

Singapore Register

C A M P A I G N

OF

1684

GENERAL BUONAPARTE

IN ITALY,

IN 1796-7.

BY A GENERAL OFFICER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY T. E. RITCHIE.

With

A NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE
FRENCH ARMIES ON THE RHINE, &c.

*Embellished with a Map of the Seat of War in Italy, and
a Portrait of the General.*

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1799.

1684
THE

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.*

THE Editor of the following journal of a campaign, the most memorable and glorious in our military *fasti*, has no other motive in publishing it, than to unite together the facts, and present a narrative of them to those who are eager to be acquainted with the transactions of General Buonaparte. It is also his wish to invite the officers of the army of Italy to publish their memoirs, from which alone an author can undertake to compose an authentic history of the campaign. Several of the materials now collected would have sunk into oblivion in a few years, or given some trouble to collect them : this work, therefore, will spare that labour to the historian, who may hereafter engage to give us a narrative of the conquest of Italy. Cæsar has left us memoirs, to which we

* This preface, which in the original precedes the appendix, has been transposed, and, after a necessary arrangement of its contents, prefixed to the present work.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

give the gothic title of Commentaries: why should not Buonaparte give us his? Does he not possess that other trait of resemblance to Cæsar,---to write as well as to command? Perhaps no person is so well qualified as himself to record his own transactions in appropriate language: he will write with the strength and simplicity, that characterise genius; whilst his historian, unable to secure himself from the enthusiasm excited by the continual triumphs of his hero, must always prove less instructive, less faithful, and less interesting.

It has been thought proper to terminate the narrative of the Campaign of Buonaparte with the signing of the Preliminaries of peace at Leoben, because in fact that transaction concluded the war against Austria, or at least ought to have done so. The abolition of the Venetian republic, and the revolution at Genoa, are occurrences independent of the great military operations of this campaign. These two events belong more particularly to politics, and it will be easy for posterity to find in them a subject of eulogium honourable to General Buonaparte; for it is not to be presumed, that those writers, who affect to lament the fate of the Venetian senate, will succeed so far in deceiving the public as to veil from them the assassinations that senate had organized, and the right of revenge, the exercise of which the crimes of a cowardly treason, as well as the safety of the French republic, imperiously demanded.

THE

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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THE literary world will ever have to regret, in so far as elegance and even correctness of language are concerned, the necessity, under which a translator labours, of printing one sheet, while he is employed in preparing the next: a hasty publication, however, is certainly no competent apology for inaccuracy, but it ought to shelter him from hypercritical severity. If the reader will take the trouble of comparing this work with the original, he will be satisfied of the labour the translator has experienced in moulding it into shape, and endeavouring, by omissions of trifling narrative or passionate and dangerous expressions, to give the whole the form of military memoirs: . . . to the dignity of history it has no pretension. It is also requisite to mention, that two accounts of the same battle by different officers are frequently introduced into the original: to adhere to this practice in the translation would have swelled it unne-

cessarily ; the translator has therefore combined, and amalgamated, the different narratives of the same subject into one ; a liberty obviously indispensable. He will be pardoned for adding, that, in the execution of his work, he could employ only those hours, which other men usually devote to repose. In the translation he has endeavoured to be faithful, concealing no transaction which in the opinion of some may stigmatise the French government and generals, and omitting no incident that might seem to attach blame to the hero of the tale. He is the apologist of no individual or political party : and in the following introductory narrative, which is alone original composition, he has collected his information from what is usually considered to be the most authentic source, the dispatches of the generals of the belligerent powers. It is a well known apophthegm, that truth generally lies in the middle : his constant care has been to find it, and proceed under its auspices to the conclusion of his work.

To form a connected view of the military occurrences on the continent during the campaign of General Buonaparte in Italy, the translator thought it necessary to give a prefatory detail of the transactions on the Upper and Lower Rhine, in Swabia, and in Franconia. It would have occasioned an additional volume, had he extended these memoirs to the diplomatic and military transactions of the hostile powers in other places.

NARRATIVE
OF THE
Military operations of the French armies on the Rhine,
IN 1796 AND 1797.

IN the end of December 1795, a temporary cessation of hostilities was agreed to by the French and Austrian generals: the active and uninterrupted operations of the preceding campaign had rendered it necessary to give some repose to the troops, and the winter season contributed to prolong it. This armistice did not originate from a wish entertained by either party to negotiate a peace: an impassioned desire of revenge for the avowed attempt of Austria to dictate a constitution and laws to France, combined with the astonishing and splendid successes of the republican armies on this side the Rhine, fostered a spirit of hatred towards Germany, which their late reverses on the other side had tended rather to increase than to allay. The Emperor, however arrogant and imprudent in the commencement of the war, and however sanguine the hopes of success he then entertained, must have been now sensible of the impracticability of overturning the republic. Baffled in all his efforts, and stripped of an extensive and fertile portion of his dominions, he was reduced to the necessity of confining himself to defensive operations, while the faded glory of the Imperial house, his interest to oppose and, if possible, annihilate republican principles, and the rancour

1796.

State of
the belli-
gerent
powers.

Austria.

1796.

of his minister Baron Thugut against France, induced him to prolong a struggle which threatened the very existence of his throne.

Prussia.

THE King of Prussia had prudently withdrawn from the contest, sensible of the inability of the allies to stem the revolutionary torrent in France, alarmed for the safety of his own sceptre, and conscious of the impolicy of dissipating his strength in continuing a war, which those only who fatten on the disasters of mankind affect to stile a war in behalf of social order and religion. His engaging in the alliance against France appears to have been an act of extreme indiscretion, for no possible acquisition in that country could be a solid compensation for his exertions; and he must have known from experience, that possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, by scattering his troops, tended rather to diminish than to increase his strength. Seduced by a natural antipathy against republicanism, he had stood foremost among the coalesced powers, but he at last felt, that the aggrandisement of his rival, Austria, by the incorporation of Lorraine and the ancient states of Burgundy with its hereditary dominions, and the colossal power of Russia, would create a preponderance fatal to the house of Brandenburg. The dark conspiracy, which partitioned Poland and consigned it to an ignominious slavery, demonstrates that his Prussian Majesty would have felt no repugnance in the ruin of a neighbouring state, if his individual interests had not dictated the ne-

cessity of detaching himself from the coalition. He wisely foresaw, that the dismemberment of France was a prelude to his own degradation in the scale of European powers, and that as the French nation had now rejected monarchy for ever, the extinction of the republic would annihilate any balance of power in Europe.

1796.

THE other states of the empire had either concluded a peace with France under the mediating patronage of the King of Prussia, or earnestly sought an opportunity of doing so; Hanover, Saxony, and the northern circles of Germany, were in the former situation, while the southern states, the Emperor's dominions alone excepted, were in the latter. The three ecclesiastical electors, who are generally either branches of the Imperial house or closely attached to its interests, had been stripped of the greater part of their territories, and nearly reduced to a nominal existence. The elector of Bavaria was ready to cede his whole Palatine states on the left bank of the Rhine as the price of tranquillity: but the physical situation of his dominions, interjected between France and Austria, deprived him of all prospect of peace, and even threatened their desolation and ruin.

The other states
of the empire.

SPAIN had not only made her peace with the republic, but contracted new alliances, and adopted new interests, inimical to her former connections. That debilitated government owed its preservation solely to the distracted state of the in-

Spain.

1796.

terior of France, and the imperious necessity of sending the mass of requisitionists to the German and Italian frontiers. The republican armies of the Eastern and Western Pyrenees had not only succeeded in driving the Spaniards from the French territory, but threatened, by Catalonia and Biscay, to advance to Madrid, and lay the Spanish monarchy in the dust. Happily for the sovereign, his ministers had the prudence to yield to necessity, and, by the adoption of pacific sentiments, to save a tottering throne. Whether this court was pledged by a secret treaty to break with Great Britain, or whether its doing so was the mere result of the ascendancy which its new friends had attained, or, in fine, of that irritation usual among allies newly separated, and the recollection of former animosities, is difficult to ascertain; for the reasons of his hostile conduct, enumerated by the King of Spain in his manifesto and declaration of war, are too contemptible to merit a discussion.

France.

IN this infuriate temperament of mind, the belligerent powers spent the winter in immense preparations for war. France had already made incalculable efforts to repel invasion, and she now resolved on a brilliant and decisive campaign, that might produce, what she stiled, a permanent and honourable peace. The Executive Directory, in a kind of manifesto, expressed their readiness to enter into becoming terms of pacification, but at the same time declared, that the nation was pre-

pared to contend against those enemies, who wished to prolong a disastrous war. They proclaimed their ardent desire to procure a peace, the basis of which should not rest on extravagant claims, or on pretensions destructive of the safety of other powers, but on the solid interest of those powers, if well understood, and of that of the republic and her allies ; in fine, such a peace as would be worthy of the sacrifices, which France had made to ensure her independence. But notwithstanding these plausible declarations, the French government shewed an ambitious inclination to dictate, unless indeed we may ascribe this disposition to a very natural cause,---an indignant recollection of the wrongs their country had endured ; like a man, who during a feverish indisposition has been severely injured by another, but who, on attaining a reconvalescent state, seeks eagerly to satiate his revenge. If, however, the Executive Directory were arrogantly proud of that attitude, which the victories of the French armies had enabled them to assume among European powers, the court of Vienna, feeling its wonted haughtiness humiliated, swelled with indignation. The Archduke Charles, in his general orders to the Imperial army previous to the commencement of the campaign, introduced many angry expressions, which certainly could not tend to increase the glory of a name so great in arms. After stating, that the unreasonable demands of the insolent government of France had dispersed for the present all hopes of peace, he declared his entire

1796.

confidence in the troops under his command :
 “ We fight,” said he, “ for every thing that is dear to us, religion, government, property, real political liberty, order, and laws, against the attacks of a nation, which tramples on all the bonds of society, destroys all property, and attempts, without faith, without religion, and without conscience, to ruin the human race. We fight for the rights of civilized nations: Germany has confided to us the care of her welfare and preservation ; we must fulfil her expectations---we *can*,---and we *will* do it.”

Position
 of the hos-
 tile ar-
 mies.

AT the time the suspension of arms was concluded between the generals, the Imperial army occupied Mentz and the banks of the Rhine, while the French possessed Landau, the chain of fortified posts on the Sarre, the fortrefs of Luxemburg and the course of the Moselle. By an article of the armistice either party was at liberty to terminate it, on giving ten days notice : but, although various circumstances contributed to prolong it, we may infer from the continuation of hostilities in Italy, that the real motive for adopting this measure was mutual convenience without any view to negotiation. Both armies in Italy had indeed gone into winter quarters, and this alone, without the intervention of a formal armistice, created a pause in their military operations. On the resignation of General Pichegru, General Moreau was appointed to the command of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle. Early

in April the French army in Italy was in motion, and began the campaign with the signal victory of Montenotte; but as the particulars of that battle, and the ulterior operations of Buonaparte, are detailed in the subsequent work, it is unnecessary to enumerate them here.

1796.

THE season, and the extensive scale of their preparations, had prolonged the truce subsisting between the hostile armies on the Rhine; but the activity of their movements now announced the speedy approach of a sanguinary war. On the twenty-third of May, the Imperial commander intimated to General Jourdan, that the armistice was terminated, and that hostilities were to recommence on the thirty-first. Accordingly on this day, the French army of the Sambre and Meuse under Jourdan put itself in motion, when General Marceau drove in all the Austrian advanced posts on the right bank of the Nahe, and General Championnet forced their cantonment of Nidder-Diebach. The same day, General Kleber, on the right bank of the Rhine, marched towards the Sieg, and on the day following defeated the enemy, who lost in the action two thousand four hundred men in killed and prisoners. The Imperialists retreated to their formidable position at Ukareth: but Kleber, being ably seconded by Generals Lefebvre and Colaud, who commanded the two columns of his division, succeeded in turning their encampment after various difficult manoeuvres; upon this the Austrians retired

M A Y.

The armistice terminated on the Rhine.

J U N E.

Battle on the Sieg.

1795.

Battle of
Alten-
kirchen.

to Altenkirchen, contenting themselves with leaving on the heights behind Ukareth two or three squadrons to protect their retreat. Their position at Altenkirchen was no less formidable than that at Ukareth, and the Prince of Wirtemberg who commanded them had been powerfully reinforced, his division being nearly twenty thousand strong. On the fourth, the column under Lefebvre attacked the enemy on the heights opposite to Altenkirchen, and carried all their posts at the point of the bayonet, when, after a few charges made by the cavalry, the Austrians were completely defeated, with the loss of three thousand prisoners, (among whom were three entire battalions of the regiment of Jordis, with their colonel and all their officers,) four standards, twelve pieces of cannon, a number of artillery waggons, and part of their baggage. At Hachenbourg, Neuwied, Montabauer, and Dierdorff, the French took considerable magazines of provisions, flour, oats, and forage: these captures formed a very seasonable supply to the troops in this desert and difficult country.

Engage-
ment near
Wetz-
laer.

KLEBER's division now advanced towards the Lahn, while General Jourdan, having thrown bridges across the Rhine at Neuwied, passed over with the principal part of his army, and invested Ehrenbreitstein. This progress obliged the Archduke to draw most of his forces from the left bank of the Rhine, and advance with celerity to the Upper Lahn. General Lefebvre with the advanced-guard

was proceeding to push across the Lahn and the Dille at Wetzlaer on the fourteenth, when he encountered the Austrian advanced-guard under General Werneck, who, after an obstinate resistance, was obliged to fall back in disorder. Lefebvre, while anxiously expecting the arrival of the rest of his corps, began to cannonade the Imperialists: but the Archduke, being apprised of General Werneck's defeat, hastened forward a large body of cavalry, chiefly Saxons, and in great force attacked Lefebvre, who, notwithstanding the immense inferiority of his numbers, made a long and desperate resistance, disputing every inch of ground in a retreat of two miles, when night put an end to the contest. The loss of the French must have been considerable, although General Jourdan affects to rate it at two hundred and fifty or three hundred men only, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Colonel Craufurd in his dispatches does not state the French loss, but acknowledges that the Austrians and Saxons lost above five hundred men, including several officers: considering the superiority of the Imperialists in numbers, this loss evinces the masterly dispositions of the French general, and the desperate valour of his troops.

GENERAL Jourdan, having received intelligence that a considerable force was marching against his left, determined to raise the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein and recross the Rhine. Accordingly four of the six divisions which composed his army

Engage-
ment at
Kirpen:

1796.

directed their march towards Neuwied, and the two others towards Siegburg, Cologne, and Düsseldorf. On the sixteenth, the Archduke with his whole army advanced in pursuit of General Lefebvre; and on the nineteenth, the advanced corps under General Kray, consisting of thirty-two squadrons of light cavalry and ten battalions of infantry, besides a corps of riflemen and a proportionate number of heavy and horse artillery, marched against that body of the French, who, after uniting at Altenkirchen, were retiring under the orders of General Kleber towards Siegburg with an intention to proceed to Cologne and Düsseldorf. Kleber had halted on the heights between Kirpen and Ukareth in order to give time for his reserve, ammunition, and baggage to pass the Sieg. After some skirmishing, he resolved to attack the village and heights of Kirpen occupied by the Imperialists: accordingly the French cavalry drove back that of the Austrians and part of their infantry and artillery into the rear of their position, and made themselves masters of the village and heights. Kleber now attacked General Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, but the Austrians having rallied at a distance, and received a considerable reinforcement of Saxons, the French cavalry retired. Meanwhile another body of the French attacked General Kray's centre, but were repulsed, and fell back on the village they had taken in the beginning of the action: in the evening General Kleber abandoned the heights of Kirpen, and withdrew his right wing into

its original position. His object was to check the Imperialists, and facilitate his own retreat; this he had completely effected, and, having passed the Sieg in the night, pursued his march in tranquillity towards Duffeldorff, General Jourdan having recrossed the Rhine with the rest of the army at Neuwied, without experiencing much interruption from the Archduke.

THIS retreat of Jourdan does not seem to have been the effect of necessity: he had neither hazarded a general engagement, nor sustained any loss that could induce him to adopt such a measure. The French government affected to regard it merely as a feint; but from whatever cause this retrograde movement originated, it had all the consequences of a stratagem of war. The Archduke had been obliged to withdraw his troops from the left bank of the Rhine, and unite all his forces to impel Jourdan beyond that river and the Sieg: the extent of country he now occupied necessarily weakened the Imperial line, and of this circumstance General Moreau did not neglect to profit on the Upper Rhine. The rapid progress made by Buonaparte, who at this moment menaced the Tyrol, had constrained the court of Vienna to draw a considerable body of troops from the Upper Rhine, and send them by forced marches to the Tyrolese: this circumstance had forced the Imperialists to suspend all offensive operations on the left bank of the river. On the fifteenth, General Moreau attacked Gene-

Military
opera-
tions of
General
Moreau.

1796.

ral Wurmser who was posted between Frankendal and the Rehut, having his front covered by a very marshy canal and his left by the Rebach. This excellent position had been strengthened by inundations of the river; the French, however, having crossed these with the water up to their chin, and under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, charged the Imperialists with the most undaunted bravery, and carried their works in front. After effecting this, bridges were constructed for the conveyance of the cavalry, when the Austrians were driven from post to post, and at last obliged to take shelter under the cannon of Mannheim.

Passage
of the
Rhine.

As the main body of the Imperial army had been attracted towards the Lower Rhine in pursuit of Jourdan, General Moreau received orders from the Directory to cross that river, which he effected on the twenty-fourth by a *coup de main*. Having previously diverted the attention of the enemy by daily marches and countermarches, he succeeded in deceiving them and disconcerting their operations. On the morning of the twenty-fourth, his army proceeded in three columns towards the Rhine: in no point could a first debarkation be made on *terra firma*, on account of the overflowing of the river; and after landing on the numerous islands in its channel, it was necessary to drive the enemy from thence, and establish themselves in their place: this circumstance rendered a surprise impossible, and naturally afforded time for

reinforcements to arrive. All the intrenchments of the islands were carried at the point of the bayonet; and so rapidly was this performed, that the Imperialists had not time to destroy the small bridges serving them as points of communication, of all which the French got possession. In attacking Kehl, the troops experienced still greater obstacles. The cavalry it had been impossible to embark, and the artillery that had accompanied the first embarkation was useless from the inability of the troops to convey it across the islands, while the Imperial cavalry occupied an extensive plain on the opposite bank. The two thousand six hundred men embarked were not sufficient to resist the reiterated attacks of the Austrians from the camp of Wilstedt, and the vigorous fire from the intrenchments of the fort. After landing the first division, the General, to give promptitude to his operations, felt the necessity of depriving them of all means of retreat, and with this view sent back the boats which had conveyed them. The first redoubt on the plain was defended by five mortars and three hundred men; this the French attacked, and carried in a moment. The artillery taken there enabled them to make an attack on the other intrenchments, which were successively carried; and at nine in the morning the Imperialists were entirely driven from Kehl, and pursued towards Offenbourg. In this action, their loss in killed and wounded was very considerable, besides seven or eight hundred ta-

Kehl taken.

1796.

ken prisoners, two thousand muskets, and sixteen pieces of cannon.

Various
engage-
ments on
the Swa-
bian side
of the
Rhine.

AFTER this success a bridge was established between Kehl and the islands of the Rhine, by means of which the rest of the army crossed the river. General Desaix attacked Vleumuth, which was carried with the greatest bravery, the Imperialists losing two hundred prisoners, and an equal number of killed and wounded. On the twenty-sixth, General Ferinot marched to Offenburg against the corps under the Prince of Condé, who had retired towards that town, while General Beaupuis, after experiencing a temporary check, succeeded in driving back a body of the enemy towards the camp of Willstedt, and brought in one hundred and fifty prisoners. The French immediately advanced against this camp, which was carried; and on the twenty-seventh, Ferinot's division marched along the left bank of the Kintzig with an intent to advance to Friburg and menace the Imperialists with intercepting their retreat in that point, and at the same time create inquietude respecting their left by threatening Offenburg with an assault. The rest of the French army proceeded in three columns to attack the camp of Bissel in front of Offenburg; this encampment, consisting of fifteen thousand men, was composed of a part of the Prince of Condé's army, the troops of the Circle, and some Austrian corps forming the cordon of the Rhine. General Wurmser had also detached in great haste a body of troops to

their assistance; but this reinforcement, having been attacked on its way by two of the French columns, was completely defeated. After this the Imperialists evacuated the camp during night, finding that their junction with the main body of Wurmser's army was now rendered impossible; and at day-break General Feriot took possession of Offenburg, the other columns in like manner rapidly advancing.

1796.

THE numerous reinforcements sent from the Lower to the Upper Rhine presaged an engagement of a more decisive nature. On the twenty-ninth, General St. Suzanne, who remained at Ratzen to keep the enemy in check in that quarter, had already engaged them, when General Defaix with the two other columns arrived. The Imperialists occupied an excellent position in front of the village and river of Renchen: the battle began with a dreadful cannonade, and was continued with the utmost obstinacy, when at last, the French, after a multiplicity of manœuvres and charges on both sides, made themselves masters of the river and village, the Austrians retiring in the greatest disorder with the loss of twelve hundred prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, and almost all their light artillery, while the field of battle was covered with their dead.

Battle of
Renchen.

ON the second of July, General Laroche, proceeding to Openau and Knubis, drove the enemy from the defile of Renchen in his way, and from

J U L Y.

1796.

Engage-
ment
on the
mountain
of Knu-
bis.

the mountain of Knubis, the highest of the Black mountains ; and with the greatest intrepidity carried a strong redoubt, which the Austrians, in conjunction with a numerous body of armed peasantry, had erected on the summit with a casemate surrounded by a ditch. Four hundred prisoners were taken, two pieces of cannon, and two standards : the Prince of Wirtemberg commanded in person, and, in a harangue to his troops before the action commenced, expressed a hope, that they would defend the redoubt better than they had defended Kehl. On the third, General Defaix set out to attack all the posts between the Rhine and the mountains, while General Saint-Cyr attacked the position of Friedenstadt, where he experienced a warm opposition, the Austrian reinforcements having arrived ; the post however was carried with the bayonet, and one hundred prisoners taken, several of whom were officers. The march of the left wing was a continued series of engagements from Buhl to Ost, in which last village the enemy under the Imperial general La Tour made an obstinate resistance, but were ultimately driven from all their positions between Olbach and the Rhine ; and the same day General Ferinot got possession of the post of Bibrach in the valley of Kintzig. The possession of the pass of Friedenstadt enabled Moreau to operate against the Archduke's left, and cut off his communication with the Prince of Condé's army and the Imperial corps stationed in the Brisgaw under General Frolich, while at the same time it laid open to him the dutchy of Wir-

temberg and the routes leading to the Austrian magazines at Villengen and Rothweil.

1796.

GENERAL Desaix with the left wing was directed to attack the Imperialists in their position at Raftadt on the fourth: their left was supported by Guersbach upon the Murg, their right by the Rhine, and front by Raftadt. The two armies closing in front, the battle began at five in the morning at Guersbach, which was forced by the division of General Taponier notwithstanding the most vigorous resistance. General Lecourbe, in following the Austrians to Ottenau, reached the head of the brigade on the right of General St. Suzanne's division posted at Eberstein, and immediately commenced an attack between Olbach and the mountains. The object of this manœuvre was to turn the left of the Imperialists, and oblige them to abandon the position of Raftadt, the assault of which presented the greatest difficulties. Adjutant-general Decaen, who commanded the brigade already mentioned, was directed to attack the bridge of Kuppenheim, and chase the enemy from the mountains. These operations, supported on the right by those of General Lecourbe, were completely successful; and after an obstinate contest with the Hungarian and Austrian grenadiers for three hours, the French drove the enemy from Kuppenheim, and obliged them to recross the Murg. The Imperialists still possessed the left side of the river near Olbach, where its banks are extremely difficult, and occupied Nid-

Battle of
Raftadt.

1796.

der-Bichel and the excellent position of Raftadt, with their right towards the Rhine. All the French cavalry and a great part of the artillery were stationed in the front: the attack commenced about four in the afternoon on the left of General St. Suzanne's brigade and the division of General Delmas. In the centre the carnage was terrible on both sides; at last a demi-brigade of French infantry, having forced the passage of Olbach, attacked the wood of Nidder-Bichel, and carried it after an action of three hours, while another demi-brigade, supported by the infantry of General Delmas' division, carried the woods on the side of Ottersdorf. By these means, the two wings of the Imperialists, being nearly surrounded, were compelled to abandon their position, and re-pass the Murg in all directions; but their artillery on the right bank and their numerous cavalry prevented the republican troops from following them. In this well contested field the loss was great on both sides; the French took thirteen hundred prisoners, but their own loss must have been considerable, as the felicity of the position of the Austrians enabled the latter to act with superior advantage.

Battle of
Ettlin-
gen.

THE Imperialists now retreated to Ettlingen, and took possession of an excellent position in front of this place, having their right extended towards the Rhine on the side of Durmersheim, and their left to Rotensolhe, while a strong corps was detached under General Keim to the mountains in

order to cover their left flank, and endeavour to ré-establish a communication with the Prince of Condé and General Frolich: General Keim was ordered to take his principal position at Frawenalb. Prince Charles, who had hastened from the Lower Rhine, and now directed the operations of the Imperial army in Suabia, (General Wurmser having been appointed to the command in Italy,) had received considerable reinforcements, and also drawn a large body of his troops from the Lower Rhine. The Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce the Archduke, reached Pfortzheim in the night of the seventh. Dispositions were made for attacking the French army, but, whilst the preparatory movements were executing in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance, the plan of his Royal Highness was anticipated.

