on the Mincio, and with success. The passage, after a desperate engagement, was carried at Monzambano and Molino. These places are between the Lake of Garda and Mantua, lying nearer to the former. On the 27th at one in the morning, the head quarters were at Valogio, on the left bank. The army is fixed in the editorial communication to the Legislative body, to blockade Mantua. The account given by Some of the bulletins, however, is very them, and not very explicit. It is evident that much loss must have been sustained on both sides. A great number of superior officers are stated to have been wounded on the side of French. They certainly gained their objects, and had the war continued, the army of the Rhine would have experienced the benefit of the diversion. From Bonne's dispatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle next day. He could not by that time have received an account of the armistice. Indeed he is not bound by its terms (as well as the Austrian Francesai) is left at liberty to negociate a separate peace; and if his advantages are as decisive as he states, he will not fail to exact considerable sacrifices from the Austrians in Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The winter campaign has concluded in less than a month from its opening; in Germany; and Bonaparte is on the eve of fulfilling his promise of forcing the emperor to sign a separate peace. By the Paris Journals, which we yesterday received, the 3d instant, we find, that Moreau, following up his successes with the greatest energy giving his enemy no time to breathe, striking them with the utmost alarm at the rapidity and distruction of his movements, without fighting another general battle, has forced the emperor to submit to the conditions imposed by the Chief Consul, and an armistice was granted on Christmas day.

No general battle was fought after that of Hohenlinden, on the 3d ult. On the 14th, a action, in which two or three French divisions were engaged, took place on the Salza, the result of which was the capture of Salzburg which the French entered on the 15th. The enemy marched forward from Salzburg, in three columns, of three divisions each; the right column, commanded by Lecourbe, proceeded along the north points of the two lakes, called the Alpen-See and the Traun-See, and the mountains which stretch by Steyer, towards the Danube. This column does not seem to have been engaged in any important action, but before the 25th it took 1 or 2 hundred prisoners. The left column, under general Grenier, crossed the Salza at Burghausen, drove in the garrison of Braunau, taking 200 prisoners and 40 pieces of cannon, and then, without any resistance, drove the enemy, without any rencontre or the moment. To the centre column, under gen. Moreau, the important part of the service now fell.

The Austrians, driven from the Salza, retreated, and on the 16th fixed their head quarters at Scrafwitzen. On this day Richepanse, who contributed to greatly to the making of the battle of Hohenlinden, and whose division now formed the advanced guard of the centre column, came up with the rear guard of the Imperial army near Neumarkt, and succeeded in making about four or six hundred prisoners. The Austrians now retired behind the Traun, fixing their head quarters at Schwanthalt, on the 17th. On this day the Archduke Charles arrived, and assumed the command of the army, endeavoring to take a strong position behind the river Traun, and to adopt defensive measures; but he was not to be so high with the enemy, having under him none but routed, disorganized, and dispirited troops, without time to receive the large reinforcements on their way from Germany and Hungary: a knowledge that such reinforcements were on their march probably spurred the French to be sudden in their motions, and Austria, as usual, was too late.

The Archduke Charles had not time to finish his defensive positions, when two of Grenier's divisions, under Legrand and Grandjean, and Moreau's three divisions, under Decaen, Richepanse, and Grouchy, approached his army. The advanced guard, under Richepanse, again attacked the Imperial rear guard, on the 18th, in a strong position near Vocklabruck, and defeated them, after a severe action, which left 1000 prisoners in the hands of the French (of whom 600 were cavalry) together with gen. Lopoe their commander.

The Austrians retiring again, on the 19th endeavoured to make a stand on the height of Lenzbach, and for this purpose the Archduke Charles changed the troops composing the rear guard for some that had not been engaged since the opening of the campaign; but on the 19th they were driven from the position by the French, and the whole infantry defeated them with great carnage. The Austrian Commander of the rear guard, General Mezaroy, like his predecessor Lopoe, was made prisoner, together with his two chief officers, and 7 or 800 more.

The French now advanced; and on the 20th fixed their head quarters at Wells. Gen. Richepanse marched to Steyer, supported by Grouchy on his right, while general Decaen pursued the enemy to Lintz, making 400 prisoners. The Austrians retreated, partly across the Danube at Linz, and partly behind the Enns. After the departure from Salzburg, it appears they were in a state of route and confusion, abandoning every thing to the enemy, their waggons obstructed the roads, and the French obtaining possession of 7 or 8 hundred of them.

The pelitions on the river Traun being taken, the three French columns proceeded forward, the right under Lecourbe, for the mountains south of Steyer; and the left, under Grenier, along the South bank of the Danube, on the high road from Linz to Vienna. We have no account of any action after this period, but some fresh engagements as those of the 18th and 19th, in which, took place between the 20th and 23th, as the official bulletin in *The Moniteur*, speaking from Deffolle's letter says, Richepanse entered Steyer, where the Austrians left behind 17 pieces of cannon and 4900 prisoners.

