



TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1800.

No. 45.

VOL. I.

FURTHER DETAILS

By the late arrivals.

ARMIES IN ITALY.

From General Massera 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 forever held out in Genoa. This day I gave the soldiers the last three ounces of what we call bread, 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 privations hitherto unheard of; their physical strength had entirely failed, and I had nothing left but walking skeletons. The officer who carries my dispatches can tell you in this respect, all that has been suffered to preserve Genoa.

I go with the garrison to join the rest 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.

MASSENA:

Petiet, Councillor of State to the Consuls.

Milan, 21st Prairial, June 16.

The first consul writes to me today from Brioni, 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 5 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 Plaisance.

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 division of the army of the Rhine sentirely arrived; a part of it is already beyond the Po.

Health and respect.

PETIET.

The General in Chief of the Army of Reserve, to the First Consul.

Head Quarters at Pavia, 20 Prairial, June 9.

CITIZEN CONSUL,

Since my last report the army has obtained new successes, the details of which I hasten to communicate to you.

On the 3d June, the corps, commanded by Gen. Duhesme proceeded to Lod, occupied an Austrian post, which retired on our approach.

On the 4th Boudet's division, reunited to the cavalry under the orders of Gen. Murat, proceeded to the head of the bridge of Plaisance whilst the division of Loison marched on to Cremma, Orsinova, and Brecia. Five hundred men were detached from that division, to be directed by Gen. Bouffier to Pizzighione. Gen. Loison arrived at Logroda, where he was ordered to raise the people of Brecia against the French. He proceeded instantly to that town, which he took; and Gen. Laudon, who only saved in his flight by the flight of his escort, which was destroyed. We found in the place 300000 lbs of powder, and several magazines. We made 60 prisoners.

On the 6th, Gen. Murat possessed the head of the bridge of Plaisance, defended by 5 or 600 men and 20 pieces of cannon. But the enemy having cut from the coast of the town some bridges of boats, and defended the passage with 18 pieces of cannon, he fought another passage. The General procured some barks, that served him to carry over the 9th and 50th, and with these forces he attacked Plaisance, which he took on the 7th. He found considerable magazines, and made 500 prisoners. A party of the enemy's cavalry had just time to fly into the fort, which is encumbered by being the refuge of the administration, &c. of the Austrian army.

Scarcely had Gen. Murat taken the position of Placentia, when the great guard was attacked on the side of Parma; by a corps of about a thousand men that formed the garrison of the citadel. They were met by Gen. Boudet, at the head of the two battalions of the 59th, and preceded by the grenadiers under Major-General Dalton. The enemy was immediately charged with the bayonet and destroyed. The Hussars of the 11th made all those prisoners who escaped from death. We have taken the two pieces of cannon; the waggons, and colours belonging to the corps. Among the prisoners we find 29 officers and a major: Gen. Murat greatly praises the conduct of Gen. Boudet and Adjutant-General Dalton. He is occupied in re-establishing the bridge of Placentia.

I had ordered Gen. Lannes to proceed on the Po; and to endeavour to effect a passage opposite Stradella. The enemy has destroyed all the floating bridges; but Gen. Lannes found means to assemble some vessels, in which the 28th of the line commenced to pass the Po, on the 6th, at three in the morning. One part of the 40th also crossed the river. The corps of troops under Gen. Mainoni had taken the position of the banks and marshes behind St. Cypriano: At three in the evening the regiments of Risika and Cravates amounting to 2000 men, supported by some pieces of cannon, attacked with impetuosity the troops which had landed, that consisted of 1500 men. Already the enemy had commenced to make way in our center, when the order to charge was beat. The combat was obstinate, but the enemy was put to the rout. They left on the field of battle more than 300 killed and wounded, and we made 200 prisoners, and took two artillery waggons. We cannot praise too much the intrepidity displayed in this instance by the 28th and 40th demi-brigades, and Gen. Mainoni who commanded them.

The 19th, at three in the morning, the division having passed with its artillery, the 28th proceeded to Bonni, where they charged with audacity the infantry and cavalry of the enemy. We made 200 prisoners in that action. The citizen Manegre, Aid-de-camp of Gen. Watrin, was wounded in the head. This distinguished officer had already received a wound in the affair of Chiusella.