FROM the prisoners taken in the battle of Rastadt General Moreau learned, that a body of Saxons were expected to arrive that day with the rest of the Austrian army under the command of General Hotze and Werneck, leaving only thirty thousand men on the Lower Rhine under General Wartenleben. He however found himself unable, from a variety of causes, to undertake any active operations before the ninth, when he ordered General St. Cyr with the centre to turn the Austrian left, and attack all their posts at the source of the river Alb, while General Desaix with the left

1796.

wing advanced against the corps stationed between the mountains and the Rhine. General St. Cyr sent General Taponier with a small detachment across the mountains towards the Embs with orders to pass that river, and pushing forward to Widbad turn the right of the Imperialists. Adjutant-general Howel was directed to assail the post of Frawen-alb, and threaten the left of that of Rotensolhe, while St. Cyr in person attacked it in front. The Imperialists defended with the most determined resolution their position at Herren-alb, Frawen-alb, and on the heights of Rotensolhe, which were defended by a chosen body of foot, seconded by a detachment of cavalry and a numerous train of artillery, and directed to defend these posts to the last extremity. The French were four times repulsed, and driven back to the foot of the mountain, one of the highest and steepest of the Black mountains; but the fifth charge, strengthened by the reserve, completely succeeded, when the Imperialists were totally routed with the loss of eleven hundred prisoners, and an immense number of killed and wounded. The advanced-guard of General Taponier fell in with, and defeated, the advanced-guard of the Saxons, who were on their march to take post along the Embs; upon this the whole Saxon corps retreated to Pfortzheim. The left wing under General Desaix began their operations with attacking the village of Malsch, and, after a desperate engagement from nine in the morning till ten at night, succeeded in their design, taking

five hundred prisoners and carrying the village. During this, the French cavalry and light artillery, under the command of Generals Saint-Suzanne and Delmas, stationed in the plain between Muchenturn and Ettlingen to support the attack on the village of Malsch, succeeded in keeping in check the Imperial cavalry headed by Prince Charles in person, and rendered abortive all their efforts, notwithstanding the repeated charges they attempted. The success of this day was complete, and had great influence on the ulterior operations of the campaign: from fifteen to sixteen hundred prisoners were taken, besides a prodigious number killed and wounded. It was the Archduke's intention to have attacked Moreau on the tenth, and for that purpose the Saxon corps had been detached with orders to enter the plain by Baden and the valley of Capel, six leagues in the rear of the position of the French army; but the unfortunate issue of this battle disconcerted his project, although to carry it into effect, he had in fact sacrificed all the country on the Lower Rhine. On the tenth, General St. Cyr advanced to Neuenburg on the Embs, while the Imperialists abandoned Ettlingen, Durlach, and Karlsruhe with precipitation, and retreated behind Pfortzheim.

A detail has been already given of General Jourdan's operations on the right bank of the Rhine, and the more that transaction is investigated the greater is the conviction, that it was mere-

Army of
the Sam-
bre and
Meuse.

1796.

ly a feint. The position of the Austrian army at the opening of the campaign enabled them to make a successful irruption into Lorraine and Alsace; by a vigorous diversion therefore on the right bank of the river, they were necessarily constrained to abandon all their posts in the Hundsruck, and weaken those in the bishoprics of Spires and Worms. The Arch-duke had advanced with his main army in following Jourdan's retreat, and thereby facilitated the difficult passage of the Rhine by the army of General Moreau. On the twenty-eighth of June General Kleber left Dusseldorff, and was joined on the twenty-ninth by General Grenier's division, who had crossed the Rhine at Cologne. Having swept the left bank of the Sieg of the Austrian light troops, Kleber halted on the first of July to wait the arrival of provisions, and give time to General Lefebvre, who had directed his march to Siegen, to reach the place of his destination; and on the second he advanced in front of Ukareth. The same day, General Jourdan, to effect a junction more speedily with Kleber, passed over with that division of his army encamped between Coblenz and Andernach. The passage was performed in sight of the enemy, about four hundred of whom were taken prisoners; but the French were unable to extend the pursuit, as their cavalry had not yet crossed. The army now advanced in two columns, the one directed to Dierdorff and the other to Gentzhausen. Meantime General Lefebvre who had proceeded to Siegen, attacked the Austrian right at Willendorff on the fourth,

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and, putting them to the rout, took six hundred prisoners. On the same day, Kleber took a position between Neukirchen and Saltzburg in presence of a corps of General Wartensleben's army, who occupied an intrenched camp in an excellent position, but evacuated it during night, and retreated behind the Lahn by Wetzlaer and Giefesen. General Kleber, on receiving intelligence of this, proceeded to Herborn, and having joined Lefebvre advanced rapidly after the Imperialists: on the ninth the whole army, after several slight actions, crossed the Lahn. Scarcely had the French troops passed, when they engaged the Austrians in every point, and it was not till after a long and sanguinary contest, that they succeeded in compelling the latter to retreat. General Kleber, being informed that the enemy had taken post at Friedberg, directed Lefebvre to attack them on the flank and rear of their position, and General Colaud to support him. The Imperialists, however, having observed this manœuvre, retreated with precipitation, but afterwards rallied and formed between Allenfourbach and Rosbach. Meanwhile, part of General Colaud's division followed a body of Austrians as far as Ockstadt, while another corps advanced against Friedberg, and, having forced open the gates, drove the enemy from the town with some loss. The Imperialists, being now pressed on both flanks, were compelled to retreat, having lost in the actions of the ninth and tenth nearly two thousand men, of whom five hundred were prisoners. They were

Passage
of the
Lahn.

1796

likewise driven from Homberg, Esch, and the heights of Neuhoﬀ; and the French army having halted on the eleventh to wait a supply of provisions, General Championnet in the mean time invested the fort of Koeningstein.

Francfort
taken.

THE army was again in motion on the twelfth, when the right wing advanced to the plains of the Maine, and the left, after passing the Nidda, took a position before Francfort. On the thirteenth, the magistrates were summoned to open the gates of the city; but as the Austrian garrison opposed this, the day was spent in ineffectual deputations from the magistrates to the French and Imperial generals. At night the artillery opened on the place, and in a short time several parts of the town were on fire; on which the garrison, whose sole object for defending it seems to have been to gain time to remove their magazines, agreed to evacuate the town, and next morning the French entered Francfort. General Wartensleben was universally blamed for his pertinacity in refusing to allow the garrison to surrender, for although the town, being surrounded by a ditch full of water, is incapable of being taken by a *coup de main*, its extent does not admit of any serious defence. Owing to this culpable obstinacy, the inhabitants would have been buried under the ruins of their habitations, if humanity had not induced the French to suspend the bombardment. General Kleber even carried his generosity so far as to send three fire engines he had

captured in the environs, with a hundred and fifty men without arms, to assist in extinguishing the fire, but they were not suffered to enter the city.

1796.

FROM the continued insuccess of the two grand divisions of the Imperial army on the Rhine, their situation had now become extremely critical. Jourdan had crossed the Maine in pursuit of Wartenleben posted behind Darmstadt, with the Neckar in his rear; while Prince Charles, having also the same river in his rear, lay behind Pfortzheim nearly with his back turned towards Wartenleben, and General Moreau in his front. The incessant activity of the republican generals prevented his Royal Highness from concentrating both divisions, and with his united force precipitating himself on one of the French armies. Had he been able to form this junction and fall on General Jourdan, the necessity of prosecuting an advantage for a short distance, supposing him to have been successful, must have exposed his rear and all Suabia to the operations of Moreau, and cut off his communication with the Danube and the hereditary states. On the other hand, if he attacked in full force the latter, and ultimately succeeded in driving him across the Rhine, the army of the Sambre and Meuse hung on his rear, and perhaps might turn his left flank: facing about, he would have to fight this army and chase them beyond the Maine and the Lahn, while General Moreau, by possessing Kehl, was able at pleasure to recross the Rhine and resume his ope-

Position
of the
hostile
armies.

1796.

rations. The Archduke, therefore, had no other alternative than to fall back beyond the Danube: by this retreat, he indeed sacrificed the Austrian detachments posted in front of Philippsburg, Mannheim, Ehrenbreitstein, Cassel, and Mentz; but at the same time the necessity, which the French were under, of leaving a considerable force to mask or besiege these fortresses, and spreading their troops to occupy a hostile country, more than counterbalanced this loss. Their daily progress would necessarily draw them farther from their own frontiers; and this, joined to the natural difficulties of the country, would retard their supplies, and impede their march. He could also, at a more auspicious moment, assail either army with his united forces, while his retreat facilitated his own supplies in proportion as it retarded those of the French.

Army of
the Rhine
and Mo-
selle.

PRINCE Charles was closely followed in his retreat towards Pfortzheim, during which a multiplicity of partial actions occurred: but having received intelligence that the French were marching towards Stutgard, with a view to cut off his direct communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Condé, he thought proper to evacuate his position in the night of the fourteenth, and retire to Vahingen. General Moreau was obliged to leave some troops at Bruchsal to observe the Austrian garrisons in Philippsburg and Mannheim, and facilitate his own supplies, which were conveyed with extreme difficulty in this mountainous

country. General Ferinot was detached to drive the Imperialists entirely from the valley of Kinche, and the whole of the day was spent in partial actions in different directions, the result of which enabled the French to advance with rapidity. On the seventeenth the Archduke continued his march to Schwebertingen, and the next day to Ludwigsbarg, having detached two small corps to occupy the bridges on the Neckar at Canstadt and Esslingen, in order to cover his left flank and secure the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, by which lay the communication with his principal magazines. General St. Cyr advanced to Stutgard on the eighteenth, and drove the Imperialists from the town, in which they had defended themselves with great obstinacy; after this, he endeavoured to dislodge them from their posts in the rear of Stutgard, where they had stationed troops in such a manner as to command the roads leading from that place to Ludwigsbarg and Canstadt. The attack commenced at four in the afternoon, and was directed with much violence against the two corps under General Baillet at Canstadt, and Prince John of Lichtenstein between Canstadt and Feyerbach. General Baillet maintained his ground till night, notwithstanding repeated efforts to dislodge him: but the French having succeeded in making themselves masters of the commanding ground on the Prince of Lichtenstein's right flank, their musketry fire along the Prince's front and flank crossed in his ranks. The Archduke dispatched immediate orders to General Devay, who was

Engage-
ment at
Canstadt.

1796. marching to his support with another division of the troops that formed the advanced points of the Imperial army, to approach with rapidity. At this critical moment General Devay appeared, and, by compelling the French to retire saved the Prince of Lichtenstein's corps from total annihilation. On the nineteenth his Royal Highness crossed the Neckar, and encamped at Felbach for the purpose of covering more effectually his communication with Ulm.

Passage
of the
Neckar.

THE contingent troops of the circle of Suabia having quitted the position of Sultz on the Neckar and retired behind Hechingen, the Prince of Condé and General Frolich, who had united at Villengen, fell back. The left wing of the French under General Desaix reached Ludwigsberg on the twenty-first, and on the same day the French centre and left cleared the left bank of the Neckar of all the Austrian troops stationed there. General Taponier was directed to attack the suburbs of Canstadt and the village of Berg, while General Laroche attempted Eisligen, where he met with an obstinate resistance. Next day the French army made a movement from the left to the right with a design to force the passage of the Neckar above Eisligen, and, thus supporting their left, endeavour to gain the road to Donawerth; but the Imperialists, penetrating their intention, retreated in the night by way of Gmund and Goepingen. On the twenty-sixth, Prince Charles left Gmund, and retired gradually to Nordlingen,

which he reached on the third of August, but not without experiencing considerable loss in several sanguinary skirmishes, as the French army incessantly harassed his rear. General Frolich, in compliance with an order from his Royal Highness, marched to Biberach on the twenty-ninth, and having surrounded and disarmed the Suabian corps who had retired to that place upon the conclusion of their armistice with the French General, incorporated the soldiery with his own troops. This practice the Archduke followed respecting the corps of all those Suabian and Franconian Princes, who made their peace with the republic: it was an easy method of reinforcing his army, and, independent of his authority as generalissimo of the Imperial army, he had the ancient adage in his favour,---*Inter arma silent leges.*

EVERY day was rendered remarkable by engagements more severe than those on the preceding. On the ninth, the Archduke marched with the main army from Nordlingen, and took a position across the Eger rivulet, with his right towards Allerheim, the centre at Mettingen where the head-quarters were fixed, and his left towards Hohenaltheim, to secure the roads to Donauwerth. The corps under General Hotze had already fallen back to Aufhausen to preserve a communication with a detachment on the left bank of the Danube, commanded by General Riese, and encamped in the vicinity of Dillingen. The French

AUGUST,
Various
partial
engage-
ments.

1795.

drove General Hotze from his ground on the eighth, but an attack they made on General Riese was not so completely successful. The Prince of Condé was obliged to retire to Mindenheim, and General Wolf into the defile of Bregentz. Intelligence was at the same time brought from General Wartenleben, that the badness of his position rendered it highly imprudent for him to wait the attack, which General Jourdan, from his late movements, seemed to be meditating. On the ninth, General Moreau arrived opposite the Austrian centre, and formed on the heights in the neighbourhood; on the day following, he advanced a strong part of his first line into the woods in his front, where they established themselves firmly, and the same evening attacked General Hotze's left with great impetuosity. They succeeded in driving back his advanced posts, but did not prosecute this advantage so far as to make any serious impression on his position.

Battle of
Umen-
heim.

PRINCE Charles, having received strong reinforcements from Galicia and the interior of Austria, made preparations for a general attack on the eleventh. His main army was divided into three columns; that of the right under General Hotze, the centre under the Prince of Furstenberg, and the left under General La Tour. The two last were directed to attack the French centre and left, whilst General Riese, strengthened by part of General Frolich's corps, drove them from the neighbourhood of Laningen, and marched towards Gi-

engen and Haydenheim in order to gain the rear of General Moreau's position : at the same time a strong advanced-guard was to proceed along the road leading from Nordlingen to Nersheim, and endeavour, by manœuvring on the French left, to dislodge them from the heights of Umenheim. A most violent storm on the tenth had rendered the night so extremely dark as to retard these movements, and the badness of the roads necessarily delayed the moment of attack. At seven in the morning the engagement began : the three columns of the Austrian centre were successful in dislodging the French advanced-guard from the woods, and drove it back to the heights of the principal position ; but the column that marched towards Umenheim, being taken in flank by General Moreau's reserve, was obliged to retire. This retreat laid General Hotze's right flank open, and forced him to fall back to the position of Forchheim, from whence he had marched in the morning ; but the Prince of Furstenberg and General La Tour maintained their advantages. Just as the Archduke was making his dispositions for strengthening, and again bringing forward his right, he received a report from General Wartenstein, purporting, that he was obliged to retire to Amberg, and that a column of General Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg for the purpose of co-operating immediately with General Moreau. His Royal Highness now judged, that, even if victorious in this point, he would probably still be obliged to retreat to Donawerth,

1796.

on account of the movements the enemy were making on his right; and should he be so unfortunate as to experience a defeat, the consequences, for the same reason, might be most disastrous. He therefore resolved to discontinue his attack: this determination, however, was adopted with reluctance, as General Riese had succeeded in his operation and advanced to Haydenheim, where the French *etat-major-general* was, who retreated to Konigsbron, so that the Imperialists occupied an extent of four leagues in the rear of the republican army. After an obstinate contest, which lasted seventeen hours, both armies remained inactive the whole night on the field of battle, and at day-break the Imperialists retreated. It appears from the dispatches of both commanders, that Moreau did not expect his opponent would attempt a general action, and the continual success of the Austrian army naturally confirmed this opinion. But the retardation of the moment of attack had allowed him time to concert measures of defence, and the steady countenance of the troops, and military skill of the generals, seem to have opposed a firm barrier against this well-concerted operation of his Royal Highness, whose primary object appears to have been to disable Moreau from making any essential attempts, while he himself marched to the assistance of General Wartenleben. Colonel Craufurd states the loss of the Austrians in this action at twelve or fifteen hundred men, and that of the French at two thousand in killed and wounded, twelve hundred

prisoners, four pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons. On the other side, General Moreau does not specify the loss of either party in this battle, but estimates the loss of the Imperialists since the eighth at seven thousand killed and taken prisoners.

1796.

DURING these transactions General Ferinot proceeded to Bregentz, where he captured several mortars, a howitzer, four culverins and twenty-two pieces of cannon, besides thirty or forty large barges, and about forty thousand sacks of oats, barley, and flour. On the thirteenth, Prince Charles reached Donawerth with his main army, where he was joined by Generals Hotze and Riese; and the same day General Ferinot had a brisk engagement at Kamlach with the corps of Condé, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, the body of noble chasseurs being nearly destroyed. Prince Charles now crossed the Danube at Donawerth, and encamped at Rain behind the Lech. The French General was obliged to bring his army from the banks of the Vornitz to Hochstadt, Dillingen, and Laningen, there to effect the passage of the river, the bridges at these places alone being practicable, as the Imperialists had broke down the rest, and burned that at Donawerth. The communication between the army of the Sambre and Meuse and that of the Moselle and the Rhine, and between the latter and the army of Italy, was now completely established. In this critical emergency the Archduke adopted

Passage
of the
Danube.

1796.

the resolution of marching in person to the succour of General Wartenleben, whom General Jourdan had by this time driven before him nearly to Ratibon.

JULY.

Army of
the Sam-
bre and
Meuse.

Koenig-
stein capi-
tulates.

ON the sixteenth of July, General Wartenleben, finding that the French were attempting to turn his right through the bishopric of Fulda, continued his retreat towards Wurtzburg. The fort of Koenigstein surrendered on the twenty-fourth by capitulation; the garrison became prisoners of war, but with liberty to return home on taking an oath not to serve for a year, or till regularly exchanged. The French found in it one hundred and fifty-nine pieces of cannon, twelve iron and brass mortars of different calibres, five thousand muskets, one million five hundred thousand musket-cartridges, a large quantity of gunpowder, and twenty thousand pounds of cast iron. Francfort, which was insusceptible of defence, had been occupied by an Austrian garrison of four thousand men, while this fortress was defended only by six hundred; some unaccountable infatuation, therefore, must have influenced the Imperial general. Koenigstein, situated at the entrance of a defile in the mountains of Wetteravia, rendered the communications of the French army very difficult, and obliged them to make long circuits by roads almost impassable. Its supply of provisions was sufficient for six months; but as the second article of the capitulation allows the garrison to draw water from the rivulet running

at the foot of the fortress, it is probable the want of this necessary of life superinduced the surrender. Schweinfurth was taken on the twenty-second, and on the twenty-sixth the republican troops entered the town and citadel of Wurtzburg by capitulation, the garrison, consisting of about two battalions of the Prince-bishop's troops, taking an oath not to serve for a year against France or her allies. On the Maine, General Championnet took a great number of cannon, howitzers, and baggage waggons, and General Bernadotte captured upwards of forty-five boats laden with oats and hay, and valued at more than a million of livres. The Austrians were also forced to abandon four thousand sacks of oats upon the Tauber: at Offenbach, Afchaffenburg, and indeed through all Franconia, large magazines were taken; and since the passage of the Lahn, from fifteen hundred to two thousand deserters had arrived at the head-quarters of the French army.

1796:

Wurtzburg taken.

GENERAL Wartenleben continued to retreat by way of Bamberg towards the Danube, and was followed by the main army of the Sambre and Meuse under the command of Kleber, General Jourdan having fallen sick on the thirty-first from excessive fatigue. On the sixth August, a sanguinary engagement occurred between General LeFebvre and an Imperial corps occupying a camp at Altendorf; and Olivier, general-of-brigade, had also an obstinate contest with another body of the

Battle of Hochstadt.

AUGUST.

1796.

enemy near the Rauch-Eberach. The Imperialists having taken a position on both banks of the Rednitz, between Ebermanstadt and Hochstadt, General Kleber resolved to attack them on the eighth, and for this purpose directed Lefebvre to advance towards the Wisent, who compelled the enemy to abandon the post of Ebermanstadt. The Austrians, commanded by General Wartenleben in person, were still in force on the plain and the surrounding heights: General Colaud was therefore ordered to quit his position at Bamberg with his division, and, marching towards Forcheim, drive before him, or destroy, whatever force he might find on the plain or covering that place. He encountered the Imperialists on the plain, and obliged them to enter Forcheim, the commandant of which, being summoned to open the gates, agreed to surrender: in this place the French found seventy pieces of brass cannon, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition. Meanwhile, General Grenier's division, having ascended the left bank of the Rednitz, established themselves, after a short but brisk action, on the heights behind the Aisch; and nearly at the same moment General Championnet's division defiled by Lauff towards this river. All the villages on both banks were occupied by Hungarian infantry, and protected by a great number of cannon placed on the heights. The French infantry attacked these villages with impetuosity, but the Imperialists made an obstinate resistance, some of their posts being carried three times, and as of-

ten abandoned : at last the bayonet alone was employed, when they took to flight, after sustaining a considerable loss. Whilst the attention of the Austrian General Kray, who commanded here, was fixed on the progress of Championnet, the column under General Bernadotte advanced against Hochstadt, but without attacking it, to give time to the division of cavalry under General Bonneau to begin their operations, the latter having received orders to pass the river and turn the left flank of the Imperialists. These combined manœuvres, executed with intelligence and precision, rendered General Kray undecided in all his movements ; and the French generals, availing themselves of this indecision, obliged him, after repeated charges of cavalry and infantry, to resolve on a retreat under the protection of a heavy fire of his artillery, and pass the Rednitz in the direction of Nuremberg. After this, he retired to Sultzbach and Amberg, still rapidly followed by the French army under General Jourdan, whose recovery now enabled him to resume the command. Adjutant-general Ney took the fort of Rothemberg, where he found forty-two pieces of cannon, four howitzers, five mortars and about forty quintals of powder : the garrison consisted only of seventy-two men of the Bavarian contingent. The French also captured one hundred and fifty tons of flour abandoned by the Austrians about half a league from Lauff on the road to Nuremberg.

1796.

Neu-
mark ta-
ken.

ON the fourteenth, the left wing of the French army took a position on the Rednitz before Herfbruck, and the right wing on the left bank of that river; while a detached corps under General Bernadotte marched to Altorf, and next day his advanced-guard made themselves masters of Neumarck after a slight action. The two following days were spent in reconnoitring the country in their front, and the roads by which they had to advance against the Imperialists. On the seventeenth, the army was in motion: but as a considerable distance intervened between the hostile armies, and as the badness of the roads, and the difficulties of the defiles and mountains they had to pass, would likely retard their progress, the French general proposed to advance only midway that day, and merely extend the heads of his columns towards the enemy, in order thoroughly to reconnoitre their strength and position, and prepare for a general attack on the day following. The Imperialists, however, anticipated this plan by attacking the head of the French columns, to support which General Jourdan was obliged to advance with all his army.

Alarm of
the court
of Vi-
enna:

THE alarm of the cabinet of Vienna was extreme: each succeeding day seemed big with the fate of the Imperial House, and threatened the utter subversion of the throne of the Cæsars. Every means, compulsory and persuasive, were employed to rouse the zeal and loyalty of the inhabitants of the hereditary states. The rapid annihila-

lation of his armies in Italy, and the dangerous progress of Generals Jourdan and Moreau, had sunk deep in the heart of Francis, while a lingering indisposition added fuel to his languid melancholy. He issued a proclamation to his Bohemian subjects, whose frontiers were in hourly danger of being traversed by the French general Lefebvre; and the plaintive style of this address evinces the indignant anguish of his heart: it was a last and desperate effort,---and resembles the last glare of the taper, before it sinks into eternal night. 1796.

IN this proclamation, after expressing the extreme grief he had experienced on assuming the reins of government, to find himself involved in so obstinate a war as the present, his Imperial Majesty informed his loving subjects of Bohemia, that great as his grief was, equally great was his wish to procure a speedy and lasting peace to his dominions. Every one must be convinced, that all the power and means, possible to men, had hitherto been employed for that purpose; and it was with deep regret he remarked, that his paternal solicitude, added to so many patriotic contributions and sacrifices of his faithful subjects, and the eminent valour of his troops, had failed to effect a peace honourable and not injurious to the monarchy; --- nay, that it rather seemed his peculiar destiny to be obliged, to his continual mortification, to behold the enemy constantly approaching nearer to his German hereditary dominions, and especially to the frontiers of his belo-

The Emperor's proclamation to the Bohemians.

