

I demand that this brave officer be made chief of a battalion. Citizen Marmate, my aid-de-camp, chief of a battalion, had his horse wounded under him. Citizen Marois, my aid-de-camp captain, had his coat fitted with balls; the courage of this young officer is equal to his activity.

If I was to give the names of all the militia who distinguished themselves on that glorious day, I should name all the carabineers, and grenadiers of the vanguard, and almost all the officers of the état-major. But I must not forget to mention the brave Berthier, who was on that day a cannoneer, a horseman and a grenadier at the same time. Soggy, chief of brigade, who commanded the artillery, behaved gallantly.

Beaulieu flies with the remainder of his army; he is now crossing over the states of Venice; several towns of which have shut their gates. Since the beginning of the campaign, though we had very warm actions, and the army of the republic were oftentimes forced to show a great deal of boldness, none of them has yet been so terrible as the crossing of the bridge of Lody. If we lost but few men, it is owing to the haste of the execution, and the sudden effect which the mass and tremendous fire of that intrepid column produced on the army of the enemy. I demand that citizen Mounier be confirmed adjutant-general, who serves in that capacity, although he is not included in this affair. I demand that citizen Rey, aid-de-camp of the brave Massins, and citizen Thoiret, worthy adjutant of the third battalion of the grenadiers, be both made captains.

As soon as we shall be settled in a place, I will forward you a list of those who have distinguished themselves on that glorious day.

The commissary of the government was always by me; the army is much indebted to his activity.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from the commissary of the executive directory near the armies of Italy and the Alps, to the executive directory.

Citizen Directors,

Immortal glory to the brave army of Italy! thanks and gratitude to the wisely bold commander who directs it! the battle fought yesterday will be ever memorable in the annals of history; here are the particulars of which I give you a sketch, being hurried by time and the crowd of business which do not give me much leisure.

You have been informed of the crossing of the Po, and of what took place in the adjacent parts of Pizzighittona. We set out yesterday from Plaisance, with the commander in chief, for Casal, which general Berthier, chief of the état-major, had taken the day before. Hence we marched to the van guard, which directed its course towards Lody, in pursuit of the enemy. The commander in chief had so placed the several divisions of the army, that within two or three hours time, they could join in one point; his design was to come to a general action. We found before us, at no great distance from Lody, a small battalion of Nadalli, and two squadrons of horse, defending the passage, with four pieces of cannon. An action took place; the enemy after having had several men killed, and lost one piece of cannon, were forced to evacuate the town of Lody and to fall back on the main body of their army, which stood on the left bank of the Adde.

We had hardly entered Lody, when Beaulieu's army began a heavy cannonade upon the town: Their design was to hinder the crossing of the bridge which he had not had time to cut off, and which was defended by 10,000 men, both infantry and horse. General Buonaparte himself ran immediately thither, and under a hail of case shot, caused two pieces of cannon to be placed at the entrance of the bridge to hinder the enemy from attempting to cut it off, and while the cannonade was going on vigorously on both sides, he ordered Angereau, general of a division, to join him as soon as possible; he also gave orders to general Massins, to range under one column the four thousand carabineers and grenadiers; and kept every thing ready for the crossing of the bridge.

That column of republican heroes being formed, he went through the different ranks. His presence inspired the soldiers with enthusiasm. He was received with repeated acclamations of "Vive la République." He ordered the charge to be best, and immediately the soldiers, with the swiftness of lightning rushed on the bridge. The heavy shower of cannon and musket shot which the enemy poured on us, stop for a moment the column, and had like to have shaken it; but general Berthier, chief of the état-major, threw himself at their head, and being gallantly seconded by Massins, general of a division, and by the generals of the brigades, Cervoni and d'Allemagne, made them force the passage. The grenadiers threw themselves on the enemy's pieces and in an instant carried them away. The action continued, and the victory was yet uncertain, when general Angereau, with a forced march, arrived with his division, whose vanguard was commanded by general Ruffe, and completed the defeat of the enemy. They were driven out of all their posts, leaving behind them all their train of artillery, waggon, and baggage, and the field covered with dead.

The result of the most glorious victory of the campaign, on account of the obstacles we had to surmount, 12,000 men made prisoners, 1,200 killed or wounded, 500 horses killed, 400 taken, 18 or 20 pieces of cannon, and one howitzer taken. Had it not been for the night, we should have picked up the scattered remnants of Beaulieu's army.

