

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 30, 1796.

T U R I N, March 30.

H. E. English minister, Drake, is arrived here to concert with M. Treppe, the English envoy, relative to an increase of the subsidies demanded by our court. A bloody conflict has taken place between some of the French troops under general Laharpe, in consequence of the want of provisions, and the determination of that commandant to punish the insurgents. A staff officer was dangerously wounded, and the general was obliged to take refuge at Savona.

Several vessels having since arrived upon the Genoese coast, tranquillity has been restored, and it may be apprehended that the French will take the most energetic measures to prevent any want in future.

April 4. At the moment we thought the French army would be obliged to retreat for want of provisions, we learn that they are taking measures to make themselves masters of the city of Genoa, where a great number of the inhabitants are in their interest; should this be the case, the numerous magazines, and especially the rich bank of St. George, will furnish them with the means of continuing the war with increased vigour.

M I L A N, April 5.

The Imperial troops are advancing on all sides. As it is said they have already entered the important pass of the Bochetta, and several other places upon the Genoese territory; of this information we expect the confirmation daily. The Imperial head quarters have been at Alexandria since the 20th.

As soon as general Beaulieu heard of the intention of the French to make themselves masters of the Bochetta, he ordered the march of his troops to anticipate them.

B A S L E, April 1.

Whatever the French papers may say, there is no appearance here of a speedy peace.

The Swedish chancellor Engelstrom, who staid a few days here on his journey from London to Vienna, had indeed a conference with the French ambassador Bathelemi, and he paid a visit also to the Imperial minister Degelmann. The chancellor's intention might be pacific, but he staid at Basle a very short time, and since his departure, there has not been the slightest communication between the French and Austrian legation.

What may have given rise to the first reports of a negotiation was, that at the time of the exchange of the French deputies for the daughter of Louis XVI. the secretary of the embassy was under the necessity of conferring with the Austrian commissioners, the prince de Graye and the minister Degelmann, and that in these conferences much civility was displayed on both sides. Bathelemi had no concern in the exchange. It was transacted by the secretary Bacher.

Nothing more has resulted from this mutual civility.

S P I R E S, April 4.

The movements made by a part of the French army towards the interior of Alsace and Lorraine appears to be caused by the scarcity of provisions, and the impossibility of procuring any for want of horses. It is very strange, seeing that they are reduced to such extremities, that they should remain so obstinate in continuing the war, and shut their ears to the cries of the armies and people, who unanimously wish for peace.

L O W E R R H I N E, April 16.

In consequence of the remonstrance of the Prussian court against the levying of the forced loan in the territories of Cleves, &c. the French directory have answered, that this affair shall certainly be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Prussian court, though the levying of the said loan cannot now be set aside; but that means shall be devised to reimburse the inhabitants.

U P P E R R H I N E, April 10.

It has been said that the French general, Frimont, who commanded the advanced posts in the environs of Quich, was arrested, and carried to Paris in chains; this report, however, turns out to be entirely false. The French troops in the environs of Landau continue to feel a great scarcity of meal in particular, and the peasants are afraid that their beasts will be taken from them to provision the army. The soldiers are also very much discontented at the manner in which they are paid. They receive only three livres a month in money, and the rest in paper.

April 13. The whole of the Imperial troops in this quarter are now in motion, and all the militia in the villages have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for marching. A part of the cavalry have also left their winter quarters, and all the troops intended to act with the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine

are in full march. The usual passage over the Rhine, between Bhrenbreitstein and Coblenz is again stopped.

G E N O A, April 4.

Our city is in the most critical situation, 16 or 20,000 French are already in the neighbourhood, and their number is still increasing. Their commander in chief, general Buonaparte, has given orders to general Laharpe to force the passage of the Bochetta with 14,000 men; in consequence of this, our government has taken every means prescribed by prudence. No strangers of the military profession, generals excepted, are permitted to enter the city, and all strangers, not settled before 1792, must leave it. The nobility and gentry have also permission to remove. The clergy residing in the suburbs are ordered into the city, and not above three persons are permitted to assemble in the streets. All the inhabitants are ordered to take arms, and a body of 12,000 peasants are already collected to serve in different posts; and, for the defence of the Lanterne and St. Benigne, 2000 men are ordered; and the two special commissioners nominated.

The Agamemnon, and an English frigate, have just entered this harbour, and signals are making that a fleet is in sight.

The new French minister, Foyoult, is arrived here with his lady.

April 5. The French are close under the walls of Genoa, which has caused great consternation. Since the arrival of the representative, Salicetti, an insurrection is much dreaded, as many tri-coloured cockades being to be seen in Genoa, as if it was a French city. Many of the rich citizens have sent their effects into Tuscany. About forty of the senatori having protested against advancing any more money to the French, have fled with their cash and jewels to Turin, when an insurrection occurring there, they were obliged to depart for Milan, where they reside by the permission of the archduke Ferdinand.

The above disturbance was, however, quelled by the assistance of the Austrians, and the ringleaders are arrested.

P A R I S, April 25.

The general in chief of the army in Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Carcare, 25th Germinal.

The campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the battle of Montenotte.

After three days movement to deceive us, general Beaulieu attacked, with a division of ten thousand men, the right of the army supported by Voltry.

