

prisoners; and taken five
It is the corps of Lieut.
which came from Genoa by
; he wished to open a com-
with Plaisance.
I have not time to dispatch a messenger
I request you will send this news to
Consuls by a courier extraordinary.
The army continues its march for Tor-
ona and Alessandria.
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 BUONA-
PARTE.
Head-Quarters Bronni, June 9.

"I have the honour to inform you, that
I have 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 Eron-
ni, to attack the enemy at that point where
he should meet him, and General 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 en-
emy'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
who 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 Gen.
Victor was, turned the heights of the left,
while the 95th pierced his center, which it
overthrew and decided the victory. The
village of Casteggio was taken and retaken
several times, as well as many other posi-
tions. The brave 12th regiment of Hussars,
contended alone against the cavalry of the
enemy, and has performed wonders. The
enemy was pursued to near Voghera.

"The result of this day gave us 6,000 pri-
soners and 6 pieces of cannon, with their
caissons. The enemy had more than 3,000
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."

BULLETIN of the ARMY of RESERVE.
STRADILLA, 21 Prairial, (June 10.)

On the 20th [June 9.] the Chief Consul
left Milan, proceeding to Pavia, he stopped
there only an hour, mounted his horse, and
passed the Po, in order to join the advanced
guard, already engaged with the enemy.
General Ott had arrived from Genoa at Vog-
hera, with a corps of 15,000 men, which
had blockaded that place. He was joined by
a corps of 4,000 or 5,000 men, intended by
General Melas to defend the passage of the
Po. The advanced guard of this army and
that of the Army of Reserve met about noon.
The enemy occupied the heights in front of
Casteggio. The battle lasted all day with the
utmost obstinacy—General Victor led on a
charge of Chamberlach's division with the
greatest judgment and effect.—The 95th by
a charge with the bayonet, decided the vic-
tory still uncertain. The enemy left 3,000
killed and wounded, and five pieces of can-
non. The rout was complete. The 12th
hussars covered itself with glory. We had
600 killed and wounded.—It appears that
General Melas has evacuated Turin, and con-
centrated his forces at Alessandria. The en-
emy were pursued beyond Montebello.—
General Watrin displayed ability, and an en-
thusiasm which inflames the troops. The
battle of Montebello has struck dismay and
consternation into the partizans of Austria—
They see that the events which impend, have
not for the object the preservation of Italy,
but the retreat of the Austrian army. The
enemy had a General killed and several Gen-
erals wounded. General in Chief Massena
must have joined General Souchet, arrived at
Oneille on the 16th, (5th June,) and is im-
mediately to debouche into Piedmont.

L O N D O N, June 24.

This morning we received, by express,
Paris Journals to the 22d instant. The in-
telligence they contain, is most important &
momentous.

The operations of the French Army of
Reserve, exhibit an uninterrupted series of
victories; and from the following Bulletins
it appears, that the campaign in Italy is al-
ready terminated, by the total defeat of the
Austrian army:—

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

"Paris, 2d Messidor, June 21

"The First Consul has obtained a com-
plete victory on the 29th Prairial (June 18).
Eight thousand Austrians and forty pieces of
cannon, are taken by the French army. Six
thousand dead, belonging to the vanquished,
remain on the field of battle.

"The enemy capitulates for the restorati-
on of Genoa, and the fortresses of Italy and
Lombardy.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Same date.

"The army has been victorious at Marin-
go. This battle has decided the fate of Italy,
and announces peace.

"We wait for an answer from Vienna.
The armies will resume hostilities within ten
days, if the answer be not favourable.

"General Desaix is wounded in the head.

STRASBURG, (Prairial) June 10.

It is said that an attack is meditated by
the French on the Grisons.

NICE, (1 Prairial) June 10.

The army continues to make rapid pro-
gress. It has taken possession of the famous
pofts of Millefimo and St. James, where we
made 2000 prisoners. It is thought that the
army will proceed to Sasello and Acqui,
from whence it will be enabled to attack the
left wing of Melas, and even to cut off its
retreat to Genoa.

PARIS, (1 Messidor,) June 20.