There has been on that glorious day as many brave actions performed as there are republicans in the army. Every one did his duty. But I must not fail to dwell on the merit and courage of Marmate, chief of a battalion, and Marois, aid-de-camp to the general in chief. The first, who on all occasions has displayed as much activity as bravery, carried off, at the head of a

detachment of horse, the first piece of cannon from the enemy. The other carrying the general in chief's orders, passed several times through the case shots of the enemy, in cool blood and with an admirable intrepidity. He had his coat all over fitted with balls.

Salut et fraternité.

SALICETTI.

The executive directory to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the North.

Defenders of your country,

Again the din of war is re-echoed from the banks of the Rhine! No sooner is the campaign of Italy opened than conquered kings are compelled to implore peace than the scattered remains of armies, intending the overthrow of the republic, find a safety but in a shameful flight, or in as shamefully concealing themselves in impenetrable woods or pestilential marshes. What madness then can possess the heart of that cruel enemy, who in the midst of his own disasters and of our triumphs, has had the temerity to break the truce which he himself demanded and which you generously granted him, in the hopes of an approaching peace? Can he expect to revenge on you the blows which your invincible brethren have inflicted on him in Italy, and can he already have forgotten the terrible proofs you have given him that the same blood flows in your veins? But no, secure and far from your formidable arms, he calculates how many men will perish, how many tears will flow, how many groans will arise, before you can reach him.

Governed by the inhuman English, he receives their gold and their contempt; for the price of his abject submission, and of his bravest warriors.

Let your republican bayonets, ye soldiers of France, cut those monsters coalesced against the human species to tremble upon their tottering thrones. Let your ardent courage overthrow all obstacles. Let this prolonged combat of the liberty of the people against tyranny, soon cease, and let those ambitious despots who yet dare to meet you in the field, prostrate themselves at the sight of your victorious arms—think of the eagle that you defend—think of your country and your glory, follow your own examples, and imitate your brothers of Italy.

Signed, CARNOT, President.
LAGARDE, Secretary General.

NEW BURYPORT, July 23.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

Last Wednesday captain Seward arrived here 9 days from Bermuda, bringing information that the inhabitants of that place were expecting attachments from the court of Great Britain, on their private estates, to refund the property belonging to American citizens, which had been illegally taken, and unlawfully condemned by their courts of vice admiralty. They had stopped the sales of many cargoes lately captured, one of which was that of the Caroline, of this port. Those articles that were sold were prohibited exportation by a very heavy duty.

CONFIRMATION.

Thursday captain Gunnison arrived, 19 days from Guadalupe. July 9, lat. 27, boarded by a Bermudian privateer, papers examined, dismissed, and informed that American property in future would not be stopped, as they were not allowed to libel it at Bermuda.

BOSTON, July 23.

AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE.

From ALICANT, May 10, 1796.

The cloud which lately obscured the negotiations between the United States and Algiers, is entirely dissipated: A letter from one of the first houses in Alicante, says, our subsequent letter will advise you of the final settlement between the United States and the regency of Algiers. All vessels for here are now safe.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Late last evening the brig Commerce, captain W. Downs, arrived at this port from Gibraltar, which he left on the 23d June. Capt. Downs informs that every circumstance respecting the French victories in Italy, is kept a profound secret there, and that there is still danger for the American flag up the Straits. The American ambassador at Cadiz had obtained three months indulgence from Algiers, after the expiration of the term for the reception of the cash, but that a cruiser had appeared off Gibraltar, with several boats, and boarded an English vessel supposing her to be an American, but let her go on finding the mistake; the American captains had been again cautioned by the American ambassador through the consuls, not to proceed higher up. A number of Danes had been taken some time since, but peace was again procured for them, but nothing short of the (lost) 300,000 dollar will continue the American peace after July 7, when the three months indulgence expired.

Capt. D. also informs, that admiral Man's squadron arrived here to fight, a few days before he sailed—and that admiral Richery's squadron was still at Cadiz, one ship and one frigate short of admiral Man's force.

ANNAPOLIS, August 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUIRITOR, No. XIII.

Qui inquit.

Tam patiens urbis, tam ferrens ut reat se?

THE two following letters have not much to recommend them to those who desire nothing but novel

ty of subject; but if they are considered with respect to their intention, they will be found to contain some truths which would prove useful if properly attended to.

To the INQUIRITOR.

