

At the battle of Chiavelli they took 7 or 8 prisoners, from whom they received information to which they would pay no less of a price.
On the 15th of May (May 21) Gen. Hohenhausen, a Prussian, and the blockade of Genoa, appeared, as a result of the letter I have sent to the consuls, to force very cheap. Gen. Melas wrote to Paris to a woman he keeps—"I know it is reported in Lombardy that a French army is coming. I am no longer: I forbid you to go."
Twelve hours after we entered Pavia. We are at Pavia. The advanced guard of Moncey is arrived at Pavia, and we are assembling boys on the Po.
All the hospitals in Lombardy, with 6000 sick and wounded, have fallen into our hands.
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Milan, 16 Prairial, June 5.

The gen. in chief, Berthier, has caused the corps of Gen. Duhesme to invest the forts of Pizzighetta, and taken possession of Crema.
The chief consul has assembled all the bishops and curates, and announced to them his intention to maintain the religious establishment, such as it was when he commanded at Milan. He made them take the oath of fidelity, &c.

Alexander Berthier, gen. in chief of the army of reserve, to the Cisalpine people.

Milan, 16 Prairial, June 7.

The French people for the second time now break your chains. The yoke of Italy is subjected to storms and vicissitudes. The misfortunes you have experienced will be useful to you?—You have learnt to appreciate the snares laid by the enemies of your prosperity. They boistered their respect for property, and they have plundered many families. They pretended a warm zeal for religion, and they have given us a law to persecute and even to insult.
Citizens of Cisalpinia, fly to arms, form your national guard, and free your towns from the incursions of the enemy! Can you be inflexible to the glory of turning an independent nation? Forget then your quarrels; let your unanimous desire for consolidating a free and powerful state. I shall acknowledge none but the friends of liberty, but those who offend the laws, extinguish animosities, and honor misfortune. Cisalpine people, whenever your territory is delivered from the enemy, the republic shall be organized upon the firm foundation of religion, equity and good order. Hasten that moment by your energy.
(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

A. Berthier, commander in chief of the army of Reserve, to the chief Consul.
MILAN, June 3.
Citizen Consul,

I have to give you an account of the movements of the army from the 30th of May, of its operations, and of its traits of bravery by which it has distinguished itself.

Passage and Combat of the Tessino.

General Murat, leaving Novara on the 30th of May, proceeded to the Tessino, which he had orders to cross. He disposed his cavalry in such a manner, as to harass the enemy on that river from the lake of Como to beyond Vigevano, whilst Boudet's division, which was under his orders, appeared at the bridge of Buffalora, where the enemy had withdrawn their ridge of boats, and the passage of which was defended by some pieces of cannon. I had sent this division to Vigevano.

Gen. Murat made dispositions, the object of which was, to persuade the enemy that his intention was to pass the Tessino near Volleggio. Informed that he had some boats concealed in a small arm of the Tessino, he ordered his artillery, a part of the cavalry, and the 7th demi-brigade to appear at the gate of Galeate, in order to surprise that passage.

On the 31st May, at day break, the 70th was at the gate of Galeate, which the enemy defended with two howitzers and three eleven-pounders, which kept up a very warm fire of grape shot. General Murat placed his artillery in a proper position, and returned the fire with equal vivacity. During this time the 70th carried the boats which were in the small arm of the Tessino. Soldiers carried these boats on their shoulders, and passed them over to the other arm of the river, amidst a shower of grape shot. In consequence of the orders they received, the grenadiers, above their missile in water, gained a woody rise, from which they could keep up an advantageous fire of musquetry. General Murat ordered the artillery to approach in order to take that of the enemy in flank. Under the protection of that fire, and by the aid of two boats, he crossed the river, and obliged the enemy to withdraw their artillery.

Several small boats collected on the opposite bank, formed the means of passing over a battalion, which charged the cavalry, and protected the passage of the demi-brigade; the chief of brigade, Duro, was nearly drowned. Adjutant general Gerard passed with the first troops. The enemy fell back to the village of Turbigo, received considerable reinforcements, commanded by general Laudon in person.

Adjutant gen. Gerard got possession of the bridge in front of Turbigo, and opposed the forter which the enemy's cavalry attempted to make against his infantry. Night approached—General Murat, feeling the importance of driving the enemy from their position, ordered general Moutier to make a warm attack on Turbigo.—That general, accompanied by the Cisalpine general Finz, attacked with impetuosity and carried the village, at the point of the bayonet. After an obstinate defence he killed 200 men, and took 200 prisoners. We had on our side 15 men killed and 50 wounded. General Murat then proceeded to Buffalora, which this movement forced the enemy to evacuate.

