

it. However, the enemy staggered and partly routed, were drawn up in order of battle, between Valeggio and Villa Franca, but we took good care not to follow them. They appeared to rally, and their batteries were increased and moved towards us. This was exactly what I wished—I had much ado to contain the impetuosity, or rather the fury of the grenadiers.

In the mean time gen. Angereau crossed the Minico—he had orders to move towards Peschiera, following the banks of this river, and cut off the passes of the Tyrol from the enemy.—Beaulieu, and the wrecks of his army, would then have been completely surrounded without a possibility of retreating. In order to prevent the enemy from perceiving the movement of general Angereau, I caused them to be vigorously cannonaded from Valeggio; but being instructed, by their parols, of gen. Angereau's march, the enemy fled towards the road of Castellnuova. A reinforcement of cavalry joined them at the same time, and enabled them to protect their retreat. Our cavalry, commanded by gen. Murat, did wonders—This general himself disengaged several of our light infantry, whom the enemy were about making prisoners. The chief of brigade of the 10th regiment of light infantry has equally distinguished himself. Gen. Angereau arrived at Peschiera, found the place evacuated by the enemy.

On the 12th at break of day, we marched to Rivoli; but the enemy had already crossed the Adige, and broken down almost all the bridges. The loss of the enemy, on this day, is computed at 1500 men, and 500 horses, killed and taken prisoners. Among the latter is prince de Coutlo, lieutenant-general of the armies of the king of Naples, and commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We have also taken five pieces of cannon; two twelve and three six pounders, and seven or eight covered waggons, loaded with military stores. We found magazines at Castellnuova, of which a part was already consumed by fire. General of division, Kilmaine, had a horse wounded under him.

Thus are the Austrians totally expelled Italy. Our advanced posts are on the mountains of Germany. I will not mention the men who have distinguished themselves by their bravery—to do this it would be necessary to name every grenadier and carabiniere of the van-guard—they all defy and laugh at death—they are now well used to meet cavalry, which they despise—nothing equals their courage unless it is the guity with which they undergo repeated forced marches—they sing alternately their country and the God of love. You would naturally suppose, that arrived at the places destined for their rest, they would at least seek to enjoy some repose—but no, they amuse themselves by surmising and planning the operations of the next day, and some of them often think very justly. The other day, whilst seeing a half brigade filing off, a light infantry man approached me and said, "General, we must do so and so."—"Sir, cried I, will you be silent?" and he instantly disappeared. I have since endeavoured to find him (for what he hinted was exactly what I had ordered) but I sought in vain

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Peschiera, 13th Prairial, 4th year.

Citizen Directors,

I send you enclosed a copy of the manifesto I published on entering the Venetian territories.

The republic of Venice had suffered Peschiera, which is a strong place, to be occupied by the Imperialists! but thanks to the victory of Borghetto; we have possession of it, and I now write to you from this city.

General Massina occupies with his division Verona, a handsome and large city, where there are two bridges on the Adigeo.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The late residence of Louis XVIII.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the republic of Venice.

Brescia, 10 Prairial, 4th year.

It is in order to deliver the finest part of Europe from the iron sway of the ambitious house of Austria, that the French army has overcome the most difficult obstacles—Victory joining in hand with justice, has crowned its efforts. The remains of the enemy's army have retreated beyond the Minico. The French army passes on the territories of Venice to pursue them—but it will be remembered that friendship has long united the two republics—Religion, government, customs, and property, all shall be respected—Let the people be not uneasy; the most severe discipline shall be maintained—and all that shall be furnished to the army, shall be strictly paid in specie.

The general in chief requests the officers of the republic, the magistrates and the priests, to make known his sentiments to the people, that mutual confidence may cement the friendship which has so long united the two nations.

Faithful to the path of honour, as that of victory, the French soldier is only terrible to the enemies of his liberty, and of his country!

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The general of the division, chief of the Staff.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

Extract of a letter from the commissary of the executive directory, to the army of Italy, to the directory.

10th Prairial, 4th year.

Citizen Directors,

The army, on entering Lombardy on account of the defeat of the Austrians, had no cause to believe it would be forced to suppress the tumults of the people

because; from the joy they have shewn, it had every reason to suppose the contrary—I, however, feel happy to inform you, that the result was as favourable as it was suddenly effected.

I was informed, on the 5th, by general Despinoy, who commanded at Milan, that in the suburbs of that city, on the side towards Pavia, some danger was apprehended by reason of the assembling of the people. Troops were sent to disperse them, but the rebels endeavoured to disarm them—Several were killed or wounded, the others flew, and order was again restored.

In the course of the night I was told that insurrections had also taken place at Vercelli, as well as at Pavia and at Lodi, and that the tocsin was rung in the country, in order to alarm the people—that this sedition, which beyond doubt was fomented by nobles and priests, was raised for the purpose of assassinating the French; that the garrison of Pavia was disarmed, and that the countrymen had murdered the men employed by government for the transport of artillery and military stores.

I did not hesitate to put a stop to this ferment. I ordered several suspicious persons under arrest, and these means, backed by the exertions of general Despinoy, restored peace to Milan.

I immediately informed general Buonaparte of all those circumstances, he immediately arrived at Milan, and we set off for Pavia, the seat of the rebellion. On our coming to Berasco, general of brigade de Lafite, who commanded the van-guard, perceived a number of armed men to the number of 7 or 800, he fell on them and killed upwards of 100, the remainder took to flight, and our troops, justly irritated, set fire to the village.

We continued our march to Pavia, whose gates we found shut, and the inhabitants in arms—We were informed the French garrison were made prisoners of war.

