

The Latest From Europe.

By the arrival at Baltimore of the ship Hampton, and the brig Amelia, 46 days from London, English papers are received to the 3d of January. And by the arrival at New-York of the Packet Paragon, papers are received to the 14th December. The following are the most interesting extracts:

FRANCE.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.
MOREAU, general in chief, to the Minister at War.

Head-quarters at Auzing,
13 Frimaire, Dec. 3.
I have the pleasure of giving you an account, my dear general, of an action most glorious for the army which I command, and of the greatest advantage to the public. By the 10th yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army and of my plans to commence offensive operations. Yesterday the corps under General Grenier assembled between Schleiden and Hartzenp, while General Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenindlen, and the divisions of Richempe and Decaen to Eberberg. Expecting to be attacked by the general Hohenindlen, I gave orders to General Richempe and Decaen to advance by St. Christopher upon Matzenp, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greatest rapidity and talent. The enemy commenced this attack upon Hohenindlen, with 12,000 men, and I was at that moment I judged it expedient that the attack should be commenced by General Richempe. I ordered general Grenier to commence his General Ney marched with vigor into the defile, and the general Richempe, by the road to Matzenp. All who were hemmed in the wood which was a league and a half in extent, have been killed, taken, or dispersed. The attack of general Ney was fulfilled by the division of general Grouchy, who routed the rearguard of the enemy, and had attempted to turn flank his right. His attacks were directed by general Grenier and Beyer. The movement of general Richempe experienced the greatest obstacles. Obedient to march by narrow roads, he was attacked by the enemy, general Richempe found himself separated from the other troops with five or six battalions, and a regiment of chaffeurs, but without looking behind him, he marched into the midst of the enemy, and thus effected his own march at the frontiers of his force, and joined the head of the division of general Ney, which was led with great intrepidity, by the adjutant Ruffin. Gen. Valtz was badly wounded in his attack. General Decaen succeeded in making good the passage of the river by general Richempe. While success was thus determining in our favor in the centre, a corps of troops marching from Wasserbourg to Eberberg, forced general Decaen to change his front to the right in order to stop them. He repulsed them with great intrepidity. The affair appeared completely decided at three o'clock, when another corps, marching from the Lower Inn, attempted to be defeated by Bakrain to Hohenindlen. As an effort was expected on the left, the general Grouchy was routed them. General Bauffort, with the loss of part of their artillery. General Bauffort was wounded in this attack and was succeeded by general Bonnet. This affair was so general, that there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged, and the same was continually have been the case on the part of the Austrian army. The snow fell in great flakes during the whole action. We have taken above 80 pieces of artillery and 200 waggon, 11,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three general officers. The next day I had till night. I estimate of near lost at one thousand men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy is incalculable. All have done their duty

nor can I below any particular compliment on any of them. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, all deserve the highest praise. The general the general has participated distinguished themselves. The corps of general Lecourbe which had taken possession of Kofenheim on the 10th, (Dec. 1) were committed to cover the Inn, and to defend the defiles of the Tyrol. The chief of the general staff will give you a detailed account of Hohenindlen, a place already well known for the convention which put us in possession of the three fortresses. The republic ought to know the corps and the officers who have thus particularly distinguished themselves. He will also inform you respecting the detachments which the enemy have made behind our left, to which we had not paid much attention. The army is proud of its success, particularly in the hopes that it will contribute to accelerate peace.

Health and friendship,
(Signed) MOREAU.

GALL-BOVARIAN ARMY.

Report of Lieutenant-General Debaene to Angreau, Commander in Chief,
Head-quarters at Stokach,
8 Frimaire, Nov. 21.

I have the honor, general, to inform you of the enemy taking advantage of the vicinity of the defile of the mountain of Altschaffenburg, at the end of the republic, sent out this day, at four in the afternoon, from that city, 12 or 1400 men, who suddenly attacking our advanced posts, were able to turn one, consisting of 200 Bavarian chaffeurs, and Lieutenant col. Caillard, at the head of 200 Bavarian hussars, first repulsed this audacity by several vigorous charges made upon this body, and with such success as to take them prisoners. But being afterwards forced to retreat by the militia of the Myne in such a manner, that there is every appearance they will evacuate the place to-morrow, and that we shall not be able to find them. Geizen Caillard, who suffered severe wounds received during the first charge, did not quit the field of battle till the enemy were driven from it. He entitled to the greatest praise, as well as the Bavaria chaffeurs and hussars, who on this occasion gave new proofs of their bravery.
(Signed) DUHESME.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Proclamation of General Brune,
Head-quarters at Milan, Nov. 17.

