

commanding the centre.

"We have taken 2,500 prisoners, among whom are Gen. Baron d'Alpre, and several officers of distinction. The Commander in Chief continues his success."

(Signed)

SOUCHET."

General Souchet, lieutenant of the General in Chief, to Gen. Buonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic.

Head-quarters at Melogno, 26 Germinal, April 17.

General—For ten days the army of Italy has been engaged with the enemy. Finding myself detached from the army of the Commander in Chief, Massena, and having an opportunity of being able to give you intelligence of the army, I think it my duty to do so directly. On the 16th Germinal, Gen. Melas attacked in person the heights of Savona. Lieut. General Souchet, who commanded them, withstood during the whole day, the attack of the enemy on Cadiburna and Montenotte, in order that he might be able to send to the fort of Savona what was necessary for its defence, and to effect his retreat to Genoa; for at the commencement of the day, he could easily perceive that the enemy had such a superiority of forces that he could not hope to overcome them. He threw a garrison of 700 men into the fort of Savona, and in the evening effected his retreat to Albissola. The same day Gen. Miolans was attacked on the river di Levante. He was first obliged to fall back; but on the 17th Gen. Massena advanced hither in person, beat the Austrians, and took from them 2500 prisoners, among whom are General Baron d'Alpre.

On the 20th Gen. Massena attacked the enemy at Saffello and Albissola. The affair continued the whole day, and on the 21st General Massena briskly repulsed the enemy, and took from them a great number of prisoners.

On the 23d 24th and 25th, General Massena had sharp engagements, the result of which are constantly in our favour. He took from the enemy 4500 prisoners, 7 standards and 6 pieces of cannon.

On the 13th however, I had evacuated the position of St. Jacques, and had advanced to the line of Borgetto. The Madonna de la Nave was taken and retaken several times. The Hungarian grenadiers suffered considerably at Melogno, where they were vigorously repulsed. On the 17th, and the grenadiers of the 34th distinguished themselves in a particular manner.—Observing that the enemy were endeavouring to turn me, I determined to advance to the line of Borgetto. During this time, General Zablonowski completely beat the division of the enemy, which was debouching by Fanaro, and had already arrived at Pieva; he took from them 500 prisoners.

On the 10th, having received orders from Gen. Massena to attack the enemy, I marched on the 20th, the troops took by assault and the battery the tower and redoubt of Melogno, with 400 prisoners, 12 of whom were officers. The chief of the battalion of Vedal, belonging to the 34th demi brigade, was the first that rushed into the entrenchments. The Col. of the Austrian regiment of Orange was killed.

The numerous redoubts of Settepani were taken on the 21st. General Compere, with a part of the 7th light infantry, the grenadiers of the 34th and 10th, favoured by a very thick fog, surrounded the enemy, and took 1200 prisoners of the regiment of Hoff, and of the Prince of Orange, among whom are a Major and two lieutenant Colonels. One standard only fell into our hands, the rest having been concealed among the rocks. The loss in these different affairs does not amount to one hundred and twenty wounded and 111.—The loss of the enemy, including prisoners, has been much greater.

grave men whom the army has lost. Chief of battalion, of the 10th light infantry, and Gen. Boyer, particularly distinguished.

General Clausel was engaged on the small hills in the neighbourhood of St. Jacques. He took pri-

soners, 150 Hungarian grenadiers. Chevalier, Chef du Battallion, Assistant to the Adjutant-General Solignac, was killed. We fought the whole day of the 22d. General Solignac was wounded.

General Oudinot, Chief of the Staff, who was the bearer of dispatches from the Commander in Chief, has just joined me. I am on the heights of the Finale and Melogno. The 104th demi-brigade has just arrived. We are going to redouble our efforts for a general and decisive attack.

Oudinot, Chief of the Staff, to Buonaparte, first Consul of the French Republic.

Head-quarters, at La Petra, 29 Germinal, April 19.

General—The continual movements which the commander in chief has been obliged to make since the 16 (April 6) having prevented him from giving you intelligence, I think it proper to supply that deficiency. On that day the enemy attacked us on our whole line: they were repulsed on the right and in the center. The army which the enemy have on Montenotte and St. Jacques, will be briskly attacked by Melogno and Saffello. If our troops attack with their usual courage, which we have no reason to doubt, a great part of that corps will be surrounded. Lieut. Gen. Soult, who commands the center, occupied Montenotte, on the extremity of its left, perceiving that the column which was advancing against him by Montenotte, was much more considerable than that under his command, and which had made a movement to the right to support the Bucchetta, evacuated the heights of Savona, and advanced to Albissola, to join the rest of the army.

On the 17th Lieut. General, after disputing the position of St. Jacques and Melogno, retired to the line of Borgetto, in order to have time to receive here intelligence from the commander in chief.

On the 21st, Gen. Souchet attacked and retook the heights of Melogno.—Massena, commander in chief, and Lieut. Gen. Soult, by different manœuvres, drew the enemy into the Valley of Albissola. All who opposed him there were either killed or taken prisoners.—General Melas occupies and commands in Genoa.