The Emperor Francis seems to have made it a rule not to yield till the French were within left than an hundred miles from that city, or the distance as Leoben, where Buonaparte, in 1797, extorted what Moreau has now obtained. On the morning of the 25th, the French intended proceeding onward to the river Erlaff, Linzing, and nothing could have hindered them from reaching Vienna; the Austrians were retiring behind the Traun, the Enns, and the Erlaff, and by the 25th, the walls of which they must speedily have taken up their position, had not an armistice been concluded on the evening of the 24th. That event renders it unnecessary to notice circumstances relative to the other armies. The French General Colaset intended to attend the Danube from Ratisbon to Lintz, with 20,000 men; leaving one division at Ratisbon, and drawing his head quarters from Herzogenaurach to Louisteisklen; Macdonald's army continued advancing from the Tyrol; and Brune, in Italy, remained on the defensive, the general from his activity not having arrived.

The Emperor was censured for giving up Ulm, as the price of the former armistice, which was broken off by his conduct, in the present occasion? He has yielded the great bulwark of his Empire, the ramparts of Vienna, and Ennstermunzer, which are to be surrendered by to-morrow, the 8th, he puts the whole of the Tyrol in the enemy's hands, leaving them in a situation to attempt follow them with ease, at their leisure, should hostilities be renewed; and placing intelligence with his forces in such peril, that Italy must be instantly evacuated, from apprehension "the strong fine of the Mincio." Thus far we speak on official authority; but in what *The Journal des Defenseurs* states to be true, and it is a fact of a half official nature, the conditions of the Emperor are still more unfortunate; he has alluded to the French triangular territory, whole pale will reft upon Chavenna and Wurtzburg, and which points to Ulm and Ingolstadt and Pochlarn, on the Danube, within fifty miles of Vienna. During the negotiations, they will have time to settle and publish themselves of the pollution, and how easily they will be able to knowledge the Austrian capital, in case of necessity, may be guessed, by recollecting that Moreau has conquered in three weeks fighting almost every day, an extent of 123 miles from the Inn to Aurang Steyer. But the French have now a better security for peace than either the prayers or promises of the Emperor, the appointment of negociators, without powers to treat, or the more dissmilial of obstinate, incapable Ministers.

The appointment of the Archduke Charles to the command of the army appears to have been preceded by a resolution of making peace; a preliminary which His Highness considered as insufficient, according to the official article in The Moniteur.

On the 18th, the day after the Archduke Charles took the command of the army, the Count Meerfberg arrived from the Emperor, at the Austrian head-quarters at Schwanstadt, with propositions to Moreau. Overtures had previously been made. In the French papers it is stated, that citizens Lacroiber and Bethut, couriers of General Moreau, lately passed through Nancy, carrying, it is said, to the army, the last answer of the French Emperor, to the propositions of the emperor. The activity of the couriers, therefore, was of as much importance as the letter from Carlsruhe yesterday represented. The Vienna letter by the Hamburg mail which have been accurate in stating, that, after the passage of the Inn on the 9th, by the French, his Imperial Majesty dispatched Count Meerfberg to Moreau to Paris, for an armistice, which is for 30 days, with 15 days notice of rupture, must have been dictated by the Chief Consul himself, as we see the negociation was carried on by couriers between Vienna and Paris.

The preliminaries of peace between France and Austria have probably been signed at Luneville, before this time. The Emperor has sent orders to his plenipotentiary at Cobenzel, not to negociate, but to sign the peace. In his circumstances no negociation can take place; he is reduced to extremities, and must accept of the terms offered. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that he will sign a separate peace he can sign no other. A Congress to adjust the affairs, the plunder, of the German Empire, will speedily be opened at Luneville. Italy also must be disposed of. Through that way the Chief Consul, no doubt, casts an eager eye at Egypt. And we see the negociation of peace with England preferred.

CONVENTION

Entered into between His Majesty the EMPEROR and KING, and the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

His Majesty the Emperor and King, willing to contribute to the Peace with the French Republic, whatever may be the determination of his allies the generals in chief of the French army, and of the Imperial army in Germany, willing to put a stop, as much as in their power, to the calamities inseparable from war, have agreed to treat for an armistice and suspension of arms, and to this effect have respectively invested with full powers, the General of Brigade Victor Fanneau Lahorie, and his royal highness the archduke Charles, master count de Meerfberg, colonel and knight of the Vetal, who have agreed as follows:

1. The line of demarcation between the portion of the Gallo-Batavian army under the command of general Augereau, in the Grisons, between the Upper Danube and Fraffcona, to Bayardori, shall be determined particularly between that general and the commander of the Imperial and royal troops in Germany.

From Bayardori it passes to Herland, Nuremberg, Neumark, Parfberg, Laver, Stodhanbof, and Ratisbon, where it passes the Danube, along the right bank of which it continues to the Ennsburgh, which it proceeds along to its source; passes to Marckgamingen, Hogebach, Goulingen, Hammoz, Mendling, Leopolstein, Heiflemach, Gmoeverand, Gmoeverand follows the left bank of the Mulm, to the point where the river intersects the road between Salzburg to Gogenfort, continues along the road to Gogenfort, Penn and Brunn to Botzen; whence it passes to Maham, Glarens, and Santa Maria, and arrives by Bormio in the Valteline, where it connects with the army of Italy.

