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LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

Received by the British Packet, arrived at New York, with London papers to January 9th.

Bulletin of the Official Journal L'Moniteur, Paris, Jan. 2.

Government this evening received very important dispatches from the army of the Rhine. The time at which they arrived, and their length, render it impossible for us to send off the number of this day to the departments; but their dispatches are of so interesting a nature that we think it our duty to give a short notice of them to flush of our subscribers as the most rebite at Paris; that they may participate in the happy intelligence as early as possible. It is as follows:—

"The general in division Delolle, Chief of the Staff of the army of the Rhine, in a letter addressed to the Minister at war dated Dec. 25, headquarters at Steyer, announces that the grand-ducal has made four or five hundred prisoners, and that general Kienpanse has entered Steyer, where he capture about 17 pieces of cannon, and nearly four thousand prisoners, &c.

"We have every where round immense magazines; the loss of the enemy in ammunition and baggage is prodigious. At Haag we found 10,000 sacks of wheat and 25,000 sacks of oats. We are marching against Elrach, and every thing announces that the Austrians are going to rally themselves on the Traun, and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.

"In a second letter of the 26th, dated also from Steyer, general Delolle informs the minister at War, that the Archduke Charles had proposed to general Moreau an armistice, announcing to him that the Emperor was to send *extraordinarily* a courier to Count Cobentzel with orders to sign a peace.

"The character of the Archduke Charles and his well known good faith were future pledges of the Emperor's desire to terminate the war. He was better fitted to this measure by the deplorable state of his army, which having lost in 20 days 70 leagues of ground, 25,000 prisoners, 12 or 15,000 killed or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able to keep our army from conquering all Austria, and dictating laws to the Emperor himself, even in his capital.

"The commander in chief, in accepting the armistice, thought that to admit the most brilliant victories, was conformable to that character of moderation by which the Chief Consul has made himself known to all Europe.

"The armistice was signed at Steyer, Dec. 25; it contains 19 articles. The provisions of which are of such a nature, that they will enable us, even if it should be broken, to recommence the war with great advantages and particularly with great facility.

"The enemy, as a guarantee of the armistice, give up to the French army the forts of Kufstein, Scharnitz and other prominent points of fortification in the Tyrol, the defiles of Feuttlermuze and Naudersh, and other fortified points in the country of the Tyrol; and in the last place the forts of Wurtzburg in Franconia and Braunau in the circle of Bavaria."

From the Journals des Defenseurs.

"General Moreau, on the 25th Dec. concluded an armistice and suspension of arms for 30 days, demanded by the Archduke Charles, commander of the Austrian army. The French army, by virtue of this armistice, occupies a line of demarcation, which extends from Bormio in the Valtoline to Pochlarn on the Danube, 17 leagues from Vienna. The line passes by Bormio, Glurns, Botzen, Brixen, Lienz, Sutral, Unsillmarcht, Teeboen, Eisenbirtz, Mark, Gaining, to Erlaph and Pochlarn.

"The forts of the Tyrol, the fortresses of Kufstein, Scharnitz, Brannau, the citadel of Wurtzburg, &c. are to be evacuated by the Austrian troops between the 20th Dec. and 8th Jan.

"The line of demarkation for the Salzbourg Austrian army extends from Neuremberg to Erlaph, passing by Neurark, Parsberg, Lauter, Stadtsamhof and Ratisbon. *Posterique*—(from the Journal des Debats, of the 12th Nivose, (24 Jan.)

"A courier arrived last night, brings account of an armistice concluded between the French and Austrian troops. The armistice is for thirty days, fifteen days previous notice must be given before the resumption of hostilities; plus it is an armistice of forty five days. The Archduke Charles has sent this news by an extraordinary courier to Lunneville."

