

trochel. This necessity will otherwise have no influence on the desire which his majesty will always have, to strengthen the bands of friendship and good understanding which ought to exist between the two powers.

"Please, citizen minister, to accept the assurance of my most sincere attachment.

(Signed)

E. N. STAEL DE HOLSTEIN.
CH. DELACROIX."

(A true copy.)

L O N D O N, September 22.

Brilliant Victories

I T A L Y.

The following is a Copy of the Bulletins sent by the Telegraph to Calais, and received there yesterday morning from St. Omers.

Head-Quarters, St. Omers, the 4th Complementary day.

Adjutant General Fays, chief of the etat-major, to the General of Division Boucret.

"The undermentioned news is too satisfactory to me not to be eager in sending it you by the speediest means.

BULLETTIN TELEGRAPHIC.

Lille, 3d complementary day.

"The army of Italy, pursuing its conquest, has beaten the enemy in six successive battles; taken 1600 men prisoners, 20 standards, 70 pieces of cannon, immense magazines, and 46 leagues of country.

"The wrecks of the army, with the General, are surrounded by the Republican army.

(Signed)

CHAPPE."

Conformably to the copy,

General of Division,

(Signed)

LIEBERT."

BUONAPARTE, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, at Trent, 20 Fructidor, September 6.

"Citizen Directors,

"The division of Gen. Massena passed the Adige on the 16th Fructidor, Sept. 2, at the bridge of Golo; following the great Tyrol road, it arrived at Ala on the 17th (Sept. 2.)

"The same day at two in the afternoon, our cavalry cut to pieces the enemy's advanced posts, and took 6 horses from them. Gen. Angereau's division set out from Verona at the same time, and proceeded to the heights, which separate them from the Tyrol.

"The division of General Vaubois set out at the same time from Storo. At the left of the Lake d'Garda, his advanced guard arrived at Torgotte, where it was joined by the brigade of Gen. Gureuse, which embarked at Seto at the Lake d'Garda; its advanced guard commanded by Gen. St. Hilaire, beat the enemy at the bridge of Scarca, and took 50 prisoners. On the 17th at night General Higon commanding the light Infantry of General Massena's division, gave me advice that the enemy possessed the village of Soravale in force; he instantly received and executed the order of attack, the enemy were forced and lost 300 prisoners.

"On the 18th at day break, we were in front of each other. The division of the enemy guarded the impregnable defiles of Marco; another division beyond the Adige, occupied the entrenched camp of Mori. Gen. Pigeon, with a part of the light infantry, gained the heights of the left of Marco. Adjutant-gen. Sornei, at the head of the 18th demi-brigade of light infantry, attacked the enemy by rifle firing. Gen. Victor, in a close column, penetrated by the high road; the resistance of the enemy was long and bloody, at the same instant Gen. Vaubois attacked the entrenched camp of Mori, after two hours vigorous fighting, the enemy every where fell back.

"Citizen Marbois, my Aid-de camp, carried to Gen. Dubois the orders to advance with the first regiment of hussars, and pursue the enemy; the General put himself at the head of the regt. and decided the affair, but he received three balls in his body, which wounded him mortally. One of his Aid-de-

camp was killed at his side. I found a few moments after the General dying—"I die for the Republic, let me have time to know whether the victory is complete." He immediately expired.

"The enemy retreated to Roveredo. I ordered Gen. Rampert to pass between the town and the Adige. Gen. Victor in the mean time entered the great street.—The enemy fell back, having left a great quantity of dead and prisoners. In the interim Gen. Vaubois forced the entrenched camp at Mori, and pursued the enemy on the other bank of the Adige. It was at one o'clock P. M. The enemy beaten every where profited of the difficulties of the country, made head against us at all the defiles, and effected their retreat to Trent. We have yet taken but 3 pieces of cannon and 1000 prisoners.

"Gen. Massena rallied all the demi-brigades, and gave a moment's repose to his division—in the mean time we reconnoitred with two squadrons of cavalry the movements of the enemy; they rallied in front of Calliano to cover Trent, and give time to the head quarters to evacuate that city. If they have been beaten the whole day, they have before Calliano an impregnable position. The Adige nearly reaches the mountains and forms a defile only 40 toises broad, closed by a village, a castle on an eminence, and a strong wall which joins the Adige to the mountains, and where the enemy had placed their artillery. Fresh dispositions were necessary. Gen. Dommartin advanced with eight pieces of light artillery to commence the cannonade; he found a good position from whence he was enabled to command the defile.

"Gen. Pigeon passed with the light infantry to the right; 300 riflemen penetrated to the banks of the Adige, to commence a firing, and three demi-brigades in a close column, and by battalions, with their arms slung, passed the defile; the enemy overwhelmed by the sharp fire of the artillery, and the courage of the riflemen, could not resist the mass of our columns, and abandoned the entrance of the defile; terror pervaded the whole line. Our cavalry pursued them.

