

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 4, 1796.

FRONTIERS of TURKEY, April 30.

THE Porte at last convinced that Russia pursues with obstinacy the project of invasion and war, which it combines with the courts of Vienna and London, prepares itself on all sides to oppose against those violences an active resistance; besides the army which meets at Adrianople, which is become in a manner a place of arms, whence all the troops destined for the defence of our places in Europe will be drawn, numerous garrisons meet at Bender, Choczina, and in all Moldavia. It is added, that the germ of the confederate army of the Poles, who endeavour to reconquer their liberty, increases daily, and the divan entertains already some hopes of treaties of defensive alliances with some European powers concerned in preventing the dismembering of the Ottoman empire. It is also reported that the grand seignior has concluded a treaty with one of the parties who divide Persia, and that party has engaged itself to make a strong diversion in Georgia, in case of a rupture with Russia. That rupture is so much the more certain that the Russian general Subof is about marching with an army of 24,000 men, to attack that part of Persia which espoused the cause of the Porte.

The number of Turkish troops who have already met at Adrianople, is computed already at 200,000 men, and it is asserted that army is abundantly supplied with every thing that is necessary to open the campaign at the first order. One must know the frugality of the Ottoman armies, not to be astonished at the facility with which the divan looked for all the supply of provisions and victuals which they were in need of.

VIENNA, May 3.

Great changes have taken place in the ministry. The baron de Thugut, formerly minister of foreign affairs, is nominated minister of the cabinet council. The count de Lehrbach has succeeded him in the office of foreign affairs. The count de Rothenhan, chancellor of the court, is nominated minister of conferences, and the count Collondo, grand chamberlain.

The unexpected events of the Milanese have determined the court to send with the utmost expedition to the army of Beaulieu, all the garrisons, not only of Tyrol, but also the troops of Stirre, of Carinthia, of Carniole, &c. &c. It is even feared that they will not arrive in time to check the impetuosity of the French, the consequences of which are dreaded.

The court of Vienna, alarmed by these successes, have, it is said, sent orders to general Wurmsler to detach 4000 men from his army to reinforce that of Beaulieu, which has retired under Montona; at the same time to march six battalions drawn from Hungary, to the same place. To hasten the march of these troops they have ordered a number of waggon to follow to carry their arms and baggage.

If we are to believe a report which gains credit daily, the courts of Turin and Florence, detached from the coalition, will not be allowed to hold a neutrality inconvenient to the French republic, victorious over its enemies. The peace with the king of Sardinia leaves no doubt with respect to those opposed to the French—but they add that the French government has demanded from the Tuscan government, that they shall no longer give a partial asylum in its ports to the English squadron, which has been hitherto plainly protected, even in maritime violence against the French cruisers in the port of Leghorn.

It follows, from the actual situation of the Italian states, that they will find themselves obliged to renounce the apparent neutrality which they have affected; if they would wish to avoid having the French for their enemies and conquerors.

P A R I S, May 18.

A courier is arrived and brought the news of the taking of Milan.
Head Quarters at Plaisance, 20th Floreal, May 9, 1796.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

I have informed you, citizens directors, by my last, of the retreat of the Austrian army, which had passed the river at Valence. They were entrenched along by Logona, Terdoppio, and Tesin, with a view to defend the entrance of the Milanese.

After different marches and movements, military and diplomatic, to induce a belief that I intended to pass the river at Valence, I pushed by a forced march to Castel St. Giamer with 3000 grenadiers and 1000 horse. At 11 o'clock at night, the chief of battalion of artillery, Adreossi, and adjutant-general Francin, advancing with a hundred cavalry, along the bank of the Po to Plaisance, took five boats laden with rice, some officers, 260 sick men, and all the hospital forces of the army.

At nine in the morning we arrived at the Po, opposite to Plaisance; two squadrons of hussars attempted to dispute our passage—we threw ourselves into the boats and landed on the other side—after a few musket shots the cavalry withdrew.

The chief of brigade, de Lafne, as brave as intelligent, was the first to step his foot on shore. The divisions of the army, which were distributed at different distances, hastening their march, the moment the movement was unmasked, and passed in the course of the day.

In the mean-time, Beaulieu informed of our march, was convinced, but too late, that the fortifications of Testin and the redoubts of Pavia, were useless; that the French republicans were not as weak as Francis I. He ordered 6000 men, and 2000 cavalry to march to meet us, to oppose our landing, or attack us, before we had time to form—he failed in his calculations. At noon I learnt that a division of the enemy was near us—we marched—the enemy had 20 pieces of cannon, and were entrenched in the village of Fombio. The general of brigade, Dellemagne, with the grenadiers, attacked on the right; the adjutant-general Lanthus, on the bank, and the chief of brigade, Lafne, on the left. After a severe cannonade and a well sustained resistance, the enemy founded a retreat; we pursued them to Acida. They lost a part of their baggage, 300 horses, and 500 men killed or prisoners, with many officers.

During the night another body of 5000 Austrians, which was at Calai, departed at 4 o'clock to succour the troops at Fombio. Having arrived near Codogno, the head quarters of general Leharpe, at two o'clock in the morning, they sent forward some men who silenced the sentinels. General Leharpe mounted his horse to learn what was taking place, he ordered a half brigade to advance, the enemy was beaten and dispersed, but by an irreparable misfortune for the army, general Leharpe was killed by a cannon shot. The republic has lost a man much attached to her cause, the army one of their best generals, and all soldiers a comrade as brave as rigid in discipline. General Berthier repaired to Codogno immediately, he pursued the enemy, took Calai and a great quantity of baggage. The 70th half brigade and general Menars, behaved perfectly well.