During the night we employed ourselves in building living bridges. The night and the whole of the 6th of June were spent in passing over the division of Bouzet, Loison, and Vidor, which proceeded the next day to Milan, of which gen. Murat will not fail to receive the keys. He forms immediately the blockade of the castle.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

MILAN, June 7.

General Loison, after having passed the Adda at Lodi, took possession of Cremona, passed the Oglio on the 5th and took possession of Orti Nova a place of some strength, he went thence to the Po.
After having pursued the enemy along the road of Brescia, Gen. Loison proceeded by a more direct march to Cremona, for the purpose of seizing the numerous magazines which the enemy hid in that place, of a flag to take there, and of joining the corps of Murat, which is at Piacenza.
On the 5th General Murat advanced towards Piacenza. The enemy defended a part of the bridge with a great quantity of artillery. It was taken possession of by Murat, at 11 o'clock in the night, and a detachment who remained to guard the passage, were made prisoners.

"We have taken possession of every bridge on the Po, except two or three on the side of Piacenza, which the enemy had time to destroy.
"On the 6th, at four in the morning, Gen. Lanues occupied the celebrated position of Stradella, and thus cut off the only means which the enemy had of making their communications. The enemy, feeling the importance of this position, united their several posts, and attacked General Lanues with the greatest impetuosity. The 8th demi-brigade has been covered with glory; the enemy was put to the rout, 800 dead, 300 prisoners, as many wounded and some waggons.—They have retreated to Piacenza.

"A part of the French army will be united to-morrow at Stradella. No other resource remains for Melas but a battle; he has no means of retreating except through Alessandria.
June 8.
"Gen. Loison has proceeded to Brescia. The Cisalpine legion, commanded by Gen. Lechi, took possession of the fortilla, which the enemy had on the Lago Maggiore, passed the Adda at Becco, went to Bergamo, and took 50 prisoners, and a piece of cannon.
"A corps of the enemy, in attempting to enter the castle of Piacenza this day, was surrounded and taken.

"Gen. Murat has intercepted a courier from Melas with very important dispatches; and took more than 300 prisoners at Piacenza.
The dispatches of Gen. Melas to the court of Vienna announce that at the moment when the order arrived for Gen. Ott to raise the blockade, Melas sent a messenger offering to capitulate. It appears from the letter of Gen. Melas, that Melas has given up Genoa; but that his army has not been made prisoners of war.
"General Elsnitz, who evacuated Nice, has not been able to effect his retreat by the Collo di Tenda. By the intercepted letters of Gen. Melas it appears that Alessandria is badly provisioned. It is thought that Gen. Melas will take shelter in Genoa, if the first events are unfavourable to him."

June 9.
"Gen. Duhesme has occupied Cremona, where found considerable magazines. Gen. Elsnitz has been considerably harassed in his retreat by Gen. Suchet, who on the 2d inst. took 1500 prisoners. The group has lost his artillery, and died with a few men to Com, the command of which place he has taken.

Letter from General Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to the two Consuls, dated Milan, June 9.

"You will have perceived, Citizens Consuls, by the letters of M. de Melas, which were annexed to my preceding letter, that the very day that the order to raise the blockade of Genoa, reached general Ott, gen. Massena was obliged, owing to the extreme want of provisions, to demand a capitulation. It appears that general Massena has 10,000 combatants; general Suchet has nearly 25,000. If these two corps have, as I think, united between Onegilla and Savona, they may rapidly enter Piedmont by the Tanaro, and be very useful, while the enemy will be forced to leave some troops in Genoa.
"The greatest part of the enemy is at this moment at Stradella. We have a bridge at Piacenza, and are in possession of Orti Novi, Brescia and Cremona.
"You will receive with this different bulletins and several letters that have been intercepted, and which it will appear to you useful to publish.
I salute you
(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

The Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister at War.

HENNINGHAUSEN, June 8.
"On the 5th the Austrians attacked the left wing of the army; they were repulsed and completely defeated. In this action eight pieces of cannon, with their waggons and furniture, have fallen into our hands. A general and 2500 men have been made prisoners."

Extract of a letter from the head-quarters of the right wing of the Army of the Rhine.

