

soners. The grenadiers of the 75th carried the pieces with the bayonet. They were headed by general Brume, who had seven balls through his cloaths.

The same day, at the same hour, the enemy attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, which was defended by the light infantry of general Joubert. The battle was warm and obstinate. The enemy made themselves masters of the first redoubt, but Joubert darted on at the head of his carabiniers, drove the enemy from it, put them completely to rout, and took 110 prisoners.

Upon the 24th, the enemy hastily threw over a bridge at Anguairi, and their advanced guard crossed about a league from Porto Legnago. At the same time I received intelligence from general Joubert, that a very considerable column of the enemy was filing along by Montagna, and threatened to turn his advanced guard by La Corona. From different circumstances I discovered the enemy's object; and I no longer entertained any doubt that they intended to attack, with their principal force, my line at Rivoli, and in this way to reach Mantua. I detached during the night the greatest part of general Massena's division, and I went in person to Rivoli, where I arrived at two o'clock in the morning.

I immediately ordered general Joubert to take the important post of St. Marco. I ordered cannon to be planted on the plateau of Rivoli, and I made every disposition to assume at the break of day, very formidable offensive operations, and to march in person against the enemy. At day-break our right wing, and the left wing of the enemy, engaged on the heights of St. Marco. The battle was terrible and obstinate. General Joubert, at the head of the 33d, supported his light infantry, commanded by general Vial. Meanwhile M. Alvinzy, who upon the 24th, had made dispositions to surround the whole division of general Joubert, continued to push the measures he had adopted for this purpose. He never suspected that, during the night, I had arrived there with reinforcements so considerable as to render his operation not only impracticable, but highly disastrous to him. Our left was warmly attacked, it fell back, and the enemy directed their attack against the centre. The 14th demi-brigade sustained the shock with the most undaunted bravery. General Berrhier, chief of the east-major, whom I had left there, displayed upon this occasion, that courage which he has so often proved in this campaign. The Austrians encouraged by their numbers, redoubled their efforts to carry the cannon placed in the front of this demi-brigade. A captain darted forwards against the enemy, crying, "fourteenth, will you allow your cannon to be taken!" At this moment, the 32d, which I had sent to rally the left, appears, retakes all the posts which had been lost, and, headed by its general of division Massena, completely re-establishes our affairs.

The battle, however, had now lasted three hours, and the enemy had not yet brought forward all their forces. One of their columns, which had filed along the Adige under cover of a numerous artillery, marched straight to the plateau of Rivoli, in order to carry it, and so threatened to turn the right and the centre. I ordered the general of the cavalry, Le Courc, to go and charge the enemy if they succeeded in carrying the plateau of Rivoli, and I sent the chief of squadron, Lafalle, with 50 dragoons to take in flank the enemy's infantry who attacked our centre, and charge them vigorously. At the same time general Joubert had sent down some battalions from the heights, who sunk the plateau of Rivoli. The enemy, who had already penetrated to the plateau, warmly attacked on every side, left a great number of dead, a part of their artillery, and returned to the valley of the Adige. Nearly at the same moment the enemy's column, which had already been some time on the march in order to turn us and cut off our retreat, drew up upon some heights behind us. I had left the 75th in reserve, which not only kept this column in awe, but also attacked its left, which had advanced, and instantly put it to rout. The 18th demi-brigade arrived while all this was going on, at the time when general Rey had taken post behind the column which turned us. I immediately gave orders to cannonade the enemy with some twelve-pounders. I ordered an attack to be made, and in less than a quarter of an hour this whole column, consisting of more than 4000 men, was taken prisoners. The enemy every where put to rout, were every where pursued, and all night prisoners were brought in. Fifteen hundred men, who endeavoured to escape by Guarda, were stopped by 50 men of the 13th, who as soon as they recognised them, marched up to them with confidence, and ordered them to lay down their arms.

The enemy were still masters of La Corona, but they no longer could be dangerous. It was necessary to march against the division of general Provera, with all expedition, who had already passed the Adige at Anguairi. I caused general Victor to file off with the brave 57th, and follow up general Massena, who with a part of his division arrived at Roverbella upon the 26th.

On my departure I left orders with general Joubert to attack the enemy at break of day, if they were rash enough to remain at La Corona.

