

brought to a conclusion. But, on the 7th inst. the division of the enemy, which was at Padua, put itself in motion—on the 8th, it attacked the advanced guard of gen. Angerau, which was at Neviloloqua before Porto Legnago. After a sharp skirmish, the adjutant general Dutaux, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and on the following day to Porto Legnago, after having had time to prevent the whole line of the enemy from marching.

I directly sent over the Adige the 2000 men whom I had with me at Bologna, and I set off immediately after for Verona.

On the 12th, at 6th in the morning, the enemy presented themselves before Verona, and attacked the advanced guard of general Massena, situated at the village of St. Michel. This general came out of Verona, set his army in battle array, and marched directly against the enemy, whom he routed, took 3 pieces of cannon, and made 600 prisoners. The grenadiers of the 75th took the cannon by assault with bayonet, they had general Brune at their head, whose clothes were shot through with 7 bullets.

On the same day and at the same hour, the enemy attacked the head of our line of Montebaldo, defended by the infantry of general Joubert; the combat was smart and obstinate. The enemy had taken possession of the first redoubt, but Joubert put himself at the head of his carabineers, drove away the enemy, completely routed them, and took 110 prisoners.

On the 12th the enemy hastily threw over a bridge at Anguairi, and made its advanced guard pass over a league from Porto Legnago; at the same time gen. Joubert informed me that a considerable column was fitting out for Montagna, and threatened to turn his advanced guard at Corona. From different sources, I learnt the real designs of the enemy, and had no longer any doubt that it was their main force, and thence to arrive at Mantua.

I caused the greater part of general Massena's division to set off in the night; and I myself went to Rivoli, which place I reached two hours after midnight.

I then caused general Joubert to regain the existing position of St. Marco; and I placed artillery in the square of Rivoli, and put all in order, with a view of making a formidable offensive attack, and to march in person against the enemy.

At break of day our right wing and the left wing of the enemy, met on the height of St. Marco—the battle was terrible and obstinate. General Joubert, at the head of the 3rd, supported his light infantry, which general Vial commanded, but general Alvinzy, who had on the 17th made his arrangements to shut up all the divisions of general Joubert, continued to put his design into execution, not apprehending that I had during the night, arrived with considerable reinforcements, to render this operation not only impossible, but even destructive to him. Our left wing was vigorously attacked: it gave way, and the enemy bore on the centre.

The 14th demi-brigade sustained the shock of the attack with the greatest bravery.—General Berthier, commander in chief of the General Staff, displayed, on this occasion the valour, of which he has so often given proofs in this campaign.

The Austrians, encouraged by their numbers, redoubled their efforts to carry off the cannon, which was placed before the demi-brigade. A captain rushed before the enemy: "What," cried he to the fourteenth, "will you suffer your cannon to be carried off? At the same time, the 32d, which I had sent to rally the left wing, appeared, regained for them their former positions, and under the command of general Massena, entirely recovered it.

Although we had now been three days fighting the enemy had not yet shown us all their forces. One of their columns, which had filed along the Adige, under the cover of several pieces of cannon, marched directly to the square of Rivoli, in order to carry it, and thereby threatened to turn our right, and centre. I ordered general Le Clerq to charge the enemy with the cavalry, if they succeeded in gaining possession of the square of Rivoli; and I sent La Salle, with fifty dragoons, to attack the flank of the enemy who were attacking our centre. At the same instant general Joubert had caused several battalions to descend from the heights of St. Marco, which immediately took possession of the square of Rivoli. The enemy, who had already penetrated into the square, was briskly attacked on all sides; they left a great number of dead, and returned into the Valley of Adige. Nearly at the same moment a column of the enemy, which had been some time in motion, in order to turn our flank and to cut off our retreat, formed itself in order of battle behind us.

I had left the 75th in reserve, which not only kept their column in check, but even attacked the left of it, and routed it. The 18th half-brigade arrived during those transactions, while general Roy had taken a position behind the column.—I also caused the enemy to be cannonaded with some 12 pounders.—I ordered the attack, and in less than a quarter of an hour the column, consisting of 4000, was made prisoners.

The enemy were routed on all sides, and were pursued with vigor. During the whole night they were bringing in prisoners: 1500 men who had escaped by guard, were stopped by 50 men of the 18th, who marched up to them and commanded them to lay down their arms.