"AUGSBURG, May 31.
"On the 27th, Lecourbe passed the Lech at Laufberg without meeting with resistance. In the evening he headed a strong reconnoitering party in person, and took 1500 prisoners of Blakenheim. On the 28th he marched rapidly to Augsburg, with a part of his division, and dispersed the enemy, after a charge at the head of the carabinieri; he entered Augsburg at eight in the evening. In a few days we shall take a stronghold towards Munich. The Austrians must be brought to a general action. It is with a view of compelling them to fight one that Lecourbe made his bold movement. The Prince of Hohenzollern died at Ulm, in consequence of the wounds he received in the late actions. Yesterday we made 4000 prisoners. We are every where well treated by the inhabitants."

PARIS, June 14.

The return of Buonaparte to Paris was within these few days mentioned, but disbelieved, on the ground that he was not to return without bringing home a certainty of peace. The circumstance of his return is now repeated and accredited. He is to return by the end of this month, but with the confiding certitude of an approaching peace.

An American frigate passed by the government of the United States, at the disposal of their ministers plenipotentiary, has entered the road of Havre. A French pilot was sent on board to conduct her into the harbour; but so late as the 24th she remained in her former anchorage.
We see assured that the negotiations with the ministers of the United States of America, at Paris, are advancing rapidly to an amicable conclusion.

LONDON, June 18.

The London gazette of last night furnishes us with the first official account of the proceedings of the squadron under the command of Sir Edward Pellew.
The operations of the troops embarked upon this occasion have been hitherto confined to the annoyance and destruction of the enemy's shipping and magazines; and the attempt made upon the Morbihan on the 6th inst. succeeded in the capture and burning of the several vessels, and the

destruction of the guns and magazines on board. This essential service was performed with great intrepidity and skill, both by the seamen and troops, and our losses were only one killed & a few wounded.
We have already observed that one of the objects of the expedition was to intercept the trade from the southern ports, which supplied the combined fleet in the port of Brest with stores and provisions, and that object appears to have been satisfactorily accomplished. The coasting trade from Bordeaux, Rochelle, Rochefort, Orient, and several other ports of importance, is completely at a stand in consequence of this vigorous check; and the want of necessaries at Brest will be severely felt by the French and Spanish squadrons, by the government, which must be at a very considerable additional expense from the necessity of having recourse to land carriage.

June 19.

Of the three Hamburg mails which became due yesterday, the two first arrived, and we also received Paris papers to the 15th instant. The latter are of the highest importance, and bring us the pleasing and reasonable intelligence of the fall of Genoa. Massena began to capitulate on the 4th of June with lord Keith and lieutenant gen. Ott, and on the same day two English ships of war entered the port, and the post of Lauterne was taken possession of by the Austrians. On the 5th the capitulation was complete, & the answer of Massena to Buonaparte that Genoa, so far from having been victualled to the 15th inst. as Carnot had published under his own signature, had not received the least supply. This circumstance clears our fleet from the false aspersions which had been thrown on its vigilance, and proves that the fall of Genoa has been the result of its activity and its good fortune. The same circumstance also affords a proof that the veracity of the present heads of the French government is not greater than their predecessors, and will, we flatter ourselves, be considered as a reason for withholding that implicit confidence which some of our papers endeavour to obtain for the military romances of our enemies. We may hope too, that those who were every day representing Buonaparte as having fortune at his controul, and as having beforehand fixed the result of the campaign by his plans and his skill, will cease to give him credit for military infallibility.

The Paris journals and our paper today contain abundant and very recent details respecting the operations of the chief consul and his lieutenants. Concurrently with those of Moreau in Germany, they completely develope his plan of Campaign, in which he had been sufficiently successful up to the moment when the surrender of Genoa occasioned him to lose all the fruits of his labours, and dissipated his most anxious hopes. After having entered Milan on the 2d, he had pushed on the following day, his right towards the Lower Adda, and on the Po, and his left towards the Oglio. The latter having occupied Crema, passed Oglio, took possession of the little fortress of Gisi Novi, and pushed on the 8th as far as Brescia, whence it dislodged general Laudon. At the same time the Italian legion advanced from Lago Maggiore to the Lake of Como and pushed towards Bergamo. In the mean time the centre passed the Lower Adda, invaded the fortress of Pizzighetone, and took possession of Cremona. The right marched along the Tessino to the Po, forced the Austrians on the 8th to retreat behind the little river, and to break down the bridge of Piacenza. On the 6th some French troops passed that river, above and below the city, and went to take possession of the port of La Stradella, on the road of Tortona to Piacenza. There was on that day a warm engagement, which we suspect to have been unfavourable to the French. On the 7th they continued to pass the Po; on the 8th, almost all the forces united in the position of La Stradella, perhaps to march forward on the following day, and to endeavour to penetrate into the Apennines by the valleys of the Scrivia and the Trebbia. It was at that moment that the chief consul received the intelligence of the surrender of Genoa; and here end the details of which we are in possession, respecting the operations of the army of Reserve: the last dispatches being dated on the 9th, from Milan. General Moncey had arrived at Valenza, and the small corps which had passed the Simplon at Arona.