General Marat had marched all night with a demi-brigade of light infantry, and was in the morning to appear upon the heights of Montebaldo, which commanded Corona; the enemy were accordingly put to rout after a very warm resistance; and those who had escaped the preceding evening were made prisoners. The cavalry had no means left of saving themselves but by swimming across the Adige, in which attempt a great many were drowned.

In the two days engagements at Rivoli, we made 13,000 prisoners, and took nine pieces of cannon.

Generals Sandos and Meyer, were wounded, fighting bravely at the head of their troops.

#### BATTLE OF ST. GEORGE'S.

M. general Provera, at the head of 6000 men, arrived upon the 26th, at midday, at the suburb of St. George's. He attacked it, all day without effect. This suburb was defended by general of brigade Miollis, Samson chief of battalion of the engineers, had intrenched it with great care. General Miollis, equally active and intrepid, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, answered them with his cannon, and thus gained the right of the 26th and 27th, during which I ordered general Serrurier to occupy La Favourite, with the 57th and the 18th demi-brigades of the line, and all the disposable force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade; but before giving an account of the battle of La Favourite, which took place on the 27th, I ought to speak of the two battles of Anguairi.

#### FIRST BATTLE OF ANGUIAIRI.

The division of general Provera, 10,000 strong, had forced the passage of Anguairi. General of division Guyeux, had immediately collected all the force he could find, and marched against the enemy, but having only 1500 men, he could not succeed in forcing the enemy again to cross the river, although he checked their course for part of the day, and made 300 prisoners.

#### SECOND BATTLE OF ANGUIAIRI.

General Provera did not lose a moment, and filed on immediately to Castellara.—General Angereau fell upon the rear guard of his division, and, after a very warm engagement, took 16 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners. Adjutant-general Dufaux particularly distinguished himself by his courage on this occasion. The 9th and 18th regiments of dragoons and the 25th regiment of chasseurs likewise particularly distinguished themselves. The commander of the Hulans presented himself to a squadron of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and, with one of those rhodomontades usual among the Austrians, "surrender," cried he to the regiment. Citizen Duvivier made his squadron stop. "If you are brave, come and take me," cried he to the commander of the enemy. The two corps stood still, and the two chiefs afforded an example of those conflicts which Tasso so charmingly describes. The commander of the Hulans was wounded by two blows of the sabre; the troops then charged, and the Hulans were made prisoners.

General Provera continued all night to file on to St. George's, as I have had the honour to inform you, and upon the 26th made an attack upon it. Being unable to enter it, he conceived the design of forcing La Favourite, of piercing the lines of the blockade, and seconded by a tortie which Wurmser was to make, throw himself into Mantua.

#### BATTLE OF LA FAVORITE.

Upon the 27th, an hour before day, the enemy attacked La Favourite at the moment when Wurmser made a tortie, and attacked the lines of the blockade by St. Antoine. General Victor, at the head of the 57th demi-brigade, overthrew all he met, Wurmser was obliged to re enter Mantua, almost as soon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and prisoners. General Serrurier then made general Victor advance with the 57th demi-brigade in order to hem in Provera in the suburb of St. George's, and thus block him up.—Confusion and disorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery were all mingled pell mell.—The terrible 57th demi-brigade yielded to no opposition. On one side it took three pieces of cannon. On another cut to pieces the Hussar regiment of Hendeny.—At this moment the respectable general Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generosity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate—the articles you will find annexed. 6,000 prisoners, among which were all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the republic then has in four days gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements, made 25,000 prisoners, among which are a lieutenant-general, and two generals, 12 or 15 colonels, &c. taken 20 stand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least 6000 men.

I request of you the rank of general of division, for general Victor; that of brigade, for the adjutant general Vaux. All the demi-brigades have covered themselves with glory, especially the 33d, 57th, and 18th, of the line, commanded by general Massena; and who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michael, at Rivoli and at Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day. Ours marched 30, and fought also occasionally.

Citizen Dessin, chief of the 4th demi-brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 20th; Fournesy, chief of the 17th, have been wounded. Generals of brigade, Vial, Brume, Bon, and adjutant-general Argod, particularly distinguished themselves.

The individual instances of bravery, are too numerous to be enumerated here.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the Imperial troops under the walls of St. George's, 27 Nivose, 5th year of the republic.

Art. I. The honours of war granted, and all the troops prisoners of war.