The success at Fombio is, in a great measure, due to the bravery of the chief of brigade, Lafne. I recommend to the directory the son of general Leharpe for the place of lieutenant of cavalry.

I request the confirmation of adjutant-general Frontin, who, not included in the labours of Prairial, has never ceased to serve with courage. The passage of the Po is one of the most important operations. There had been bets laid that we should not pass it within two months.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Head Quarters, Plaisance, 20 Floreal.
Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Citizen President,
The brave Stengel is dead, in consequence of his wounds. I have sent to his family the letter which you addressed to him.

You will find subjoined the articles of a suspension of arms which I have granted to the duke of Parma. I will transmit to you, as soon as possible, the most beautiful pictures of Corregio; among others one of St. Jerome, said to be his master piece. I declare to you that this saint takes a very bad time to go to Paris. I trust you will accord him the honours of a museum. I repeat the request, that some known artists may be sent to make choice of the most rare curiosities, and such as they shall think worthy of being conveyed to Paris.

All the arrangements are made for the supply of the army of the Alps, there will be no difficulty in their passage.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Conditions of a suspension of arms concluded between the French army and the duke of Parma.

Suspension of arms concluded between the French army of Italy, and the duke of Parma, and of Plaisance, by the means of the general Buonaparte, commander of the French army, and M. M. the marquis Antonio Pallavicini, and Filippo Dalla Rosa, plenipotentiaries of the duke of Parma, under the mediation of the count of Valdeparison, minister of Spain at Parma.

Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of arms between the army of the French republic and the duke of Parma, until peace shall be established between the two states. The duke of Parma shall send plenipotentiaries to Paris, to treat with the executive directory.

Art. 2. The duke of Parma shall pay a military contribution of two millions of livres, money of France, to be paid in bills of exchange on Genoa, whether in plate or money. There shall be 500,000 livres paid in five days—the rest in the following decade.

Art. 3. The duke shall furnish twelve hundred draught horses, with the harness; four hundred dragoons, with the accoutrements, and one hundred saddle horses for the superior officers of the army.

Art. 4. He shall transmit twenty paintings at the choice of the commander in chief from among those now preserved in the ducal.

Art. 5. He shall within 15 days turn into the magazines of the army, at Tortona, ten thousand quintals of corn, five thousand of oats, and have two thousand beaves at the disposal of the commissary-general, for the use of the army.

Art. 6. Excepting the above contributions the estates of the duke of Parma shall be treated as neutral states, until the end of the negotiations which are about to be entered upon at Paris.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Antonio Pallavicini, Filippo Dalla Rosa,
Head Quarters at Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

A true copy,

BUONAPARTE.

Head Quarters at Chambeny, 24 Floreal, May 13.
Kellerman, commander in chief of the army of the Alps, to the executive directory.

Citizen President,

I learn, by an express, that general Buonaparte has dispatched to the directory, the order of march for the half brigades, which I have detached to the army of Italy. The right column will pass by the valley of Sture—that of the left by the valley of Aoste. I have communicated to these half brigades the opinion which the directory entertained of their courage and discipline. I can assure the directory beforehand that they will merit the testimonies of satisfaction which they are promised.

The directory may count on my efforts in the execution of the last plan contemplated. I will second my colleague in the same manner as though both armies were one.

Health and respect.

(Signed) KELLERMAN.

1st Prairial, May 20.

Copy of a letter from citizen Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Citizen Directors,

I was of opinion that the crossing of the river Po, would have been the boldest action of the campaign; as likewise the battle of Mellefino, one of the most vigorous actions ever known; but I have now to reject the battle of Lody.

The 21st, at three o'clock in the morning, the head quarters reached Casal; at nine our van guard encountered the enemy defending the approach of Lody. I immediately ordered all the cavalry to mount, and four pieces of cannon, which had just arrived to be placed.

General Angereau's division who had stopped at Borgetto and that of general Massina who had slept at Casal, marched immediately; mean-time the van-guard overtook all the different posts of the enemy, and took from them one piece of cannon. We entered Lody in pursuit of the enemy, who had already crossed Adda, over the bridge. Beaulieu with all his army was ranged in order of battle; 33 pieces of cannon defended the passage of the bridge. I caused all my artillery to be placed in one battery. The cannonade for several hours was very vigorous. As soon as the army arrived, they were ranged under a close column, having at their head the second battalion of the carabinieri, and followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, beating the charge and exclaiming, *Vive la Republique*.

We soon reached the bridge, which is one hundred fathoms in length; the enemy made on us a tremendous discharge, the head of our column seemed for a moment to hesitate; our situation was really critical. Generals Berthier, Massina, Cervano, d'Allemagne, the chiefs of the brigade Lafne, and the chief of the battalion Dupet, all perceived it, and throwing themselves at the head of the army, decided the fate of the engagement.

Our formidable column overtook all that opposed it, all the enemy's artillery, was carried away from them; Beaulieu's order of battle was broke, and in its flight spread every where terror and death. In an instant their whole army was scattered.

General Ruse, Angereau and Berrant, crossed as soon as their division arrived and completed the victory. The cavalry crossed the Adda by a ford which being very bad, delayed their march, and by that means prevented their charging the enemy. The horse of the enemy charged our troops, but did not find it an easy matter to terrify them. Night coming on and the extreme fatigue of the troops, part of whom had already marched more than ten leagues on the same day, we were not allowed to pursue them any farther. The enemy lost 20 pieces of cannon, two or three thousand men either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Citizen Latour, aide-de-camp of general Massina, received several wounds with a broad sword.