

ing further has transpired respecting the nego-
for peace. In the interim, the Directory send
to Vienna, the emperor to Petersburg, and
Malmebury to London.

PORTLAND, January 30. ARMY OF ITALY.

From a PARIS paper of Dec. 1.

Until we shall receive the reports of the commander
in chief, Buonaparte, the activity of the operations of
the army of Italy, nor being yet allowed him to give
an account of the successes he has obtained, we pub-
lish here a letter from general Berthier, commander
of the general staff, containing an analysis of his glo-
rious victories.

The divisionary general, commander of the state, ro-
géral Baraguay d'Hilliers, commandant of Lom-
bardy.

Head quarters at Verona,
Nov. 19, fifth year.

"At length, my dear general, after the boldest
manœuvres, the most obstinate conflicts, and eight
days spent without taking off my boots, we just de-
feated general Alvinzy and his army, which we have
pursued to Vicenza. Five thousand prisoners, three
thousand men killed and wounded, four flags, and
twenty guns are the fruit of these victories. Alvinzy
is about to rally behind the Brenta.—Davidovich, who
is ignorant of what is become of Alvinzy, is on the
right bank of the Adige, after having forced Vaubois's
division, and having advanced to the other side of
Rivoli. We are fearful that he is retreating; if he is
not at this time in his positions, to-morrow he will be
ours, with the six thousand men he commands. *Vive
Napoléon!* Mantua will soon be in the hands of
the republicans.

"Never were actions fought with so much obsti-
nacy. We have had two generals mortally wounded,
and five others of whose recovery hopes are enter-
tained. Among the killed we reckon two of the com-
mander in chief's aid-de-camps, and an adjutant-gen-
eral.

"I have not time to say any more. We have still
to fight. There will be no repose until the enemy
shall be destroyed.

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

Message from the Executive Directory to the Councils,
dated 10 Frimaire, Nov. 30, fifth year.

Citizens Legation.

"We wait impatiently for the official dispatches of
the commander in chief, Buonaparte, to commu-
nicate to you the decisive victory which has just been ob-
tained under his command, by the arms of Italy. Never
was that brave army placed in so critical a po-
sition. The enemy had made the greatest efforts:
they had brought from the interior of the states all
that they had left of disposable forces. These troops
they had marched to their destination with the utmost
speed, and had contrived to form in Italy a new army,
more considerable than the two former, already ex-
ternal arms, before the succours sent from the interior
of France, to the commander in chief, Buonaparte,
could form a junction with the army of Italy. It re-
quired nothing less than the genius of that intrepid
warrior, the talents of the general officers and of the
individuals who founded them at the price of their
blood, and the zeal and constancy of all our brave
brothers in arms, to triumph over so many obstacles
which the despair of our enemies had opposed to us.

"The result of the bloody conflicts which were
fought for eight successive days, is the loss on the part
of the enemy of two thousand men in killed, wound-
ed, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns.
The present position of the armies promises new suc-
cesses, and the capture of Mantua, on which the fate
of Italy depends.

(Signed) "BARRAS, President,
"LEGARDE, Sec'y Gen."

Letter from general Berthier, chief of the staff of
the army of Italy.

Head quarters at Verona,
Nov. 19, fifth year.

"The activity in which we have been for this
fortnight past would not permit me to write to you
as often as I could have wished, but the commandant
of Lombardy, to whom I sent a summary account of
our movements, must have transmitted you a copy of
the same.

"Since our last affair at Caldaro, which took place
on the 22d (November 12) and wherein, after an
obstinate combat, the two armies remained in their
positions, general Alvinzy had effected his junction
with a column from Tyrol, and had an army of up-
wards of 40,000 men.

"On the 24th (November 14) the hostile army
was in presence, and preparing to give a pitched bat-
tle. General Buonaparte, apprised of the enemy's in-
tentions, immediately made manœuvres to frustrate
them.

"In the night between the 24th and 25th (No-
vember 14th and 15th) he ordered the division of
general Vaubois to guard the position of Rivoli, to
keep in check the column of the enemy's right wing,
commanded by general Davidovich. The castle and
citadel of Bressa, Verona, the posts of Peschiera and
Legnago were in a respectable state of defence. The
commander in chief stationed some corps of light
troops and flying artillery to defend the passages of the
Adige; in the same night he had a boat-bridge raised
at Ronco, to pass the Adige, to fall unexpectedly upon
general Alvinzy's rear, cut off his communication,
take his magazines and his park of artillery, deprive

him of all means of subsistence, and at last to attack
him from the rear. Before day break the divisions of
Maffena and Angereau had already crossed the Adige,
and advanced on two roads, which cross an impassable
marsh of several miles.

