have been received from his royal highness the archduke Charles.

After the impetuous attacks of gen. Massena, in the latter end of October, had been resisted with so much persevering courage and the happiest consequences, by the imperial army, in the night of the 1st Nov. the French army made their retreat back to Verona, and left us in possession of the field of battle. His royal highness the archduke availed himself of this favorable opportunity to execute a project, which the situation of affairs in Germany urgently required; and particularly, as according to all appearance or probability, it could be no longer protracted with safety, and on account of the proximity of the enemy, might otherwise have been attended with great loss.

His highness therefore commenced his retreat about midnigh on the th of November, every thing being prepared for that event, and continued his march without an obstacle to Montechio Maggioro. It was not till 9 on the next morning that the enemy was apprized of this movement, when the enemy pursued the imperial rear guard, but without effect. His highness [illegible] reached the opposite side of the Piave, by forced marches, and is ready to take such a position as the situation of affairs in Germany must necessarily require.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

BRUNN, Nov. 13.

Our Court Gazette contains the following official account:

Occurrences of the war.

A courier who arrived on the 14th Nov. to his majesty the emperor and king, from the commander in chief of the Russian troops, count Kutusow brought the joyful news of a complete victory, which has been obtained over the enemy's division under the command of marshal Mortier, between Stein and Weiskerchen, near Krems.

The following are the particulars extracted from the report on the field of battle:

On the 9th of Nov. the Russian imperial army passed the Danube. Its rear was pressed by the enemy till it arrived at Mantern, and the commanding general resolved, on the night between the 9th and 10th, to pass to the left bank of the Danube, and to burn the bridge. This was the more necessary, as we had received certain information that the enemy had re-established the bridge of Lintz, and that already one division of the army was on this bank of the Danube. On the afternoon of the 10th Nov. the enemy approached our fore posts, in the neighborhood of Dierstein, drove them back with a superiority of force along the Danube, from Weiskerchen to Stein, and on the approach of night our army could with difficulty maintain themselves on the Stein. It was determined, therefore, to attack the enemy on the morning of the 11th at Wiskerchen, in three columns, preserving that order as much as was possible in a country covered with vineyards. At Weiskerchen he had assembled a number of vessels to cut off our retreat.

The happiest results crowned this determined enterprise, executed with as much prudence as steadiness in valor. The enemy was defeated and those parts of his division who could not save themselves in some of the ships, were either killed or taken prisoners. The number of the former cannot be ascertained with exactness, but the following is a list of the prisoners: The chief de brigade, Graind'Orgi 3 cols. 2 lieut. cols. 36 superior officers and 2000 men, among whom were the 4th regiment of dragoons. Five cannon were also taken. Marshal Mortier, who commanded the enemy's division, is missing. He is thought to be dead. The loss of the Russian troops is in proportion inconsiderable. It consists for the most part, of wounded, among whom are a general and several officers.

But this brilliant and victorious day cost an excellent man his life. Lieut. field marshal Schmidt, who had been given as quarter master general, to the Russian army, died the death of a hero, after he (as Gen. Kutusow remarks) had contributed to the victory, and had attacked the enemy both flank and rear. The loss of this man, who had served 40 years, and during the last war had acquired a distinguished reputation, will be deeply felt by the sovereigns both of Russia and Austria, who know well to appreciate merit. His name is his own monument!

Declaration of His Swedish Majesty to the Diet of Ratisbon.

"His Swedish majesty, who is now in his German states, has charged the undersigned extraordinary envoy and plenipotentiary, to announce to the diet, that his majesty has assembled a part of his army in Swedish Pomerania.

"The object of this armament, which his majesty has formed with the concurrence of his allies, is to fulfil those duties which the present unhappy state of affairs has rendered incumbent upon his majesty, as a sovereign, and from the duty prescribed to protect the empire against all foreign influence.

"His majesty hopes the Almighty will grant a blessing and protection to his arms, which are only directed against usurpation; and he declares that he will at all times, and under all circumstances, defend the sacred and unalterable obligations of truth and honor.

"*Ratisbon, Nov.* 17, 1805.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 30.

Before the emperor Francis II. departed for Moravia, he represented to his generals the impossibility of any seasonable attempt to defend the place; and then bidding them adieu, burst into tears. It appears certain that the Hungarians have testified very little zeal in offering him an asylum. When he was at the foot of the stair case, and ready to get into his carriage, he turned towards the palace and lifting his eyes to Heaven, exclaimed, "My God, my God!" The empress seemed nearly ready to swoon, in a violent fit of despair; in which she uttered many severe reflections upon the English ministry.

BERLIN, *Nov.* 13, [*via France.*]

Count Lowenheln, col. gen. of the king of Sweden, who arrived here some days since, has brought a letter from his sovereign to the king of Prussia, in which he expresses his surprize respecting the possession of Hanover by Prussian troops, and observes that the emperor Alexander and himself, had previously concluded a treaty with England, in which they pledged themselves to compel the French to evacuate Hanover: that the premature conduct of Prussia has excited his astonishment, &c.

It is not known whether the Prussian cabinet has returned any answer to this letter.

BREMEN, *Nov.* 27.

The day before yesterday, about one in the afternoon, the Prussian regiment of infantry of prince Ferdinand entered this city, where it is ordered to remain for some time, as it is intended for the protection of the magazines and corn, provided for the Prussian army expected in the Weser. It is quartered partly in the town and partly in the suburbs. In the requisition made to the Senate on this subject, and which was refused both by the Senate and towns-people, it is said that a temporary stay of this regiment, belonging to a neutral power, can in no wise be contrary to the neutrality of this imperial city; nor in the least disturb its constitution, neutrality and commerce. The gates of the city continue as before, under the guard of the Bremen military.

LUNEBERG, *Nov.* 23.

The generals Tolstoy and Don will tomorrow go from Hillesheim to Walsrode, to which place the Russian head quarters are removed from hence. The Swedish major baron Ven Boye, was