The enemy were still masters of Corona, but they

were no longer in a situation to be dangerous to us. It became necessary to hasten the march against general Provera's division, who had passed the Adige on the 24th at Aquiarce. I caused general Victor to deſile with the brave 57th, and to return to general Massena, who, with a part of his division, arrived at Roverabella. I left orders, in parting with general Joubert, to attack the enemy at the break of day, if they were rash enough to remain in Corona.

General Murat, who had marched all night with a half brigade of light infantry, was expected in the morning on the heights of Montebaldo, which command Coron. In fine, after a firm resistance, the enemy were routed, and those who escaped the preceding day were made prisoners. The cavalry could only save themselves by swimming across the Adige, many of them were drowned.

We had taken in the two days near Rivoli 13000 prisoners, and nine pieces of cannon. General Sandas and Meyer were wounded, in bravely fighting at the head of their troops.

Battle of St. GEORGE.

General Arovera at the head of 6000 men arrived the 26th at noon in the suburbs of St. George's and attacked it effectually all that day. Miolis, general of brigade, defended these suburbs. Samson, chief of the battalion of engineers, had erected very strong entrenchments. General Miolis, as active as brave, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, answered with cannon, and by these means gained time, during the night between the 26th and 27th, so that I was able to order general Serrurier, to occupy La Favorite, with the 18th and 57th demi-brigades, and all the troops that could be drawn from the divisions forming the blockade: but before I give you an account of the battle of La Favorite, which took place on the 27th, I ought to mention the two actions of Anguairi.

First battle of ANGUIARI.

General Provera's division, consisting of 10,000 men, had forced the passage of Anguairi. General Guieux immediately united his forces, and marched towards the enemy. Having but 1500 men, they could not compel the enemy to reſt the river; but they stopped them a part of the day, and made 300 prisoners.

Second battle of ANGUIARI.

General Provera did not lose a single instant, but immediately deſcended to Castellara. Gen. Angerau attacked the rear guard of this division, and after a severe action took them all prisoners, and 16 pieces of cannon.—He took 2000 prisoners. Adjutant General Dutaux particularly distinguished himself by his courage. The 9th, and 18th regiments of dragoons, and the 25th of chasseurs also distinguished themselves.

The commander of the hulans presented himself before a squadron of the 9th dragoons, and by one of those squarades so common among the Austrians, called "surrender!" Citizen Duvivier stopped his squadron: "If you are brave, come out and take me," cried he. The two corps stopped, and the two chiefs gave an example of one of those battles so beautifully described by Tasso. The commander of the hulans was twice wounded with a sabre;—the two corps then charged each other, and the hulans were taken prisoners. General Provera deſcended all the night, and arrived, as I had the honour of stating to you, at St. George's and attacked it on the 26th inst. Not having been able to force it he planned an attack upon La Favorite, and to pierce the line of blockade; and then, seconded by a sortie by Wurmer, to throw himself into Mantua.

Battle of La Favorite.

On the 27th, about an hour before day, the enemy attacked La Favorite at the same time Wurmer made a sortie, and attacked the line of blockade by St. Antoine. General Victor, at the head of the 57th half brigade, overthrew all that opposed him. Wurmer was obliged to return to Mantua almost as soon as he had quitted it, leaving the field of battle covered with dead and prisoners. Gen. Serrurier then caused Gen. Victor to advance with the 57th half brigade, in order to take Gen. Provera in the rear, in the suburbs of St. George, and so to block him up completely.—Confusion and disorder soon became visible in the enemy's ranks; cavalry, infantry, and artillery, all pell-mell. The terrible 57th half brigade were irresistible.

On the one side they took three pieces—on the other they dismounted a regiment of the Hussars of Herdendy. At this moment the respectable Gen. Provera asked to capitulate. He relied upon our generosity, and was not deceived. We granted him a capitulation, the articles of which are hereto annexed.—Six thousand prisoners were taken, among whom were the volunteers of Vienna. Thirty pieces of cannon were the fruits of this victory.