1796.

ved kingdom of Bohemia. In order, therefore, to protect this kingdom in the safest and most perfect manner from all hostile attacks, and it being otherwise no longer possible to conquer solely with the army now on foot, and secure the Bohemian frontiers from an enemy like the present, who had armed the major part of their nation and led them against his dominions, his Majesty had investigated several plans projected for the particular safety of Bohemia. In all these he had discovered patriotic benevolence ; but he thought proper to give the preference and his royal approbation to the establishment of a national militia, particularly from the consideration of its combining every possible indulgence to the inhabitants with the effectual and prompt defence of the country. The Emperor, therefore, ordained, that the plan of a national militia for the particular defence of Bohemia should be immediately put in force ; that for this purpose every twentieth male of the population of the whole kingdom should be inrolled ; and that the men thus inrolled should be immediately trained to the use of arms, and to every branch of the service for which they were destined. If it should be deemed necessary to call them into active service, they were directed to repair to the place of rendezvous pointed out to them, there to wait the further orders of their commanders ; and as their sole destination was to cover the frontiers of the country, or to be employed within its limits, his Majesty declared, that they were not to serve against the enemy abroad, and

that as long as they should continue in service, full pay and subsistence should be allowed to them in the same manner as to the troops of the line. To stimulate their valour he also ordered, that silver and gold medals should be presented to those who distinguished themselves, in the same manner as to his regular troops, and that they should wear them on all occasions as honourable marks of the services rendered to their country, and enjoy during life the annual pension attached to these honours. He farther declared, that all those in active service should be for ever after considered as particularly meritorious, and where equity would permit, all due preference should be given, and every possible indulgence shewn to them. Relying, therefore, on the tried fidelity of his Bohemian subjects, and on that love of their country peculiarly characterising them, he was confident, that they would voluntarily and readily submit to these orders, and that every individual would use his utmost exertions, in conjunction with those of his sovereign, to defend the kingdom from every hostile invasion, the more so as the present moment endangered the religion and property of every citizen in the kingdom. The welfare of each required, that he should assist in defending his family and country; his Majesty, therefore, placed the greatest dependence on the patriotic zeal and readiness of his Bohemian subjects in these measures of defence. The term of service was but of short duration, and only necessary in the present emergency: while, by their zeal, they would not

1796.

only obtain the promised reward, but likewise render themselves worthy of the reputation of faithful subjects and real friends to their country, besides acquiring the esteem, the love, and the grace of their king for ever. Measures of equal promptitude and energy were adopted in Hungary and the other hereditary states; but an event occurred, which precluded the necessity of carrying them into effect. The successful effort of the combined forces of Prince Charles and General Wartensleben against a division of the French under General Bernadotte at Teining, by uncovering their rear, obliged the whole army of the Sambre and Meuse to fall back, and afterwards to make a general retreat, which was effected with the usual retrogressive celerity of Jourdan.

Armistice and treaty of peace between the French and the Duke of Wirtemberg.

THE French armies had now made so considerable a progress, that the princes and states of Swabia and Franconia hastened to make their peace with the conquerors on the best terms they could procure. On the seventeenth July, General Moreau concluded an armistice with the Duke of Wirtemberg, by which the latter engaged to withdraw his contingent from the army of the empire, but was allowed to retain his troops in arms, and employ them as he should think proper for the maintenance of the police in the interior of his dominions. The Duke agreed to pay a contribution of four millions of livres, one million of which in ten days, and two millions in the ensuing de-

cade; the fourth million was to be discharged in two months after the date of the armistice: but all requisitions of subsistence or otherwise were to be deducted from this contribution, and every article, purchased from private persons, paid for in ready money by the treasurer of the army. As if the French armies had vanquished for perpetuity, the sixth article of this suspension of arms bore, that the Duke should send to the Directory at Paris a plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace with the republic. Accordingly on the seventh of August, a treaty of peace was concluded between his Serene Highness and France, approved by the Directory, and ratified by the legislative body. By it he revoked all treaties of alliance, offensive or defensive, entered into with any of the coalesced powers against France; and engaged not to furnish in future any contingent in men, provisions, military stores, or otherwise, even if required as a member of the Germanic body. He ceded to the republic all his rights, possessions, and revenues on the left side of the Rhine, and agreed to expel the emigrants and expatriated priests from his territories. Most of the other articles of this treaty are of a commercial nature; and it may here be observed in general, that all treaties, entered into by France and the members of the coalition, are merely transcripts of each other, the enumeration of the ceded countries excepted.

THE whole circle of Suabia concluded an armistice with the French general on the twenty-se-

1796.

Armistice with the circle of Suabia,

and Marquis of Baden.

Proceedings of the Diet at Ratisbon.

venth of July, by which they stipulated to pay twelve millions of livres in two months and a half, eight thousand four hundred horses, five thousand oxen, one hundred thousand quintals of wheat, fifty thousand quintals of rye, one hundred thousand sacks of oats, a large quantity of hay, and one hundred thousand pairs of shoes. The Marquis of Baden also purchased his peace from the republic by a liberal contribution and an immediate cession of his territories on the left bank of the Rhine; and a formal treaty to that effect, containing a multiplicity of clauses regulating the commercial intercourse of the contracting states, was concluded at Paris on the twenty-second of August. Even the Elector of Bavaria sent plenipotentiaries to General Moreau in order to obtain a peace; but what the court of Vienna regarded as the most alarming transaction of a pacificatory nature occurred, on the thirtieth of July, in an extraordinary sitting of the Diet at Ratisbon. The deputy of Mentz stated, that, in consequence of the unfortunate occurrences of the war, the envoys of the states of the empire had received instructions from their several courts to promote such measures and propositions as might tend to the conclusion of a peace. The discussion was accordingly opened, and almost all the envoys voted for an immediate peace; but this resolution, was strenuously opposed by the deputies of Austria and Bohemia, who affirmed, that the unfortunate events of the war were principally to be attributed to the want of unanimity amongst the

states of the empire, and inattention to the earnest exhortations of his Imperial Majesty to unite vigorously in defending the common cause.--- The Diet, however, proceeded to pass a decree, importing, that the three Imperial colleges, having taken into consideration the present situation of the Germanic empire, had resolved after a formal discussion, that the wish, which the states had frequently expressed for the speedy conclusion of a peace with France, should be again laid before his Imperial Majesty, trusting that his paternal care would be directed to this object, and that he would adopt such measures as might speedily and happily carry it into effect. They also sent deputations to the French generals to treat for the safety and neutrality of the Diet and its archives, as well as of Ratibon and its inhabitants. The cause of this proceeding of the Diet appears to have been the alarm occasioned by the progress of the enemy, and the preponderating sanction of his Prussian Majesty, who, although at peace with France, deprecated the consequences, which might result from republican armies becoming residentary in Germany.

BUT although General Moreau, or the French government, might plead the practice and laws of war as a sanction for levying these contributions, those raised by General Jourdan were disgracefully enormous. The deputies of the circle of Franconia concluded an armistice with General Ernouf as furnished with proper powers from

Armistice with the circle of Franconia.

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General Jourdan for that purpose, the preamble of which bears, "that the contracting parties were animated with a desire to secure the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the circle of Franconia, and consolidate the possessions which the victorious armies of the French republic had gained*." It was therefore stipulated, that the strictest orders should be given for the most scrupulous observance of the printed proclamation of the commander-in-chief, respecting the security of persons and property, the maintenance of religious worship, and the laws and customs of the country. Every inhabitant was authorised to arrest, or cause to be arrested, all soldiers or persons belonging to the army guilty of marauding or any other excesses, and to deliver them up to the nearest commandant to be rigorously punished. Such of the inhabitants, as had abandoned their habitations, might return with their families, and enjoy the same security as those who had taken no active part in military affairs. The circle agreed to pay to the French government a contribution of eight millions of livres in ready specie, of which, however, two millions were dischargeable by furnishing necessaries or provisions to the armies, the remaining six millions to be paid by apportionments within forty-five days. All furnishings, posterior to the date of the present convention, were to be deducted

* The author, not having in his possession a German or French copy of this convention, is unable to remove the mysterious darkness, that apparently envelops the latter part of this sentence.

from these contributions, the repartition or distribution of which was vested in the circle, and to be enforced by the military commandants. The circle farther agreed to furnish a certain number of horses for the cavalry at two stated periods, and it was likewise stipulated, that in case another republican army, besides that of the Sambre and Meuse, should enter Franconia, it should most strictly observe this convention. The Margraviates of Anspach and Bareith belonging to his Prussian Majesty, and the principality of Schmalkalden belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, were exempted from paying any part of these contributions. Soon after concluding this armistice, the deputies, to their astonishment and chagrin, received a letter from General Ernouf, intimating that the commander-in-chief was no less surprised than vexed to find they had published the preceding arrangement, before an opportunity occurred of submitting it to his consideration, and the approbation of the commissioner with the army. He therefore desired, they would consider the convention as null and void, and, as was their duty, give this note the publicity it required, that the inhabitants of the circle might not be surprised at his not acting in conformity with the articles contained in the arrangement alluded to. Application was made by the deputies to General Jourdan for an explanation of his intentions: but before a new convention could be settled, the defeat of the French army happily liberated the circle from payment. Large exactions of money were made from Nurem-

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berg, Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Francfort, and other great towns in Franconia, besides immense requisitions in subsistence and clothing, very little or none of which however was furnished. We have been thus particular in the detail of these transactions, to warrant our expressing an honest indignation at such shameless extortions, and the atrocities of those unprincipled men, who converted the republican battalions into predatory bands. Hitherto the French soldier had contended for his own freedom and the independence of his country, and earned glory in the field of honour: the public mind in Germany, moulded by the invaluable labours of her numerous literati, was universally prepared for the reception of republican liberty; but the staff and commissaries of the French army, while affecting the language of philanthropy, degenerated into insatiable peculators, and left behind them only a keen and indignant remembrance of the wrongs they had committed.

Army of
the Sam-
bre and
Meuse.

THE progressive success of the French armies, and the imminent danger of General Wartensleben, now rendered an extraordinary effort necessary on the part of the Imperialists.---The Archduke, after abandoning Donawerth on the thirteenth, had retired behind the Lech, and taken a strong position near its confluence with the Danube. Having learned, that, independent of Jourdan's grand army in front of Wartensleben, a French division under General Bernadotte was advancing towards Ratisbon, his Royal Highness

left a strong corps under General La Tour behind the Lech to observe General Moreau, and marched with the rest of his army along the right bank of the Danube with an intention to pass the river at Ingolstadt in order to operate against Jourdan's right flank, whilst General Wartenleben advanced and attacked his front. On the seventeenth, Prince Charles crossed the Danube in two columns at Neuburg and Ingolstadt; and as the latter place was of great importance from its situation on the river, and otherwise capable of defence, a strong garrison was thrown into it for the two-fold purpose of covering the Archduke's rear, and harassing General Moreau's left flank, in case of his advancing towards Landshut and Ratibon.

ON the morning of the seventeenth, General Jourdan directed his left, column commanded by Lefebvre, to attack the right flank of the Austrian encampment at Sultzbach, by turning the heights which overlook the town, and on which General Wartenleben had posted a large body of troops with a considerable train of artillery. Lefebvre's van-guard accordingly attacked the Imperialists, and drove them from the heights after a most obstinate engagement. The centre column under General Colaud had received orders to attack the front of the enemy's position before Sultzbach; and his van-guard, commanded by General Ney, for this purpose defiled along the great road leading from Herbruck to

Battle of
Sultzbach.

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that town. This road, the only one practicable for artillery, traverses a defile about two hundred toises wide in its broadest part, and is flanked by high mountains, the summits of which are covered with firs very thickly planted. The distance of Herbruck from Sultzbach is six leagues: the Austrian advanced posts were stationed two leagues from the latter place in a wood on the side of the road, between which and the mountain, forming the right of the defile, there is a plain bounded by other woods, where the Imperialists had placed a few squadrons with artillery. On the left of the woods that border the road, General Wartensleben had also planted artillery on a spot commanding a view of the whole country for two leagues round; and on the accessible parts of the hills, he had posted riflemen in the woods on the right and left. Thus, the French troops in advancing had to receive the fire of the riflemen, that of the artillery on the road and in the plain, and that of the troops stationed in front of the wood. General Ney immediately ranged his detachment, and ordered the wood to be carried with the bayonet, at the same time directing the flank of his right wing to climb the hill in order to divert the attention of the enemy from the main attack: General Hohenloe occupied this wood, and by his presence animated the Imperialists. The fire in the front and flanks was terrible; the republicans, however, entered the wood with their usual intrepidity, when the Austrian troops, unable to withstand the impetuosity of their at-

tack, dispersed and fled, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of Prince Hohenloe to rally them. The French were now masters of the wood, the plain, and part of the road; but in proportion as they attempted to advance, the obstacles increased. The Imperialists, emboldened by their advantageous position, and supported by powerful reinforcements, advanced to attack: General Jourdan was therefore obliged to change his position, and order the main body of Colaud's division to advance and support his van-guard, with directions to turn completely the Austrian right. General Ney, being now reinforced, renewed the charge with fresh ardour: from the scene of action to Sultzbach, the ground is entirely covered with woods separated by small plains and ravines; and each of these woods was disputed foot by foot. At length General Grenier, with the right column of the French army, arrived on the left of the Imperialists, who, being apprised of his approach by their scouts, retreated to their last and most formidable position.

In front of Sultzbach stands a rock covered with trees, and having on its summit a piece of level ground capable of containing five or six hundred men: its front is inaccessible, and its flanks were defended by artillery and musketry. The great road leading to Sultzbach passes along the left side of the rock, which in this part only is accessible by an easy ascent covered with firs. On the left of the rock there is a small plain surrounded with

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woods; but it could not be entered on the side the French troops were stationed by any other way than through a narrow defile. The Imperialists, entertaining no fears for their left, had neglected to occupy a hamlet surrounded with trees and hedges, and situated in the middle of the plain; and they had also neglected to occupy that part of the wood lying beyond the plain on their left. Jourdan, observing this omission, directed General Grenier to make a brigade file off by the wood and take possession of its border, while General Ney threw a body of light infantry into the hamlet. The Imperialists, on receiving intelligence of this movement, detached some troops and artillery to recover the wood, but the fire of the brigade compelled them to fall back upon the rock. It was now seven in the evening, and the action still continued round the rock: the fire was lively and well supported, and the bravery of the troops, who defended this post, was equal to that of the assailants. The possession of the plain had enabled the French to bring up artillery to batter the right flank of the Austrians, but it was impossible to attempt a similar operation against the left, as the enemy occupied the heights commanding the road. The French grenadiers made several efforts to scale the inaccessible side of the rock, where they were sheltered by its projections from the enemy's fire, but all their attempts proved fruitless; they fell back again with pieces of the rock that gave way with them. At length General Lefebvre reached

the heights on the left, but the Austrians still defended themselves with obstinacy, and the firing continued till eleven o'clock, notwithstanding the darkness of the night rendered horrific by the incessant blaze and thunder of artillery. Part of their light troops had been posted on the glacis of Sultzbach, which, being divided from the rock by a deep ravine, was a position not to be attacked. The corps, that defended the rock, effected its retreat during the night, but with considerable loss, by the road leading to the town. The darkness, however, prevented General Lefebvre from pursuing, and, as soon as he had secured the heights, the troops encamped on the field of battle.

DURING these transactions, Generals Championnet and Bonneau, who had been directed to march to Poperg and Leinfeld, pushed forward the advanced-guard of the army towards Amberg to keep in check the Austrian troops stationed there, and fell in with the enemy on the heights of Poperg, which the latter had occupied during the night. General Championnet instantly attacked them, and, being supported by the cavalry under General Bonneau, succeeded in forcing them to retreat to Amberg, after twelve hours fighting. General Wartenleben's head-quarters retired during the night in the direction of Schwartzfeld behind the Nab, and next day General Grenier's division marched towards Amberg, and forced the Imperialists to repass the Wils. The French

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army then took a position on this river with Amberg in their front, while General Bernadotte was posted at Neumarck, and extended his advanced-guard to Teining. The object of this detachment was to cover the route to Nuremberg, and keep in check a number of light troops, that maintained the communication between the two Imperial armies, and hovered on the flanks of the French. In this battle Jourdan estimates the loss of the Austrians at twelve hundred killed and wounded, and two hundred prisoners: his success however would have been decisive, if the main bodies of his columns had been able to reach the scene of action in time. The loss of the French must have been considerable, as the advantageous position of the Imperial army enabled it to operate with destructive effect on its daring assailants.

Battle of
Amberg.

AFTER reconnoitring the position of the Imperialists, the French general made preparations for another engagement. The town of Amberg is situated at the bottom of a hill on the bank of the Wils; and to the left of the town, and in front of the river, there is a plain of about a league in circumference, rising in a gradual slope and skirted by woods. The right of the Imperialists was supported by some heights covered with trees, behind Wolffering, while their centre extended to Knelling and Tirmsnied, and their left to the Nab, having their front covered with marshes and abatis: they had likewise established batteries on the heights, that enfiladed the avenues by which

they might be approached through the woods. General Jourdan was aware of the impossibility of forcing this post: his riflemen, however, advanced into the plain between the heights and the woods occupied by the Austrians, while the light artillery, following them closely, was stationed on the right and left of the woods, to answer that of the enemy posted there. The advantageous position of the Imperialists enabled them to observe all the movements of the French line, and they had accordingly remarked the possibility of gaining the Amberg road under favour of the woods extending from their position to the road, before the French could reach it. With that intent they had dispatched some troops towards the road, but the commander-in-chief, being apprised of this manœuvre, detached General Jacopin with a brigade to oppose them. Jacopin took the road on the skirts of the wood, and by a rapid march gained before the enemy the passage, by which they were to enter it. The contest now became extremely sanguinary, while the Imperialists, having no fears for their left, detached fresh troops every instant to support the first, and force the passage. Jourdan ordered three divisions from the centre to make a movement to the left; Championnet's division drawing close to Grenier's, and Grenier's to Colaud's. The first attacks of the Austrians were so impetuous, that the French troops were obliged to fall back several times, but soon recovered the ground they had lost. Experiencing so obstinate a resistance in this point, the Imperial General

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now resolved to make an attempt on that side, which had been weakened by the detachments drawn off from it to another quarter. The heads of his columns appeared on the heights behind Wolffering, while a numerous body of cavalry descended the hill to range in order of battle on the plain, but the second regiment of French dragoons instantly advanced, and, notwithstanding the fire of the artillery, gained the foot of the hill before the Imperialists, who halted on the declivity without daring to descend. In this position the second regiment remained upwards of three hours exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns, but their intrepidity prevented the hostile cavalry from entering the plain. During this, General Kray with a chosen body of troops attacked General Jacopin, but after an obstinate contest was finally repulsed. Night now approached: the Austrians abandoned the heights so long and warmly disputed, and retreated in good order beyond the Nab, while the French troops lay upon their arms all night on the field of battle.

Progress
of the
Arch-
duke.

WE have already mentioned, that Prince Charles had reached Neuburg and Ingolstadt on the seventeenth, in order to join General Wartenleben. In the night of the eighteenth, he received intelligence that the latter had been obliged to quit the position of Amberg, and retire to the Nab. His Royal Highness, therefore, inclined his march more to the right, and on the twentieth arrived with his right column at Hemmau; by this opera-

ration he not only secured the road to Ratibon, but threatened the right flank of Jourdan's army, that had advanced towards the Nab. It was, however, necessary to proceed but slowly, until more certain information of General Wartenleben's situation could be obtained, and a combined plan of attack finally arranged. On the twenty-second, General Bernadotte's division, that had advanced from Neumarck, took post behind a deep ravine, through which the great road passes near the village of Teining, where it was attacked by the Archduke's advanced-guard under General Nauendorf, and obliged to retreat towards Neumarck. Next day his Royal Highness marched with all his forces in several columns against Bernadotte, and drove him from his position behind Neumarck, the immense inferiority of his numbers rendering all resistance fruitless. The precipitate retreat of this division towards Nuremberg completely uncovered the right flank and rear of Jourdan's army, and of this circumstance Prince Charles did not neglect to profit.

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General
Bernadotte driven
back.

ON the twenty-fourth, the two Imperial armies united bore down on General Jourdan, Wartenleben advancing against his front, and the Archduke against his flank; and a battle of a very decisive nature must have ensued, had not the French commander, alarmed at his situation, retreated so precipitately as to render it impossible. Two battalions of his rear-guard, that occupied the defile of Amberg in order to cover the

Retreat
of General
Jourdan.

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retreat, were nearly destroyed by the Austrian cavalry. On the night of the twenty-third, his main army had fallen back to Amberg, and these menacing operations of the Imperialists, now compelled him to retire to Sultzbach, and from thence in two divisions towards Weldten and Wilsech. In the evening of the twenty-fourth, the different corps of the Imperial army encamped in the neighbourhood of Amberg, Herschpruck, and Lauffen. General Bernadotte evacuated Nuremberg, and retired with precipitation towards Forcheim; but the strong body of Austrian troops which occupied the position of Lauffen, rendered it impossible for General Jourdan to force that passage, the only road by which he could convey his artillery and baggage with facility. The park and baggage having defiled in the night of the twenty-fifth, that part of the army, lying in front of Weldten, followed the same route, and encamped next day at Betzenstein. General Kleber, who commanded the column at Wilsech, could not receive the order for retiring, as a numerous body of Imperial cavalry had penetrated between the two French columns, and cut off their communication. Kleber, however, feeling the necessity of making his retreat, had filed off by Pegnitz, where he received the order of the commander-in-chief for retiring to Betzenstein, to which he now directed his march, and reached it at midnight. On the day following, the French army took a position behind the Wisent, having their right supported by Forcheim, and their left at Ebermanstadt.

His Royal Highness lost no time in improving the advantage he had obtained, and, after detaching General Nauendorf by way of Ratisbon, with eight battalions of infantry, and twenty squadrons of horse, to succour General La Tour, and menace General Moreau's left flank, he advanced in pursuit of Jourdan. General Kray with the advanced-guard, proceeded on the twenty-sixth in the direction of Graeffenberg, while General Hotze, marched from Lauffen towards Erlangen, the main army at the same time moving from their encampment at Sultzbach to Herschpruck on the Pegnitz. On the twenty-seventh, General Hotze, having crossed the Rednitz, advanced to Hochstadt on the Aisch, and next day the light troops of his advanced-guard approached Bamberg. General Jourdan, being thus endangered on his right, abandoned Forcheim on the twenty-ninth, and retired to Bamberg, where he occupied both sides of the Rednitz, being continually followed by Prince Charles; but the strength and steady countenance of the French rear-guard completely covered the retreat of the army. On the left of the Rednitz, General Hotze marched to Burg-Eberach, pushing forward his advanced-guard to Eltman on the Maine with a view to prevent the retreat of the French in the direction of Schweinfurth; but on the thirtieth, the French army, having sent their heavy artillery and baggage across the Maine at Hallstadt, forced the passage of Eltman without much difficulty, and reached Schwein-

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He is rapidly followed by the Archduke.

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further in the evening.--- We must here pause a moment in detailing the subsequent operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and return to General Moreau lying between the Danube and the Lech.

Army of
the Rhine
and Mo-
telle.

THAT body of the Archduke's army, which he had left under General La Tour to oppose Moreau, was divided into three detachments encamped at Rain, Friedberg, and Landsperg, which last was occupied by the emigrants. The corps of General Frolich had directed its march towards Kempten to disengage, if possible, that under General Wolf hemmed in by the French general Laborde at Wangen. The army under the immediate orders of Prince Charles had outposts at Ingolstadt, Neuburg, and along the Danube. In order, with promptitude, to extricate General Jourdan, or at least to make a diversion favourable to him, it was necessary to pass the Lech, and cut off, or effectually disable, one of these corps. General Moreau, therefore, resolved to attack the division of La Tour at Friedberg, altho' his position was the best; but it was the point where the French commander could most justly hope to discover fords in order to force the passage; and of the four bridges over the Lech between Landsperg and the mouth of the river, two were behind Augsburg, and one at Rain; these were indeed broken down, but they were susceptible of repair. The Lech is a river, or rather a large torrent, of the greatest rapidity, deriving its source from the precipitous streams of the Ty-

Passage of
the Lech.

rolean Alps: its channel, rendered irregular and dangerous by rolling stones, and the height of its waters, are incessantly changing. On the twenty-second, the French army moved towards the heights of Stepach behind Augsburg, except the left wing which menaced the bridge of Rain to attract the attention of the Imperialists stationed there, while the advanced-guards drove behind the Lech all the Austrian posts stationed on the left bank. The twenty-third was employed in reconnoitring the fords, and collecting materials for repairing the bridges. Early in the morning of the day following, the French army assembled in the neighbourhood of the river, the right under Ferinot near Haußtetten, and the centre under General St. Cyr between Augsburg and the Lech. General Desaix was posted with the greater part of the left wing opposite to Langenwied, while the rest were stationed in front of Rain and at Schellenburg. The right wing passed the river at a ford, which the enemy being unacquainted with had neglected to guard. In crossing, the French soldiers were up to the middle in water, and carried their muskets and cartouch boxes above their heads: the current was so rapid, that the first platoon was entirely swept away by it; but the speediest assistance being afforded, very few were drowned.

IMMEDIATELY on reaching the other side, the French troops formed into order; after which General Ferinot proceeded to Kuffing, and gain-

Battle of
Fried-
berg.

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ed the heights leading to Othmaring on the left flank of the Imperialists, who, the moment they received intelligence of this operation, detached several squadrons from their camp of Friedberg to charge the French column, but these troops were repulsed. The Austrian army occupied, with their artillery and infantry, the whole of the bank opposite the French centre. General St. Cyr, by a heavy cannonade and fire of musketry, silenced the fire of the artillery and infantry that defended the bridges; after which a detachment of his troops under General Laroche crossed at two fords above and below Lech-Hausen, and drove the Imperialists from the village where the latter abandoned five pieces of cannon, and from the woods which border the Lech. As soon as the bridges were repaired, the rest of St. Cyr's troops, with the reserve of artillery and cavalry, crossed the river, and the attack of the camp of Friedberg commenced. The advanced-guard of the French left wing, under the command of General Abatucci, proceeded towards the right on the great road leading to Munich, with a view to deprive the Imperialists of the means of retreating in that direction. The rest of General Ferinot's troops marched towards the enemy's flank, while St. Cyr attacked them in front: the Austrians, being thus pressed in all points, began to retreat, and were finally routed, Ferinot's division pursuing them to a considerable distance on the roads leading to Munich and Ratisbon. About fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, forty officers, seventeen pieces of heavy and light artillery, and two standards.

