

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.

WE have hopes that negotiations will soon be resumed between general Kleber, and the grand vizier, who is still at Gaza, occupied in organizing the wrecks of his army. The English state, that their government is sending a great number of troops into the Mediterranean. They offer to co-operate with a part of their troops in supporting the entry of the grand vizier. We distrust their zeal, and would rather take the word of the French to evacuate their conquest quietly.

PARIS, June 14.

From general Massena to general Buonaparte.

GENOA, June 7.

"My general,

"I have the honour to give you an account of the evacuation of Genoa, conformable to the annexed convention. I hope you will find it worthy of the obstinate resistance of the brave garrison shut up there. We had not hitherto lost a single inch of ground; throughout we preserved a constant superiority, and had it not been for want of subsistence, we would have for ever held out in Genoa. This day I gave the soldiers the last three ounces of what we call bread, and which is nothing but a wretched mixture of bran of oat chaff, and cocoa nut, without any wheat. We have eaten all our horses.

"The mortality occasioned by famine was at its height among the people and the troops. Hunger, and the bombardment, had excited movements of insurrection, always stifled from their birth. It was in the hope of seeing you arrive to our deliverance, that I carried so far the severity of measures which enabled us to wait for your arrival; but our means failed, and it was necessary to think of withdrawing, not to lose all, and to preserve to the republic the remainder of a body of troops, whose firmness could not be changed by hardships, fatigues or privation hitherto unheard of; their physical strength had entirely failed, and I had nothing remaining but walking skeletons. The officer who carries my dispatches tell you, in this respect, all that has been suffered to preserve Genoa.

"I go with the garrison to join the centre of the army, and to act there according to the instructions which I request you will send me; it is from thence that you shall hear from me.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

"MASSENA."

## OPERATIONS IN ITALY. OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Bulletin of the army of reserve, dated Milan, June 3.  
"The division of general Lannes, which had been the advanced guard from St. Bernard to here, was advancing to Chivasso, to make the enemy believe that it was our intention to make a junction with general Thureau, who was between Rovoli and Susa. In the meantime the army filed off on the opposite side, and passed the Sesia and the Tesino.—When it was sufficiently advanced, general Lannes re-passed the Doria Baltes, passed to Cressentino, Trino, Vercelli, where he received orders to march upon Pavia, which he entered this morning; he there found magazines very considerable in provisions, 100 millers of powder, 1000 sick or wounded Austrians, 500 pieces of brass cannon on carriages, a powder magazine, bullets, &c. To-morrow we expect the inventory from Pavia.

"Gen. Lechi, with the Cisalpine legion, has marched to Cossano.

"Gen. Dubesme, with the corps under his orders, has marched on to Lodi.

Milan, June 4.

"Te Deum has been sung in the metropolis of Milan, for the happy deliverance of Italy from the heretics and infidels.

"All the hospitals of the enemy fell into our power.—There were 1500 sick at Pavia, and 1200 at Milan. Every day we discover fresh magazines. Among others, we have just discovered at Pavia one of 5000 coats, and 10,000 new muskets.

"General Dubesme yesterday passed Lambro, after a slight affair of advanced posts. He has reached Lodi, passed the Adda, and in pursuit of the enemy."

Letter from the first consul to the minister at war, dated Milan, June 4, contains the following:—

"We are at Milan—we have found at Pavia 300 pieces of cannon, on their carriages, half of them for the field, and half for sieges: 10,000 new firelocks, a great quantity of powder and ammunition, and magazines of every kind.

"The enemy for a long time believed that we were no more than seven or eight thousand men, and that we had made a diversion merely for the raising the blockade of Genoa and Nice. They persisted in this error till the 28th of May.

"At the affair of Chivasso their cavalry made seven or eight prisoners, but the enemy got informa-

tion from them which they were unwilling to believe.

"On the 2d of June general Hohenzollern, who commanded the blockade of Genoa, appeared, as you have seen by a letter that I have sent to the consuls, not much to fear our forces. General Melas has written to Pavia, to a woman he had with him—"I know they say in Lombardy that a French army has arrived. There is no danger. I will defend you on that side." Two hours after this we entered Pavia—we are at Lodi. The advanced guard of Moncey have arrived at Como, and endeavour to collect boats sufficient to enable them to pass the Po.

"All the hospitals of Lombardy have fallen into our hands. We found five or six thousand sick and wounded.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE."

MILAN, June 7.

General Loison, after having passed the Adda at Lodi, took possession of Crema, passed the Oglio in the affair of the 5th, and took possession of Orzinovi, a place between Brescia and the Po, which is regularly fortified with bastions and a counterescarp.

After having pursued the enemy upon the grand road of Brescia, general Loison made a counter-march, and moved towards Cremona; to make himself master of the numerous magazines the enemy have in that place, then to pass the Po, and to join the corps of general Murat at Piacenza.

Letter of general Buonaparte, first consul of the republic, to the two consuls.

"Milan, June 9.

"You will see, citizen consuls, by the letters of general Melas which are annexed to my preceding letter, that general Ott received orders to raise the blockade of Genoa on the very day that general Massena, urged by the total want of provisions, demanded a capitulation. It appears that general Massena has 10,000 combatants, and general Suchet nearly as many. If these two corps have united, as I think they have, between Oneglia and Savona, they will be able to enter Piedmont by the Tanaro immediately, and be very useful, at a time when the enemy will be obliged to leave some troops in Genoa.

"The greater part of the army is at this moment at Stradella. We have a bridge at Piacenza.—Orzinovi, Brescia and Cremona, are ours.