The map of Germany by Couchard, shall serve as a rule in the difficulties which may arise relative to the line of demarcation above described.

2. The rivers, and the rivers which shall separate the two armies, the cutting down or preserving the bridges over them shall be regulated by particular arrangements, according as it shall be judged useful or necessary for the armies or districts. The generals in chief of the respective armies shall agree together with respect to these objects, or refer the decision concerning them to the generals commanding the troops at their points. The navigation of the rivers shall remain free as well for the armies as for the country.

4. The French army shall not only occupy exclusively the points of the line of demarcation above determined, but also to place a continued interval between the two armies, the line of the advanced posts of the Imperial and royal troops, in its whole extent, with the exception of the Danube, shall be distant at least a German mile from that of the French army.

5. Excepting the guards of safety, or guards of the police, to be sent into the Tyrol from both armies, in equal numbers (as little, the inallest possible, and to be ascertained by a separate convention) there shall remain no other troops of his Imperial majesty within the territory defined by the line of demarcation. Such Imperial troops as may be in the country of the Grisons, the Tyrol, and Carinthia, shall immediately retire by Clagenfort to Prack, in order to rejoin the Imperial army of Germany, without beings, in any part, detached to Italy.

They shall begin their retreat from the posts they now occupy, as soon as they shall receive notice of the present convention; and their march shall be at the rate of a German poit in half a day. The general in chief of the French army on the Rhine is authorised to satisfy himself of the execution of this article, by delegates who shall attend the march of the Imperial troops to Prank.

The Imperial troops who may have to retire from the Upper Palatine, Suabia, or Franconia, shall take the shorter route to the line of demarcation.

The execution of this article shall on no pretext be retarded beyond the time fixed by the respective dates fixed.

6 The forts of Kufstein, Schoernitz, and the other points of permanent fortification in the Tyrol, shall be put into the provisional possession of the French Army, to be relieved, as it is at present, upon the conclusion and ratification of peace, if that shall follow this armistice without a renewal of hostilities.

The posts commanding the passes of Fientlermunzer, Nauderf, and other fortifications of the Tyrol, shall be put at the disposal of the French army.

7 The magazines of the Imperial army in the country are left at its disposal.

8 The fortresS of Wurtzburg, in Franconia, and Braunau in the circle of Bavaria, are also to be delivered up to the French army to be alternately relieved on the same conditions as the forts of Cuefstein and Schoernitz.

9 The troops of the Empire and his Imperial and Royal Majesty now occupying those places, shall evacuate them as follows: Wurtzburg, Jan. 6, 1801; Braunau, Jan. 4; the forts of the Tyrol, Jan. 8.

10 All the garrisons shall march out with the honours of war; and shall, with their arms and baggage, take the shortest route to rejoin the Imperial army. They are to take from those places no warlike ammunition, stores, nor provisions of any sort, except what is necessary for their sufficience till they reach the line of demarcation. Delegates shall be, on both sides, nominated, to ascertain the state of the above places at the time of their evacuation. But the evacuations shall not be delayed by any difficulties that may arise between those delegates.

11 The extraordinary levies in the Tyrol shall be immediately disbanded, and the persons enrolled shall return to their respective habitations. This disunfial shall, on no pretence be delayed.

12 The general in chief on the Rhine desirous to give his highness, the Archduke Charles, a strong proof of the sincerely pacific nature of the motives which have led him to demand the evacuation of the Tyrol; and he, therefore, desires that, except in fortresses of Kufstein, Schoernitz, Fortermutz, he shall keep in the Tyrolese Territory none but the guards of safety, or guards of the Police, whose presence is stipulated in article 5, and is necessary to maintain the regular communications.

14 The above portion of the Territory of the Empire, and of the possessions of his Imperial and Majesty the Tyrol, is placed under the protection of the French army, in order to maintain the due respect for property, and for the present forms of its government. The inhabitants shall not be disturbed on account of any [illegible] they may have rendered to the Imperial army, for the sake of their political opinions, nor for having taken an active part in the war.

15 In consequence of the above conditions, being mutually taken, there shall be an armistice and a suspension of arms for not less than thirty days between the French-Batavian army in Germany, and the army of the Rhine, on the one part—and on the other, the army of his Imperial majesty, and of his allies in the German Empire. After the armistice shall have expired, hostilities shall not be renewed without fifteen days previous notice, reckoned from the hour of the notification of the rupture; and the armistice may be prolonged indefinitely till such notification shall be given.

16 No body nor detachment from either army on the Rhine, or that of his Imperial majesty in Germany, shall be sent to either the French or Imperial army in Italy, while there is not an armistice between the French and Imperial armies in that state