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Battle of
Geissen-
feld.

AFTER the passage of the Lech, the French army proceeded by different routes, the right to Dachau, and the centre and left stretching to the Danube. From this position they could not advance without the greatest precaution: General La Tour's troops were behind the Isar opposite Munich, and those of General Mercantin were at Landshut, while every moment might be expected the arrival of reinforcements from Prince Charles, who still occupied the town and bridge of Ingolstadt with a strong garrison, and was also master of the banks of the Danube. It was not unlikely, that the Imperialists, posted in force at Landshut and Ingolstadt, would allow General Moreau to advance towards Ratibon, and then either harraß his flanks, or, by gaining his rear, inclose him between the Lech, the Isar, and the Danube. The French General sent his reconnoitring parties as far as possible along the Danube in order to gain intelligence of the operations of the Imperialists in that quarter, but he does not seem to have as yet known the irretrievable defeat of Jourdan. On the first of September, General Desaix was directed to attack the *tête de pont* of Ingolstadt, and force the Austrians to cut down the bridge, while General Feriot advanced to Munich, and St. Cyr pushed his advanced posts towards Freisingen. At the moment when these different operations commenced, the Imperialists, who had marched all night, attacked at day-break the out-posts of the left wing. General La Tour, reinforced by General

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Nauendorf with a strong detachment from the Archduke's army, had advanced in a circuitous direction against the French corps posted at Geisfeld, where he drove them from their ground into a wood. An obstinate action now ensued, which gave time to the French troops, that had marched towards Ingolstadt and the Danube, to return to the assistance of those occupying the wood, when General La Tour was driven back in his turn, and finally obliged to retreat. The officer dispatched to inform General Moreau of the attack having lost his way, and the contrary winds having prevented the noise of the cannonade being heard, the centre and right of the French army were not engaged in this action. Had they been able to reach the field of battle in time, or been otherwise prepared for the attack, their success must inevitably have been so decisive as to materially influence the issue of the campaign. The Imperialists lost in this battle, according to General Moreau's statement, eighteen hundred killed and wounded, and five hundred taken prisoners. They also abandoned immense magazines, which they had not time to destroy: at Pfafenhoffen alone, the French are reported to have captured twenty-eight thousand sacks of grain and oats, and fifteen hundred tons of flour.

Engage-
ment at
Bruchsal

ON the third, General St. Cyr sent a detachment to dislodge the Imperialists from the bridge on the Iser at Freisingen, and the troops pushed forward with such rapidity, that a large body of

the enemy, who were busily engaged in endeavouring to destroy it, were obliged to retire. A similar attempt, however, made at the same time on the bridge of Munich, was rendered abortive by the determined resistance of the Prince of Furstenberg, but was however ultimately successful. Although a paucity of numbers had prevented the Imperial garrisons on the Rhine from undertaking, separately or in combination, any essential operation, they were now emboldened, by the success of their countrymen, to make some adventurous excursions, chiefly of a predatory nature. On the fourth of September, the garrison of Philippsburg, reinforced by a detachment of that of Mannheim, and by a body of four thousand peasants, armed with muskets, and headed by two capuchins, advanced to attack the French corps posted at Bruchsal, but their plan was anticipated. The French general commanding there fell upon them with the bayonet, when the troops from the garrison were driven back under the cannon of Philippsburg, the detachment from Mannheim returned at full gallop, and most of the peasantry were cut in pieces.

GENERAL Moreau kept his station on the banks of the Iser until the tenth, and during this interval many partial engagements took place between different corps of the French and Imperial armies; but all the efforts of the Austrian generals to make an impression on his front and flanks proved fruitless or injurious only to themselves. So rapid and disastrous were their defeats, that they seem

Remarks
on the situation of
General
Moreau.

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latterly to have deprecated any general action, and their defensive operations rather indicate a wish that the French commander should retire, than evince an earnestness to prevent his doing so by a glorious attempt to surround him. It is probable from the length of time he continued between the Iser and the Danube, that he himself was undecided as to his future movements; and perhaps he had not hitherto been able to ascertain, whether the rout of General Jourdan's army was complete and irremediable. His correspondence with France was interrupted and uncertain, his couriers being generally intercepted, or obliged to make tedious and dangerous detours in order to reach him; while the route was impervious to all supplies from that country. In this isolated situation he, was left to the decision of his own judgment, without any other resource than his superior talents, and the no less consummate valour of his troops.

Retro-
spective
view of
the pre-
ceding
opera-
tions of
the hos-
tile ar-
mies.

HAVING now conducted the army of the Rhine and Moselle to the extreme point of their progress, it will not be considered as improper, before resuming the narrative of General Jourdan's retreat, to hazard a few illustrative observations on the progressive and retrograde movements of the hostile armies.---When the Imperialists abandoned their positions at Darmstadt and Pfortzheim, they fell back in two masses, that under General Wartenleben retiring in a direct line eastward to the Bohemian frontier, and that under the Archduke in-

clining at first to the left in the direction of Ulm for the purpose of saving his magazines at that place. After effecting this object, his Royal Highness, bending his march towards the right, drew closer to General Wartenleben to facilitate their co-operation and mutual succour. At the same time, the line of his retreat was admirably adapted for defence, as he could avail himself of the points of confluence of the numerous rivers, that discharge their tributary streams into the Danube, and also of the strong posts and fortresses on its banks. The French generals ought to have been aware, that as the Imperial armies retrograded in two lines inclining to each other, Prince Charles would not neglect, on approaching the angle of junction, to attempt one united or two combined attacks. They ought, therefore, to have been prepared against this event, not by a desultory communication between distant positions, but by imitating the enemy in inclining to each other and acting in immediate concert. Had they adopted this plan, General Bernadotte's division, reinforced by a detachment from Moreau's army, would not only have consolidated the communication of the French armies, but also effectually checked the auxiliary corps under the direct command of the Archduke, which, although comparatively small, behoved inevitably to overwhelm Jourdan, when it was thrown on his right flank. But there was no solid preparation for that event, and no immediate co-operation between the generals.

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WE have already mentioned, that Prince Charles, after the battle of Umenheim on the tenth of August, retreated along the right bank of the Danube to Donawerth, where he crossed the river on the thirteenth, and encamped at Rain behind the Lech. On the fifteenth, he separated from General La Tour, and filing along the right bank of the Danube recrossed it on the seventeenth at Neuburg and Ingolstadt. He reached Heman on the twentieth, and thereby covered Ratisbon, while General Wartenleben fell back not towards this last city, but in the direction of Schwartzfeld. It is not easy to ascertain, whether this line of retreat was chosen intentionally in order to cover Bohemia, or from an apprehension of danger in bending it to Ratisbon, to which a French division was advancing by Neumarch. Be that as it may, General Jourdan, by advancing to the Nab in pursuit of Wartenleben, exposed his right flank to the operations of the Archduke, while, most injudiciously, Bernadotte pushed forward to Teining. Thus, the French army formed in their progress a kind of obtuse angle, having Wartenleben at the extremity of one line, and Prince Charles in front of the angle, but inclining to the extreme point of the other line. The latter therefore, by impelling back the weak division of Bernadotte, that composed one of the lines forming the angle, gained the flank and rear of Jourdan's main army, and left it no other alternative but an immediate retreat. This retreat was necessarily rapid; however, we have no

hesitation to style it masterly and becoming a soldier, altho' much illiberal aspersions has been thrown on the operation and the commander who conducted it. The tried valour and military skill of General Jourdan are honourably recorded in the annals of Europe, and altho' he has been defeated, his brilliant victories far out-number those hitherto obtained by his rival. It is the duty of the annalist to disregard the contemptible ebullitions of calumny and ignorance, and to proceed, with un-deviating steps, in the path of truth.

DURING these transactions General Moreau, after the battle of Umenheim, advanced to the Danube, and crossed it at several points in the vicinity of Dillingen. In his progress towards the Lech, he had some partial actions with the enemy, but none of any essential consequence; and on the twenty-fourth, the day on which General Jourdan fell back, Moreau effected the passage of that river. Instead, however, of doing this in the direction of Rain, he inclined his march so far to the south as to push his right wing across the river between Augsbourg and Landsperg. It must, therefore, be acknowledged, that he committed a capital mistake; and we have here, without detracting from the well known talents of the French commander, an opportunity of applauding the eminent generalship of the Archduke, who on this occasion evinced himself worthy of being the future rival of GENERAL BUONAPARTE, the thunderbolt of war. Prince Charles, after crossing at Do-

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nawerth on the thirteenth, had burned or broke down all the bridges on the river, except that at Ingolstadt under the protection of the garrison. This measure so much impeded the passage of the French army, that General Moreau spent twelve or thirteen days in advancing from the left bank of the Danube to the right bank of the Lech; a period inevitably fatal to the army of Jourdan. Moreau's chief error obviously lay in not filing along the left bank of the Danube and thereby drawing closer to the army of the Sambre and Meuse. He ought not to have suffered himself to be decoyed across that river, the passage of which and of the Lech necessarily retarded and entangled his operations, while no possible success in the direction of Munich and Freisingen could have an immediate influence on the fate of Jourdan.

AFTER crossing the Lech on the twenty-fourth, General Moreau remained nearly stationary for sixteen days in the narrow tract of country lying between that river, the Danube, and the Isar. He was confessedly superior to his opponent; even his left wing in the battle of Geisfeld defeated La Tour, who could not risk a general action without certain destruction. Moreau, therefore, could have detached with facility a moving column on the rear of Prince Charles, and thereby not only given a new aspect to things, but in all probability decided the issue of the war. His procrastinating and undecisive movements enabled the Archduke to complete

the advantage he had obtained, and, by sweeping along the right bank of the Rhine, to endanger the future safety of the army of the Rhine and Moselle. After all, it was impossible, every circumstance considered, that General Moreau could anticipate, in all its extent, the insuccess of Jourdan, who ought not to have detached Bernadotte by Neumarck and Teining, but pushed him forward to Ratibon along the banks of the Nab, so that, in case of a reverse, he might have fallen back on the right wing formed into a front, and thereby given regularity to the operations of the army. But where is he who can lay claim to infallibility? Mistake is the lot of human nature; and it ought to be observed in justice to a commander, that many circumstances of an inferior nature frequently oblige him to follow a particular line of operation.*---But it is time to terminate our remarks

* The reader will recollect the anecdote of the German Emperor, who, directing his finger to a place on the map, told his general, he ought to have crossed the river in that point. *True, answered the soldier; but your Imperial finger is not a bridge.*

THE author feels it necessary, in justice to himself, to observe, that no one is more inclined to proclaim the praise of General Moreau. But he will never consent to do so unjustly at the expence of the reputation of another, whether Frenchman or Austrian; neither will he condescend to chime in with a popular opinion at the expence of truth. He has ingenuously advanced his remarks, and endeavoured to support them by incontrovertible facts.

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on this grand and decisive movement ;---remarks, which those men, who form a judgment of an author's observation not by its intrinsic justice or utility, but from the channel through which it comes, may perhaps reprobate as presumptuous.

Faither
retreat of
the army
of the
Sambre
and
Meuse.

It has been already mentioned, that, on the thirtieth August, the army of the Sambre and Meuse reached Schweinfurth by a forced march. General Jourdan could now either retire thro' the territory of Fulda to Wetzlaer on the Upper Lahn, or, by gaining Carlstadt and Wurtzburg, effect his retreat in the direction of Aschaffenburg and Francfort by Dietz and Ehrenbreistein. Early on the thirty-first his Royal Highness reached Bamberg, and, from the information he received there, determined to push on with his whole army towards Wurtzburg, as on the occupation of that town depended the possibility of forcing General Jourdan to abandon the Maine, and retire by the country of Fulda to the Lahn. Accordingly, the Imperial army crossed the Maine on the first and second of September, and their advanced-guard took possession of the town of Wurtzburg, the French garrison retiring into the citadel. Meantime General Jourdan made every effort to gain that town, before the main body of the Imperial army should arrive, and by forced marches reached Kornach within three leagues of Wurtzburg, the same day General Hotze with the advanced-guard of General Stzaray took possession of it. On the second, Jourdan attacked the corps under

Stzaray with his usual impetuosity, but although he succeeded in forcing some of the Austrian posts, he was not able to make any essential impression on the main body, and retired in the evening to his camp near Kornach. The position he assumed was selected with judgment: his right wing, extending to the Maine a little below Wurtzburg, rested on a very commanding eminence, in front of which a deep river rendered the access extremely difficult. The first line of his centre occupied a long narrow wood, skirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his second line was posted. His left wing, consisting almost entirely of cavalry, was placed in the spacious plain in front of Kornach, but considerably thrown back in order to receive more effectual support from the infantry in the wood. The artillery was distributed on the most essential points along his front, and the division of Lefebvre remained posted behind Schweinfurth to cover the great road to Fulda, while a small intermediary corps maintained his communication with the army. Both commanders had planned an attack on the third: Jourdan wished to turn the Imperialists on the right, and secure Dettelbach and Kitzingen, their two points of retreat. The Archduke, meditating a similar attempt on the French left, directed General Stzaray to move forward against the corps opposite to him, while the main army under General Wartensleben, passing the bridge at Dettelbach, was to attack the centre, and General Kray, likewise crossing near Geroltz-

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Engage-
ment at
Wurtz-
burg.

Battle in
its vicini-
ty.

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hossen, to turn their left wing. On the morning of the third, General Stzaray began the attack, and was repulsed, not only losing what ground he had gained, but abandoning his original position. The Archduke sent immediate orders to General Wartenleben to ford the river with the whole of the cavalry, and advance instantly against the French left. This numerous body of horse, menacing Jourdan in the most essential point of his position, obliged him to withdraw part of his troops from the right, and thus Stzaray was enabled to regain his post. The Austrian cavalry drove the French left from their ground, and compelled them to retire behind the wood; but the Imperialists being now exposed to a fire of musketry and grape-shot, were forced to abandon with precipitation the advantage they had gained. A second attempt of the same nature was still more unsuccessful, and after several fruitless endeavours Prince Charles was constrained to wait the arrival of his whole forces combined. General Kray's column on the right, and the whole main army, infantry and cavalry, under Wartenleben, now assailing the French left, drove it from its position, and obliged Jourdan, whose great inferiority of numbers rendered a longer resistance extremely hazardous, to commence a retreat. This he effected under a charge of his cavalry, who preserved considerable countenance, and formed repeatedly, under protection of their light artillery, to check the pursuit of the Austrians: the loss on both sides was nearly equal.

THE citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated on the fourth, its garrison of seven hundred men surrendering prisoners of war. The main body of the French army now retreated by Fulda and Gelenhausen towards Wetzlaer in order to repass the Lahn, while another corps retired by Aschaffenburg, where a small detachment of nearly two thousand men had an obstinate engagement with General Kray's column. During these transactions, ten thousand men, drawn from the garrison of Mentz, advanced towards Koenigstein, which the French had abandoned on the sixth. General Jourdan now took an advantageous position on the Lahn, apparently with an intention of disputing the passage of the river; and occupied the heights behind Wetzlaer, and the heights in front of Limburg in considerable force. General Kray had made a fruitless effort against the post at Wetzlaer, and General Hotze, who was detached at the same time towards Weilburg, was repulsed with loss. His Royal Highness now determined to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the French line at the points of Limburg and Dietz, but, on the sixteenth, the latter withdrew their posts behind the Lahn; their tirailleurs, however, defended themselves with much obstinacy in the suburbs of Limburg, and the approach of night rendered it impossible to dislodge them. Next day, the republican army abandoned successively, and in tranquillity, all their posts on the Lahn, their left and centre retiring towards the Sieg, and the right, with the corps that blockaded Ehren-

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The citadel of Wurtzburg capitulates.

Farther retreat of the French beyond the Lahn and the Rhine.

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breitstein, throwing themselves into the *tête-de-pont* at Neuwied, and the intrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

General
Marceau
killed at
Alten-
kirchen.

GENERAL Marceau was entrusted with the charge of covering the retreat of the army, and keeping the Imperialists in check while the French columns cleared the defile of Altenkirchen. The Austrian general Hotze, who commanded in this quarter, had posted some chasseurs with a party of hussars in a wood: Marceau having advanced to this place on purpose to reconnoitre, a Tyrolean chasseur, concealed behind a tree, recognized him by the distinctive badges of his rank, and levelling his carabine brought him to the ground mortally wounded. He was conveyed to Altenkirchen, and next day the Austrian advanced-guard took possession of the town. General Kray hastened to see him: a tear gushed from the eye of this aged warrior in pity for the soldier, against whom he had fought for two years; and the Archduke, apprised of the occurrence, sent his principal surgeon to examine the wound; but his utmost skill was unavailing,---Marceau expired on the twenty-first. The French officers requested that his body should be given to his countrymen, to which the Prince assented, with a request that the French commander would apprise him of the moment of interment, in order that the Imperial army might assist in the military and funeral honours paid to the memory of Marceau: the body was accordingly buried in the intrenched camp at Coblenz,

during a discharge of artillery from both armies. In Marceau, the republic lost one of her ablest generals and firmest defenders: altho' only twenty-seven years of age, the many battles he had gained in La Vendée, and two campaigns on the Rhine, in which he had displayed consummate talents and judgment, have assigned him a conspicuous station among the most distinguished French generals. Beloved by his own troops, he had even conciliated the esteem of the enemy; and it is with pleasure the annalist pauses to record this eminent proof of exalted sentiment animating Prince Charles: it is a trait honourable to his feelings as a man, and his gallantry as a soldier.

THAT part of the French army which had not crossed the Rhine at Neuwied, continued their retreat from the Sieg in the direction of Duffeldorf, whilst two divisions of their right wing crossed the Rhine at Bonn. The Archduke now saw himself at liberty to undertake an important operation on the Upper Rhine: detaching, therefore, a strong body of troops towards Ukareth and the Sieg, he directed his march with the rest of the army towards the Maine, and having crossed that river on the twenty-fifth, proceeded against Moreau, at the same time leaving a considerable reserve cantoned between Mayence and Francfort.

AFTER the irretrievable discomfiture of General Jourdan, it was obviously impossible for Mo-

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the Rhine
and Mo-
selle.

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ment at
Main-
burg.

reau to advance further into Bavaria, or even maintain himself in his present position; and the more remotely Jourdan retired from the Danube and the Maine, the larger detachments the Archduke was enabled to send to the assistance of La Tour. Never did commander evince greater coolness and military talents than the French general in this critical situation, and never did an army display a more brilliant example of intrepidity and valour than that of the Rhine and Moselle. On the seventh, an engagement took place near Mainburg, where the French centre defeated the Imperialists, and took five hundred prisoners. It is unnecessary to enumerate various partial actions that occurred: on the tenth, General Moreau quitted his position, and began to retreat, directing his march towards Neuburg, in the course of which many sanguinary contests took place. When embarrassed by the pressure of the Imperialists, the French general, occasionally collecting his forces into one solid mass, precipitated himself with resolute fury on the enemy, and impelled them back to a considerable distance; after which he retired his advanced points, and gradually fell back towards the Rhine.

A spirited
at-
tempt
made by
the Im-
perialists
on Kehl.

A DETACHED corps of the Archduke's army, reinforced by the garrisons of Mannheim and Philippsburg, attacked General Scherer at Bruchsal on the thirteenth, and drove him back to Rastadt, and afterwards to Kehl. Not content with this success, the Imperialists assaulted Kehl on the nine-

teenth with all the forces they could collect, their columns being conducted by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, who had worked at the fortifications. The attack was so warm, that the French advanced posts were forced; and, at the same moment, the Austrians, penetrating into the place, traversed it, and even advanced to the *tete de pont* of the Rhine, where their career was arrested, and the troops thrown into total confusion by the fire from the batteries at the head of the bridge. The French were still in possession of the principal works, and kept up a well directed fire, when, after an obstinate struggle, the Austrians were driven from the town and vicinity with considerable loss. After this a detachment of the national guards of Strasburg was sent to assist in securing Kehl, the fort of the Isle of the Rhine, and the bridge, posts of the first importance in hindering General Moreau's retreat.

ON the seventeenth, the French army, which had fallen back behind the Lech, made one of its forward movements, and completely defeated General La Tour, sweeping every thing before it, and extending itself as far as Landsperg. General Moreau recrossed the Lech at Augsburg and Rain on the night of the twentieth, and retired in the direction of Ulm, while General Nauendorf, to prevent his retreating by Stuttgart, occupied the roads leading to that place. But the French army, on leaving Ulm, proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where they again crossed

Farther
retreat of
General
Moreau.

1796. the river, and directed their march through the principality of Furstenberg towards the Forest Towns, while General La Tour advanced on their rear, General Frolich hung on one flank, and Nauendorf at Hechingen on the other.

Battle of
Steinhausen.

THE Austrians occupied the crests of the mountains in the Black Forest, where the Danube has its source; and garnished with troops all the defiles formed by the rivulets descending from the mountains and running westwards to the Rhine. Moreau had now, therefore, no other alternative than either to attack General Nauendorf and gain the Val d'Enfer* that descends into the Brisgaw by Friburg, or fall back by the Forest Towns and the territory of Switzerland: but finding himself closely pressed by La Tour, he determined to disable the Imperial general in such a manner as might give himself time to effect a retreat without any serious loss. Accordingly on the thirtieth, he attacked with fury the heads of the Austrian columns in the neighbourhood of Steinhausen, and altho' La Tour advanced with all his strength, it was not without extreme difficulty and immense loss that he succeeded in saving his troops from a total rout. The advanced-guard of General Mercantin's column, consisting of a detachment of the Prince of Condé's corps under the command of the Duke D'Enghien, were the greatest sufferers in this action. On the

* The valley of hell.

twelfth of this month the whole of the Prince's little army had a most sanguinary engagement with a republican detachment at Kamlach, in which the former suffered a disastrous defeat, two battalions of the *Infanterie noble* being nearly annihilated, and the rest of his army saving themselves only by the rapidity of their flight.

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THE Archduke, instead of attempting to make a junction with General La Tour by way of Hailbron, Gmund, and Ulm, proceeded along the right bank of the Rhine, probably with an intent to cut off the retreat of the French towards that river; and directing his march to Graben and Carlsruhe, reached Rastadt on the fifth of October. Prince John of Lichtenstein passed the Rhine at Mannheim on the second, in order to make a diversion on the left bank; but this operation was not attended with much success.

OCTOBER

A NUMEROUS body of Austrians had taken post between the sources of the Neckar and the Danube, the more effectually to cover the passes of the Black Forest and incessantly harraiss the French rear. General Moreau, sensible of the danger to which his farther retreat was exposed, resolved to risk a general action with La Tour, as the only means of gaining time to extricate himself from the difficulties, which he was likely to experience in his rear. Early on the morning of the second, his left wing under General Desaix crossed the Danube at Riedlingen, and, repassing it at

Battle of
Biber-
ach.

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Munderkingen, turned and defeated the Austrian corps posted betwixt the Feder-see and the river. As soon as he learned the success of his left, he advanced his centre from Schuffenried to attack the front of the Imperialists at Stenhausen and after an action of six hours was completely successful. General La Tour, finding that his right flank was totally uncovered, and his rear menaced by the progress of the enemy, was obliged to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Riss and ultimately beyond the Rothambach. His retreat was covered by the corps of Condé, but their desperate valour was unable to withstand the fury of the republican troops, who took a dreadful revenge on these expatriated Frenchmen. The disorder of the Imperialists was extreme, and their defeat complete; they lost five thousand prisoners, several standards, and twenty pieces of cannon.

Various
engage-
ments.

HAVING thus succeeded in gaining sufficient freedom for the future movements of his retreat, the French General continued his march with the main body of his army in the route of Stockach. All the defiles in his flank and rear were occupied by bodies of Austrians, while Prince Charles was rapidly advancing with a part of his army, and threatening to destroy the bridges on the Rhine. The French army, therefore, required the most undaunted intrepidity and perseverance to extricate themselves, but their courage, seconded by the skill of their commander, was equal to the task. The victory gained at Bipe-

rack, although brilliant, was not sufficient for their security : near twenty-five thousand men, under Generals Petrasch and Nauendorf, were posted at Rothweil, Villengen, Donechingen, Neustadt, and Valdeut, while the Forest Towns were occupied by the Austrian troops and armed peasantry ; thus, all communication with France was completely interrupted. On the sixth, two divisions of the French left passed the Danube in several columns between Riedlingen and Sigmaringen, and having re-assembled in the neighbourhood of Veringen advanced to Beuren and Friedingen, in a parallel direction with the main army, and, in proportion as it retreated, covered its march from the attempts, which were to be apprehended from the corps of Generals Nauendorf and Petrasch. After transferring his head-quarters to Stockach, General Moreau commenced his ulterior operations by opening a passage to the Forest Towns, which he forced without much difficulty. That part of the army, which was not necessary to keep General La Tour in check, was detached under the command of General Defaix to cover the left flank, and on the eighth this officer drove General Petrasch from Duttlingen, and pursued him to Villengen. Next day, being joined by the two divisions which had filed along the left bank of the Danube, he attacked Petrasch at Schweningen, dislodged him from that place and Villengen, and gained possession of Rothweil, but afterwards evacuated it on the approach of Nauendorf, who had hastened to the aid of Petrasch. During these trans-

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actions, Lieutenant-general Hotze, who commanded the corps of light troops that had passed the Rhine at Manheim, pushed his parties towards Weiffemburg, Seltz, Haguenau, and almost to the gates of Strasburg in one direction, and to Kayserlautern in another. "They have," says the London Gazette, "levied contributions, taken hostages, and spread the utmost consternation throughout the country."