I hope that to morrow the 10th all the army shall pass the Po; Gen. Lecchi, had received orders to proceed to Lecco on the 7th; he found the passage defended by the enemy, with artillery and gun-boats—he determined to transport his vessels on waggons to pass the Adda, and enter the lake—he sent over a column of 300 men, which turned the enemy, whilst another corps commanded the gunboats that defended the passage of Lecco. The enemy being turned, determined to fly, and we captured four pieces of cannon, two gun-boats, and magazines of ammunition, and made 20 prisoners.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

From General Berthier to General Buonaparte.

H. Q. Brioni, June 9.

I have the honour to inform you that having learned that Gen. Ott had let Genoa with thirty battalions and that he was arrived yesterday at Voghera. I ordered Gen. Lannes to quit the position of Brioni, to attack the enemy at the point where he should meet him, and Gen. Victor to support him with his corps. Gen. Watrin met the first posts of the enemy at San Diletto; the prin-

cipal 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 who gave way, gave some advantage to the enemy: then Gen. 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 96th 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 positions. The brave 12th regiment of Hussars, who contended alone against the cavalry of the enemy, has performed wonders. The enemy was pursued to near Voghero.

The result of this day gave us 6,000 prisoners and 5 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 in the head.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Paris, 2d Messidor, June 21.

The First Consul has obtained a complete victory on the 9th 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 restoration of Genoa, and the fortresses of Italy and Lombardy.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Same date.

The army has been victorious at Maringo. 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.

Gen. Desaix is wounded in the head.

ANOTHER BULLETIN.

Paris, June 21.

The army has obtained a signal victory at Maréngo, on the 14th inst. We have taken 15 standards, 40 cannon, and made 8000 prisoners.

General Desaix was struck with a ball in the head.

The castles of Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighione, and Placentia, are to be surrendered to the French army between the 18th and 20th inst.

The castles of Coni, Savona, the city of Genoa, were to surrender between the 20th and 23d inst. The fort Urbano between the 23d and 25th: The duration of the armistice is not fixed.

We expect the answer of the Court of Vienna. The armies will resume hostilities in ten days, if the reply should not be favourable.

Paris, June 14.

Gen. Oudinot, writes from his H. Q. at Broglie, June 4, that Gen. Rochambeau entered Nice, the 29th, that the Austrians had retreated by the Coldi Tende, into Piedmont, and that he was following them. He has taken from two or three thousand prisoners.

June 19.

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

OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

From General Desolles to the Minister at War.

H. Q. 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 Vertach, holding Landsberg and Augsburg, with detachments.

On the 4th, the army retained the same positions. Gen. Grenier, to whom the Gen. in Chief has given provisionally the rank of Lieut. Gen. replaced Lieut. Gen. Cyr, who has been obliged to go to the mineral wells for the recovery of his health, in the command of his corps. Gen. Richpanef took the command of the division posted on the left of the Iller.

In the night between the 4th and 5th, the Gen. in Chief learned from the reports of spies that the enemy had collected a large force on the side of the Danube, between Illerburg and Weisenhorn, and that a part of that force had passed to the left bank of the Iller. He communicated this information to Gen. Richepanef; ordered Gen. Grenier to support him by the bridge of Kilmentz, and Gen. Lecourbe, to take a position between Guntz and Kamlack, on the road to Babenhäusen, in such a manner as to cover the roads from Burgau and Augsburg, and consequently to occupy Mindleheim.

The corps of reserve served as a support on the left, and Gen. Welmas possessing the Guntz, at Babenhäusen, marched to support the corps of Gen. Grenier, while the General of Division, Decean, fell back from Oberhausen upon Babenhäusen.

On the 5th our army extended, as I have informed you, from the Iller to the Lech, with a corps on the Iller: Gen. Moreau presuming from the movement 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 Kamlack.

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

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 he 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 of the right, commanded by Gen. Sahuc, was briskly attacked in its positions; which were defended only by the 8th demi-brigade, the 1st regiment of chassieurs, and the 7th of cavalry. The General in Chief then ordered Grenier, whose corps was posted from Ilerichheim to Oberbott, to send assistance to Sahuc. Gen. Ney therefore debouched by the bridge of Kilmentz, and joining the troops of Gen. Sahuc, drove the enemy to Dichtenheim.

