

"On the 2d of June, Gen. Hohenzollern, who commanded the blockade of Genoa, appeared, as you have seen by a letter that I have sent to the Councils, not much to fear our forces. General Melas has written to Pavia to a woman he had with him.—"I know they say in Lombardy that a French army has arrived. There is no danger. I will defend you on that side." Two hours after this we entered Pavia.—We are at Lodi. The advanced guard of Moncey have arrived at Como, and endeavour to collect boats sufficient to enable them to pass the Po.

"All the hospitals of Lombardy have fallen into our hands. We have found 5 or 6000 sick and wounded.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

MILAN, June 7.

"Gen. Loison, after having passed the Adda at Lodi, took possession of Crema, passed the Oglio in the affair of the 5th, and took possession of Orfinovi, a place between Brescia and the Po, which is regularly fortified with bastions and a counterscarp.

"After having pursued the enemy upon the grand road of Brescia, Gen. Loison made a counter-march, and moved towards Cremona, to make himself master of the numerous magazines the enemy have in that place, then to pass the Po, and to join the corps of Gen. Murat at Placentia.

Letter of Gen. BUONAPARTE, First Consul of the Republic, to the two Consuls.

"MILAN, June 9.

"You will see, Citizen Consuls, by the letters of Gen. Melas, which are annexed to my preceding letter, that Gen. Ott received orders to raise the blockade of Genoa on the very day that Gen. Massena, urged by the total want of provisions, demanded a capitulation. It appears that Gen. Massena has 10,000 combatants, and Gen. Suchet nearly as many. If these two corps have united as I think they have, between Oneglia and Savona, they will be able to enter Piedmont by the Tanaro immediately, and be very useful, at a time when the enemy will be obliged to leave some troops in Genoa.

"The greater part of the army is at this moment at Stradella. We have a bridge at Placentia.—Orfinovi, Brescia, and Cremona, are ours.

"You will find subjoined different Bulletins, and many Letters, which have been intercepted, and which it will, perhaps, be useful to publish. I salute you.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

PETIET, Counsellor of State to the Consuls.

MILAN, 21 Prairial.—June 10.

The First Consul writes to me to-day 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 Gen. 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 army continues its march for Tortona and Alexandria.

"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."

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 Lodi, occupied as 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 Crema, Orfinovi, and Brescia. Five hundred men had been detached from that division, to be directed by Gen. Bousfrier to Pizzighitone. Gen. Loison arrived the 6th at Logrota, where he was apprised that the Austrian General Laudon wished to raise the people of Bres-

cia against the French. He marched instantly to that town, which he took;—and Gen. Laudon was only saved in his flight by the courage of his escort, which was destroyed. We found in the place 30 millers 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 sought another passage. The General procured some barks, that served him to carry over the 9th and 59th, and with these forces he attacked Plaisance, which he took on the 7th. He found considerable magazines, and made 600 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 Maj. Gen. 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 Gen. Dalton. He is occupied in re-establishing the bridge of Placentia.

"I had ordered General Lannes to proceed on the Po, and to endeavour to effect a passage opposite Stradella. The enemy had destroyed all the floating bridges; but General 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 General Mainoni had taken the position of the banks and marshes behind St. Cypriano. At 3 in the evening, the regiments of Reiski and Cravattes, 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 centre, when the order to charge was beat.—The combat was obstinate, but the enemy was put to the route. 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 General Mainoni who commanded them.

"The 19th, at three in the morning, the division having passed with its artillery, the 28th proceeded to Boni, 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 General 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. General Lechi 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 cannonaded the gun-boats 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 Gen. Berthier to Gen. Buonaparte.

"Head-Quarters, Brioni, June 9.

"I have the honour to inform you, that having learned that Gen. Ott had left 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 that 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 Dileto; the princi-

pal 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 30th, 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 Chamberlas 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 Voghera.

"The result of this day gave us 6,000 prisoners and 5 pieces of cannon, with their caissons. The enemy had more than 2,000 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."

OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

From Gen. Dessolle, to the Minister at War.

"H. Q. 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 reconnoitering parties to the left of the Iller, and a brisk cannonade took place.

"The General in Chief gave orders to lieut. Gen. 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. St. Cyr, who has been obliged to go to the mineral wells for the recovery of his health, in the command of his corps. Gen. Richepaul 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 this side of the Danube between Illerberg and Weissenhorn, and that a part of that force had passed to the left bank of the Iller. He communicated this information to Gen. Richepaul; ordered Gen. Grenier to support him by the bridge of Kilmentz and Gen. Lecourbe, to take a position between Guntz and Komlack, on the road to Babenhauzen, 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 Gen. Delmas possessing the Guntz, at Babenhauzen, marched to support the corps of Gen. Grenier, while the Gen. of division, Decean, fell back from Oberhausen upon Babenhauzen.

"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 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 Richepaul.

"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 the 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 on the right, commanded by Gen. Sahut, 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 General in Chief then ordered Grenier, whose corps was posted from Illereisheim to Oberhott, to send assistance to Sabuc. Gen. Ney therefore debouched by the bridge of Kilmentz, and joining the troops of Gen. Sabuc drove the enemy to Dichtenheim.

"We had scarcely entered this village, when a strong column advanced, with 8 pieces of cannon on Kirkberg, in which there were two battalions of the 76th 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 brigade of Kilmentz; Lieut. Gen. Grenier therefore ordered Gen. Ney to make a counter-march and to attack Kirkberg.

"This Gen. marched thither with the brigade of Gen. Brunet, and displayed the vigour which characterises 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 musquetry and artillery from the enemy. This impetuous attack, supported by the 8th regiment of chasseurs, and the 54th demi-brigade overpowered the enemy, who pass up in a road, through a wood scarcely passable, left in our hands on this point about 1200 prisoners, their artillery, and their caissons.

"Gen. Richepaul, who had still obstinately defended the positions of Guttzell and Beuren with two battalions of the 5th, one of the 48th, the 5th hussars, 10th cavalry, and part of the 13th dragoons, now resumed the offensive. He charged the Austrians on his side, made about 7 or 800 prisoners, among whom was Lieut. Gen. Count Spock, whom some hussars took at the distance of only 20 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, they have cut down several bridges they had formed on that river.

"DESSOLLE."

According to letters from Augsburg a suspension of arms has been granted to the Elector of Bavaria, by General Moreau.

MILAN, June 4.

Te Deum has been sung in the Metropolis of Milan, for the happy deliverance of Italy from Heretics and Infidels.

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 expected.

The consuls yesterday received intelligence from Buonaparte. He acquaints them that all the operations of the army are successful; and that he hopes to return to Paris at the end of the month.

The unexpected return of Buonaparte, which has been announced for the end of the month in the official journal, has naturally given rise to many 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 others pretend that Buonaparte's return must be attributed to his being confident of concluding a peace before that time. The latter report was very common this morning among the ministers.

Gen. Oudinot, writes from his H. Q. at Broglia, June 1, that Gen. Rochambeau entered Nice the 29th, that the Austrians had retreated by the Col di Tende, into Piedmont, and that he was following them. He has taken from a to 3000 prisoners. (This was anterior to the surrender of Genoa.)