

intermediate space is an open sand, divided by several streams, which at this season are fordable anywhere. The French occupied the right bank, the allies the left. On the 19th, while the allies were preparing to make the attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line. For a moment they succeeded in turning the right of the Russians at Cassaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this instant Prince Prokration, who had been detached with the same intent on the enemy's left, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon and many prisoners. The French did not however give up their object. They renewed the attack repeatedly upon the village of Cassaleggio, but they were always defeated by the obstinate valour of the Russians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent. For some time the success was doubtful, but at night the whole French line was repulsed behind the Trebbia. It was the intention of the Field Marshal Suwarrow to have followed up this success the next morning, but the French army retired in the night. On the 20th in the morning the army pursued the enemy in two columns. The Russians on the night marched by Settima, Montaruno, and Zena, where the rear guard of the French, after an obstinate resistance, laid down their arms. The left column, composed of Austrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma, as far as Ponte Nura. On the 21st the army moved on to Fiorenzola. Lieut. Gen. Ott was detached with a corps of Austrians in pursuit of the enemy. Several prisoners have already been sent in. Gen. Ott has reported, that the French are retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Forte Novo. Prince Hohenzollern has again advanced to Parma. Seven pieces of cannon, four French Generals, and above ten thousand prisoners have fallen into the hands of the allies. Gen. Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a slight advantage over the advanced posts of Gen. Bellegarde. Gen. Moreau's army, from all reports, does not exceed twelve thousand men, among whom are a vast number of Genoese. Not having seen any return of the killed and wounded of the Austrians, it is impossible for me to say what their loss has been; it must have been considerable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.

My Lord,

Placenza, June 25, 1799.

Since I had the honour of writing to your Lordship yesterday, the very important news of the surrender of the citadel of Turin has arrived. The garrison is to return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. General Fiorella, the Commandant of the citadel, and all the French officers taken with him, are detained as hostages till the articles of the capitulation are executed. Field Marshal Suwarrow arrived here this morning with the main army; he will march to-morrow towards Alexandria, in order to cover the sieges of that town and of Tortona. General Ott has formed a junction with Major-Generals Klenau and Hohenzollern at Parma.—General Macdonald has retreated with his whole corps by Forte Novo, towards Genoa.

I have the honour, &c.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.

WESTMINSTER, July 12.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers.

The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The favourable appearances which I announced to you at the commencement of the present session, have since been followed by successes beyond my most sanguine expectations.—By the progress of the Imperial arms under the command of the Archduke CHARLES of Austria, a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws, and liberties; and the uninterrupted series of victories has enabled the combined armies under the command of Field-Marshal SUWARROW, in the short period which has elapsed since the opening of the campaign, nearly to accomplish the deliverance of all the States of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republic.

"The decision and energy which distinguish the Councils of my ally the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; and the intimate union and concert happily established between us, will enable me to employ to the greatest advantage, the powerful means you have entrusted to me, for establishing, on permanent grounds, the security and honour of this country, and the liberty and independence of Europe.

"I have the satisfaction of seeing that internal tranquillity is in some degree restored in my kingdom of Ireland. The removal of the only remaining naval force of the enemy to a distant quarter, must nearly extinguish even the precarious hope which the traitorous and disaffected before entertained of foreign assistance.—But our great reliance for the immediate safety of that country, must still rest on the experienced zeal and bravery of my troops of all descriptions, and on the unshaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful subjects in both kingdoms: Its ultimate security can alone be insured by an entire union with Great Britain. I am happy to observe that the sentiments manifested by numerous and respectable descriptions of my Irish subjects, justify the hope that the accomplishment of this great and salutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wish, as it unquestionably is the common interest of both my kingdoms.

"The provisions which you have made for suppressing those dangerous and seditious societies which had been formed for the purpose of disseminating the destructive principles of the French revolution, are peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the times, and furnish additional security to the established constitution.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The unusual sacrifices which you have made in the present moment on behalf of my subjects, are wisely calculated to meet effectually the exigencies of this great crisis. They have at the same time given additional security to public credit, by establishing a system of finance beneficial alike to yourselves and posterity; and the cheerfulness with which these heavy burdens are supported, evince at once the good sense, the loyalty, and the public spirit of my people.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is impossible to compare the events of the present year with the state and prospects of Europe at the distance of but a few months, without acknowledging, in humble thankfulness, the visible interposition of Divine Providence, in averting those dangers which so long threatened the overthrow of all the establishments of the civilized world.

"It may be permitted to us to hope, that the same protecting Providence will continue to us its guidance through the remainder of this eventful contest, and