The army of the Republic has thus in four days, gained two pitched battles and six actions, have taken 25,000 prisoners among whom are, one lieutenant general, two generals, 12 or 15 colonels, &c. 20 standards, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded 6000 men. I beg the rank of general of division for General Victor, and that of general of brigade for adjutant gen. Vaux. All the half brigades were covered with glory, especially the 22d and 57th and the 18th of the line, by Gen. Massena, who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michel, Rivoli, and Roverabella. The Roman Legions, they say, march

2d 24 miles a-day: our divisions marched 20 and fought in the interval.

Citizen Leticin, chief of the 4th half brigade of light infantry, Marquis, chief of the 29th; Fourcroy, chief of the 17th were wounded.

The Generals of brigade Vial, and the Pon, and the adjutant general, Argod, particularly distinguished themselves.

The particular acts of bravery are too numerous to be here detailed.

(Signed)

BUC NAPARTE.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

To the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Contrast between the conduct of the American and French Governments.

AT the commencement of the French Revolution, and uniformly from thence to almost the present period, the people of America, however distinguished by party, exulted at the prospect of the emancipation of millions of men from the galling yoke of slavery, and manifesting by civic feasts, the ringing of bells, and the sound of cannon—their rapturous joy at the victories of the new republicans over the vast combinations of their enemies.

When Citizen Genet arrived at Charleston, several hundred miles from the seat of government, and excited and commissioned our citizens to war against nations with whom we were in a state of peace, and for which the governor of South Carolina was bound in duty, by all the laws of nations and common sense to hang him, without the forms of trial, at the most convenient tree. He was, nevertheless, treated with unbounded hospitality and friendship.

After having acted thus, and in all his tour from Charleston to Philadelphia, having excited a spirit of hostility and folly in our citizens—after having by such conduct insulted and degraded the dignity of our Chief Magistrate, our government and all the people,—he was received at head quarters with a fraternal squeeze, and admitted with all his treason into the very bosom of the great and too good Washington. Whereas, had the justifiable resentment of the people been exercised, he would have been suspended at a lamp-post, or immediately have been transported to his native land.

When the same minister afterwards in various ways abused our government, and endeavoured by many means to excite a spirit of jealousy or insurrection in the people against their own legitimate rulers, instead of being torn to pieces by the populace, which he justly merited, or being sent home by the President, or even suspended, he was allowed the plenary exercise of his diplomatic functions, until recalled by his masters. Receiving chastisement but such as it fell from the pens of a few independent and honest Americans.

When Mr. Fauchet was fanning the fire of civil war and rebellion in conjunction with a set of villains, whom some have the folly and wickedness to class among the patriots of America, he was courted as the virtuous representative of the immaculate Republic.

When Mr. Adet, the present suspended minister, was employing his agents to persuade the people of the western country to separate themselves from their brethren of the United States, and from an unnatural and treasonous coalition with Frenchmen, he also lived unsuspected amongst us as one of our brethren. And although he betrayed his cloven foot by another insidious attempt to set up the people against their government, he is suffered to live in quiet amongst us, and retire with whole bones to the land of violence and intrigue.

Whilst the British were plundering us, and the French were swindling us, our President granted the latter more than they could expect by treaty. And like more than honest men, whilst our good allies were thus cheating us, we paid them a million of dollars before they became due.

The French wanted us to engage in their war—we courted peace—for this at one time they flattered us, and at another time bullied us. And finally, because we made peace with England, and they have got all the money we owed them, and at least forty million besides by plundering, they have boldly now thrown away the mask of treachery and deceit, and have commenced with a high hand the most unprovoked and cruel hostilities against our property and the lives and liberties of our brave defenceless seamen.

For all these insults and immense losses, our government has been as harmless as Lambs—Nay, more harmless still, for they have not only prostrated themselves to be bit and torn to pieces by these dogs, but have scarcely uttered a murmur or a groan.

Humiliating! soul-linking reflection!—I would forget than I am an American—I am ashamed of the character—it once was honourable.

Routed, however, at last by the deadly shafts directed at our vitals, our government was induced to send the olive branch by a messenger of peace, barely to ask for justice, and require only a discussion of grievances. The proud and indignant five-headed monster, the Directory, more unjust and insolent than Nero, or the tyrant of Syracuse, treat the representatives of the only freemen on earth, with contempt and ignominy; afraid to hear the truth, and too villainous to do justice, they not only refuse to recognize Mr. Pinckey, as ambassador,