The
French
force the
Valley of
Hell.

THE French army had still to force the difficult passage of the Black Forest: and for this purpose the centre, filing out of its line, vigorously attacked the Austrian corps posted in the Val d'Enfer, a frightful defile narrowed for the space of several leagues by two steep mountains, and in some places scarcely eight or ten fathoms asunder. The right and left of the army, which had effected a junction, and continued to keep in check the army of La Tour and the corps under Generals Petrasch and Nauendorf, cleared the defile without sustaining any loss, and on the thirteenth arrived at Friburg. Next day they occupied Waldkirch, extending their posts along the heights on the right bank of the Eltz: the baggage and convoys, under the protection of the right wing, also passed the defiles by the Forest Towns. Meanwhile General La Tour, finding that the retreat of the French could no longer be prevented, discontinued his pursuit, and marched by his right towards the valley of the Kintzig in order to form a junction with the Archduke in the neighbourhood of Horn-

berg, while a detachment under the Prince of Condé and General Frolich continued to follow the enemy through the defiles of the Black Forest. The extreme difficulty of making another immediate attempt on Kehl, and the approach of Moreau's army, determined his Royal Highness to defer the execution of any enterprize against that fort, and march to Malborgen, which he reached on the sixteenth, and there assumed the direct command of the army of General La Tour.

THE Archduke, who had concentrated his whole army in the vicinity of Eltzach and Effingen, attacked the French centre and left. The Austrian army advanced in three columns: that on the right under La Tour was to attack the village of Kindringen, the centre commanded by General Wartenleben was to carry the heights behind Maltertingen, and the left under Petrasch was to proceed to Emendingen, whilst one detachment attacked the woods on his left, and another endeavoured to cross the peaks of the mountains and turn the right of the French: at the same time General Nauendorf was directed to attack the post of Waldkirch. The right column under La Tour met with a most obstinate resistance, and was repeatedly repulsed in its attack upon Kindringen: at last Prince Charles, gallantly putting himself at the head of the grenadiers, returned to the charge, and carried the village. The advanced-guard of the French left wing had been directed to fall back upon the army be-

Battle of
Kindringen.

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hind the Eltz on the first attack ; but General Beaupuis, who had the command of this movement, being killed at the commencement of the action, his detachment continued fighting in the bad position it occupied till new orders arrived, when they retired with a steady countenance, the other advanced points likewise falling back to the main position behind the Eltz. The other columns of the Imperial army had not much success in their operations, and General Wartensleben, while advancing with the Austrian centre to the attack, was dangerously wounded in the arm.

Battle of
Schlingen.

ON the twentieth, a strong corps of Imperialists made a vigorous but unsuccessful attempt on Nimburg, and on that and the day following the French army retired in the direction of Huningen, where a large *tete de pont* was established. General Moreau now occupied a formidable position with his left touching the Rhine, his right at Candern, and centre at Schlingen ; and his intent was, if not pressed too severely, to maintain himself in this well selected station. The Imperial army advanced in four principal columns on the twenty-third : the two on the right, under the Prince of Condé and Prince of Furstenberg, were directed to employ the enemy's attention in such a manner as to prevent their sending any detachment from their left wing, but not to attempt a serious attack on the main position of that wing, the ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too strong to admit of it. The third and fourth

columns, under Generals La Tour and Nauendorf, were destined to make the real attack on the left wing of the French, and endeavour to turn their flank by penetrating in the direction of the Rhine. In this point General Ferrinot commanded, and an obstinate contest ensued, which was protracted till night, when the republican army, finding itself too inferior in numbers to maintain an inconsequential struggle, retreated and took a position at Altingen, and on the twenty-sixth crossed the Rhine at Huningen, without any interruption from the Imperialists. Thus terminated a retreat, which, with the exception of the ever memorable one effected by the ten thousand Greeks, stands unrivalled in ancient and modern history, whether we consider the intelligence of the commander, the menacing nature of his situation, the triumphant valour of his troops, or the culpable negligence of the French government in assisting him.

HAVING thus endeavoured to give a detail of the military transactions on the right bank of the Rhine since the commencement of the campaign, we must now return to the ulterior operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.---A serious indisposition, occasioned by incessant fatigue, had obliged General Jourdan to resign the command, which was intrusted to General Bournonville, at that time commander-in-chief of the army of the North: this happened on the twenty-sixth of September. The whole line of French

Opera-
tions on
the Lower
Rhine.

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Infuccess-
ful at-
tempt of
the Im-
perialists
on Neu-
wied.

and Austrian posts between the Lahn and Sieg, before Mentz. and along the Rhine as far as Landau, were incessantly fighting with various success, and much bloodshed, but no real advantage to either party. A continual rain for twelve days having swelled the waters of the Moselle in such a manner as to break down all the bridges on the river, these broken masses, being hurried down by the impetuous rapidity of the stream, carried away all the bridges thrown over between the right bank of the Rhine and the isle of Neuwied, which, with the *tete de pont*, was for some days cut off from all communication with the left bank. The Imperialists, who had made a feigned movement in the Hunsrueck, probably conjectured that Bournonville had been obliged to detach a considerable body of his troops to secure the points menaced, and thereby considerably weaken his force on the Lower Rhine. Impressed with this idea, they endeavoured to avail themselves of the breaking down of the bridges by the floods, in order to gain possession of the *tete de pont*, and turn General Grenier's division which they supposed to be isolated. In the night of the twentieth of October, six debarkations were made in different points, between Andernach and Bacharach, with an intent to attract thither detachments of Grenier's division, and induce him to weaken his force at the *tete de pont*: but these troops, being attacked by Generals Kleber and Championnet, were mostly taken prisoners or drowned. Meanwhile the Austrians presented themselves in great force

at the head of the bridge; but although they made a vigorous attempt, by a warm discharge of bomb-shells and cannon balls, to beat down the bridge, or compel the French to abandon it, the superior and well-supported fire of the French batteries obliged them to retreat.

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AN Austrian corps had advanced from Mayence towards the Lower Nahe, and taken a position with its left wing on the heights near Creutznach, and its right on the hill of Rochnsburg to defend the passage of Bingen. On the twenty-sixth, Bournonville's right wing attacked the whole Austrian line from Creutznach as far as Kayserlautern, dislodged the enemy from their position, and drove them behind the Seltz.

Engage-
ment at
Creutz-
nach.

AFTER General Moreau's army had crossed the Rhine, two divisions of it were detached towards Landau, while a division of Bournonville's army reached the neighbourhood of Kayserlautern. Detachments from these corps drove in all the scattered parties of Imperialists in the Hundsruck and Palatinate, and General Hotze, who had advanced in the direction of Landau, was forced to retire to the intrenched camp of Mannheim, where he had several serious contests with the enemy. In the defence of Kehl the divisionary generals did duty alternately, which tended to protract the siege, and destroy a great number of men on both sides, but particularly of the assailants. On the morning of the twenty-second, the garrison made a vigorous

Transac-
tions on
the Up-
per
Rhine.

Sally of
the garri-
son of
Kehl.

N O V.

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Unsuccess
of the Im-
perialists
at Hunin-
guen.

fally for the purpose of reconnoitring the lines of circumvallation formed by the besiegers, when the whole line was forced without a shot being fired, the bayonet alone being employed. The French, not having expected such complete success, were only able to bring off ten pieces of cannon, after spiking the rest: above six hundred prisoners were taken, and the contest is described as one of the most violent and bloody during the war. The Imperialists likewise made a very spirited attempt, in the night of the thirtieth, to carry the *tete de pont* of Huninguen by assault. About midnight, they advanced in three columns, and, having forced the barriers, obliged the French troops to abandon part of the works: but General Abatucci, who commanded at this place, attacked the enemy with a select body of troops, and not only dislodged them from that part of the works they had seized, but pursued them to a considerable distance. Few prisoners were taken in this sanguinary action, but the loss in killed and wounded was immense on both sides: General Moreau estimates that of the Austrians at eighteen hundred or two thousand men, and it is probable, that of the French was no less considerable.

Kehl and
the *tete de*
pont of
Huninguen
evacuated.

NUMBERLESS were the attempts of the Imperialists on Kehl and the *tete de pont* of Huninguen; sometimes they endeavoured to carry these forts by escalade, and sometimes by pushing forward their parallels according to the formalities of a re-

gular siege, while the rest of the hostile armies, along the whole extent of the Rhine as far as Duffeldorf, confined their operations to unimportant movements and mutual menaces. The Archduke has been blamed for the pertinacity with which he persevered in the siege of Kehl, at a time when the great mass of the military strength of Austria was necessary to raise the siege of Mantua, the acquisition of which tended to consolidate the conquests of France in Italy: but this accusation appears to be unjust. The winter season rendered all operations utterly impracticable on an extensive scale, and in such circumstances any attempt against the left bank of the Rhine was obviously chimerical. He could not leave the Brisgaw with his main army, as General Moreau occupied in force the whole country from the Spierbach to the territory of Switzerland; and to render his winter-quarters secure, the acquisition of Kehl was absolutely necessary. The country he occupied was nearly exhausted, and from the crippled state of Austria, occasioned by the disastrous commencement of the campaign, to which her late successes were a very inadequate remedy, some repose was indispensable in order to recruit her strength. After a siege of two months with open trenches, the French, in consequence of a convention between the two commanders-in-chief, evacuated Kehl on the tenth of January, carrying with them the pallisades and the enemy's balls, and leaving behind them only a chaos of ruins. In the ensuing month, the *tete de pont* of

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Huninguen was in like manner evacuated by an honourable capitulation, and with this transaction all active operations terminated.

Preparations for the ensuing campaign.

THE war continued in Italy, during the winter, without any intermission. The total annihilation of Alvinzi's army rendering it necessary to form another for the purpose of covering the hereditary states, rather than with a hope of recovering Lombardy, the court of Vienna thought proper to give the command of this new army to the Archduke. His late good fortune on the Rhine, and the attachment of the Austrian soldiery to his Royal Highness, excited the most sanguine expectations of success;---but his laurels withered in presence of the formidable warrior he encountered in Carinthia. The inclemency of the weather, and the fatigue the troops had undergone, suspended farther operations on the Rhine; preparations, however, were made for opening the campaign with decisive effect, but it was requisite to hasten these in order to second the invasion of Germany, which Buonaparte meditated from the northern frontier of Italy. The army of the Sambre and Meuse was reinforced, and intrusted to the command of General Hoche, while Moreau retained that of the army of the Rhine and Moselle. No sooner had Hoche assumed his command, than he displayed the characteristic firmness of his mind by an act of justice and wholesome severity. He cashiered a great number of officers, and dismissed or arrested about a hundred commissaries,

whose disgraceful dilapidations and extortions, during the last campaign, had sullied the glory of the French arms.

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GENERAL Hoche now intimated to General Werneck who commanded on the Lahn, that the verbal armistice between the advanced posts was to cease, and hostilities to commence on the sixteenth of April: at the same time, a similar notice was given by General Moreau to the Austrian commander on the Upper Rhine. Accordingly, a division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse crossed the river at Bonn on the seventeenth, whilst the troops, cantoned between Duffeldorf and the Sieg, made preparations for advancing. On the morning of the eighteenth, General Hoche in person passed the Rhine at Neuwied with the right wing, a corps of the centre, and a division commanded by General Watrin. Two days previous to this, the Imperial general had requested an armistice, but as the French commander had not received any intelligence of the suspension of arms concluded by Prince Charles and Buonaparte at Leoben, he was obliged to follow his instructions, and commence the campaign. General Kray, who commanded the left wing of the Austrian army, proceeding on the idea that a convention had been agreed on in Carinthia, now requested permission to send an officer vested with powers to conclude an armistice. As a preliminary condition, Hoche demanded the evacuation of the Lahn and the cession of Ehrenbreitstein;

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Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Commencement of hostilities.

1797 but the Imperial general being of opinion that the relative situation of the two armies did not authorise the acceptance of these conditions, the conference was terminated.

Battle of
Neuwied.

THE Austrian left, stationed in this point, occupied an excellent position in front of the bridge of Neuwied, having its right supported by the village of Hotterdorf, and its left resting on Bendorf. The number and arrangement of the redoubts and strength of the intrenchments, presented a very formidable aspect, and did honour to the veteran abilities of General Kray. About eight in the morning, the Imperialists began the action with a lively cannonade, but the French troops advancing to the attack, the infantry, seconded by the fire of the light artillery, carried the village and whole line of redoubts with fixed bayonets. A few charges of cavalry now decided the battle, and the Imperialists, being thrown into total disorder, were obliged to retreat, abandoning all the cannon of their batteries, several field-pieces and ammunition-waggons, besides the major part of their baggage, three or four standards, and four thousand prisoners.

Various
engage-
ments.

GENERAL Lefebvre, with the advanced-guard and first division, now pushed forwards to Montaubaur, while Grenier with the centre advanced to Dierdorf, and Championnet dislodged the Austrians from Ukareth and Altenkirchen. Mean time General Werneck, in consequence of Kray's de-

fest, was forced to retire with his whole army, and take a position on the Lahn. General Ney marched rapidly with a party of horse to Dierdorf, where he fell in with the reserve of the Imperial army, and engaged them for four hours, when, the main body of Grenier's column advancing, the Imperialists were driven from their position, and obliged to retreat with precipitation, having lost five hundred infantry taken prisoners, and five hundred cavalry taken, wounded, or killed. On the nineteenth, Lefebvre crossed the Lahn at Limburg, with an intent to proceed to Francfort; and Generals Ney and Soult with the advanced-guard, having overtaken the Austrian rear-guard in the defile of the Dille in their retreat to Wetzlaer, drove them from this post with the loss of three hundred men.

THE Austrian army fell back with such celerity, that the French infantry were unable to keep pace with them. The cavalry of the advanced-guard attacked the post of Gießen, and after a short contest the Imperialists retired to that of Steinberg, which they also abandoned in the night-time. On the twenty-second, General Waltrin's division carried the Austrian camp near Mentz, and drove the enemy under the cannon of the fortress, taking upwards of eight hundred prisoners. General Lefebvre, having crossed the Nidda with his division, compelled a select corps of Imperial cavalry, that occupied the opposite bank, to retire, and was on the point of entering Franc-

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fort, when he received information from the Austrian general, that the preliminaries of peace were signed by Prince Charles and Buonaparte. He therefore consented to suspend the action until the return of an officer, whom he instantly dispatched to General Hoche, who at the same moment received a letter from General Berthier intimating the terms of the convention. After strengthening their posts, the two commanders-in-chief agreed to a line of demarkation for the armies, behind which they waited for the ulterior orders of their respective governments.

Army
of the
Rhine &
Moselle.

THE cabinet of Vienna, being compelled to form a fifth army in order to oppose the progress of Buonaparte, had drawn a reinforcement of twenty or thirty thousand men from the Rhine, and sent them to the Italian frontier. This necessarily weakened their Suabian line, and facilitated the operations of General Moreau, who again effected the passage of the river by a *coup de main*. In the night of the nineteenth, a considerable body of troops crossed over to the right bank in boats, and after a most obstinate struggle succeeded in re-establishing the bridges, by means of which the rest of the army passed the river, and immediately commenced offensive operations. Several warm engagements occurred in the course of the day, but at last the Imperialists were completely defeated, and pursued to Offenburg; and in the evening the republican flag waved in triumph on the bastions of Kehl. The Austrians lost

Passage
of the
Rhine,
and re-
capture
of Kehl.

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several standards, upwards of twenty pieces of cannon, all their camp equipage, the military chest, the bureau of the staff of the army, and three or four thousand prisoners, including the general of their artillery, and a great number of superior officers. The French Generals Duhem, Defaix, Jordis, Dement, and Regnier, were wounded: and from the steady resistance made by the Imperialists, the loss of the republican army must have been very considerable.

HAPPILY for the countries threatened with becoming the theatre of war, the suspension of arms, now concluded between Austria and France, saved them from a repetition of the calamities they had sustained in the preceding campaign, and promised to restore the repose of the continent. Buonaparte, earnest to prevent the useless effusion of blood, had dispatched a courier with the intelligence, who reached General Moreau's headquarters in the night of the twenty-first, and from thence hastened along the French line to Friedberg, the head-quarters of General Hoche. Arrangements, similar to those on the Lahn, were concerted by the generals on the Upper Rhine, a line of demarkation was agreed on, and a friendly intercourse established between the two nations. Language is inadequate to describe the universal transport of joy, displayed at Vienna and through all the hereditary states, on receiving information of the conclusion of the preliminary convention. No less general was the enthusiastic fa-

Cessation
of hostilities
on the
Rhine.

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tisfaction of the French nation at the triumphant establishment of their independence and republican liberty, and the inhabitants of Paris, in their usual manner, greeted the glad tidings of peace with songs of victory, festive pastimes, and reiterated acclamations of *Vive la republique!*

EDINBURGH, }
10th AUGUST, 1799.



CAMPAIGN
OF
GENERAL BUONAPARTE
IN
ITALY.

THE timid and impotent prayers of a few 1796.
enlightened Italians invited the French republic to carry its arms across the Alps, while all the governments of the peninsula conspired to oppose their progress. The neutrality of Genoa and Venice was merely the attitude of a weakness afraid to act, and the aristocracy of their senates was even more inimical than the cabinets of kings to the principles of liberty. They regarded inaction as the means of safety, and dreaded every kind of popular commotion from a consciousness of their inability, in the moment of effervescence, to direct it at their will. The lately established neutrality of Tuscany was the effect of motives scarcely more generous or sincere, but it superadded the hope of becoming for a time the centre of all the com-

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merce of Italy, if it could succeed in keeping on a friendly footing with France and England. All the other Italian powers had joined the coalition, and together possessed a formidable military force.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent defeat of General De Vins, the Austrians had lost only that part of the sea-coast of the Genoese territory, which stretches from Savona to Voltri; and the facility of communicating with the English fleet, --- an advantage, which, though of but small importance, the latter affected to estimate highly. The French had neglected to reap the advantages, which might have been expected from their late victories, and the Emperor had time to reinforce his army, which he intrusted to the command of General Beaulieu.

Military
force of
the Al-
lies in I-
taly.

THE Austrian forces at the opening of			
the campaign amounted to	-	-	80,000
The King of Sardinia's army of the line			60,000
His militia armed and embodied	-	-	30,000
The Pope had assembled	-	-	30,000
The King of Naples had	-	-	80,000

Of these 40,000 were assembled in two camps on his frontiers, while 2,400 of his cavalry had joined the Austrians in Lombardy.

The Duke of Parma, and particularly the Duke of Modena, supplied the coalition with money and provisions instead of troops, whom they could not or durst not furnish; while Venice and Genoa

Carried over	280,000	1796.
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were neither less perfidious nor less liberal
in their supplies.

Thus Italy displayed an armed force of 280,000 men ready to oppose the aggression of France.

FARTHER obstacles awaited the French on the other side of the mountains: They had to contend with the ardent heat and insalubrity of a climate, which had so often proved fatal to their countrymen, and they had to encounter the opposition of a numerous and powerful clergy, and their influence over a people sunk in superstition, whom the ecclesiastical order had been assiduous in prejudicing against the French, and particularly against their opinions more formidable still than their arms. It was, therefore, necessary, that the new Brennus should be as politic and sage as valorous. It was necessary, that he should know how to conquer, and when to pardon; that he should be able to intoxicate his army with glory, and protect Italy from the avidity of troops condemned for two years to the most urgent privations on the sterile rocks of the river of Genoa. France had need of another Cæsar, and she found him in a young officer of artillery, of twenty-eight years of age. The Directory of the French republic named General BUONAPARTE to the supreme command of the army of Italy. They had recognized great military talents in the dispositions, which he had advised, and executed, for the

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retaking of Toulon from the united armies of England and Spain, and since that time he had rendered new services to the present constitution.

State of
the army
of Italy.

THE strength of the army of Italy did not then exceed 56,000 men, while its supply in provisions and carriages was extremely defective. In such circumstances, an ordinary man would have felt himself paralyzed; Buonaparte beheld only, in this deficiency, the necessity of acting with dispatch, and of success. "If we are vanquished," said he, "I shall have too much;---if conquerors, we stand in need of nothing."

THE Austrians and Piedmontese occupied all the passes and heights of the Alps, which command the river of Genoa. The French had their right supported by Savona, and their left towards Montenotte, while two demi-brigades, the seventieth and ninety-ninth, were considerably advanced in front of their right, at Voltri, six leagues from Savona and three from Genoa. The Genoese, uneasy at this neighbourhood, while they provided for the defence of their city on the side of Voltri, permitted Beaulieu's troops to pass without interruption towards Novi, Gavi, and the Bochetta, under the cannon of posts almost impregnable, and contented themselves with vain protestations against this violation of their territory, which, however, they secretly approved.

Battle of
Monte-
notte.

AFTER some days spent in movements intended to deceive the French, Beaulieu ordered ten

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thousand men, on the ninth of April, to attack the post of Voltri. General Cervoni, with three thousand men he commanded there, defended it with the usual intrepidity of the soldiers of liberty, and retreated during night with the greatest order, and in sight of the enemy, to the church of Our Lady of Savona, in consequence of orders from Buonaparte, who covered the retreat with fifteen hundred men, posted for that purpose on the avenues of Sospello and the heights of Verraggio. On the tenth, about four in the morning, Beaulieu, at the head of fifteen thousand men, attacked and drove in all the posts, which supported the centre of the French, and presented himself, at one o'clock of the day, before the redoubt of Montebotte, the last of their intrenchments. Notwithstanding repeated charges, this redoubt kept firm, and arrested the progress of the enemy. The chief of brigade Rampon, who commanded there fifteen hundred men, by one of those impulses which characterize a brave soul formed for great actions, made his soldiers in the midst of the fire, take an oath to perish in the redoubt, and during the whole night kept the enemy at the distance of pistol-shot. In the night-time, General Laharpe, with all the troops of the right, took post behind this redoubt so valiantly defended; and Buonaparte, followed by the Generals Berthier and Massena, and the Commissioner Salicetti, brought up the troops of his centre and his left, at one o'clock in the morning, by Altara, on the flank and rear of the Austrians. This manœuvre was to pave the way for victory, and de-

APRIL side the contest. On the eleventh at day break,
1796. Beaulieu, who had received reinforcements, and Laharpe, attacked and charged each other with vigour and various success, when Massena appeared scattering death and terror on the flank and rear of the Austro-Sardinians, where General Argenteau commanded. Soon after the enemy's Generals, Roccavina and Argentau, being grievously wounded, increased the disorder, and the rout became complete. Fifteen hundred killed, two thousand five hundred prisoners, of whom sixty were officers, and several standards, signalised this victory. The Austrians were pursued, and the French made themselves master of Carcara, which they reached on the twelfth, and also of Cairo, which the enemy were constrained to abandon.

IF formerly it was unusual, that a battle should exceed the limits of one day, it was no less so, that a campaign should, so to say, be only a series of daily and perpetual battles. This new system of tactics appears to belong more peculiarly to General Buonaparte, who seems to have no taste for half-success but to be indefatigable in following up the defeats he has given; and this art of abridging war will force his enemies to oppose to him, in the same campaign, new armies in place of those he has destroyed.

THE battle of Montenotte could not be decisive of the campaign: Beaulieu, altho' beaten, was still able to send assistance from his right wing to the left of the Austro-Sardinian army. The trait of

ability was to separate these two armies, and to keep the one in check, while defeating the other ; but as this attempt must have been readily penetrated by both, the operation became consequently more difficult, and the glory of succeeding in it the greater, especially if effected by an army very inferior in number. Time was precious, and Buonaparte knew so: removing therefore his headquarters to Carcara on the twelfth, he ordered General Laharpe to march to Sozello in order to menace the eight battalions of the enemy stationed there, and repair on the day following, by a rapid and concealed march, to the town of Cairo ; while General Massena was directed to gain the heights of Dego, at the same time that the Generals Menard and Joubert occupied, one the heights of Bistrotto, and the other the interesting position of St Marguerite. This movement following the battle of Montenotte, placed his army on the other side of the crest of the Alps, and on the declivities looking towards Italy : it was undoubtedly matter of glory to have scaled in so short a space those which look towards the Mediterranean. The passage of the Alps might now be regarded as nearly cleared, and the rapidity, with which it was effected, is almost unparalleled.

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ON the thirteenth at day-break, General Augereau with his division forced the defiles of Millefimo, while the Generals Menard and Joubert drove the enemy from all the neighbouring posts, and by a prompt and bold manœuvre surrounded a corps of fifteen hundred Austrian grenadiers,

Battle of
Millefimo.