"The column of the left, commanded by general
Maffena, was the first to fall in with some of the
enemy's out posts, which it worsted; that of the
right, commanded by general Angereau, having also
surpassed several hostile posts, was stopped at the village
of Arcole, occupied by the Austrians, whose fire
flanked the dyke on which it was necessary to pass to
penetrate thither. Arcania, which bordered this dyke
on the side of the village, prevented its being turned;
it was therefore necessary, in order to become masters
of it, to pass through their fire, and cross a small
bridge defended by several embattled houses, from
which the enemy directed a terrible fire. Our troops
pushed several times forwards with charge steps,
to carry the bridge, but not having in the first instance
displayed the same boldness as they did at the bridge
of Lodi, they were repulsed in their repeated attempts;
in vain had general Angereau, with a standard in his
hand, advanced at the head of the column to take Ar-
cole.

"The commander in chief, who was informed of
the difficulties which the divisions of general Angereau
had to sustain, gave orders to general Guieux to march
down the Adige, with a corps of 2000 men, and to
pass the river under cover of our light artillery, at a
ferry which was at the distance of two miles below
Ronco, facing Alberedo; he had orders to march to
the village of Arcole to turn it; but that was a long
march, the day was far gone; and it was of the
highest importance to capture Arcole, in order to get
into the enemy's rear before they were able to learn
our movement.

"The commander in chief advanced with his
whole staff at the head of the division of Angereau;
he remained our brothers in arms of their being the
same men that had forced the bridge of Lodi. He
seemed to perceive a sentiment of ent'ustiasm, and was
determined to profit by it. He leaped off his horse,
seized a standard, rushed forward at the head of the
grenadiers, and ran to the head of the bridge, crying,
"Follow your general!" The column instantly moved
on, and we were at the distance of 30 yards from the
bridge, when the terrible fire of the enemy assailed
the column, and made it fall back the very moment
when the enemy were going to take flight. It was at
the same instant that generals Vignolle and Lafite
were wounded, and that Mairon, aid-de-camp to the
commander in chief, was killed.

"The commander in chief and his staff were
overwhelmed; the commander in chief himself was
thrown from his horse into a marsh, from whence,
under the enemy's fire, he extricated himself with
difficulty; he mounted again, the column rallied, and
the enemy durst not come forth from their intrench-
ments.

"Night began, when general Guieux arrived cou-
rageously at the village of Arcole, and finally carried it;
but he retired in the night, after having made
many prisoners, and carried off four pieces of can-
non.

"The enemy had time to be aware of our move-
ment; they had begun to send off all their baggage
and magazines to Vicenza, and concentrated almost
their whole force towards Ronco, to give battle; and
before day break they occupied the village of Arcole
with considerable force.

"On the 25th (Nov. 15) at day break, the enemy
attacked us on all points; the column of general
Maffena, after an obstinate conflict, worsted the en-
emy, took 1500 prisoners, and carried off six pieces
of cannon and four stand of colours.

"The column of general Angereau likewise re-
pulsed the enemy, but could not succeed in forcing
the village of Arcole, which was again attacked several
times. You will judge of the obstinacy of the dif-
ferent attacks upon this village, where seven generals
were wounded.

"The same evening the commander in chief him-
self marched to the canal on the right of the Adige,
with a column who carried fascines, with a view of
establishing a passage, which could not be done on
account of the current; then the adjutant general
Vial, who was at the head of the column, forded the
canal, up to his neck in water, but he was obliged to
repass it: it was at that moment that Elliot, aid-de-
camp to the commander in chief, was killed.

"The following night the commander in chief
gave orders to throw a bridge over the canal, and a
new attack was combined for the 27th (Nov. 17)
The division of general Maffena was to attack on the
left of the causeway, and that of general Angereau
for the third time, the celebrated village of Arcole,
while a third column was to cross the canal to turn
that village. Part of the garrison of Porto Legnago,
with fifty horses and four pieces of artillery, received
orders to turn the enemy's left, for the purpose of op-
erating a diversion.

"The attack began at day break, the fight was ob-
stinate, Maffena's column met with less obstacles, but
that of Angereau was again repulsed at Arcole, and
falling back in disorder to the bridge of Ronco, when
the division of Maffena, who had followed the move-
ment, made a retrograde motion towards the division
of Angereau and disposed himself to join it for the pur-
pose of making a fresh attack upon the enemy, who
were, for this time, put to flight, and who, seeing
themselves turned by the left, were forced at Arcole,
then the night was complete, they abandoned all their
positions, and retreated to Vicenza in the night.

"On the 28th (Nov. 18) at day break, part of
the French army pursued the enemy to Vicenza, took
general barges laden with their position hold, spiked

up some prisoners, and many wounded, and the others
arrived under the walls of Verona.

