



AND

"Ours are the Plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwar'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1800.

No. 42.

Vol. I.

DETAILS

Respecting the Armies in Italy.

MILAN, MAY 1.

General Melas, on summoning Massena to surrender the city of Genoa, wrote to him in the following terms:

"GENERAL,
Fortune has not crowned with success, bravery which entitles you to my esteem, and to that of the world. With but a small number of men, you were forced to give way to my exertions, and you did it with honour. But I think it is time to listen to the voice of humanity. General Suchet has yesterday been defeated at St. Giacomo, and you have no longer any hopes to resist my forces. You will be accountable for the blood that shall be spilt hereafter, and you will complete the miseries of a people who have already suffered so much.

"The city is exposed to the greatest calamities; it is menaced by pillage and all the horrors of war, if the country people should enter it with fury in their hearts, without a capitulation having previously been concluded. I cannot entirely answer for my victorious troops. Listen to the voice of humanity, and sacrifice the glory of having defended yourself to the last drop of blood, to the true glory and to the admiration which no one will then deny you. I offer you the most honourable capitulation, which a warrior of your character merits, to prove to you the most perfect esteem with which I am, &c."

To which General Massena returned the following answer:

"Had quarters at Genoa, April 23.

"GENERAL,
I have received the letter which you have done me the honour to write to me, and by which you offer me an honourable capitulation. General, I am not yet reduced to that situation. I have still a sufficiency of troops to enable me to defend myself, although General Suchet may have been beaten, which I have good reason to believe is not the case.

MASSENA."

APRIL 29.

Admiral Keith has declared, that he would order any captain of a ship to be hanged, who should assist Massena in effecting his escape.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Detail of Operations from the 20th of April to the 26th inclusive.

The General in Chief on the 20th published two proclamations, one to organize the Italian Patriots who fled to Genoa, the other to invite the citizens to bring their provision of biscuit, in order to send to the garrisons of the forts the most distant from the city.

On the 21st, Baron d'Aspre and the Austrian officers were released on parole.

On the 22d, a vessel arrived from Alafio with the news that the French had retaken the important post of St. James, and the fort of Ferrol, whither the enemy had retired.

On the 23d, at day-break, the Austrians advanced to St. Pierre d'Arena. Not finding a very great resistance, they approached the gate of La Lanterna, to get possession of it: but the draw-bridges were soon raised, and the battery fired. At the same time, a corps of French troops descending the mountain, took the enemy in the rear, and made many prisoners.

The General in Chief published a proclamation, threatening to punish with death any soldier guilty of pillage. He also published another proclamation to the Gendefse:

"CITIZENS,

"The enemy relying little on their forces, employ all possible means to corrupt the public opinion, and produce, by seduction, movements favourable to them. Yesterday their partizans circulated a report that I should abandon your city: to-day they have circulated a letter from General Melas, offering me a capitulation. They have carried their imposture farther: they assert that a capitulation is already signed. Yesterday I rejected all

kind of capitulation, and I communicated to you the letter I wrote to General Melas. This morning the enemy were completely beaten and lost 1200 men. Inhabitants of Genoa, I will not, I ought not to capitulate, because I have forces to defend you; because the movements which the First Consul is directing the French armies to make, will soon force the Austrian army to retire; and finally because I would be to deliver you to an enemy, from whom it is the wish and duty of the army to deliver you. That enemy are so interested in getting possession of your city, that there are no sacrifices they will not make to get possession of it. But be not deceived with respect to their real intentions. The secret views of the House of Austria are to overwhelm you with contributions, to annihilate your commerce, and to avenge the events of 1746, which are of a nature never to be effaced. Inhabitants, as long as I have one corps of troops remaining, neither my brave men, nor myself, will ever separate our cause from yours."

On the 25th, the French troops and the national guards were under arms all night. An attack was apprehended.

On the 26th a vessel with grain entered the port. The French advanced posts extend beyond St. Pierre d'Arena on one side, and to Quarto on the other. An attack is supposed to be intended by the Austrians. The English fleet cruises before our port,

MASSENA.

Proclamation of General Massena.