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commanded by Lieutenant-General Provera in person, a knight of the order of Maria Theresa, who, far from laying down his arms and surrendering prisoner of war, retired to the summit of the mountain of Cossaria, and intrenched himself in the ruins of an old castle extremely strong, on account of its position. Augereau ordered his artillery to advance ; when both kept up a cannonade for several hours. At eleven o'clock of the day, Buonaparte, vexed at finding his march arrested by a handful of men, ordered General Provera to be summoned to surrender. The latter requested to speak with the commander-in-chief, but a lively cannonade commencing on the right wing of the French prevented him from repairing to Provera, who continued to treat with General Augereau for several hours. The conditions he asked being unreasonable, and night approaching, Augereau formed his men into four columns, and advanced against the castle. Already had the intrepid Joubert, a general estimable for his knowledge and military talents, entered the enemy's intrenchments with seven men, when, being wounded in the head, he was thrown on the ground ; and his soldiers thinking him dead, the movement of his column relaxed : his wound however was not dangerous. The second column commanded by General Banel advanced in great silence, when this brave officer was killed at the foot of the enemy's intrenchments. The third column under Adjutant-General Quenin was in like manner disconcerted in its march, Quenin having fallen by a ball. Night approaching during these transactions gave

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Buonaparte reason to fear, that the enemy would attempt to make their way sword in hand. He therefore ordered all the battalions to unite, epaulments of casks to be formed, and howitzer batteries planted within half a musket-shot of the enemy. At dawn of day on the fourteenth, the hostile armies faced each other. The French left under Augereau kept General Provera blockaded: several of the enemy's regiments, and among others that of Belgiojoso, attempted to penetrate the centre of the French, but were vigorously repulsed by General Menard, who was then directed to fall back on the right wing. Before one o'clock at noon, General Massena extended his line beyond the enemy's left, which occupied the village of Dego with strong intrenchments and vigorous batteries. The French pushed forward their light troops as far as the road leading from Dego to Spino. General Laharpe marched with his division in three close columns; the one on his left, commanded by General Cauffe, crossed the Bormida under the enemy's fire with the water up to their middle, and attacked the right of the enemy's left wing. General Cervoni at the head of the second column also passed the Bormida, under the protection of one of the French batteries, and advanced immediately against the enemy; while the third column under Adjutant-General Boyer turned a ravin, and cut off their retreat. All these movements, seconded by the intrepidity of the troops and the talents of the generals, accomplished the object in view. Coolness is the result of courage, and courage is the characteristic

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of Frenchmen. The enemy, surrounded on all sides, had not time to capitulate ; and the French columns, spreading every where terror and death, put them to the rout. While the right of the French made the necessary dispositions for attacking the enemy's left, General Provera with the corps he commanded at Cossaria surrendered prisoners of war. The troops spread on all sides in pursuit of the enemy, and Laharpe, putting himself at the head of four squadrons of cavalry, pursued them with vivacity. By this victory the French acquired from seven to nine thousand prisoners ;* and the enemy had between two thousand and two thousand five hundred killed.

THE victory of the French at Millesimo was the more important, as the supply of provisions and ammunition they acquired by it furnished them with the means of marching to new successes, and facilitated the necessary succours, which they

* AMONG the prisoners were a Lieutenant-General, twenty or thirty Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, and almost the whole of the following regiments :

FREE corps—three companies of Croats ; the battalions of Pelegriani, Stein, Vilhem, Schroeder and Teutsch.

FOUR companies of artillery ; several superior officers of engineers in the Emperor's service ; the regiments of Montferat, of the Marine and of Suza ; and four companies of grenadiers in the service of the king of Sardinia. Twenty-two pieces of cannon with their apparatus, horses, waggons, &c. and fifteen standards fell into the hands of the French ; among the killed was a Colonel, aid-de-camp to the king of Sardinia.

could not without extreme difficulty transport across these high mountains. It also promised to Buonaparte a speedy junction with the division of Serrurier, who guarded the banks of the Tanaro and the valley of Oneglia; and by effecting this he would augment his own force, while he had diminished that of the Austro-Sardinians by ten thousand men, forty pieces of cannon, all their magazines and a part of their baggage. The difficulties of the country must have rendered this loss still more sensible; and the enemy had now no other alternative than to attempt some bold expedition, which might retard the rapid progress of the French.

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THE army, fatigued with the battle so lately fought, had entirely given itself up to the security of victory, when, on the fifteenth at day-break, Beaulieu, with seven thousand Austrians, the flower of his army, attacked the village of Dego with great boldness, and carried it. The generale immediately roused the French to arms: and Massena, as soon as he had formed part of his troops, began the attack, but was repulsed in three different attempts. General Cauffe was not more fortunate; having rallied the ninety-ninth demi-brigade, he attacked the enemy, and was on the point of charging with the bayonet, when he fell mortally wounded. In this condition perceiving General Buonaparte, he collected his remaining strength, and asked him if Dego was retaken--- "The posts are ours," replied the General--- "Then," said Cauffe, "*vive la republique!* I die

Engage-
ment at
Dego.

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"content." The affair however was not yet decided, and it was already two o'clock of the afternoon. Buonaparte ordered the eighty-ninth demi-brigade to form in column under the command of General Victor, whilst Adjutant-General Lanus, rallying the eighth demi-brigade of light infantry, precipitated himself at their head on the enemy's left. His troops for a moment hesitated, but his intrepidity decided them, and these combined movements carried Dego. The cavalry completed the rout of the enemy, who left six hundred dead and fourteen hundred prisoners. During this, General Rusca made himself master of the post of San-Giovanni, which commands the valley of the Bormida. General Augerau, having dislodged the enemy from the redoubts of Montezemo, opened a communication with the valley of the Tanaro, where Serrurier's division had already occupied, on the left of that river and almost under Ceva, the posts of Batifolo, Bagnasco, and Nocetto. The retaking of Dego secured Buonaparte's right from any farther inquietude on the part of Beaulieu thus separated from the Austro-Sardinian army, and also allowed him time to concert measures against this army, which occupied a strong intrenched camp under Ceva. He pushed forwards to that place, the same day (fifteenth) a strong reconnoitring party, and the consequence was the carrying some of the enemy's posts, which rendered more certain the attack on their camp.

THE activity with which these measures were

executed, cannot be too much remarked. The French government seconded it by their just eulogies, and posterity will recognise, in the dispatches of the Directory to the generals of the republic, the care they took in distributing this incense of glory, which is the most powerful stimulant of French ardour. In their letter to Buonaparte the Directory expressed the satisfaction they felt in finding the choice, they had made of him to conduct the army of Italy to victory, justified by the laurels he had gained. "To day, General," said they, "receive the tribute of national gratitude, merit it more and more, and prove to Europe, that Beaulieu, by changing the field of battle, has not changed his opponent; that beaten in the north, he shall be constantly defeated by the brave army of Italy; and that with such defenders, liberty shall triumph over the impotent efforts of the enemies of the republic."

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Letters
of the Di-
rectory
to the
French
Generals.

To General Laharpe they wrote thus---"The terror, with which you inspire the enemies of the republic, can alone equal its gratitude and the esteem due to your courage and your talents." And to the chief of brigade Rampon---"Intrepid soldier, votary of liberty, continue to serve her; may the oath, which you dictated to the brave foldiers, you commanded in the redoubt of Montenotte, be occasionally repeated by all republicans, who are worthy to observe it; and may it serve to fortify in them the hatred of slavery, and the desire of vanquishing ene-

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mies who have not renounced the insensate project of giving us chains. French valour will soon compel them to sue for peace ; and you will have contributed to this by the trait of heroism, which does honour to your name."

THE praise distributed by monarchs has not the zest of this : theirs is merely a compliment, while ours is a public homage and a national eulogium. An army thus impelled, whose military constitution has so many advantages over that which kings can give, must acquire and preserve a vast superiority over the troops of the latter. Accordingly, the army of Italy, evinced itself to be as indefatigable as its general was expeditious.

AUGEREAU had left Montezemo on the sixteenth, and attacked the redoubts, that defended the approach to the intrenched camp of Ceva, which were occupied by eight thousand Piedmontese. The columns commanded by the Generals Bayrand and Joubert fought the whole day, and made themselves masters of most of these redoubts. The enemy was on the point of being turned by Castellino, when, perceiving their danger, they evacuated the intrenched camp during night. At day-break on the seventeenth, General Serrurier entered the town of Ceva, and invested the citadel, in which was a garrison of between seven and eight hundred men. The heavy artillery had not been able to keep pace with the rapid march of the army in the mountains, and had not yet ar-

rived. The Piedmontese army, driven from Ceva, took a position at the confluence of the Cursaglia and the Tanaro, with its right supported by Notre Dame de Vico, and its centre by the Bicoque. On the twentieth, Serrurier attacked their right by the village of St Michael, and passing the bridge under the fire of the enemy, compelled them, after three hours fighting, to evacuate the village; but the Tanaro not being fordable, the division, which was to attack their left, could harass them only by its riflemen. The enemy being reinforced on their right, General Serrurier was obliged to retreat: this he effected in the best order, and at night both resumed their former positions. The enemy's loss in this affair must have amounted to about one hundred and fifty men. Their position was formidable; surrounded by two deep and impetuous rivers, they had cut down all the bridges, and garnished the banks with strong batteries. Both armies spent the whole of the twenty-first in making dispositions, and in reciprocally seeking by false manœuvres to conceal their real intentions. At two in the morning, General Massena crossed the Tanaro, near Ceva, and occupied the village of Lezegno. Guieux and Fiorella, generals of brigade, made themselves masters of the bridge of the Torra. Buonaparte's object was to bear down on Mondovi, and compel the enemy to change the field of battle; but General Colli fearing the issue of an engagement, which must have been decisive on so extended a line, set out at two o'clock in the morning in full retreat, abandoning all his artillery, and taking the road

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1796.

Engage-
ment at
Vico.

Battle of
Mondovi.

APRIL 1796. to Mondovi. At day-break the two armies were in fight of each other, and the engagement began in the village of Vico. General Guieux bore down on the left of Mondovi, while the Generals Fiorella and Dammartin attacked and carried the redoubt, which covered the enemy's centre; upon this the Sardinian army abandoned the field of battle, and the same evening the French entered Mondovi. The enemy's loss amounted to eighteen hundred men, of whom thirteen hundred were prisoners.*

AFTER the battle of Mondovi the enemy crossed the Stura, and took a position between Coni and Cherasco. This last town is not only strong on account of its position at the confluence of the Stura and the Tanaro, but was also rendered formidable by a chain of bastions strongly palisaded and freized. The twenty-third was spent in passing the Elero and in throwing new bridges across the Pesio; in the evening the van-guard arrived at Carru, and on the day following, after some skirmishes of cavalry, the French entered the town of Bena. General Serrurier on the twenty-fifth marched with his division to La Trinité, and cannonaded

* A Piedmontese General was killed, and three taken, viz. Lieutenant-General, the Count de Leire; the Count de Flayes, Colonel of the king of Sardinia's guards; M. Matter, *Colonel-Propriétaire* of the regiment bearing his name; and four other Colonels: eleven standards; eight pieces of cannon (including two howitzers) and fifteen waggons. On the side of the French, Stengel, general of division, was mortally wounded, while charging at the head of a regiment of cavalry.

the town of Fossano the head quarters of General Colli. General Massena advanced against Cherasco, and drove in the enemy's grand-guard. Buonaparte sent General Dujard, and his own aide-camp Marmont, to reconnoitre the place, and plant howitzer batteries on purpose to beat down the palisades. The enemy, after some discharges of their artillery evacuated the town, and repassed the Stura. The French took twenty-eight pieces of cannon and very considerable magazines: this victory was of the greatest consequence; for, besides supporting their right-wing, it furnished an ample store of subsistence. Next day the weather became very unfavourable, and it rained in torrents; the French however were busily engaged in throwing bridges of boats across the Stura, and the enemy were reported to have retired to Carignano in order to cover Turin, from which the republican army was only nine leagues distant. Fossano surrendered, and was taken possession of by Serrurier. General Augerau marched against Alba, which surrendered, and he was ordered to throw immediately several bridges of boats at that town across the Tanaro, to enable the army to pass the river, which is of considerable breadth and rapidity.

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Cherasco
taken.

Fossano
and Alba
taken.

AFTER the twenty-third, the king of Sardinia, reduced to the necessity of shutting himself up in Turin with the wreck of his army, and sustaining, as his last resource, a siege, which the inhabitants of that city might not perhaps have supported as he could have wished, felt at last, that he behov-

Negotiations be-
tween
Sardinia
& France.

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ed either to descend from a throne on the point of being overturned, or to throw himself on the clemency of the French republic. In consequence of this, General Colli, commander-in-chief of his army, upon the twenty-third of April, addressed a letter to Buonaparte, purporting that being informed his majesty the king had sent plenipotentiaries to Genoa to treat for peace, under the mediation of the court of Spain, he was of opinion, the interests of humanity required, that hostilities should be suspended on both sides, during the dependence of the negotiation. He therefore proposed an armistice, either unlimited or for a certain time, as the General should think proper, with a view to prevent the useless effusion of human blood. To this letter Buonaparte replied, that the Executive Directory had reserved to itself the right of treating for peace. It was therefore necessary, that the plenipotentiaries of the king should repair to Paris, or wait at Genoa the arrival of the plenipotentiaries, whom the French government might send thither. He further observed, that the military position of the two armies rendered impossible every unqualified suspension of arms; and altho' for his own part he was convinced, that government was disposed to grant reasonable conditions of peace to his majesty, yet he could not, on vague presumptions, arrest his march. There was, however, he remarked, a way whereby General Colli might attain his purpose, conformable to the true interests of his court, and which would prevent an effusion of blood, useless, and therefore contrary to reason and the laws of

war: and that was to put into his possession two of the three fortresses of Coni, Alexandria or Tortona. They could then wait, without further hostilities, the issue of negotiations which might perhaps be protracted. This proposition was moderate; and he added, that the mutual interests of Piedmont and the French republic induced him to desire earnestly to see the former preserved from the various misfortunes which threatened it.

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ON the 26th, the French General published an address to his army, from the head quarters at Cherasco. After enumerating the victories they had gained and the acquisitions they had made, he observed, that hitherto they had fought only for sterile rocks, rendered famous by their courage, but useless to their country, and that by their services, they now emulated the conquering army of Holland and the Rhine. Destitute of every thing, they had supplied every thing; without cannon they had gained battles, without bridges they had crossed rivers, without shoes they had performed forced marches, without brandy, and often without bread, they had spent the night in arms. Republican phalanxes, the soldiers of liberty, were alone capable of suffering what they had experienced, and their grateful country would owe to them part of its prosperity. If the recovery of Toulon presaged the immortal campaign of 1793, their present victories augured a campaign still more glorious. The two armies, that but lately attacked them with audacity, now fled in terror before them, and the base men, who ridiculed

Buonaparte's
proclamation to his
army.

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their misery, and inwardly rejoiced at the triumph of the foe, were abashed and trembled. It was however not to be dissembled, that they had effected nothing, while there remained any thing to be performed. Neither Turin nor Milan were as yet in their possession, and the ashes of the conquerors of the Tarquins were still trod on by the assassins of Basleville. At the commencement of the campaign the army was destitute of every thing; to-day they were abundantly supplied; the magazines taken from the enemy were numerous, and their heavy and field artillery had arrived. Their native land had a right to expect great things from them, and they would justify its expectation. The greatest obstacles were now surmounted, but they had still battles to fight, cities to take, and rivers to pass. Was there one among them whose courage failed? were there any who preferred to re-cross the peaks of the Apennines and the Alps, and patiently submit to the insults of a slavish soldiery? No,--such a one existed not among the conquerors of Montenotte, of Millesimo, of Dego, and of Mondovi: all burned to carry to a far the glory of the French nation; all were eager to humble those arrogant monarchs, who dared to meditate the enslaving France; all wished to dictate a glorious peace, that would indemnify their country for the immense sacrifices it had made: and every one wished, on returning to his native village, to be able to assert with pride, that he was of the conquering army of Italy. This conquest he promised, but on a condition it was necessary they

should swear to fulfil. This condition was, to respect the people they should liberate, and repress the dreadful pillage committed by miscreants incited by the enemy. Without the observance of this, the republican army would not be the deliverers of the people, but their scourges; they would not be the honour of the French nation, but they would be disclaimed by their country; their victories, their courage, their success, and the blood of their brethren who had fallen in battle, all would be lost,---even honour and glory. As to himself, and the generals enjoying the confidence of the troops, they would blush to command an army without discipline or restraint, and which recognized no law but that of force. Invested with the national authority, and rendered strong by justice and the laws, he knew how to compel the few, who were destitute of courage and sentiment, to respect the laws of humanity and honour, should they dare to trample them under foot: he would not suffer brigands to sully the laurels of the army of Italy; he would make every regulation be rigorously executed; marauders would be shot without pity, and already some had fallen victims to this odious crime; but he remarked with pleasure the eagerness and good conduct which the brave soldiers had displayed in executing orders. He proclaimed to the nations of Italy, that the French army came to break their chains; that the French people were the friends of all nations: and he called on them to approach with confidence, declaring that their property, religion and usages, would be respected, that the

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General
Colli's
second
letter to
Buona-
parte.

troops, in making war, would prove a generous enemy, and that they were the foes of the tyrants only who enslaved Italy.

WE have already seen that notwithstanding the overtures of General Colli, Buonaparte had not intermitted his operations one moment, and that his position on the twenty-seventh enabled him to attempt more decisive expeditions. The proposition of a peace, the conditions of which his success entitled him to dictate, did not lull his prudence asleep. On the twenty-sixth he received a second dispatch from General Colli: it bore, that he had communicated to the court of Sardinia the French general's letter, written in answer to that notifying the appointment of a plenipotentiary on the part of the king, directed to repair to Genoa, and charged with making overtures of peace; and inviting him, while waiting the result, to spare the effusion of human blood by a suspension of arms. He was now authorised by his Majesty to inform the commander-in-chief, that the French minister at Genoa, to whom the plenipotentiary of the King had addressed himself on the subject of a peace, had declared, that no person at Genoa was vested with authority to enter on such negociation, but that it was necessary to apply to the Executive Directory at Paris, who alone possessed that prerogative. The plenipotentiary, therefore, had directed his ulterior proceedings to that city in order to effect his object. While expecting that by these means, which could not be employed without necessarily occasioning some delay, the wishful conclusion of the salutary work of peace between the

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two powers might be attained, the King, always desirous of preventing on both sides the various calamities which hostilities occasion, had not hesitated to give his consent to the proposed suspension of arms, which the French general had expressed himself disposed to accept under certain conditions, and that it be settled without delay. His Majesty had, therefore, ordered him to declare, that he would consent to put into General Buonaparte's possession two of his fortresses, Coni and Tortona, as was demanded, during the dependence of the ensuing negotiations, and according to the mode which should be agreed on. All hostilities should therefore cease from that moment until the issue of the negotiations; and if, owing to the difficulties which might arise from the position of the allied army, he should not be able to put the French in possession of Tortona, his Majesty had resolved to offer in place of that town the fortress of Desmont; and that these two places excepted, things should remain *in statu quo*, as to what regarded the countries occupied by the respective armies, without either being permitted to pass the line fixed by agreement, and as should be more specifically settled between them.

On the twenty-ninth, the French were put in possession of Coni, and an order given for their occupying Tortona: on the thirtieth, the citadel of Ceva was in like manner given up to them. These places were the indispensable guarantees of the fidelity of the King of Sardinia in observing the conditions of the armistice, and

The French put in possession of Coni, Ceva, & Tortona.

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prognosticated the terms of peace, which the French republic was to grant him. The taking possession of these places did not hinder Buonaparte from concerting measures against Beaulieu, who fled towards Alexandria, to seize on which he displayed some eagerness, although his sovereign was the ally of Sardinia. The Piedmontese commandant, divining his perfidious intentions, parried them with address, and saved the Austrians from the disgrace and odium of committing a treason against their ally. The columns of the French army followed him in his retreat, and Beaulieu thought proper, in order to cover the Milanese, to cross the Po at Valenza, which was occupied by a body of Neapolitan cavalry.

IN less than one decade and a half (fifteen days) Buonaparte, had defeated two armies, and detached from the coalition against France one of those kings, who had been the first to join it, and evinced himself to be the most active enemy of the republic. This prince, whose court had been the asylum of the brothers of Louis XVI. and the focus of the intrigues of the emigrants ;---this prince who had lately beheld his troops in Toulon and in the midst of Provence, which, with Dauphiny and the Lyonnese, he had flattered himself, he should incorporate with his own dominions ;---this prince to whom Pitt had been prodigal of gold, and to whom the treaties of Pavia and Pilnitz had promised this vast aggrandisement, paid in his old age for the temerity of his ambition by the loss of the greatest portion of his territories, and could in-

dulge a hope of preserving the remainder only as a monument of the generosity of his conquerors.

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SINCE the twenty-ninth, the day after signing the armistice, the French army had been in motion, and marched towards the Po. Massena had reached Alexandria in time to seize on the magazines, which the Austrians, unable to carry off with the readiness they abandoned their positions, had sold to the town. On the sixth of May the army of Italy took possession of Tortona, the new fortifications of which had cost the King of Sardinia upwards of fifteen millions of livres. They found in this town more than one hundred pieces of brass cannon, immense magazines, and casemates for three thousand men. Ceva and Coni were in a state of defence equally respectable, and liberally provisioned. Thus the war supported itself, and the successes of the French furnished the means of attaining new conquests. The court of Turin had given orders to the Neapolitan troops to retire to Valenza; and the Piedmontese having afterwards entered it, the Neapolitans crossed the Po, and followed Beaulieu. This river presented great obstacles to the progress of the French, but every thing depended on the excellence of the disposition, which the Imperial army might take to dispute its passage. The order given the Neapolitans to evacuate Valenza, the reservation stipulated in the fourth article of the armistice, which granted to the French the liberty of passing the Po at that town, and the pub-

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licity of all these measures, could not fail to persuade Beaulieu, that this was the place chosen for effecting a passage. But the more the French general affected to carry this design into execution, the less credit ought the former to have given it. Formerly he had hastened to Genoa, when the French seemed to menace it from Voltri; and he now persuaded himself, that they meant to march to Milan by way of Valenza. He accordingly intrenched himself between the Tesino and the Sessia, the whole length of the Cogna and the Tredoppio, forgetting that the French, being masters of Tortona, could select their passage between the Adda and the Tesino. The object of Buonaparte was to deceive him, and conceal his real movements; and his skill was displayed in effecting this. There are decisive moments, in which it is necessary, that genius should divine genius: this qualification characterised Turenne and Montecuculi; but Beaulieu did not penetrate the designs of Buonaparte.

THE reader will no doubt wish to learn, what spirit animated and conducted this army with such rapidity to daily victories. It will perhaps be imagined, that to secure its attachment, and compensate for the long privations it had supported with such magnanimity, the restraint of discipline had been relaxed. No:---discipline was strengthened by the character and conduct of the army, and gave the republican brigades an energy and a contempt of rapine,---dispositions which, while they rendered the French more

formidable, conciliated the inhabitants of the country, who had expected depredations, but were astonished on finding that they had suffered only from their defenders. This observance of strict discipline was enforced by severe sentences, and the effect these produced appears from a letter addressed to his comrades by the citizen Latouche, a miner belonging to the fifth battalion, the moment before he was shot for the crime of marauding.---“ You see, comrades,” said he, “ the fate awaiting me !---and you, commander of the detachment, if you had prohibited me from going to maraud, I would not have been condemned to the death I am about to suffer. Adieu, comrades, adieu. Latouche, with tears in his eyes, regrets only, in quitting life, that he has not fallen in defence of his country ; his only consolation is in the hope, that his death will serve as an example to its defenders.” This was the language of heroism; and an army, to which sentiments so noble and energetic were familiar, easily proved itself to be invincible.

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AFTER various marches and several military and diplomatic transactions, calculated to induce the general of the Austrian army to believe, that Buonaparte wished to cross the Po at Valenza, the latter hastened by a forced march to Castel-San-Giovanni, on the sixth, with five thousand grenadiers and fifteen hundred horse. At eleven at night Andreossi, chief of battalion of artillery, and Adjutant-General Frontin, with a hundred dragoons, reconnoitred the Po as far as Placenza, and

Passage
of the
Po.

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Engage-
ment at
Fombio.

feized five boats loaded with rice, on board of which were some officers, five hundred sick, and all the army medicines. On the seventh, at nine in the morning, Buonaparte reached the Po opposite Placenza. Two squadrons of hussars, posted on the other side of the river, appeared determined to dispute the passage. The French troops threw themselves into the boats and landed on the other side, when after a few musket-shots the enemy's cavalry retired: the chief of brigade Lafnes was the first who leaped on shore. The divisions of the army, which had been drawn up *en echelons*, at different distances, hastened their march the moment they learned the nature of the movement, and passed the river in the course of the day. Meanwhile Beaulieu, informed of the march of the French, was convinced, but when too late, of the inutility of his intrenchments on the Tesino and his redoubts at Pavia; and that the French republicans were not so inept as Francis I. He ordered a body of six thousand infantry and two thousand horse to charge the French troops, and oppose their landing, or to attack them before they had formed: but he calculated wrong. On the eighth at noon, Buonaparte learned that a division of the enemy was near: the French accordingly advanced, and found them intrenched in the village of Fombio with twenty pieces of cannon. Dallemagne, general of brigade, with the grenadiers, attacked their right, while Adjutant-General Lanus did the same on the cauleway, and the chief of brigade Lafnes on the left. After a lively cannonade and a spirited resistance,

the Austrians prepared to retreat, when they were pursued as far as the Adda, and lost part of their baggage, three hundred horses, and five hundred men killed or taken prisoners, among whom were several officers. In the mean time another body of Imperialists, consisting of five thousand men, who were at Casal, set out at four o'clock in the afternoon to succour the corps at Fombio, and having reached Codogno, the head quarters of General Laharpe, at two in the morning, sent out their light troops, who drove in the French videttes. General Laharpe, having mounted his horse on purpose to reconnoitre, ordered a demi-brigade to advance, when the enemy were beat back and disappeared: but unfortunately this general was killed by a ball. He was an intrepid soldier, a severe disciplinarian, an excellent officer, and strongly attached to the republic. General Berthier repaired immediately to Codogno, pursued the enemy, and took Casal with a vast quantity of baggage. The passage of the Po was a most essential operation, as in several places that river could not have been passed in two months. The chief of brigade Lasnes particularly distinguished himself on this occasion: he was the first, as has been already mentioned, who reached the land; at the head of a single battalion of grenadiers he attacked a body of between seven and eight thousand Austrians at Fombio, and having driven them from that post, pursued them for ten miles, and followed with his grenadiers their cavalry at full trot."