The Chief Consul has announced all these successes to the legislative bodies with the utmost eclat, and the latter have willingly voted, that the four principal armies have deserved well of their country. Peace on the continent is considered certain; indeed the Chief Consul states that Count Cobentzel had officially announced on the 8th of December, that he was empowered to treat for a definitive peace; and great day the conferences were to open. The points of detail will not be difficult to adjust, after the bulletin of the treaty is agreed upon, and considering the discussion that must already have taken place. As we conjectured, the terms of peace will not be more severe than they were formerly offered. The Chief Consul states the principle on which he acts, in the following words:

"The left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of the French Republic; Ship makes no pretension to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the Emperor to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be infured and guaranteed. Our wishes are not adding to the pretensions of the French people; Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of the government. The welfare of France shall be to reform calm to Germany and Italy; her glory to deliver the Continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of England."

It is deserving of remark, that while the Batavian and Helvetic Republics are mentioned as to be recognised, no mention is said of the Cisalpine Republic. Has *Buonaparte* conceived any new plan for the settlement of that country, and of Italy at large? It is hinted generally, that tranquillity will be restored to Italy. Have Prussia and Russia prevailed upon him to renounce the project of making republics of the Italians? The circumstance may give rise to many conjectures; at present we are at a loss what opinion to form; but we are disposed to believe, that the vague allusion to Italy is calculated to avoid giving any ground of offence to those powers which the *Chief Consul* finds it prudent to conciliate, and that nothing final is yet decided, respecting these fine countries, the focus of Italian war, and the prey of alternate conquerors.

In the official message there are to be found several severe insinuations against the influence of this country on the Continent. The Tribunate and legislative body likewise re-echo those reproaches—It seems evident therefore, from the temper of the French government, that no hitters, who have opposed negotiation in every shape, who lately rejected absolutely the offer of a separate negociation, must now submit to the ignominy of making that proposal, to which so lately they refused to listen. That the emperor will conclude a separate treaty, in a very short time, cannot now be doubted.

The French funds have risen very much. They were on the 3d, 4th and three-fourths.

FRANCE.

The General of Division, Chief of the Staff to the Minister of War.

Head-Quarters at Steyer, Dec. 26, 9th year of the Republic.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

The Archduke Charles has proposed an Armistice to the General-in-Chief, and on being, at the same time, that the Emperor has sent a courier to M. de Cobentzel with orders to sign the peace.

The General in Chief considering that the line of the Traun and the Enns was forced, that we were 100 leagues in advance of the other armies, and already on the rear of the Austrian army, in Italy; and that by consequence General Bellegarde had the two grand *debouches* of Salzburg and Inspruck at his disposal, which might make a detachment, which joining the troops left in the Tyrol, might come upon our rear, and intercept our communication with France, has judged it proper to consent to a suspension of arms which procures us great advantages, might at the same time enable us to wait the movements of the army of Italy, from which we have as yet received no intelligence.

The character of the Archduke Charles, his well known honor were guarantees of the desire the Emperor had to terminate the war, to which he was before compelled by the deplorable state of his army, which having left in twenty days twenty leagues of ground, 25,000 prisoners, 15 or 15,000 killed and wounded, 140 pieces of cannon and immense magazines, was no longer able, nor could be in three months to prevent our army from conquering the whole of Austria, and dictating the laws to the capital. But in the whole course of it would be necessary that the army of Italy should be already master of the head of the defiles of Carinthia.

The General in Chief thinks conceived, that to stop in the midst of the most brilliant victories was conformable to the character of moderation by which the First Consul has distinguished himself in the eyes of all Europe.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Convention for an armistice. The Emperor will immediately treat for peace, whatever may be the determination of his Allies; and our line, which is supported by the Danube and the mountains putting us in possession of Kufftein Scharnitz, Brannau, &c. enables us to recommence the war with the greatest advantages, and above all, with the utmost security.

Health and respect,

(Signed) DESOLLES.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Brune, Counsellor of State, General in Chief, to the Minister at War.

Head quarters, Verona, 13 Nivose, Jan. 3.

We passed the Adige on the 14th (Jan. 1.)—A false attack, made a mile from Verona, deceived the enemy. The talents and activity of General Macmont, commander of the Adige, rendered this important operation easy to us.