General Buonaparte summoned the rebels; but the summons not being answered, attacked the city: We cannonaded for some time, but the grenadiers breaking down the gates with axes, the rebels were either killed or dispersed, and the city was taken—we might be justified in saying by assault. The governor was liberated.

I dismissed the municipality—and have replaced it. I have caused a number of nobles and priests to be arrested; some of whom, tried by a military commission, have been shot.—Peace is now entirely restored.

Contributions are coming in in profusion.

(Signed) SALICETTI.

LONDON, May 23.

There is at present a considerable fermentation here. The minister is much disconcerted by the prodigious success of the army of Italy. We are apprehensive of seeing England soon abandoned even by Austria, and obliged to sustain alone the burden of the war, which will become more formidable, as the French will be able to apply their whole industry and resources to the increasing of their navy.

Such is the uncertainty of events, that the funds have fallen within 8 days from 66½ to 60 per cent.

A period like the present is not likely to secure to the court, elections in favour of Mr. Pitt—What is still more embarrassing to him is, that the bank has just refused him 11,000,000l. to supply his present wants.

The king of Great Britain's proclamation for dissolving the present parliament, and calling a new one.

GEORGE REX.

Having thought it proper, with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve the present parliament, which remains now prorogued to the 5th of July next, we have for this effect made public, this our royal proclamation; and the said parliament is, hereby dissolved. The lords spiritual and temporal, knights, citizens and burghes, and the representatives of counties and burghs, are therefore excused from meeting on Tuesday the 5th of July. It being our desire, and resolution to meet our people and have their advice in parliament as soon as possible. We hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to convoke a new parliament, declaring also, that by the advice of our privy council, we have this day given orders to our chancellor of Great Britain, to expedite writs in form for calling a new parliament, to bear date the 21st of May, instant; and of force on Tuesday the 12th of July next.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The coach in which his majesty rode to the house of peers, was a sort of moveable fortress, constructed in a manner sufficient to resist every species of attack, and so hermetically closed up, as to conceal the monarch from the view of his faithful subjects.

S. A. L. E. M., July 26.

By captain Daniel Peirce, who arrived from Madeira on Sunday evening last, in 43 days, we are informed, that a Dutch fleet consisting of four sail of the line, three forty gun frigates and two frigates, were lying at the Grand Canary, watering and procuring bread. It is said they are destined for the Cape of Good Hope—and an English frigate had been dispatched from Madeira to the Cape, in order to notify the English garrison of their approach. Recent letters from the Cape authorize us in saying that it would be an easy conquest to a much smaller force.

B. O. S. T. O. N., July 26.

A gentleman is in town, who conversed at Newport, with the passengers of a vessel that left France June 7. They mention the situation of the country

as tranquil; provisions plenty. That the French and Sardinians have ultimately adjusted and agreed to terms of pacification; and that no action had taken place on the Rhine; to the knowledge of the people of Bourdeaux, at the date above mentioned.

July 27. Last evening arrived here, the brig Mary, captain Burnham, from Liverpool; 51 days, the most prominent article by her is, the

BRITISH KING'S SPEECH.

Thursday, May 19, 1796.

My lords and gentlemen,

The public business being now concluded, I think proper to close this session, and at the same time acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a new parliament.

The objects which have engaged your attention during the present session, have been of peculiar importance, and the measures which you have adopted, have manifested your continued regard to the safety and welfare of my people.

The happiest effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing sedition and civil tumult, and for restraining the progress of principles subversive of all established government.

The difficulties arising to my subjects from the high price of corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject has strongly proved your anxious desire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a manner of such general concern.

I have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that the pressure of those difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to meet the exigencies of the war. While I regret the extent of those demands which the present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me to observe the increasing resources by which the country is enabled to support them.

These resources are particularly manifested in the state of the different branches of the revenue, in the continued and progressive extension of our navigation and commerce, in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the public credit, and in the additional provision which has been made for the reduction of the national debt.

My lords and gentlemen,

I shall ever reflect with heart felt satisfaction on the uniform wisdom, temper and firmness, which have appeared in all your proceedings since I first met you in this place.—Called to deliberate on public affairs of your country, in a period of domestic and foreign tranquillity, you had the happiness of contributing to raise this kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity.

You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union of order and liberty, as established in these kingdoms.

The nature of the system introduced into France, afforded to that country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time.

Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest, you have shewn yourselves worthy of all the blessings you inherit. By your counsels and conduct, the constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of foreign and domestic enemies; the honour of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which we have hitherto held in Europe has been maintained; and the decided superiority of our naval power has been established in every quarter of the world.

You have omitted no opportunity to prove your just anxiety for the re-establishment of general peace on secure and honourable terms; but you have, at the same time, rendered it manifest to the world, that while our enemies shall persist in dispositions incompatible with that object, neither the resources of my kingdom, nor the spirit of my people, will be wanting to the support of a just cause, and to the benefit of their dearest interests.

A due sense of this conduct is deeply impressed on my heart. I trust that all my subjects are animated with the same sentiments; and that their loyalty and public spirit will ensure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my parliament, which best promote the true dignity and glory of my crown, and the genuine happiness of my people.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K., August 2.

Copy of a letter from the officer commanding the federal troops, sent to take possession of the post at Oswego, to Mr. George Herib.

Fort Ontario, July 14, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of informing you, that the American flag, under a federal salute, was for the first time displayed from the citadel of this fort, at the hour of ten this morning.

A captain Clark and colonel Pothergill, were his majesty's officers left, with a detachment of 30 men, for the protection of the work, from those gentlemen the greatest politeness and civility were displayed to us in adjusting the transfer.

The buildings and sheds were left in the neatest order—the latter being considerably extensive and in high culture, will be no small addition to the comfort of the American officers, who succeed this summer.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, &c.

G. ELMER.