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Armif-
tice be-
tween
the Duke
of Parma
and the
French.

EVERY day was rendered remarkable by engagements or negotiations. On the ninth, in the same town of Placenza, which had witnessed the rapid passage of the large river that washes its walls, the Infant Duke of Parma, its sovereign, signed an armistice, the conditions of which were dictated by Buonaparte*, who in his dispatches relative to this transaction informed the Directory, that he had transmitted to the family of General Stengel the letter addressed by the French government to that officer, who had died of his wounds. He likewise intimated his intention of sending as soon as possible the finest pictures of Corregio, and among others a St Jerome, said to be his master-piece.---“ I confess,” observed the Ge-

* SUSPENSION OF ARMS concluded between the French army in Italy and the Duke of Parma and Placenza, by General Buonaparte, commander of the French army, and M. M. the Marquis Antonio Pallavicini, and Philippo della Rosa, plenipotentiaries of the Duke of Parma, under the mediation of M. the Count of Valdeparaíso, minister of Spain at Parma.

ARTICLE I. THERE shall be a suspension of arms between the army of the French republic and the Duke of Parma, till a treaty of peace be concluded between the two states. The Duke of Parma shall send Plenipotentiaries to the Executive Directory at Paris.

II. THE Duke of Parma shall pay a military contribution of two millions of livres, French money, either in bills of exchange on Genoa, in specie, or in bullion: five hundred thousand livres shall be paid in five days, and the rest in the following decade.

III. HE shall furnish twelve hundred draught horses, with their harness; four hundred dragoon horses with their harness, and

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neral, " this saint has chosen an unlucky moment to arrive at Paris ; but I hope you will grant him the honours of the museum : " ---and he concluded with requesting the Directory to send some eminent artists, who might charge themselves with selecting the rare articles worthy of being transmitted to Paris, and superintend their conveyance.

THE route to Milan was now open to the French, but it was not secure until they had driven the Austrians from the banks of the Adda. The French general had disposed the march of his divisions in such a manner, that in less than three hours he could unite them in any one point, where he could hope to bring the enemy to a general engagement. But Beaulieu had already placed the Adda between himself and the French, and waited them in order of battle at the end of a bridge one hundred toises in length, which he had not time

one hundred saddle horses for the superior officers of the army.

IV. HE shall give up twenty paintings to be chosen by the General-in-chief, from among those now in the dutchy.

V. HE shall within the space of fifteen days lodge, within the army magazines of Tortona, ten thousand quintals of wheat, and five thousand of oats ; and in the same space he shall put two thousand oxen at the disposal of the Commissary-in-chief, for the use of the army.

VI. IN consideration of the preceding contribution, the dominions of the Duke of Parma shall be considered as neutral states, until the conclusion of the negotiation about to be opened at Paris.

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to break down, or where he flattered himself with being able to arrest their progress by covering it with a numerous artillery. This bridge, now become so celebrated, and to pass which was even a bolder undertaking than crossing the Po, lay at the town of Lodi, in front of which place Beaulieu had left a battalion of Nadasdi and two squadrons of cavalry, who being soon driven back by the French threw themselves into Lodi, and, after traversing the town, joined the main body of their army. It was at the head of this bridge on the side next the city, that Buonaparte was to plant, under a shower of grape-shot, two pieces of cannon in order to prevent the enemy from breaking it down, whilst by his orders a column of heroes formed, who, by an astonishing feat of arms, were to carry this new pass of Thermopylæ.

Battle of
Lodi.

THE French head quarters arrived at Casal on the tenth, at three in the morning; at nine, the advanced-guard encountered the enemy, who defended the approaches to Lodi. Buonaparte immediately ordered all the cavalry to mount, and carry along with them four pieces of light artillery drawn by the carriage horses of the nobles of Placenza. The division of General Augereau, which had slept at Borghetto, and that of Massena, which had slept at Casal, instantly set out to meet the enemy. During this, the advanced guard drove in all the outposts of the Imperialists, and took one piece of cannon. The French entered Lodi in pursuit of the enemy, who had already crossed the Adda by the bridge.

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Beaulieu, with his whole army, was ranged in order of battle, while thirty pieces of heavy cannon defended the passage of the bridge. Buonaparte ordered a battery to be formed of all his artillery, and the cannonade continued for several hours with great vivacity. As the troops arrived they formed in close column with the second battalion of carabineers at their head, followed by all the grenadier battalions at charge-step, amidst reiterated acclamations of *Vive la republique*. They presented themselves at the bridge; but the Austrians kept up so tremendous a fire, that the head of the French column appeared to hesitate. A single moment of hesitation would have ruined all: the Generals Berthier, Massena, Cervoni, Dallemagne, the chief-of-brigade Lafnes, and the chief-of-battalion Dupat, felt this; when, precipitating themselves on the enemy, at the head of the column, they decided the wavering fortune of the day. This redoubtable column overturned all opposition: the whole line of artillery was instantly carried, Beaulieu's order of battle broken, and the French troops spreading every where terror, flight, and death, the hostile army was immediately dispersed. Generals Rusca, Augereau and Bayrand, crossed as soon as their divisions arrived, and completed the victory. The cavalry passed the Adda at a ford; but as this ford was a very bad one, they experienced much delay, which impeded their operations. The Austrian cavalry endeavoured to protect the retreat of the infantry, and with that intent charged the French; but the latter were not easily intimidated. The approach

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of night, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, several of whom had marched upwards of ten leagues in the course of the day, did not allow them to extend the pursuit. The Imperialists lost twenty pieces of cannon, and between two and three thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Beaulieu fled with the wreck of his army, and traversed the territories of Venice in great haste, several of the towns shutting their gates against him. Buonaparte, in his dispatches to the Directory, after narrating this memorable battle, observes, that altho' since the commencement of the campaign the French had been engaged in very warm contests, and it was perhaps necessary the army of the republic should sometimes suffer for its audacity, none approached the terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi. "If we have lost but a few," says he, "we owe it to the promptitude of execution, and the sudden effect produced on the hostile army by the formidable mass and tremendous fire of this invincible column."

Pizzighitone,
Cremona,
& Milan
taken.

THE French, after the engagement of Fombio, pursued the Austrians as far as Pizzighitone: but the Adda, which covered this place, retarded its capture, as the troops were destitute of the necessary means to cross the river. Beaulieu, however, who after the battle of Lodi fled towards Mantua, and was followed in his retreat, could save neither Pizzighitone nor Cremona. The French invested the first of these places on the eleventh, and entering it on the twelfth, after a brisk cannonade, took about four hundred prisoners. Cremona sur-

rendered to the victors without attempting a useless resistance, while the vanguard of Buonaparte took the route to Milan. They entered it on the fifteenth, having received on their march the submission of Pavia, where they found almost all the magazines of the Imperial army. From this moment the conquest of Lombardy may be regarded as complete; for, although the castle of Milan still held out, the tri-coloured flag floated from the extremity of the lake of Como and the frontiers of the country of the Grisons as far as the gates of Parma. Such rapid success, and so many engagements and victories, in so short a space of time, rendered some days of repose necessary to an army, fatigued with a month of constant marches and triumphs.

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TWENTY-ONE standards, monuments of the courage of the brave army of Italy and of the defeats of the Austrians and Piedmontese armies, had been already transmitted to Paris, and presented in its name to the Executive Directory. These trophies were received by them in a public sitting amidst the acclamations of *Vive la republique*, and the very day on which Buonaparte entered Milan the ambassadors of the King of Sardinia signed at Paris the definitive treaty of peace between that sovereign and France. It has seldom been paralleled; and as it is solely to be ascribed to the influence of the army of Italy on the diplomatic transactions, it may with propriety be inserted in the narrative of the campaign.—By the first article it was stipulated, that there should be peace, amity,

Definitive treaty of peace between France and Sardinia.

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and good neighbourhood between the French republic and the King of Sardinia, and all hostilities cease between the two powers, reckoning from the day of signing the treaty. His Majesty revoked all adhesion, consent, and accession, open or secret, given by him to the armed coalition against the French republic, and to any treaty of alliance offensive or defensive, which he might have concluded with any power or state whatever against France. He engaged not to furnish any contingent in men or in money to any of the powers armed against the republic, under any pretence whatever. He renounced purely, simply, and perpetually for himself, his successors and others, in favour of the republic, all right which he could pretend to over Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tenda and Beuil. By the fourth article, the limits between the states of the King of Sardinia and the departments of the republic were fixed by a line drawn through the most advanced points on the side of Piedmont, the summits and *plateaux** of the mountains and other places hereafter mentioned, as well as the intermediary summits and *plateaux*: viz. by commencing at the point, where the frontiers of the *ci-devant* Faucigny, the dutchy of Aousta, and the Val-lais unite, to the extremity of the glaciers or cursed mountains (*monts maudits*.) *Imo*, the summits or *plateaux* of the Alps to the rise of the hill Mayor: 2^{do}, the little St Bernard, and the hospi-

* The flattened tops or tables of mountains.

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tal situated on it; 3^{to}, the summits or *plateaux* of mount Alban, of the hill of Crifanca, and of mount Iseran; 4^{to}, inclining a little to the south, the summits or *plateaux* of Celft and the great Caval; 5^{to}, the great mount Cénis and the hospital on the south-east of the lake; 6^{to}, little mount Cénis; 7^{mo}, the summits or *plateaux* separating the valley of Bardonacha from the Val-des-Prés; 8^{vo}, mount Genève; 9^{mo}, the summits or *plateaux*, which separate the valley of Guières from that of the Vaudois; 10^{mo}, the mountain of Viso; 11^{mo}, the hill of Maurin; 12^{mo}, the mountain of Argentière; 13^{to}, the sources of the Ubayette and the Stura; 14^{to}, the mountains lying between the vallies of Stura and Gesso on the one side, and those of Saint-Etienne or Tinea, Saint Martin or Vesubia, and Tenda or Roya, on the other side; and 15^{to}, la Roche-Barbon on the borders of the state of Genoa. If some communes, habitations or portions of territory of these communes, presently annexed to the French republic, lie beyond the frontier line above designated, they are to continue to make part of the republic, without any inference being drawn from this article to their prejudice. His Majesty, by the fifth article, engaged not to permit the emigrants or persons exiled from the French republic, to reside or tarry in his states; he may however retain in his service the emigrants from the departments of Mont-Blanc and the Maritime Alps, so long as they give no occasion of complaint, by enterprizes or manœuvres tending to endanger the internal safety of the republic. The King renounced all claim

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of restitution or plea, to which he might pretend against the French republic, for causes anterior to the present treaty. The seventh article bore, that there should be immediately concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce, on an equitable basis, and such as may assure to France advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the most favoured nations in the states of the King of Sardinia: in the mean time all commercial communications and relations should be re-established. His Majesty, in the eighth clause, obliged himself to grant a full and complete amnesty to all such of his subjects, as had been prosecuted for their political opinions. All processes commenced on this subject, as well as the judgments pronounced therein, were annulled; and all their property, moveable and immoveable, or the value thereof, if sold, should be restored to them without delay. They were allowed to dispose of these goods, and to return and reside in the King's dominions, or to withdraw from them. The French republic and his Majesty engaged to remove the sequestration of all effects, revenues or property, seized, confiscated, detained, or sold, belonging to the citizens or subjects of either power, on account of the war, and to admit them respectively to the legal exercise of actions or rights appertaining to them. By the tenth article it was stipulated that all prisoners taken on both sides, should be given up in one month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on paying the debts contracted during their captivity: the sick and wounded should continue to be taken care of in

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their respective hospitals, and be restored as soon as
 cured. It was also agreed by the eleventh article,
 that neither of the contracting powers should grant a
 passage thro' their territories to troops hostile to the
 other. Besides the fortresses of Coni, Ceva, and Torto-
 na, and the territory occupied by the troops of the re-
 public, or which they might have occasion to pos-
 sess, they were to occupy the fortresses of Exiles,
 L'Affietta, Suza, La Brunetta, castle Dauphin
 and Alexandria; for which last place Valenza was
 to be substituted, if the general-in-chief of the
 French preferred it. But these places and terri-
 tories, it was stipulated by the thirteenth article,
 should be restored to the king of Sardinia imme-
 diately on the conclusion of the treaty of com-
 merce between the republic and his Majesty, the
 general peace, and the establishment of the fron-
 tier line. The countries occupied by the troops
 of the republic, and to be restored definitively,
 were again to return under the civil government
 of his Sardinian Majesty, but should continue lia-
 ble to the levy of military contributions and pre-
 stations in provisions and forage, which had been
 or might be exacted, as necessary for the French
 army. By the fifteenth, it was agreed, that the
 fortifications of Exiles, La Brunetta, and Suza, and
 the intrenchments formed above that town, should
 be demolished and destroyed at the expence of his
 Sardinian Majesty, at sight of commissaries nam-
 ed by the Executive Directory for that purpose:
 and he should not erect or repair any fortifica-
 tions on that part of the frontier. The ar-
 tillery of the places so occupied, whose demoli-

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tion was not stipulated by the present treaty, should be employed in the service of the republic; but were to be restored with the places themselves, and at the same period, to his Sardinian Majesty: the warlike stores and provisions found in them might however be applied to the use of the army of the republic, without any demand of repetition: By the seventeenth clause, the French troops were to have free passage in the states of the King both in marching into the interior of Italy and in returning. His Majesty agreed to accept in future the mediation of the French republic to determine definitively the differences long subsisting between him and the republic of Genoa, and to decide on their respective pretensions. In the nineteenth clause it was stipulated, that, conformably to the sixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague the sixteenth May 1794, the Batavian republic was comprehended in the present treaty: there should be peace and amity between it and the king of Sardinia, and every thing re-established between them on the footing it was before the war. His Majesty consented to disavow by his minister to the French republic the treatment given to the last ambassador of France: and by the last clause it was agreed, that the present treaty should be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within a month at farthest, reckoning from the signing of the treaty. It is asserted, that independent of the stipulations expressed in the fifteenth article, there were some secret conditions, and among others the demolition of fortresses not mentioned in this treaty.

If the armies seconded the efforts of government in forcing the coalesced powers to consent to peace, the government did not neglect to foster their patriotic spirit, which lightened the fatigues of so active and obstinate a war. Convinced that in a republic festivals form a kind of lever, calculated to move and direct opinions, they decreed the celebration of a *Fete des victoires* (festival of victories) on the twenty-ninth of May, and it was observed at Paris in the following manner.

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At ten in the morning a discharge of artillery announced the festival, which was to commence at noon in the *Champ-de-Mars*. In the centre of the field a statue of Liberty was placed, decorated with various military trophies, having one hand resting on the constitutional act, and in the other holding a baton surmounted with the bonnet of William Tell. The platform, on which the statue was fixed, was elevated twelve feet on a diameter of thirty toises, and was approached by four steps, each sixty feet in length. The circumference of the platform was ornamented with fourteen trees, from which were suspended the trophies and standards of fourteen armies, having their names inscribed on shields placed at regular distances in front of the trees: the intervening spaces were filled with military ensigns fastened together with garlands in form of festoons. Behind the statue of Liberty rose a large tree, from which were suspended as trophies the standards taken from the enemy, all united by garlands of flowers. In front of the statue an altar was erect-

Festival
of Victo-
ries.

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ed, and on it were deposited crowns of oak and of laurel, which the Executive Directory, who occupied that station, were to distribute in name of the gratitude of the country. The constituted authorities took their stations on the mount raised in the midst of the *Champ-de-Mars*; an immense crowd covered the extensive slope which runs round the field, while a cordon of the national guards of Paris garnished the whole extent of the circle. Infantry and cavalry were ranged in order of battle in this inclosure, and a double line of troops extended from the military school (*Ecole Militaire*) to the steps of the mount facing them. A deputation of the constituted authorities proceeded to the military school, whether the Directory had repaired, and soon after this the latter appeared, preceded by the ministers, the diplomatic body, the deputation of the constituted authorities, a vast number of military on horseback, and its own guard, the whole train marching in great state to the sound of military music. The Directory were stationed in front of the statue of Liberty, while the ministers and diplomatic corps took their places, as had been previously concerted. The national guards on duty, divided into fourteen bodies representing the fourteen armies, carried each a distinctive standard. To each of these corps were added a certain number of invalid veterans or wounded soldiers, and care was taken to place them in the corps representing the army to which they originally belonged. These wounded soldiers or veterans, conducted by officers, and accompanied with the colours of their

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respective armies, were to present themselves to the Directory, who placed crowns on their standards. When all had taken their proper stations, the conservatory of music performed a military symphony by Louis Jadin; after which a profound silence was observed, when the secretary-general read the decree fixing the celebration of the festival, and pointing out its motive.

AFTER the decree was read, the citizen Carnot, president of the Executive Directory, delivered an impressive and appropriate speech: "At this moment," said he, "a great people are assembled for the purpose of expressing their gratitude to the virtuous citizens, who have merited it. How agreeable to discharge this task! What pleasure to render you this homage, you to whom your country is indebted for its safety, its glory, and the basis of its prosperity! you courageous philosophers, to whom France owes her political regeneration, and whose writings have prepared the revolution, filed off the chains of slavery, and dissipated the fury of fanaticism;---you citizens, whose intrepid arms have effected this happy revolution, founded the republic, and struggled for seven years against crime and ambition, royalism and anarchy;---you, in fine, who labour to render France happy and flourishing, who render her illustrious by your talents, and who enrich her by your discoveries;---receive the solemn testimony of national gratitude;---receive it above all, ye republican armies,---you, whose glory and success fill every soul. It is you who have defended

Speech of
the President of
the Directory.

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us against ten coalesced kings; who have chased them from our territory, and carried into theirs the scourges of war. You have not only vanquished men, you have surmounted all the obstacles of nature; you have triumphed over fatigues, over hunger, and the wintry storms. What a spectacle to nations, and what a dreadful lesson to the enemies of liberty! a new-born republic arms her children to protect her independence; nothing can restrain their impetuosity: crossing rivers, forcing intrenchments, and clambering over rocks. *Here*, after innumerable victories they extend our limits as far as the barriers which nature has assigned us, and pursuing on the ice the wrecks of three armies, have made an oppressed and hostile nation a free and an allied people; *there*, they have exterminated the hordes of traitors and robbers vomited forth by England, punished the guilty leaders, and restored to the republic brethren, who have been too long misled: *here*, clearing the Pyrenees, they precipitate themselves from their summit, overturn every thing which opposes their impetuous ardour, and are only arrested in their career by an honourable peace; *there*, scaling the Alps and the Appenines, they shoot across the Po and the Adda. The ardour of the soldier is seconded by the genius and valour of his commanders: they conceive with profound wisdom, and execute with energy; sometimes arranging their forces with coolness, and sometimes precipitating themselves into the midst of dangers, at the head of their brethren in arms. Would that I could here unrol the immense and

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glorious tablet of their victories!--that I could name our intrepid defenders!--What a number of sublime images and beloved names crowd on my remembrance!--Immortal warriors, posterity will refuse to credit the multitude of your triumphs; but for us, we feel conscious of their reality. Do we not see even in this inclosure part of these brave defenders? Victorious over the external enemies of the state, they are come to repress its internal foes, and maintain in the interior the republic, which they have made to be respected abroad. Do we not also see these venerable warriors grown old in arms, and those whom honourable wounds force to a premature repose, now seeking an asylum here?--With what pleasure do our eyes rest on this interesting union?--With what agreeable emotion do we contemplate their victorious brows!--Why can we only recal you to our recollection, ye heroes, who have perished for liberty?--you shall at least live for ever in our hearts; your children shall be dear to us; the republic will discharge towards them the debts it owes to you, and will now pay its first tribute by proclaiming your glory and its gratitude. Republican armies, represented in this circle by a portion of yourselves; invincible phalanxes, whose trophies I perceive on every side, and from which I anticipate new success, advance and receive the triumphal crowns, which the French people enjoin me to place on your standards. And you, Frenchmen, whom some endeavour to mislead, be impressed with this interesting scene. Shall our defenders have tri-

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umphed in vain? Do you wish that divisions and commotions should destroy the fruits of their exploits? It becomes you, by my voice, this day to abjure your hatred: it is for all that their blood has flowed; do not therefore shew yourselves ungrateful on the day of retribution."

No spectacle could be more splendid or interesting than this. At the same moment two ranks of those vigorous athletics of liberty, the brave grenadiers who have so often carried disorder and death to the centre of the enemy's battalions, were seen ascending by the two lateral steps of the raised terrace, and in the midst of them the honourable victims of war, whose mutilated limbs attested their courage. Having gained the summit of the elevation or terrace, and advanced to the foot of the statue of Liberty, each of the deputations received a standard from the president of the Directory, and during this distribution the music performed a hymn to victory*, while continual discharges of artillery accompanied the ceremony, and were repeated at the moment the standards reached the detachments, that represented the fourteen armies. After this another spectacle, not less interesting, attracted general attention. The troops garnishing the *Champ-de-Mars*, spread in this vast inclosure; and quit-

* This hymn was the production of Conpigny, the music by Gossec; the *Chant de victoires*, (the song of victory) was likewise executed by the conservatory, the words by Chenier; and the music by Mehul.

ting their station on the side of the river to pass the *Ecole Militaire*, formed in order of battle, and performed various evolutions with a precision and order, that excited the joy and admiration of the spectators; then advancing in front of the statue of Liberty, they again sent deputations to the Directory, accompanied with their colours and wounded soldiers. The members of the Executive Directory fixed crowns of oak and laurel on the standards, and placed others on the heads of the wounded men. The music during this executed a second hymn to victory and a war-song,* amidst repeated acclamations of *vive la republique*. A general discharge of artillery announced the conclusion of the ceremony and the departure of the Directory, who returned with the pomp and retinue with which they had arrived. Immediately numerous orchestras crowded the *Champ-de-Mars*; the people formed themselves into dancing parties, and the rest of the day was spent in mirth and uninterrupted festivity.

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WHILE these songs resounded on the banks of the Seine, Buonaparte, faithful to his plan of activity, made dispositions for attacking the castle of Milan, prepared to pursue the remains of the Austrian army, and meditated an attack on the dominions of Rome and Naples. On the 20th

Buona-
parte's
address to
his army.

* THE words of the hymn by Flins, and the music by Cherubini; the words of the *Chant Martial* by La Chabeauaffiere and the music by Gossec. The conservatory also performed the lyrico-bacchic ode of Lebrun, the music by Catel.

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he published an energetic address to his brethren in arms.---“Soldiers,” said he, “you have precipitated yourselves like a torrent from the summit of the Appenines : you have driven back, and dispersed all who opposed your march---Piedmont, liberated from Austrian tyranny, has yielded to her natural sentiments of peace and amity towards France : Milan is yours, and the republican flag floats throughout Lombardy, while the Dukes of Parma and Modena owe their political existence solely to your generosity.---The army, which so haughtily menaced you, finds no barrier to secure it from your courage : the Po, the Tefino, and the Adda, have been unable to arrest your progress for a single day : these boasted ramparts of Italy have proved insufficient ; you have surmounted them as rapidly, as you cleared the Appenines. So much success has diffused joy through the bosom of your country : your representatives have decreed a festival in honour of your victories, to be celebrated in all the communes of the republic. There your fathers, your mothers, your wives, your sisters and your sweethearts, rejoice in your successes, and boast with pride of being related to you.---Yes, soldiers, you have performed much but remains there nothing more for you to effect ? Shall it be said of us, that we knew how to conquer, but knew not how to profit by victory ? Shall posterity reproach us with having found Capua in Lombardy ! But I already see you rushing to arms ; an unmanly repose fatigues you, and the days lost to glory are lost to your happiness . . . Well ! let us

set out ; we still have forced marches to perform, enemies to conquer, laurels to gather, and injuries to avenge. Let those tremble, who have whetted the poignards of civil war in France, and who have cowardly assassinated our ministers, and burned our ships at Toulon : . . . the hour of vengeance has arrived. But let the people be tranquil ; we are the friends of all nations, and more particularly of the descendents of the Brutuses, the Scipios, and the illustrious personages, whom we have chosen as models. To restore the Capitol, to replace with honour the statues of the heroes who rendered it renowned, and to rouse the Roman people become torpid by so many ages of slavery,---such will be the fruit of your victories ; they will form an epoch to posterity, and you will have the immortal glory of renovating the fairest portion of Europe. The French nation, free and respected by all the world, will give to Europe a glorious peace, that will indemnify them for the numerous sacrifices they have made for these six years past. You will then return to your homes ; and your fellow-citizens, when pointing to you, will say,---HE WAS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY."

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ONE of his columns, on approaching Modena, had already put to flight the sovereign of that country, whose sole heiress, having espoused the Arch-duke governor of Milan, uncle of the Emperor Francis II. and brother of the two last emperors, must have annexed these countries to the dominions of the house of Austria. This Hercules III. Duke of Modena, as little worthy of his bap-

Armistice between the Duke of Modena and the French.