On these different days General Massena in person took 6000 prisoners, among whom are one General, two Colonels, several Majors, 200 Officers; also seven standards and six pieces of cannon. General Souchet, on his part, took in these different engagements 1800 prisoners, and 1 standard. I have arrived here by order of the Commander in Chief, to concert with General Souchet, the movement which is to take place on the 1st of Floreal, April 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 29.

A message from the Lords informed the house, that the Lords had agreed to the bill for granting a bounty on the importation of oats; the bill for allowing the importation of goods from America in neutral bottoms, and several other bills, without amendment.

Under the BERN head, March 20, we find the following estimate.

The loss sustained by the French armies during the last campaign, has been estimated by a French officer, who witnessed most of the engagements. This estimate only includes those men that were actually slain in battle: In the first attack between Massena & Auffenberg, in the Grisons, 1799. 4,000 In the 3 first attacks near Feldkirch, which were retaken by Gen. H. 2 1,500 In the first attacks between the advanced posts of the archduke Charles and Gen. Jourdan 2,000 In the 4th attack of Gen. Massena on Feldkirch. 2,000 In the battle of Stochach 11,000 In the engagements in Erg din, until the engagements of Gen. Lecourbe 1,000 In the affair of the valley of Munster, between Generals Desolle and Laisson, and the Imperial Gen. Laudon 1,500 In the various operations in Upper & Lower Engadin 2,500 In the two battles on the Adige, between Gen. Scherer and Kray 8,000 In the battle of Maguna, and the retreat of Mincio 10,000 In the battle below Cremona and Pizzoghetone 1,000

In the passage of the Adige, at the battles of Terzo and Cassane, between Generals Suwarrow and Moreau

In the various affairs between the advanced posts in the Valteline, and in the Italian Bailiwicks

At the taking of Tortona and in the skirmishes of the advanced posts of Gen. Moreau

In the battles of Alexandria, the 1st at Valenza, the 2d near Torre di Garafolo

At the taking of Brescia, and in the sieges of Peichiera, the citadel of Milan, Pizzoghetone, Ferris, Turin and Tortona

At the taking of Pontremoli, in the affairs between Generals Ott, Klenau and Hohenzollern, and in those between the divisions of the French before Tascany and Bologna

In the two battles before Modena, between Gens. Macdonald, Ott, and Hohenzollern

In the three-fold battle of Sargullino, before Piacenza, between Gens. Macdonald, Suwarrow and Melas

At the raising of the blockade of Tortona by Gen. Moreau

In the various battles on the retreat of General Macdonald

At the sieges of Alexandria, Mantua and Fort Urbano

In the first attack of the Lucienfeld, by Gens. Hoize and Jellachich

In the 2d attack of ditto, and in the Grisons

During the passage of the Rhine & near Winterthur

In the affair near Frauenfeld, at the junction of the Archduke's armies

In the battles of St. Gotthard, between Generals Bellegarde and Lecourbe

In the attacks and defence of the intrenchments near Zurich

In the different skirmishes between the advanced posts of Generals Lecourbe and Jellachich

In various attacks on the right borders of the Rhine, and in the taking & evacuating Offenburg on the Lower Rhine

The French lost, in killed alone, 116,000 men, exclusive of the Neapolitan war, and their losses by sickness and the secret expedition of the enraged Italians. The wounded and crippled may be estimated at the same number.

F R A N C E.

An advice boat dispatched by General Kleber, has brought an account to Government of the convention concluded in Egypt between that General and the Grand Vizier, respecting the evacuation of Egypt. It appears by the letter of General Kleber, who still writes the Directory, that on the 30th of January, he was not informed of the revolution of the 19th Brumaire (November 8.)

Camp at Suleich, Jan. 30.

I have signed, citizen Directory, the treaty relative to the evacuation of Egypt, of which I now send you a copy. The which bears the signature of the Grand Vizier, cannot come to my hands for several days, as the exchange was fixed to take place at El-Arisch.

I have informed you in my preceding dispatches, of the situation of the army. I have also informed you of the negotiation which General Buonaparte had opened with the Grand Vizier, and which I was to continue. Though at that period I relied but little on the success of these negotiations, I entertained a hope that they would facilitate the march of the Vizier, as well as his warlike preparations, that you might have time to send me succours in men and arms, or to transmit your instructions as to the manner in which I should conduct myself under such circumstances. I had founded my hope on succour on the knowledge that the French and Spanish fleets were united at Toulon and waited but for a favourable wind to sail from that harbour. They did sail in fact, but it was too late to pass the Straights, and to enter into the port of Brest. This intelligence deeply afflicted the army, which at the same time was informed of our disaster in Italy, Germany and Poland, and also of the measures being taken to avert misfortune which threatened even the existence of the Republic.

The Vizier was then advancing from Damascus. On the other hand, in the middle of October, a fleet appeared before Jamieson