"It is my duty to thank the French soldiers generously after the victory. There are men who possess influence in the Court of Vienna who fill with war. The ceiling of fortresses and diplomatic compliance were merely evasive, and the army did not enter into the field. It is then again have recourse to arms, and put an end to this long contest which has depopulated the continent. Government has given the signal. Soldiers of liberty and glory, the scene of grand actions is opened before you. Never did a campaign commence under more happy auspices. Your Nation with respect to your current pay, and that which was in arrears, is ameliorated, and the number of sick has diminished. But why do I enter into these details? It is of glory that one ought to speak for Frenchmen on the eve of battle. The enemy's troops only serve for interest: it is the fate of a slavish people, but we are all the children of our country, and glory belongs to us all.
"Vive la Republique!
(Signed) "BASSE."

FRANKFORT, November 29.

The Hanau Gazette of yesterday gives the following particulars of the affair which took place at Aschaffenburg on the 24th and 25th inst. About 3 in the afternoon of the 24th, a Mentzer staff-officer, with a trumpeter, passed the bridge of Altschaffenburg, and had a conversation with a Dutch officer relative to prolonging the armistice to the 29th. As this conversation proved inefficient, a second took place at 5 o'clock, between the Dutch commandant and the same officer, who was followed by a company of light infantry, a squadron of hussars, and Albin's artillery, consisting of two pieces of cannon. Their troops advanced towards the gate of the bridge. The conference lasted a longer time than the first, and scarcely had the enemy's officer returned,

when captain Schroeder, of the Mentzer troops, advanced along the bridge with some hussars, and 40 volunteers of Albin's corps.

The corps of Dutch chaffeurs stationed at the extremity of the bridge, fell back, and first the iron gate, which is close to the palliades. Just it was built upon by the Mentzers, and a number of the volunteers advanced towards the bridge. The Dutch picket, consisting of about 30 men, were taken prisoners, after some slight resistance. The whole of Albin's corps of chaffeurs then followed the hussars, and the other troops, among whom were the chaffeurs of Speffart. There remained in the city the artillery only, and two companies of grenadiers. The other corps advanced as far as Schleusebach, Nulkeim, and Leudern, where several skirmishes were fought, which lasted till 8 in the evening, after which the Mentzers retreated to the city with about 80 prisoners. The column of the Dutch hussars was wounded.

The night passed in tranquility; but on the following morning it appeared that the Dutch had received considerable reinforcements. The Dutch troops were sent forward, and sent to Stockfald, to propose to Gen. Angreau to evacuate the place, and to release the prisoners, on condition of his granting a truce, during which the Mentz troops might have permission to retire. Immediately after the return of the flag of truce the Mentzers withdrew all their pickets, and evacuated Altschaffenburg. They took the route of Speffart, and were soon followed by the regiment of Bavarian hussars, a regiment of French and one of Bavarian chaffeurs, besides a French decaul-brigade. This corps consisting of about 3500 men, was commanded by Gen. Angreau in person; they encamped on the heights in front of the city, without making any attempt to pursue the Mentz troops. On the 26th and 27th inst. the head quarters were moved to two new regiments of Bavaria cavalry, passed through the city on the same day.

BERLIN, November 23.

The Emperor of Russia has sent an official note to all foreign ministers at Petersburg, of which the following is the substance: "That on mounting the throne, he found his states involved in a war provoked by a great nation, which had fallen into dissolution; that conceiving that coalition a mere matter of preservation, this motive induced him to join it; that he did not at that time think it necessary to adopt the system of an armed neutrality on sea, for the protection of commerce, not doubting, but that the integrity of his allies, and their reciprocal interests, would be sufficient to secure the flag of the Northern Powers from insult. But that being disappointed in his expectations by the perfidious enterprises of a great power, which he had sought to liberate from the seas by his invincible Danish convoys, the independence of the maritime powers of the North appeared to him to be openly menaced. He consequently considers it a natural necessity to have recourse to an armed neutrality, the benefits of which he acknowledged in the time of the American war."

HANAU, Nov. 25.