"During our success at Ronco, our left wing,
commanded at Rivoli, which place the enemy oc-
cupies at this very moment. The right wing of the
Imperial army, commanded by general Davidovich,
will be attacked to-morrow by superior forces, and
must entirely fall into our power, or if it evacuates
the place, it will be pursued to Tyrol. Then the
army of Alvinzy, separated and half destroyed, must
give us Mantua in a few days.

"In those different combats we took about 5000
prisoners, 57 of whom are officers, killed or wounded—
a vast number of men, took four stand of colours, and
eighteen pieces of cannon, many caissons, several
barges laden with pontoons, and a great quantity of
scaling ladders, which the Austrian army had pro-
cured with the design of taking Verona by assault.

"We had several generals wounded, and two of
them severely, viz. Lafite, Vignolle, Verdier, Gar-
darne, Bon, Robert, and Verne. The aid-de-camp
of the commander in chief, Mairon and Elliot, and
the adjutant-general, Vardeling, were killed.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER BERTHIER"

NEW-LONDON, February 9.

TALE OF DISTRESS.

At one o'clock in the morning of January 30, the
brig Polly, Perez Chetbrough, master, bound into
this port, ran on a reef at the S.W. end of Black Is-
land. The boat being hoisted out, filled and broke
her fall. At day break they were discovered by the
inlanders, who repaired to the beach, but having no
boat, were under the necessity of remaining some time
idle spectators of a shocking scene. Exp. being no re-
lief from shore, and believing to remain on board
would be certain death, as the vessel had filled and be-
gan to separate, the captain determined to endeavour
to swim to the beach, (distant but about ten rods,) he
threw himself into the sea, and was soon after follow-
ed by the mate, and a Mr. Fullerston, of Ken-
nebeck, who was a passenger. The captain and mate
reached the beach, and were drawn on shore much
bruised, and to appearance lifeless; but Mr. Fullerston
funk, and his body could not be found. The humane
inhabitants bore the captain and mate in their arms to
a neighbouring house; and by proper treatment re-
stored them to life. In the mean time others were
busted in drawing a boat across the island, which in
getting off, twice filled in the breakers; but by a
third exertion, two noble spirits, rowed along
side; when they found John Gould, of Lyons, a mar-
iner, had fallen in death; and dreadful to relate, a
few moments preceding, a large partying the quarter
deck, a negro man fell into the opening, deep as his
middle, and the succeeding wave closed the space so
far, that they were unable to extricate him, and he
was left in that agonizing situation to perish. The re-
mains of the crew, three negroes, were landed in
safety. Soon after, the vessel went wholly to pieces.

The brig was owned by Messrs. Elisha Hinman,
and Samuel Harbut of this city; had been with a
cargo of salt to the southward, and not meeting a mar-
ker, was returning home.—Insurance was made by the
owners to Wilmington, when it ceased, owing to not
having intelligence from the captain. The loss there-
fore falls heavy upon two enterprising and useful citi-
zens. Captain Hinman insured in this city; and the
underwriters have very generously relinquished to him
his bond. Captain Harbut insured in Boston.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

By the ship President, arrived yesterday from Liver-
pool, papers are received to the 17th of December.

Mantua had never been taken in former wars—
prince Eugene had his thousands slain before it, to no
effect—but we are told by the last accounts, that a flag
of distress was flying on its ramparts!

If Kleber's expedition, with 30,000 men, was to
raise the siege of Kehl, and it had not before captu-
lated, we may rest assured that it will remain in the
hands of the French.

Capture of Amboyna.

The London Gazette of Nov. 29, contains an
official account of the capture of the valuable Dutch
Asiatic islands of Banda and Amboyna, with their
several dependencies, by the English squadron under
admiral Rainier. The admiral found in the trea-
sury of Amboyna, 81,112 rix dollars, and in store
515,940 lbs. of cloves; in the treasury of Banda,
65,675 dollars and 84,777 lb. of nutmegs, 19,581 lb.
mace, besides merchandise and other stores which have
not yet been estimated.

The settlements obtained favourable terms; private
property to be secured, and the servants of the former
companies, and the administration of the government
(the governors excepted) to remain unchanged.

The Telegraph, a London opposition print of Dec.
5, gives the following:

"The people of France (however fastidious the
Directory seems in its treaty for peace) are very
anxious to terminate the war. Lord Malmebury
went lately a little way from Paris to a dinner to
which he was invited, the populace alarmed at this
movement, stop him; nor would they disperse, till
they were assured that he did not intend to depart the
country—the people of France and England know
their own interests, however the government directed
them." — Captain Joseph, of the ship Swallow, reports
that the captain of the ship Joville, from Marseilles,
arrived in Delaware, with the Americans released
from Algiers, informed him that the ship "O'Brien,"
was captured on his passage from the United States
to Algiers some time since, by a Turkish vessel.