II. The officers shall retain their swords, their effects, and their equipage, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

III. The general officer, and other inferior officers, may repair to their homes; if the general in chief consents to give them permission.—I engage my word of honour, to inform the general in chief that I engaged for this article.

IV. Information shall be communicated to martial count de Wurmser of the present capitulation.

V. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of with all those sentiments of humanity inseparable from republicans.

Head quarters at Verona, 30 Nivose, (10th January.)

I certify that, in the different battles which have taken place since the 13th Nivose to the 27th of the same month, the list of Austrians taken prisoners of war, who have passed in review, amounts already to more than twenty thousand; among whom are seven hundred cavalry, and that fresh prisoners arrive every moment; that the enemy have left us forty-four pieces of cannon, with their carriages, all the baggage of the column of general Provera; and all the standards of his corps, part of which were broken by the enemy. I certify, that in pursuance to the orders of the general in chief, I have intrusted Rey, general of division, with the charge of conducting to Grenoble, the column of twenty thousand prisoners of war by conveyance of three thousand, marching at a distance of one day's journey, and under the escort of the 58th demi-brigade, and of a squadron of cavalry.

These trophies of the brave army of Italy, are so much calculated to afford an agreeable surprise to our most faithful friends, that I think I shall afford them the highest gratification by this official recital.

(Signed) ALEX BERTHIER.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Ancients and of Five hundred, on the 6th Pluvios, January 25.

"Citizens representatives, The Executive Directory hastens to inform you of the prodigious successes which have been just gained by the brave army of Italy. The following is the result of the series of actions which have taken place between the 23d Nivose, to the 25th both inclusive, occasioned by the new attempts that the enemy have made to relieve Mantua.

"Twenty-three thousand Austrians taken prisoners, among whom are three generals, and all the battalions of the Vienna Volunteers, six thousand of the enemy killed or wounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty-four stands of colours taken.

"All the enemy's baggage seized, and a regiment of hussars, and all the convoy of grain and oxen, which the enemy wanted to throw into Mantua.

"After these happy news, we have reason to think that the capture of this important fortress will conclude the labours of the invincible army of Italy and its intrepid general.

(Signed) "P. BARRAS, President, "LA GUADE, Secretary."

Annapolis, April 6.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. The INSPECTOR, No. VI.

—adus alios rebus pulchisque terenti.

HORACE.

THE desire of increasing our happiness is the principal motive of all our actions, and the ultimate object of every design. Man is generally discontented with the situation in which he is placed, and always feels some real or imaginary want, in gratifying which, he expects to enjoy an additional degree of satisfaction. If the object of his wishes is not too far removed, his natural restlessness will prompt him to attempt the attainment of it, and when he is successful, commonly finds he over-rated its value, and that some other acquisition is necessary to complete his happiness. He is thus hurried from one pursuit to another, and although his expectations are often deceived, still entertains new hopes, and meets with the same disappointment. In the common pursuits of life men appear to receive more satisfaction from the contemplation of their own activity, than from the hopes of succeeding in their schemes, as they are seldom capable of enjoying what they pursue with so much ardour; and are never so well satisfied as when their attention is deeply engaged in the execution of some favourite plan. These frequent disappointments flow from no other source than a misapprehension of the real value of the objects we desire. Whenever we suppose that our happiness will be greatly increased by the possession of any thing, which is only capable of affording us a momentary delight, or whenever we expect to render perpetual those enjoyments, which by nature are only temporary, we are sure to be deceived. But as the mind is formed for activity, its attention must always be occupied; and when our desires are not directed to suitable objects, some trifling or chimerical project will generally present itself, and be pursued with as much eagerness, as if it were intrinsically valuable. Persons who are thus engaged in seeking imaginary happiness, although their expectations are finally disappointed, still enjoy a larger portion of pleasure than those who have no distinct object in view, and who either sink into the arms of indolence and inactivity, or suffer their attention to be distracted by a multiplicity of occupations. For when only one thing is contemplated by the mind, and the possession of it regarded as the safest means of promoting our felicity, although the object it may have a different operation, yet, for some times, we are led with pleasing hopes, and our imagination anticipates the pleasure we expect hereafter to enjoy; but when we only endeavour to while away our time without any active exertions, we are acting directly contrary to our natural constitution, and a continual discontent and uneasiness totally precludes us from the enjoyment of real satisfaction. And when our minds are fluctuating amidst a variety of objects undetermined which to pursue, we are then in a state of disagreeable per-