"SIR,
"AS you have taken upon yourself the office of a moral guide, it is your duty to point out the path of truth, and to let slip no opportunity of reproaching that conduct that tends to debase a man below the level of his species. I shall submit to you a subject, which, though it cannot boast of novelty, yet may have a tendency to strengthen your own observations. I am venturing to say something of those who profess themselves persons of fashion. I look back, Mr. Inquisitor, with regret and indignation, at the conduct of some young men, who, upon their first entrance into life, instead of adopting such a behaviour as would attract the attention and respect of all, do nothing but consult their glasses about the best manner of decking their delicate persons. Those that come under this description look down upon those that walk the 'cool sequestered vale of life' as if they were beings of a subordinate nature. They condemn them with papal authority to perpetual insignificance, as creatures whom nobody knows, as the scum of the earth, and born only to minister to their pride."

"Does this distinction consist in wisdom? No; for we find the ignorant claim it; yet, Sir, I am sorry to say that some men of sense are so carried away by example, as to obey all the dictates of fashion. It commonly happens that there is a combination of two or three who imitate each other, and who wish to maintain that what they do is proper; and all that appertains to them the quintessence of beauty; and these two or three are perpetually affecting new modes, which are immediately adopted by a herd of imitators: it is of very little consequence to them whether it is right or wrong, beautiful or deformed; provided it be fashionable, that is sufficient. Teach the man of sense, Mr. Inquisitor, to scorn these butterfly beings; let him spite men whose happiness depends upon such trivial objects."

My correspondent, (who signs himself "Lollius") then goes on to show the opinion of a celebrated author on this subject; and concludes with some very good advice to guard against toperry.

The other letter which I have received is as follows:

"Mr. Inquisitor,

"I apprehend that it has not escaped your observation, how an age, disdaining what is natural and simple, appears to launch precipitantly into artificial ornament: As to dress, it is too glaring to need advertisement; but I hope it will not be improper to advert a little to our improvements in elegance."

"It is the peculiar beauty of the ancients to have followed the graceful simplicity of nature in their attire, as well as diction; but now-a-days refinement is added to refinement, and we shall soon prove the unwieldy pupils of affectation. Chesterfield has given lectures on both heads, how to assume the majestic grandeur with the ignoble sentiment; however, as there is a gradual advancement in every science, it was left to the peculiar glory of our time to introduce a rhetorical figure, which neither Aristotle nor Longinus thought of, as conducive to the embellishment of language: The moderns have now discovered two which were unknown to Demosthenes and Tully. One of these has been frequently noticed by the critics, and which they call *egotism*; I will be allowed to remark on the other, and, (with the permission of the learned) would call it *jurajism*."

"As it is pleasing to have the origin and use of discoveries; I will be pardoned, if yielding to a natural impulse, I make the attempt. I would ascribe *egotism* to vanity; but the other to a defect of sense, which requires some high term expressive to supply it. The hawking and cough are done away, and our ears are entertained with a thrilling sound, to prevent any chasm in the concatenation of thought."

"I have frequently heard famous declaimers pour forth their vehement oratory; and so copiously did they employ this figure, that I am sure one third of what they said consisted of it. They pronounced it with so much zest, that every sympathizing idea that generally arises on hearing a bad speaker was prevented. I found no small matter of amusement in connecting the varied sentences as they were uttered, interlarded with *jurajism* expletives. It would be no useless employment to exhibit these orations, stripped of their advenitious graces, to these rhetoricians to revise. A cool criticism would more efficaciously set forth their beauties than all the remarks and instructions of the moralist."

"It would be difficult to find out the inventor of this noble figure. Has it been brought across the Atlantic? I will not venture to pronounce, but I think it an easy matter to depict his character. A Raphael would not need a sight of his countenance to draw his features; nor a Lavater to hear a curse to analyze the Great would the number of those be who would acknowledge their obligations to this great personage? The bully would come forward and say, 'With earth have I often fulminated; dismay on the soul of my adversary?' the gambler, 'Often have I concealed under this specious veil the distress of anxious suspense; the political declaimer would confess to his, 'How often he gracefully supplied a vacuum of thought; and sweetly diversified his harangues with it; and a long list of others which it would tire me to relate."

"The influence of no discovery ever extended farther. A stranger, conversing with me on the subject of passions, affirmed, that a legal observation proved to him that the human species was not acted upon by such violent passions in America as in the old world. This invention is certainly not the offspring of reason; and