Letters from Nice, dated 21 Prairial,
(June 10) state—"We have learnt official-
ly the agreeable news that the French have
re-taken the second town in Liguria,
Savona, and that the army of the centre is
near Genoa."

JUNE 18. A letter from Nice of the 7th,
announces the arrival of Massena, and his
proceeding to join the army at Port Maorie.

A German gazette asserts, that the Em-
peror has pre-emptorily demanded to have the
18,000 British troops in the Mediterranean,
placed under General Melas.

PARIS, June 14.

A cartel which arrived at Marseilles on the
4th from Minorca, brings intelligence that
ten English ships of war, armed en flute,
and having about 10,000 troops on board,
had arrived at that island on the 20th of
May, and that as many more were daily ex-
pected.

The Consuls yesterday received intelli-
gence from Buonaparte. He acquaints them
that all the operations of the army are suc-
cessful; and that he hopes to return to Pa-
ris at the end of the month. The unexpected
return of Buonaparte, which has been an-
nounced for the end of the month in the Of-
ficial Journal, has naturally given rise to ma-
ny conjectures. Some persons assert, that
the rapid march of the first Consul has not
prevented negotiations between the French
government and the court of Vienna, and o-
thers pretend that Buonaparte's return must
be attributed to his being confident of con-
cluding a peace before that time. The lat-
ter report was very common this morning a-
mong the Ministers.

War Operations in Germany.

From Gen. DESSOLES to the MINISTER AT
WAR.

"Head-Quarters at Memmingen, June 8.
CITIZEN MINISTER,

"In my letter of the 4th of June I had the
honour of giving you an account of the move-
ments 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
Lieut. General Lecourbe, who had extended
his right to Landsberg and Augsburg, to
turn more to his left, in order to approach
the enemy. He assembled a large body of
troops on the Vertach, 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 Lieut.
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 Il-
lerberg and Weissenborn, and that part of
that force had passed to the left bank of the
Iller. He communicated this information to
General Richepanse; ordered General Gren-
nier to support him by the bridge of Kilmentz,
and General Lecourbe to take a position be-
tween Guntz and Kamlack, on the road to
Babenhausen, in such a manner as to cover
the roads from Burgau 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 Babenhausen, marched to support
the corps of General Grenier, while the
General of division, Decan, fell back from
Oberhausen upon Babenhausen.

"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. Gen.
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 con-
centrate himself between the Guntz and the
Kamlack.

"This movement was made by General
Lecourbe, when General attacked with about
40,000 men, the corps on the left of the Il-
ler commanded by Richepanse.

"This General followed exactly the in-
structions of the General in Chief, which were
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 necessa-
ry to enable them to resist a force so dispropor-
tionate to theirs.

"While this division was engaged in the
centre, the brigade on the right, command-
ed by General Sabuc, was briskly attacked in
its positions, which were defended only by
the 8th demi-brigade, the 1st regiment of
chasseurs, and the 7th of cavalry. The Gen-
eral in Chief then ordered Grenier, whose corps
was posted from Illereicheim to Oberbott, to
send assistance to Sabuc.—General Ney
therefore debauched by the bride of Kilmentz,
and joining the troops of General Sabuc,
drove the enemy to Dichtenheim.

"We had scarcely entered this village,
when a strong column advanced, with 8
pieces of cannon, on Klesberg, in which there
were two battalions of the 76th, forming a
part of General Ney's brigade, but they
could not maintain themselves. It was ab-
solutely necessary to repulse the enemy, who
were in the front of the bridge of Kilmentz;
Lieut. General Grenier therefore ordered
General Ney to make a counter march and to
attack Kirberg.

"This General marched thither with the
brigade of General Brunet, and displayed
the vigour which characterizes him. A bat-
talion of the 48th, which formed the head of
the column, ascended the flat-topped hill with
their arms in their hands, and did not return
a single shot to a brisk fire of musquetry, and
artillery from the enemy. This impetu-
ous attack, supported by the 8th regiment
of chasseurs, and the 54th demi-brigade, o-
verpowered the enemy, who, pent up in
a road, through a wood scarcely passable,
left in our hands on this point about 1200
prisoners their artillery, and their caissons.
General Richepanse, who had still ob-
stinately defended the positions of Guntzenell