General Delmas crossed with some canon the Italian chain of mountains which separates the Vel Delfella from the Valpantena. He had some difficulties to surmount on the road. This movement obliged the enemy to evacuate Verona.—Pefchiera is surrounded.—Mantua is blockaded—I am going to besiege Porto Legnano.

General Rochambeau has advanced from the Oglen by Riva, Torbole and Malcesine, to the point which has obliged the Austrian General to abandon the celebrated position of the Corona.

General Schmitt has occupied the elevated height of Rivoli. I send General Boudet to Roveredo to facilitate the march of General Rochambeau.

I hoften, on alighting from bed-back, to dispatch to you this first Courier.

BRUNE.

(A true copy) ALEX. BERTHIER, Minister at War.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.

The following proclamation was published on the 28th, in the Court Gazette.

"As in the proclamation on the 24th ult. it was announced that negotiations were entered into for peace, at the time when our faithful subjects and citizens were called upon to be ready to make every exertion in defence of their property and effects; it is now hereby notified, that between the Austrian and French troops, an armistice of 30 days, with 15 days notice, ending in the whole 45 days, has been concluded. Notwithstanding the certain hope we entertain of an approaching conclusion of peace, yet it behoves every prudent government, till peace is actually concluded, to result, in no manner the preparations for defence and security on which the whole welfare of the whole monarchy depends, as well as the property and tranquillity of individuals. With respect to this defence, it is therefore ordered that such as are to serve in person, shall appear before the proper officers, and receive their directions under the orders of the General of Artillery, the Prince of Wertemberg. Such as cannot serve in person, but are in possession of arms shall deliver up the same to the arsenal, to be employed in the defence of the city, whence they may receive them again at the peace.

"People of the Austrian monarchy! You have ever lived under the happiest and mildest government: to this all Europe attests. Austrians, your fidelity to your regents, your patience, and your country; your morality, your industry, and bravery in all the wars you have waged, has been ever your inheritance and an example to others; however the fortune of war may be uncertain, yet it is the duty of every people. This mutability is in the nature of human events; but the virtues of a people, their courage, fidelity and loyalty to their monarch, the laws and religion, (the greatest good and comfort of man) nothing can to alter or impeds, that they shall not be exercised, and calmly repair every loss. Preference, therefore, and peace shall restore every thing.

(Signed) Count LEHRBACH,
"Minister of State, and Plenipotentiary Court Commissary."

The Emperor has sent orders to Count Cobentzel at Lunneville, to sign the peace, on the 24th of Dec. General Brune defeated the army commanded by General Hohenzollern and Bussy, with the loss of 12,000 men, 8000 of whom were taken prisoners, and 24 pieces of cannon.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

We yesterday received the Paris Journals to the 4th inclusive. The Moniteur of the 12th and 13th, the number being consolidated, contains official copies of General Delfolle's dispatches, announcing the success of the army of the Rhine, and of the convention by which it was followed. General Delolles states as the documents for the conclusion of the armistice, the possibility of General Bellegarde detaching from the army in Italy, a body of troops to join those in the Tyrol, and falling on the rear, and intercepting the communications with France. They had not heard of the commencement of hostilities in Italy, and it from, to be inferred that Brune was raised said.

The conditions of the Armistice, however, are so favorable to the enemy, they appear more advantageous than the advantages they offer. The French having obtained entire possession of the Tyrol, having united their armies of Germany and Italy by a complete line of posts, and being in possession of every thing place behind them, would be enabled to renew the war with almost a certainty of success. Respecting the permanent fortresses which the French have taken, and their hands, provision has been made that they shall be restored in their present state, if hostilities are not renewed but if peace is not obtained, it seems they will be left on the power of the enemy to destroy them if they think proper. The debouches of Feuttlemuzia, Nauders, and other fortifications of this description are left in the dispofal of the French.

It appears by a dispatch from General Brune, dated 27th of December, that the campaign had at all been seriously opened in Italy—He had not waited to turn the line of the Mincio but attacked it in out.

On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Austrian position,