The next dispatches will inform us what change the happy event, which we have above announced, will produce in the designs and the position of the Chief Consul. It would appear that, already disgusted by this disappointment, at the task of leading his own army, he has resolved to return to Paris, where he was expected to arrive to-day. We cannot, however, leave him without noticing a circumstance, as important in a political, as the events which we have capitulated are in a military view.—The first act which this incurable revolutionist has done, has been to re-established the Cisalpine Republic, and again to call all the inhabitants of the Mi-

laine to the exercise of that species of liberty which he had four years ago given them. We flatter ourselves that we shall no longer henceforth be told, in the opposition papers, of the political conversion of the Chief Consul; that these journals will still allow us to consider him as the support of the convention in 1795, and the revolutionary agent of the directory in 1797; and that they will at length do justice to the vigilant foresight which our ministers displayed, when they shewed that they were not to be duped by mere professions, the complete falsehood of which was manifested by facts.

The Paris papers give us no information respecting the position of, and the measures adopted by General Melas; and it is unnecessary to mention, that the mails bring us no intelligence sufficiently recent to supply this deficiency. By way of making amends for this silence, however, the French journals contain a great number of reports respecting the operations of Gen. Suchet, who taking advantage of the departure of Gen. Melas from Nice, has recaptured that city, as well as the Col de Teude, and part of the Riviera di Ponente. We have great reason to believe that these different posts were voluntarily abandoned by the Austrians, and we have besides to remark, that all this was anterior to the surrender of Genoa. Of the effect which this event will produce on the whole of the operations of the hostile armies, no judgment can yet be formed; nor can it be felt until towards the close of this month.

Although the intelligence from Genoa is much less important than that from Italy, it is nevertheless of considerable consequence. We see Moreau persisting in his plan of placing his right between generals Kray and Melas. It was with a view to this, that general Lecourbe took possession of Augsburg, on the 28th inst. pushed the Lech, and on the following days pushed parties as far as the Her. The right of the Imperial army was, it appears, on the 5th inst. at Ulm, and the left at Ingolstadt. According to letters from Ratibon of the 3d inst. the French army was still on the Lech. A letter from Stuttgart, of the 4th, would lead us to believe on the contrary, that the whole of the French army had marched towards the frontiers of Tyrol, and that the Austrian army had set out in pursuit of them. A letter from Strasbourg of the 6th, states, that on the preceding evening the French had been attacked by the archduke Ferdinand; but that they had vigorously repulsed him. In the mean time, the active and able general Tresnel retook the Brigau from the French, and completed the cutting off of the communication of Moreau with France. The militia of Suabia were again beginning to arm behind him. It will be seen that the hostile armies in Germany were respectively still in a situation as singular as it was intricate.

General Bernadotte has published an account respecting the attempts of our fleet on the coast of France, which may be compared with that of Sir Edward Pellew. If we may believe very recent letters from Brest, another disembarkation has taken place. The pressure of other matter prevents our extending this article, which we have already made too long. We have been forced to confine ourselves to merely giving an account of the numerous facts which the German and French papers contain. It will, probably, to-morrow be in our power to take a more general view of affairs. Some of our contemporaries will, we have little doubt, furnish us more than one error to correct, and more than one misrepresentation to rectify.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of ISAACKS, LEVY and BISHOP dissolves this day.—Those who have any demands against them are requested to present their accounts for an adjustment; it being absolutely necessary that the business of the concern should be brought to a close. All persons indebted to the firm are solicited to make payment without delay, to Abraham M. Isaacks or Isaac Bishop.

ABRAHAM M. ISAACKS.
JACOB LEVY.
ISAAC BISHOP.

Wilmington, 31st July, 1800. 1m
Their former business will be carried on as usual by the subscribers, under the Firm of ISAACKS and BISHOP, who solicit a continuance of the favours of their friends and the public in general.

ABRAHAM M. ISAACKS.
ISAAC BISHOP.

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Wilmington, July 20.

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