"You will find subjoined different bulletins, and many letters, which have been intercepted, and which it will perhaps be useful to publish.

I salute you.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE."

Petiet, councillor of state, to the consuls.

Milan, 21st Prairial, June 10.

The first consul writes to me to-day from the following letter:

"We had yesterday a very brilliant affair. Without exaggeration the enemy had 1500 men killed, and twice as many wounded. We have made 4000 prisoners, and taken five pieces of cannon. It is the corps of lieutenant-general Ott, which came from Genoa by forced marches; he wished to open a communication with Piacenza.

"As I have not time to dispatch a messenger to Paris, I request you will send this news to the consuls by a courier extraordinary.

"The army continues its march for Tortona and Alexandria.

"The division of the army of the Rhine is entirely arrived; a part of it is already beyond the Po."

Health and respect,

(Signed)

PETIET.

From general Berthier to general Buonaparte.

Head quarters, Bronni, June 9.

"I have the honour to inform you, that having learned that general Ott had left Genoa with thirty battalions, and that he was arrived yesterday at Voghera, I ordered general Lannes to quit the position of Bronni, to attack the enemy at the point where he should meet him, and gen. Victor to support him with his corps.

"General Watrin met the first posts of the enemy at San Diletto; the principal force of the enemy occupied Casteggio, and the heights on the right, having much artillery in their positions, presenting a force of about 15,000 men. The 28th demi-brigade, the 6th, 22d and 40th, having repulsed the enemy's advanced guard, attacked his line in front, for the purpose of turning his right; the enemy obstinately maintained his position; never was there a more animated fire kept up; the corps mutually charged each other repeatedly; a battalion of the 40th, which gave way, gave some advantage to the enemy; then general Victor made the division of Chamberlac advance; the 24th attacked the left of the enemy; the 43d, where

general Victor was, turned the heights of the left, while the 60th pierced his centre, which it overthrew and decided the victory. The village of Casteggio was taken and retaken several times, as well as many other positions. The brave 12th regiment of hussars, who contended alone amongst the cavalry of the enemy, has performed wonders. The enemy was pursued to near Voghera.

"The result of this day gave us 6000 prisoners and 5 pieces of cannon, with their caissons. The enemy had more than 3000 men killed or wounded; we have had about 500, among whom are the chief of the 22d light demi-brigade, and my aid-de-camp Laborde slightly wounded on the head.

(Signed)

ALEX. BERTHIER."

June 14.

General Oudinot writes from his head quarters at Broglio, June 4, that general Rochambeau entered Nice the 29th, that the Austrians had retreated by the Col di Tende, into Piedmont, and that he was following them. He has taken from 2 to 3000 prisoners. [This was anterior to the surrender of Genoa.]

June 18

A letter from Nice, of the 7th, announces the arrival of Massena, and his proceeding to join the army at Port Maurice.

A German gazette asserts, that the emperor has peremptorily demanded to have the 12,000 British troops in the Mediterranean placed under general Melas.

Savona has been recaptured, and Suchet is marching towards Genoa.

## OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

From general Desforges to the minister at war.

Head quarters at Memmingen, June 8.

"Citizen Minister,

"In my letter of the 4th June, I had the honour of giving you an account of the movements of the army up to the 1st.

"On the 2d the army still retained the same positions.

"On the 3d the enemy pushed some strong reconnoitring parties to the left of the Iller, and a brisk cannonade took place.

"The general in chief gave orders to lieutenant-general Lecourbe, who had extended his right to Landsberg and Augsburg, to turn more to his left, in order to approach the army. He assembled a large body of troops on the Venach, holding Landsberg and Augsburg, with detachments.

"On the 4th the army retained the same positions.—General Grenier, to whom the general in chief has given provisionally the rank of lieutenant-general, replaced lieutenant-general St. Cyr, who has been obliged to go to the mineral wells for the recovery of his health, in the command of his corps.—General Richepanse took the command of the division posted on the left of the Iller.

"In the night between the 4th and 5th the general in chief learned from the reports of spies, that the enemy had collected a large force on this side of the Danube, between Illerberg and Weissenborn and that a part of that force had passed to the left bank of the Iller. He communicated this information to general Richepanse; ordered general Grenier to support him by the bridge of Kilmentz, and general Lecourbe to take a position between Guntz and Komlack, on the road to Babenhäusen, in such a manner as to cover the roads from Burzau and Augsburg, and consequently to occupy Mindelheim.

"The corps of reserve served as a support on the left, and general Delmas possessing the Guntz, at Babenhäusen, marched to support the corps of gen. Grenier, while the general of division, Deccan, fell back from Oberhausen.

"On the 5th our army extended, as I have informed you, from the Iller to the Lech, with a corps on the left of the Iller. General Moreau, presuming from the movements of the enemy that they were still inclined to risk a battle, gave orders to Lecourbe to take a point of support for his left, and to concentrate himself between the Guntz and the Komlack.

"This movement was made by general Lecourbe, when general Kray attacked, with about 40,000 men, the corps on the left of the Iller, commanded by Richepanse.

"This general followed exactly the instructions of the general in chief, which was to withdraw on his left, to support himself strongly on the right, and only to combat slightly with superior forces until he should be reinforced. At the commencement of the attack his division was cut in three parts, merely by the march of the enemy, who advanced in five columns. All the intrepidity of our troops was necessary, to enable them to resist a force so disproportionate to theirs.

"While this division was engaged on the centre, the brigade on the right, commanded by general