

THE SAINT JOHN GAZETTE,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



[Vol. XV.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1800.

[No. 75.—TOTAL 744.]

ST. JOHN: PRINTED by JACOB S. MOTT, at his Printing-Office in Prince William-Street, where Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received.

Latest Foreign Intelligence,
Received by the ship Five Brothers, arrived at Boston from London.

Operations in Italy.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve, dated Milan, June 3.

"The division of General Lannes, which had been the advanced guard from St. Bernard to Ivrea, was advancing to Chivasso to make the enemy believe that it was our intention to make a junction with gen. Thureau, who was between Rivoli and Sufa. In the mean time the army filed off on the opposite side, and passed the Sesia and the Tesino. —When it was sufficiently advanced, gen. Lannes re-passed the Doria Baltea, passed to Cressentino, Trino, Vercelli, where he received orders to march upon Pavia, which he entered this morning; he there found magazines very considerable in provisions, 100 millers of powder, 1000 sick or wounded Austrians, 500 pieces of brass cannon on carriages, a powder magazine, bullets, &c. To-morrow we expect the inventory from Pavia.

"Gen. Lechi, with the Cisalpine Legion, has marched to Cassano.

"Gen. Duhesme, with the corps under his orders, has marched to Lodi.

"All the Hospitals of the enemy fell into our power.—There were 1500 sick at Pavia, and 1200 at Milan. Every day we discover fresh magazines. Among others we have just discovered at Pavia one of 5000 coats, and 10,000 new muskets.

"General Duhesme yesterday passed Lambro, after a slight affair of advanced posts. He has reached Lodi, passed the Adda, and in pursuit of the enemy."

Letter from the First Consul to the Minister at War, dated Milan, June 4, contains the following:—

"We are at Milan. We have found at Pavia 300 pieces of cannon, on their carriages, half of them for the field, and half for sieges; 10,000 new firelocks, a great quantity of powder and ammunition, and magazines of every kind.

"The enemy for a long time believed that we were no more than 7 or 8000 men, and that we had made a diversion merely for the raising the blockade of Genoa and Nice. They persisted in this error till the 28th of May.

"At the affair of Chiusella their Cavalry made seven or eight prisoners, but the enemy got information from them which they were unwilling to believe.

"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 Monecy 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 Orsinovi, a place between Brescia and the Po, which is regularly fortified with bastions and a counterescarp.

"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.—Orsinovi, 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, Orsinovi, 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 Brescia 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 fought 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.

"Shortly after Gen. Murat took 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 22th 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. Cyrano. At 3 in the evening, the regiments of Reiki 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, Brönni, 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 Brönni, 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 Diletto; the principal 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 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 on the head.

(Signed)

"ALEX. BERTHIER."

Operations in Germany.

From Gen. Dessole, 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. Richepaule 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. Richepaule; 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 Babenhäusen, 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 Babenhäusen, marched to support the corps of Gen. Grenier, while the Gen. of division Decean, fell back from Oberhausen upon Babenhäusen.

[For the remainder See last Page.]