"Citizen Marbois, my aid-de-camp, at the head of 50 hussars, wished to gain their van, and stop the whole enemy's column; he penetrated through it, and was himself surrounded, thrown to the ground, and wounded; a part of the enemy's corps marched over his body; he has received many wounds, but none are mortal. The chief of brigade of the first regiment of hussars is killed. Citizen Beissiere, seeing two pieces of cannon about to be carried off, darted after them with six guides, and took them.

"Six or seven thousand prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 40 waggons, 7 standards, such is the fruit of the battle of Roveredo, one of the most brilliant of the campaign. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable.

"On the 19th (Sept. 5) at eight in the morning, General Massena entered Trent; Wurmler quitted that city the evening before, to take refuge on the side of Baliano. General Vaubois with his division, is pursuing the enemy;—their rear-guard was entrenched at Lovis behind the river Lano, and guarded the passage of the bridge, which it was necessary to pass. Gen. Dalamagne not without much trouble, passed under the fire of the enemy entrenched in the village at the head of the 25 demi-brigade. Gen. Murat passed at the head of a detachment of chasseurs to pursue the enemy. Adjutant Gen. Leclere with three chasseurs, and citizen Deoux had turned the enemy and advanced half a league. The enemy's cavalry saving themselves at full gallop, were all at once checked. Adjutant General Leclere is slightly wounded.

"The enemy attempted to open a passage; but the 12 carbineers seconded by three chasseurs, crossed the bayonets, and formed an impregnable rampart. Night was advancing, 100 were killed and 3 or 400 men were made prisoners. A standard of the regiment of Wurmler was taken.

"You may expect soon a battle more bloody and more decisive.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the ar-

my of Italy, to the inhabitants of the Tyrol.

Head-Quarters at Brejeia, 13 Fructidor, August 30.

"You solicit the protection of the French army. If you expect it you must show yourselves worthy of it. Since the majority of you is well disposed, compel the few malcontents who are among you to be peaceable. Their outrageous conduct has a tendency to bring upon their country the calamities of war.

"The superiority of the French arms is now manifest. The Emperor's ministers, bought by English gold, betray that country. Their unfortunate prince commits an error in every measure he adopts.

"You wish for peace! The French are fighting for that object. We march upon your territory for the express purpose of obliging the Court of Vienna to recede to the prayer of desolated Europe, and to listen to the entreaties of her people; we come not here with a view of extending our dominions. Nature has pointed out the limits of France by the interfection of the Alps and the Rhine, in the same manner as she has placed the Tyrol as a line of demarcation for the House of Austria.

"Tyroleans! whatever your past conduct have been, return to your habitations! abandon the colours which have been so often disgraced, and which you are unable to defend.

"The conquerors of the Alps and of Italy are now opposed to an host of enemies. They are in pursuit of a few victims whom the generosity of my country commands me to spare.

"We are formidable in battle, but we are the friends of those who give us an hospitable reception.

"The religion, the customs, and the property of the communes, who submit, shall be respected.

"The communes, whose Tyrolean inhabitants have not returned on our arrival, shall be burnt; the inhabitants taken as hostages and sent to France.

"When a commune has submitted, the Syndics shall be bound to deliver, in one hour after, a list of the inhabitants who are in the pay of the Emperor, and if they should file with the Tyrolean inhabitants, their houses shall be immediately burnt, and their relations arrested and sent as hostages to France.

"The Tyroleans who shall cooperate with the free inhabitants, and are taken with arms in their hands, shall be instantly shot.

"The generals of division are charged with the strict execution of this arrest.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE."

"The above is an authentic copy.

(Signed)

A. BERTHIER,

General of Division, &c.

P A R I S, September 16.

TREATY of ALLIANCE, OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE, between FRANCE & SPAIN:

The Executive Directory of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain animated by a wish to strengthen the bonds of amity and good understanding, happily re-established between France and Spain by the treaty of peace concluded at Basle on the 4th Thermidor, and the third year of the Republic (July 22, 1795,) have resolved to form an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance for whatever concerns the advantages and common defence of the two nations; and they have charged with this important negotiation, and have given their full powers to the under mentioned persons, namely: the Executive Directory of the French Republic to citizen Dominique Catherine Perignon, general of Division of the armies of the Republic, and its ambassador to his Catholic Majesty: the King of Spain to his Excellency Don Manuel de Godoi, Prince of Peace, Duke of Alcudia &c. &c. &c. Who, after the respective communication and exchange of their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

Article 1. There shall exist for ever an offensive and defensive alliance between the