Yesterday the war recommenced, and the first blood shed that has been shed in the vicinity of the Maine, since the month of July. A French Adjutant-general summoned the Commandant of the Mentz troops in Altschaffenburg to evacuate the town. This was peremptorily refused, and the French made preparations to attack the Mentz troops, who however began the attack first, and forced a Bavarian battalion to give way. Several of the Dutch were taken prisoners, and wounded. To-day Altschaffenburg will again be vigorously attacked, and must probably be evacuated by the Mentz troops.

STRASBURG, Dec. 3.

The archduke Charles, who commands all the Austrian and Imperial troops on the left bank of the Danube, will soon transfer his headquarters to Egra, on the frontier of the Upper Palatinate. The French army is concentrated near the Inn, and waits with impatience the signal for the renewal of hostilities. General Moreau has returned to Munich. He had broken off all negotiations with the Archduke John, and was preparing to open the campaign. Several attempts were made by the Archduke to induce Moreau to agree to further propositions; but the latter declared that he would not allow of any communication between him and the Austrian headquarters.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 21.

This day a Russian courier arrived here from St. Petersburg, who immediately pro-

ceeded to Drottningholm, where the king is present is. A Cabinet Council was immediately held on the subject of his impatience, the ministers for foreign affairs, and gen. Baron Von Toll. The council, we are assured, related to the convention and alliance of the four northern Powers for a naval neutrality. Every means will be employed to determine England to make peace.

BERNE, Dec. 1.

Generals Lecourbe and Vandamme passed through Zurich. The former is going to the army of Moreau, and the latter to the army of Macdonald.

December 2.

The army of gen. Macdonald is posted on the line of demarcation from the Vorarlberg as far as the frontiers of Italy; Vey's division is in the environs of Feldkirch, Martini's, in the country of the Grisons; Aragnay d'Elliers, in the Valser; and that which is to be under the command of Vandamme, in the environs of Bregentz.

The head quarters of Macdonald were still at Hochsch; but it was expected that he would immediately proceed to Feldkirch. The army is in every respect fit for instant action.

ELSNIEUR, Nov. 22.

The embargo on English ships in Baltic ports, which was placed at Gothenburg on the 3th, at Narva on the 6th, and at Riga on the 8th. A cap of one of the ships at Narva found means to get on board his ship, where a number of Russian soldiers were placed as a guard. He contrived, however, to escape with his crew, forced out the Russians, and got away without even cutting his cable.

HAMBURG, Nov. 23.

The Russian troops took possession of Groushew on the 22nd inst. The city of Padua has notified to the Senate of Hamburg, that not the least retreat will be put on our Baili, nor the least injury done to the inhabitants, but that every thing should be left as it was found. The troops shall be withdrawn, which would be as speedily as possible.

PARIS, 12 Frimaire, December 10.

We are assured that the confederate guard have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice for the army of Italy. It appears that in Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, the proclamation of the Archduke Charles has been followed by the most vigorous measures. All possible to carry us has been employed in the fields, and in the midst of their families.

The latest intelligence from Frankfort announces that the citadel of Wurtzbourg has been blockaded since the 23rd of November, and that on the 24th they began to bombard it. The royalist chief Georges has begun his operations again in the Meinbach.

LONDON, December 9.

Received by the Hamburg mail yesterday PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—Our correspondent contains the following order: "Whereas we have learned that the island of Malta, lately in possession of the French, has been surrendered to the English troops; but as it is as yet uncertain whether the agreement entered into on the 30th of December, 1798, will be fulfilled, according to which this island, after its capture, is to be returned to the order of the King of Sardinia, we have resolved to make the King of Sardinia in grand matter, his imperial majesty being determined to defend his rights, has been pleased to command that an embargo be laid on all English ships in the ports of his empire, until the aforesaid mentioned convention shall be fulfilled."

(Private letters, Nov. 16.)

There are 103 English vessels in the port of Genoa; the sailors were taken from the ships, and Russian soldiers put on board them. The sailors were lodged at first in barracks, but orders have since been received, that they shall be sent up the country in companies of ten or twelve and distributed in above a hundred different towns, for they exceed a thousand in number.

December 10.

The alarming advance in the price of wheat at the corn market on Monday last, has led to some measures, which we frequently thus have been proposed, or are now, are yet in contemplation. The eventful news has out in every observation we have made on the subject. We see no reason why the price of wheat may not ad-