Genoa, April 23

"Ligurian People,

"Your government have just passed upon my demand a decree which invests the present deputation of the government with all civil and military powers. This measure was indispensable at an epoch in which we must have saved Liguria, and the city of Genoa; neither the one nor the other can be saved but by the force with which the government shall be invested, and by the celerity with which measures shall be executed. All the acts of that deputation must be submitted to government and for my approbation. Your government possesses your confidence, it is the guarantee that your liberty and independence will be respected,

"You are acquainted with my affection for your country, and my determination to defend it; it is another guarantee to you that I shall not demand any thing but what shall be necessary to the interests of Liguria and the army."

Decree passed by the Ligurian Government.

The commission of the Government, upon the formal demand of the General in Chief of the French army, decrees,

1. The deputation of the government charged with military affairs, is invested with all the military, political, and administrative affairs,

2. All the acts of that deputation shall have the force of law when they have the sanction of the commission of the government, and of the General in Chief.

3. All the acts of that deputation shall be executed by the military force.

4. The present decree shall be executed for a week. STRAFORRELO, President. RIVAROLA, Vice-President."

BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF RESERVE.

Asia, May 24.

On the 16th inst. the advanced guard, commanded by Gen. Lannes, passed the St. Bernard, and marched against Aosta. A Hungarian battalion endeavoured to defend the entry of that city, it was routed, and had several men killed.

On the 17th General Lannes set out on his march, and repaired to Chatillon. The enemy endeavoured to defend the passage of a bridge and the mouth of a very narrow defile: they were routed by the grenadiers, who took 300 prisoners, and killed 100 more. Two pieces of cannon, 3-pounders, were taken, and four

waggons laden with ammunition.

The army passed the St. Bernard on the days of the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th; on the 26th the division of Gen. Chabran passed the Little St. Bernard. The great difficulty was, how to carry over the artillery. The Little St. Bernard was covered with snow, and the ascent very steep. Gen. Marmoff, Commandant of the artillery, employed two means. The first was merely a tree, hollowed, in which the eight-pounders and howitzers were lodged. An hundred men, by means of a cable, drew the piece, and took two days to draw it over Mount St. Bernard. The second means was that of sledges, on low wheels, which the Chief of Brigade Gassendi had caused to be constructed at Auxonne. The carriages were dismounted, and carried piece by piece, except the carriages of four-pounders, which ten men bore upon litters. The waggons were obliged to be unladen, in order to send them over empty, putting the ammunition into chests, which were carried by men or mules.

The 24th light, 43d, 96th of the line, passed on the 21st. They employed two days in effecting their passage; not chusing to abandon their artillery, and rather preferring to sleep in the snow, and in their ranks. In the most difficult stages the troops encouraged one another by beating the charge, an interesting spectacle, if there ever was one.

The First Consul has come down from the top of the St. Bernard in the snow, crossing precipices, and sliding over torrents.

On the 18th, the Commander in Chief, Berthier, surrounded the castle of Bard, took possession of the heights of Alberedo, which command it, and summoned the Commandant, who refused to surrender.

On the 22d he took possession of all the lower part of the castle. Four companies of grenadiers entered it in the night, and let down the drawbridges. The enemy retired into the tower and another hollow which they had made in the rock of Bard.

On the 23d, the advanced guard met the enemy, who defended the defile of the pass on the side of St. Martin, repulsed them, and took 50 prisoners.

On the same day the Commander in Chief, Berthier, having caused the division of Boudet to advance in order to support the advanced guard, gave them orders to make themselves masters of Lyssa. The enemy had a garrison in the citadel, and appeared to wish to defend the town. They had too few men to be able to resist. General Lannes repaired thither on the 29d, caused it to be scaled, and took possession of the town and citadel, where he found ten pieces of cannon. He pursued the enemy, who made their retreat to Turin. He took 400 prisoners. We on our side had in these different affairs only seven men killed and 25 wounded.

It was said on the 24th, at the head-quarters of the Chief Consul at Aosta, that Massena had a short time since made a sortie, which had been completely successful.

[Paris Moniteur.]

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And will be published at the Meeting of the next General Assembly,

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(Commonly called Mr. Madison's Report)

To which are prefixed

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Raleigh, July 5, 1800.

NOTICE.

I Wish to buy Six or Eight Deer to stock my Park; and will give six Dollars for a Doe and Fawn; seven Dollars for a Doe that has two Fawns, and one Dollar and a Half a Piece for Fawns without Does. The Deer must be delivered at my House near Raleigh.

WILLIE JONES.

Raleigh, July 6, 1800.

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THOMAS E. SUMNER.

Warren County, March, 1800.

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