We had scarcely entered this village, when a strong column advanced, with 8 pieces of cannon, on Kirberg, in which there were two battalions of the 79th, forming a part of Gen. Ney's brigade; but they could not maintain themselves. It was absolutely necessary to repulse the enemy, who were in the front of the bridge of Kilmentz? Lieut. Gen. Grenier therefore ordered Gen. Ney to make a countermarch and to attack Kirberg.

This General marched thither with the brigade of Gen. Brunet, and displayed the vigour which characterizes him. A battalion 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 musketry and artillery from the enemy. This impetuous attack supported by the 8th regiment of chassieurs, and the 54th demi-bi-

gade, overpowered the enemy, who peeped up in a road, thro' a wood (scarcely passable, left in our hands on this point about 1200 prisoners, their artillery, and their caissons.

Gen. Richepanef, who had still obstinately defended the positions of Guntzell and Beuren with two battalions of the 7th, one of the 48th, the 5th hussars, 10th cavalry, and part of the 15th dragoons, now resumed the offensive. He charged the Austrians, and on his side made about 7 or 800 prisoners, among whom was Lieut. Gen. Count Spork, whom some hussars took at the distance of only 30 paces from his column.

The result of this day's operations in which only two French divisions have fought and repulsed the whole Austrian army, is about 2000 prisoners, and eight pieces of cannon, with their waggons, &c. During the night, the enemy retreated to the Danube with so much precipitation that they have cut down several bridges they had formed on that river.

DESOLLES.

EXPEDITION TO QUIBERON.

General Bernadotte, councillor of State, and General in Chief of the army of the west, to the minister at war.

June 8.

I marched from Rennes on the 6th of June, and arrived at Vannes with 4000 men on the 7th, afternoon; the troops have marched 26 leagues in the space of 26 hours. I shall take care to send an order to Quiberon to maintain the fort of Penthièvre to the last extreme. The English, under the protection of their artillery, disembarked 5 or 600 men and seized one part of a neighbouring isle. On the 23d at noon, a signal of five vessels, seven frigates and two transports, at the extremity of the isle of Donath. In the evening twenty sail of men of war were discovered near the isle of Quiberon, and 27 vessels made signals for running down to Belle-Ile. On the same day, 3 frigates, 3 cutters, and 5 gun boats, made a disposition for the attack of the bay of Pennerf.

On the 3d there was a general movement through the whole line of English. St. Gildas, the Grandmont, and Quiberon were attacked at all points. The English cleared the shore with their gun boats, and disembarked 6 or 700. The Gen. Desbureaux advanced with the troops which were at Aur'y, and ordered the Adjutant-General Romeux to go with the troops of the line which were at Port Liberte, and proceed to the environs of Ploutarnel. The troops arrived, an attack followed, and the English were forced to embark on board in the morning. On the 5th at night, the enemy made a general attack upon Quiberon, Cracy, Lemariequier, Port Navalo, St. Gildas, St. Jacquet, Penmarina, and Pernerf. On the 6th, in the morning, they effected a descent at Fort Navalo, of which they possessed themselves. After some time they penetrated with ten sail into the bay called Morbihan, and attacked the fort of Lemariequier: this fort defended itself well; a continual discharge of artillery repulsed the troops which were disembarked. The fort of St. Jacques compelled 300 men to re-embark, who had carried a neighbouring point. On the 7th in the evening, the enemy returned to their vessels, and we counted near the isle of Quiberon, and at the mouth of the Villaine, 50 sail, of which were large ships, and 14 were frigates.

We are informed that at Belle-Ile there are 20 transports. In the night between the 6th and 7th, some Chouans, had assembled in the communes of Grande Champ and Rignau; some detachments being sent against them, they were forced to retire into the forests of Camore and Noné. Some rebels also were collected in the commune of Bery, and the commune of St. Georges, Guillemet, and other chiefs, have endeavoured in vain to raise a levy of their ancient adherents; the peasants have refused, and some vagabonds who had joined the standard of rebellion, are pursued by them, and I hope will soon be dispersed. I have sent agents, friends of government, to gain over the priests and the ancient chiefs who