The general Cervoni, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 99th half brigades, sustained the fire with the intrepidity which characterises the soldiers of liberty. I was not deceived with respect to the true intentions of the enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the attack on the right, I ordered general Cervoni to wait the night, and to fall back, by a forced march, and concealing his movement from the enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the heights of Madonna de Savona.

On the 24th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in person, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army had been supported; at an hour after mid-day he attacked the redoubt of Monte-Lezino, which was behind the entrenchment. The enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defended it. The chief of the brigade Rampon, who commanded there; by one of those strokes which characterise a soul great and formed for brilliant actions made his troops, in the midst of the fire, take an oath to die to a man in the redoubt.

The enemy passed the night within pistol shot.

During the night general Laharpe, with all the troops of the right, took post behind the redoubt of Monte-Lezino. At an hour after midnight, I departed with the generals Berthier and Massena, the commissioner Salicetti, and a pair of the troops of the Centre and the left. We moved by Altare, upon the flank and the rear of the enemy.

On the 22d at break of day, Beaulieu, who had received a reinforcement, and Laharpe, attacked and fought with vigour and different success, when general Massena appeared, sowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where M. Argenteau commanded; the route of the enemy was complete; two of their generals, Roccaviol and Argenteau, were badly wounded. The loss of the enemy was between three and four thousand men; of whom more than two thousand five hundred were made prisoners; a colonel, eight or ten superior officers, and several colours were taken.

When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be left engaged, I will send you a detailed ac-

count, which may make known to you those to whom their country owes a particular acknowledgement.

Generals, officers and soldiers, all supported, in this memorable affair, the glory of the French name.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The success of our army in Italy has not stopped here. In the sitting of the council of five hundred of yesterday, the following message was read by the president from the executive directory.

Citizen Representatives, the fortunate battle of Montenotte, which we informed you of by our message of the 2d of this month, was only for the invincible army of Italy, the prelude to successes still more brilliant. We have to-day to announce to you a victory, decisive and most memorable, gained by that army at Monte-Lezino over the united Piedmontese and Austrian armies.

The enemy lost ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. They lost likewise 40 pieces of cannon, with horses, mules, and ammunition waggons, 15 stand of colours, all their equipage and several magazines.

Our troops, generals, officers, soldiers, all are covered with glory, and have shown themselves worthy to defend the name of liberty.

The general in chief, Buonaparte, again directed this attack. The other generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner, are Laharpe, Angereau, Massena, Cervoni, Coffe, Menarde, and Goubert. This last was wounded in leaping into the entrenchments of the enemy. Two generals were killed at the head of their column, performing prodigies of valour.

The general Provera, who commanded the Astiro Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having evinced the most gallant resistance, with some regiments which were taken with him.

You will declare without doubt, that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of its country.

This declaration was made upon the instant by acclamation; and the council resolved, that in two hours it should again read the message of the Directory, which should be printed, posted up, and sent to all the administrations and the armies.

L O N D O N, April 25.

Sir Sydney Smith, we are happy to learn; has every chance, as he has an undoubted claim to be well treated by the French. He has frequently, in his expeditions upon the French coast, picked up boats with passengers, all of whom he treated with the humanity and lenity which are the characteristics of distinguished gallantry. These persons did not fail to represent his amiable conduct to their countrymen, and he is thus entitled to, and we hope will experience, all the indulgencies which captivity can admit of.

Yesterday brigadier-general Graham, and the officers lately arrived from France, who were prisoners so long in Guadaloupe, waited on his royal highness the duke of York, to make him their grateful acknowledgements for the great attention his royal highness has shown to them in their promotion during their imprisonment.

April 27. We this morning received the Paris Journals to the 25th inst. inclusive. They bring the important intelligence of the re-commencement of hostilities in Italy. Two battles have been fought between the French and the United Austrian and Sardinian armies, both of which we are sorry to say, terminated in the defeat of the latter. By the message of the executive directory to the council of five hundred it appears, that the latter victory, that of Monte-Lezino, was very decisive, the Austrians and Sardinians losing 10,500 men, with 40 pieces of cannon, ammunition, waggons, colours, &c. &c.

The executive directory have, at length sent an address to the armies, in which they tell them that the time is come for the renewal of hostilities, and in a style of bombast well suited to their exorbitant pretensions, proclaim their determination to force their enemies to accept the ignominious terms of peace which they have proposed; and which they have the modesty to denominate the most just and moderate.

April 28. A letter from Lefebvre of the 2d instant, mentions, that the dey of Tunis has declared war against England, in consequence of admiral Waldegrave having taken some French ships in the harbour of Tunis.

April 29. Though the advantages obtained by the French in Italy, are certainly of great importance to them, in their future operations, yet are they by no means so decisive as they are stated to be in the opposition prints, even admitting the account contained in L'Eclair to be correct, which we firmly believe not to be the case. The French state the whole loss of their enemy to amount to 14,500 men, killed, wounded and taken; and the opposition prints represent this loss as tantamount to an annihilation of the allied army. When our readers are told, that the army consisted of 110,000 men, and that the country which they occupy is peculiarly favourable to defensive operations, the