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tifimal name as of his family name of Est which others had ennobled, had retired to Venice, whether he had carried along with him a box containing twenty-three millions in sequins, which he regarded as a sufficient indemnity for the loss of his crown. Noted for the most sordid avarice, he had, previous to this occurrence, deposited elsewhere twenty millions. It was however the only vice with which this prince could be reproached, and the only injury he did to his country, which he governed otherwise with mildness. But the injury was great; for he must have inevitably ruined his territories, productive as they are, by withdrawing so prodigious a capital from circulation. Foreseeing that the French would exact contributions, he constituted a regency for governing his states during his absence, but did not leave them thirty millions of livres to face the critical circumstances which threatened them. The manifesto he published the day after his departure announced to his dear and faithful subjects, that in the present crisis he had thought it his duty to imitate the conduct of his grandfather of glorious memory, who, when menaced like himself, had retired during the tempest, and returned after its fury was dissipated. From his asylum at Venice, he deputed to General Buonaparte his brother M. Frederic, commandant of Est, the bastard son of a Frenchwoman who had been a dancer at the opera. This minister plenipotentiary obtained a suspension of arms,* in order to allow the Duke time to sue for a definitive peace.

Vide foot note next page.

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PARTIAL or ill-informed writers have represented the conduct of the French, towards the Dukes of Parma and Modena, as an abuse of force. They certainly knew not the very active part, which these princes had taken in the coali-

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF ITALY AND M. FREDERIC, COMMANDER OF EST, PLENIPOTENTIARY OF M. THE DUKE OF MODENA.

THE General-in-chief of the army of Italy grants to the Duke of Modena an armistice, in order to give him time to send to Paris for the purpose of obtaining from the Executive Directory a definitive peace, on the following terms, to which M. Frederic, commander of Est, and plenipotentiary of M. the Duke of Modena, submits, and which he promises to fulfil; viz.

1. THE Duke of Modena shall pay to the French republic the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand livres, French money, of which three millions shall be immediately deposited in the chest of the paymaster of the army; two millions within the space of fifteen days in the hands of M. Balbi, banker of the republic at Genoa; and two millions five hundred thousand livres in the hands of the same banker at Genoa within the space of a month.
2. THE Duke of Modena shall furnish also two millions five hundred thousand livres in provisions, powder and other military stores, in the choice of the General-in-chief, who shall likewise fix the periods and places, when and where the provisions shall be furnished.
3. THE Duke of Modena shall deliver up twenty paintings, taken from his gallery or his dominions, to be selected by persons nominated for that purpose.

EXCEPTING the above conditions, the troops of the republic, in passing through the states of the Duke of Modena, shall not make any requisition: the provisions, of which they may stand in need, shall be furnished and paid for voluntarily, as individuals can agree.

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tion against the republic, and the succours they had furnished in men, provisions, money and stores. Their distance, and the idea that they might without danger aid the enemies of France, and follow the natural impulse of their hatred against the republican system, have cruelly deceived them.

Celebrated productions of the arts in Italy conveyed to Paris.

It was not in vain, that Buonaparte requested the Executive Directory to send some artists, to whom he might confide the choice of the monuments, of which he meant to despoil Italy in order to enrich France. He probably regretted, that this happy idea had not been conceived after the victory of Millefimo; for the *chefs-d'oeuvre* of the museum of Turin would have been, to the French museum, illustrious trophies of the battles of Montenotte and Mondovi. The enemies of the arts, and of the republic, affect to lament the removal of the monuments of Italy. They love nothing, which can recal to their remembrance its superiority; but they readily pardon the pride, which formed the group of the *Place des Victoires*, and forget that they have never charged the Romans with committing a crime in taking from the vanquished Greeks the statues, with which they decorated the Capitol, the temples and the squares of Rome;---these very statues which the French have taken from the degenerate Roman-catholics to adorn the museum of Paris, and to distinguish, by the most noble of trophies, the triumphs of liberty over tyranny, and of philosophy over superstition. Real conquests are those made

in behalf of the arts, the sciences and taste, and they are the only ones capable of consoling for the misfortune of being compelled to undertake them from other motives. The Milanese and the Parmesan furnished a multiplicity of articles to the French museums*, and Rome, richer in this respect, will one day probably furnish still more.

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* List of articles relative to the arts and sciences, conveyed to Paris by orders of the general-in-chief of the army of Italy, and of the national commissioner attached to that army.

FROM MILAN.

Ambrosian Library.

- A cartoon of the School of Athens, by Raphael.
- A Virgin, by Luini.
- A Virgin with flowers, by Rubens.
- A concert, by Giorgion.
- A Virgin, by Lucas of Holland.
- A female head, by Leonard de Vinci.
- A foldier and an old man, by Calabrese.
- A Tuscan vase, representing several ornamented figures.
- A manuscript written on the papyrus of Egypt, about eleven hundred years old, on Josephus' antiquities by Ruffinus.
- A manuscript Virgil, which belonged to Petrarch, with notes in his hand-writing.
- A very curious manuscript on the history of the Popes.

At Le Grasseie.

- A crown of thorns, by Titian.
- A St Paul, by Gondenzo Ferrari.

At La Vittoria.

- An Assumption, by Salvator Rosa.

At the academy of Parma.

- The Virgin of St Jerome, by Corregio.
- A painting, by Schidoni.
- An Adoration, by Majolla.

At

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Conduct
of the I-
talian
clergy &
nobles.

WHATEVER moderation the general of the French army had displayed, however severe the discipline he obliged his troops to observe, and however glorious his success, those who knew Italy were conscious that the clergy and the nobles, who dreaded the opinions of republicans still more than their bayonets, had never ceased since the

At the Capuchins.

A dog, by Guerchin.

A virgin and several saints, by Carrachi.

St Paul.

Jesus-Christ, St Paul and St Catherine, by Raphael.

Le Stenata.

The marriage of the Virgin, by Procaccini.

San-Gio.

A descent from the cross, by Corregio.

Capuchins.

A Guerchen, representing the Virgin and St Francis.

St Sepulchre.

La Madonna della Scodella, by Corregio.

St Roch.

Several saints, by L'Espagnolet.

St Roch, &c. by Paul Veronese.

St Quintin.

A Baptism by, Fraimingo.

An assumption, by L'Espagnolet.

St Benedict, by Lanfranc.

St Andrew.

A painting, by L'Espagnolet.

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commencement of the French revolution to calumniate it in their conversation and writings, and to irritate the people against it, on purpose to retain them in a dependence calculated solely to promote their own interest, and from which they were sensible the people would escape, if the film was removed from their eyes. It was easy to foresee, that these two classes, united in their interests, their fears and their hatred, would endeavour to embarrass the armies by inciting some internal commotion. This conduct had also generally succeeded with the Italians in former invasions of the French; but it was destined to give additional glory to Buonaparte by proclaiming its inefficacy, and disgusting its partizans with the project of having again recourse to it.

GENERAL Despinoy, commandant of Milan, observing on the twenty-fourth, that mobs were assembling in the suburbs of the city on the side of Pavia, ordered some troops to march thither, whom the rebels attempted to disarm; but the French detachment, having wounded and taken

Conspira-
cy of Pa-
via.

St Michael.

A Virgin, by a pupil of Corregio.

St Paul.

A Virgin, by Augustin Carracci.

Dome of Placenza.

Two paintings, by Louis Carracci.

One by Procaccini.

See Appendix, No. I.

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some of them, put the rest to flight. This movement was combined, and took place at the same moment at Varese, Pavia, and Lodi. The tocsin was sounded in the country; the priests and nobles incited the massacre of the French; the peasants assassinated on the roads the commissaries and persons employed in the administration; and the garrison left at Pavia, having been surprised in their quarters, were disarmed. Without a prompt remedy the evil might have spread, and become extremely dangerous. Buonaparte had set out from Milan on the twenty-fourth to repair to Lodi, leaving only at Milan the number of troops necessary for the blockade of the castle. His departure, like his entry, was in the midst of the acclamations and rejoicings of an united and happy people. Little did he think that this joy was feigned; that the plot was already formed, and that a cowardly treason was on the point of bursting forth. Scarcely had he reached Lodi, when General Despinoy apprised him, that three hours after his departure the tocsin was sounded in Lombardy, and that it was industriously circulated, Nice had been taken by the English, the army of Conde had arrived by Switzerland on the confines of the Milanese, and Beaulieu, reinforced with sixty thousand men, was on his march to Milan. The priests and monks, with a poignard in one hand and a crucifix in the other, incited the populace to revolt and assassination. Every where, and by every possible means, the people were called on to arm against the French. The nobles had dismissed their domestics, telling them that equality did

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not permit the continuance of their services : and all the partizans of the house of Austria, the Sbirri, and agents of the customs, appeared in the front. The inhabitants of Pavia, reinforced with five or six thousand peasants, invested the citadel, in which there were only three hundred French. At Milan they attempted to destroy the tree of liberty, tearing in pieces the tri-coloured cockade, and trampling it under foot. General Despinoy, the commander, mounted his horse, whilst some patrols put to flight this populace as cowardly as outrageous. The gate leading to Pavia was, however, still in the possession of the rebels, who every moment expected the peasants, whom they meant to introduce into the city. To compel them to submission it was necessary to make a terrible charge, but at sight of death all returned to tranquillity. The moment Buonaparte was informed of these proceedings, he hastened back with three hundred horse and a battalion of grenadiers. On his arrival at Milan he ordered a great number of hostages to be arrested, and those persons to be shot who had been taken in arms, at the same time intimating to the archbishop, chapter, monks and nobles, that they should be responsible for the public tranquillity. The municipality imposed a fine of three livres for every domestic discharged ; and order being thus re-established at Milan, the general proceeded to Pavia. The chief of brigade Lafnes, who commanded a moving column, attacked Binasco, which seven or eight hundred armed peasants appeared determined to defend : he charged them,

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and having killed about a hundred dispersed the rest. Buonaparte ordered the village to be instantly burned; an example, which altho' necessary, exhibited a horrible spectacle, and extorted many a sigh from the general. He then summoned the archbishop of Milan, and sent him to Pavia with the subjoined proclamation, but in vain.* At day-break, the general in person reached that town, when the advanced posts of the rebels were driven back. The place was crowded with a multitude of people and in a state of defence, the castle was taken, and the French troops were prisoners. The general ordered the artillery to advance, and after some discharges summoned the rebels to lay down their arms, and have recourse to French generosity; but they returned for an-

* PROCLAMATION OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF
ITALY.

Head quarters at Milan, 6 Prairial, 4th year,
(25 May 1796.)

A MISLED multitude, destitute of the means of resistance, have been guilty of the greatest excesses in several communes, condemning the republic and the brave army triumphant over so many kings. This inconceivable frenzy merits pity: the unhappy people are led astray, only to conduct them to ruin. The general-in-chief, faithful to the principles the French nation have adopted, who do not make war on the people, earnestly wishes to leave a gate open to repentance; but those who, in twenty-four hours, shall not lay down their arms, and take anew the oath of obedience to the French republic, shall be treated as rebels, and their villages burned. May the terrible example of Binasco make them open their eyes! its fate shall be that of all the towns and villages which persist in revolt.

swer, that while Pavia had walls, they would not surrender. General Dammartin formed the sixth battalion of grenadiers in close column, with two eight-pounders in their van, and each man having a hatchet in his hand. The gates were burst open, on which this immense multitude dispersed, and took refuge in caves and on house-tops, attempting, but in vain, by throwing down tiles, to dispute the entry of the troops into the streets. Thrice had the order to set fire to the city expired on the general's lips, when the garrison of the castle arrived, who had burst their fetters, and hastened with cries of joy to embrace their deliverers. Their names were called over, and none were found a-missing: if the blood of a single Frenchman had been shed, the general had resolved to raise on the ruins of Pavia a column, on which these impressive words were to be inscribed, *Here the city of Pavia stood*. He then ordered the municipality to be shot, and two hundred hostages to be arrested and sent immediately into France.

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Pavia taken.

To prevent effectually the repetition of commotions which might powerfully second the Austrians, the general issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Milanese, purporting, that the nobles, the priests, and the agents of Austria led astray the inhabitants of these delightful countries: that the French army, as generous as brave, would treat as brethren the peaceable natives, but that it would be terrible, as the fire of heaven, to rebels and to the villages that gave them protection. He therefore declared all those villages to be in a

Proclamation
to the
Milanese.

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state of rebellion, which had not complied with his order of the twenty-fifth; and the generals were directed to march against them the forces necessary to suppress the insurgents, set fire to their habitations, and shoot all who were found with arms in their hands. All priests and nobles, in the rebellious communes, were to be arrested as hostages and sent into France: all villages where the tocsin was sounded, were to be instantly burnt; and the generals were made responsible for the execution of this order. The villages, in whose territory a single Frenchman was assassinated, were to pay a triple contribution of the sum they annually paid to the Archduke until they should give up the assassin. Every man found with a musket and ammunition was to be immediately shot, by order of the general commanding the jurisdiction. Wherever concealed arms were found, the place was to be condemned to pay thrice its usual revenue by way of fine; and every house, where a musket was found, was to be burnt, unless the proprietor should declare to whom the arms belonged. All the nobles and rich persons, who should be convicted of exciting the people to revolt either by discharging their domestics, or by their discourses against the French, were to be arrested as hostages and carried away to France, and a part of their revenues confiscated.

Proclamation of
General
Despinoy.

THE capital of the Milanese requiring particular vigilance, on account of its numerous population and the influence of its inhabitants in the country, General Despinoy, to whom Buonaparte

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had confided the command of that place, seconded this prudential measure by a proclamation, which was so much the more necessary as the castle of Milan had not yet surrendered, and contained an Austrian garrison, who might have aided the malcontents and adherents of Austria. The partisans of tyranny, said Despinoy in this proclamation, the apostles of fanaticism and the sworn enemies of all free government, have attempted on the twenty third of this month, to execute openly the atrocious plots which they meditated in secret. They wished to convert Milan into another Pavia, a focus of revolt and sedition; and while, on the one hand, they adroitly spread alarms amongst minds too feeble and too easily agitated, on the other, with the gold of Austria they retain in their pay vagabonds, who exist solely by troubles and commotion. They rallied around them credulous artisans and peasants, whom they had misled or seduced, inciting some, corrupting others, and scattering every where the poisons with which they themselves were infected. Treason the most avowed, hypocrisy the most profound and inimical to good faith, malice in return for kindness and fraternity;—such were the sentiments with which they wanted to repay a triumphant army, always generous even in the moment of victory. The mask which covered them had dropt. Let these perfidious men tremble, who had sharpened poignards against their benefactors! let the enemies of the French nation learn to respect it! The seditious whom they had armed, and the rebels they had assembled at

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their call, had returned to their original dust. The inhabitants of Binasco would no longer outrage the French: exterminated, or wanderers and fugitives, they had suffered the punishment due to their crimes. The flame, which still circled round their asylums, sufficiently indicated that chastisement had followed closely the commission of offence. Revolt had been expiated by fire: Pavia had seen her gates levelled by the victorious hatchet of republicans; vengeance had wearied itself on the heads of the guilty; and repentance, and the prompt abjuration of every disorder, could alone preserve a title to the clemency of the conqueror.* All these precautions, and the celerity

* "It is," continued the general, "to open for the last time a door to repentance, to assure the repose and tranquillity of good citizens, and to protect their persons and property from every future enterprise on the part of rebels, assassins, and robbers, who have secretly intruded amongst them, that the general-commandant of the French republic at Milan has ordered, and orders as follows:

"ALL the inhabitants of Milan and of its jurisdiction are bound, within the space of twenty-four hours at farthest, to deposit, at the manufactory of arms at the Lazaretto, east-gate, the arms and ammunition of whatever kind, which they have presently in their possession, under the penalty, to those who contravene, of being reputed the authors or accomplices of the rebellious movements, which broke out in this city on the twenty-third, and in other places of its jurisdiction, and of being immediately arrested and subjected to military execution. The Milanese civic guards, presently armed to the number formerly decreed by the general-commandant of the town, are exempted from the preceding dispositions until further orders.

"ALL

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of execution displayed at Binasco and Pavia, where the commander-in-chief had evinced as much compassion as vigour, extinguished a flame on the point of bursting forth, and prevented, at least for that time, the renewal of similar machinations.

BUONAPARTE was following the Austrians in their retreat, when the revolt of Pavia called him back to Milan; and it was of the utmost importance, that

“ALL strangers who shall not assign a valid motive for their residence at Milan by authentic certificates from the authorities of their domicile, and likewise from those presently existing and acting at Milan, and all vagrants or persons not domiciled are also bound to leave the city within twenty-four hours, under the penalties mentioned in the preceding article, attaching not only to those persons themselves, but to such as conceal them. Passports shall be granted, in which shall be designated their names, age, the professions they exercise, the place of their birth, and the place to which they have chosen to retire, and an exact register of these shall be kept by the municipality of Milan. Strangers and persons comprehended in this regulation shall not reside within the jurisdiction of Milan: and all those, who shall give them an asylum in contravention of the orders of the general-commandant, shall be reputed their accomplices.

“EVERY assemblage or mob shall be forthwith dispersed by the armed force, and all those, who shall have been its instigators or chiefs, shall be arrested and sent to the prisons of the town, and tried by military law within the space of twenty-four hours.

“EVERY society, club, or political meeting, under whatever denomination they may exist, are and continue dissolved until further orders; and all householders, keepers of

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this occurrence should not occupy so much time as might be favourable to the enemy. After the battle of Lodi, the Imperialists found, that the course of the Oglio did not furnish them with a barrier sufficiently strong against the French; they had therefore fallen back to the other side of the Mincio, where they occupied an excellent position, having their right supported by the lake of Garda, and their left by Mantua. It was only ne-

coffee-houses, taverns and eating-houses, are prohibited from permitting the smallest assemblage or secret conventicle in any part of their houses, under the penalties already mentioned.

“ Good citizens are invited to quiet and confidence: they should repose for the security of their persons and property on the principles of justice consecrated by the French nation, so often proclaimed by the general-in-chief of the army of Italy, and by the commissioner of the Executive Directory with the same army; as well as on the victorious arms of the warriors, who have cleared the Alps and the Pyrenees, and who have traversed the Po and the Adda.

“ All the members of the municipality of Milan, all the officers of the civic guard of the city, and particularly the chiefs, the members of the congress of state presently in authority, the tribunals of justice, the clergy, and in general all the civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities, as well of the city of Milan, as of all the places within its jurisdiction, are individually responsible for the full and complete execution of all the preceding measures of order and security. The municipality of Milan, and all the authorities of the communes forming part of its jurisdiction, shall print, publish, and paste up the present proclamation wherever necessary, without delay, and under their respective responsibility.”

cessary to defend properly the passage of the Mincio, and to effect this their whole line had been carefully garnished with batteries.

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ALTHO' Venice had every thing to dread from Austria her neighbour and natural enemy, and altho' on that account it was her interest to give proofs of a real attachment to France, she had already deviated from every principle which could support her government. She could not recognize a sister in the French republic, but beheld in the latter only a democracy, to which her own aristocracy was still less accommodating than emperors and kings. Irresolute as to the side she should take, afraid to engage in war after so long a peace, and seeing her territory occupied by the Imperialists, she thought that a feigned neutrality towards France, would save her from all danger, and perhaps only regarded the success of the French in her territories as the fortunate means of delivering her the sooner from both. The system of duplicity, which suited her weakness and her genius, prevailed in the senate, who had now degenerated from that spirit of wisdom and policy, which had formerly acquired so great renown to their predecessors. The French were permitted to reside at Venice, but their partizans were persecuted: in all affairs which concerned them, Frenchmen experienced either vexatious delays or an unfavourable partiality. This conduct, when contrasted with the mission of the noble Quirini to Paris, evinced their deceit, but accorded with the want of consideration and neglect in-

Duplicity of Venice.

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dustriously lavished on the agents of the French republic at Venice. In consequence of this system, the senate had permitted the Austrians to occupy the fortress of Peschiera, the situation of which was of the greatest importance to them; and all the secret succours and aid they could procure them were, without hesitation or difficulty, either given or permitted to be taken.

Buona-
parte's
proclama-
tion to the
Venetians.

BUONAPARTE who could not be ignorant of this sly intrigue, yet could neither complain nor punish it, thought proper however, before following the enemy into the Venetian territories, to address to that government and its subjects a proclamation, the last words of which would have been better understood by the ancient senates of Venice than they were by the modern, and would have dictated a very different conduct. His proclamation* bore that, to deliver the most beautiful country of Europe from the iron yoke of the haughty house of Austria, the French army had braved obstacles the most difficult to surmount. Victory, in unison with justice, had crowned their efforts. The wrecks of the hostile army had retired across the Mincio, and in pursuit of them the French troops had now entered the Venetian territory; but they would not forget that a long amity united the two republics. Religion, government, usages, and property, would be respected. "Let the people," said the general, "be

* Dated, Brescia, the 29th May.

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free from inquietude; the severest discipline will be maintained, and every thing furnished to the army fully paid for in money." He therefore required the officers of the Venetian republic, the magistrates and priests, to make known his sentiments to the people, in order that confidence might strengthen the friendship which had so long united the two nations. "The French soldier," concluded he, "faithful in the path of honour as in that of victory, is terrible only to the enemies of his liberty and constitution."

SINCE the evening of the twenty-eighth, Buonaparte had been at Brescia, occupied in making the dispositions, which were to decide the fate of Beaulieu's army. He gave orders to the general of division Kilmaine to repair to Deslinzanno with fifteen hundred cavalry, and six battalions of grenadiers; and directed General Rusca to proceed to Salò with a demi-brigade of light infantry. He wished to induce Beaulieu to believe, that his intention was to turn him by the head of the lake, in order to cut him off from the road leading to the Tyrol by way of Riva. He kept back all the divisions of the army, so that the right, by which he really meant to attack, was at the distance of a day-and-a-half's march from the enemy, and was posted behind the river of Chiùsa, where it seemed to act merely on the defensive; whilst General Kilmaine approached the gates of Peschiera, and was engaged in daily skirmishes with the enemy's advanced posts, in one of which the Austrian general Lieptay was killed. On the twenty-ninth, the

Passage of
the Min-
cio, and
engage-
ment of
Borghet-
to.

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division of General Augereau replaced at Desfizzanno that of General Kilmaine, who made a retrograde movement towards Lonado, and at night arrived at Castigliona: General Massena was at Monte-Chiaro, and General Serrurier at Montza. At two in the morning, all the divisions were in motion, and directed their march towards Borghetto, where the general intended to cross the Mincio. The enemy's advanced guard, consisting of three or four thousand infantry, and eighteen hundred horse, defended the approach to Borghetto. The French cavalry, flanked by the carabiniers and grenadiers, who followed it in order of battle at a gentle trot, charged with great bravery the enemy's horse, threw them into disorder, and took one piece of cannon. The Imperialists attempted to pass the bridge, and break down one of its arches, but the light artillery immediately commenced a cannonade. While the troops with extreme difficulty, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, were repairing the damage the bridge had sustained, fifty grenadiers, impatient of delay, threw themselves into the river, holding their muskets over their heads and with the water up to their chin: General Gardanne, a grenadier in stature as well as in courage, was at their head. The Austrians believing they recognized the terrible column they had seen at the bridge of Lodi, the nearest of them fled: upon this the French repaired the bridge without molestation, when their grenadiers immediately passed the Mincio, and made themselves masters of Valeggio, the headquarters of Beaulieu, who had that very instant quitted the place. Meanwhile the enemy

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staggering, and part of them in complete confusion, formed in order of battle between Vallenggio, and Villa-Franca. The French prepared to attack them, while the latter, having now rallied, seemed to recover confidence. They had already increased the number of their batteries, and advanced them towards the French; this however was the very occurrence Buonaparte had anticipated, and it was with difficulty he could restrain the impatience or rather the fury of his grenadiers. General Augereau, during these transactions, crossed the river with his division; he had orders to follow the course of the Mincio, and, proceeding straight towards Peschiera, to surround the town and cut off the enemy from the passes of the Tyrol: Beaulieu and the wreck of his army would thus have found themselves deprived of the possibility of retreating. To prevent the Austrians from discovering the movement of General Augereau, Buonaparte ordered the village of Vallenggio to be cannonaded with vivacity; but the Imperialists, having learned by their patrols of cavalry the movement of Augereau, fled in confusion with an intent to gain the road to Castlenuovo, a reinforcement of dragoons which had reached them assisting in covering their retreat. General Augereau, on arriving at Peschiera, found the town evacuated by the enemy. On the thirty-first at day-break, the French army proceeded to Rivoli, but the Imperialists had already crossed the Adige, and broke down almost all the bridges, of which the French had only been able to save a few. The enemy's loss on this oc-

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casion was calculated at fifteen hundred men and five hundred horse in killed and prisoners : among the latter was the Prince Cuto, lieutenant-general in the army of the King of Naples, and commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. The French also took five pieces of cannon, two of which were twelve pounders, and three six-pounders, with seven or eight waggons loaded with warlike stores. At Castlenuovo several magazines were taken, part of which however had been burnt.

Thus the Austrians were entirely driven out of Italy, and the French advanced posts had reached the mountains of Germany. In these different engagements their grenadiers had learned to sport and laugh at death ; they were accustomed to despise the Austrian cavalry, and nothing could equal their intrepidity but the gaiety with which they performed their forced marches, singing alternately songs in praise of their country and of love. Instead of sleeping, they amused themselves during the most of the night, each in telling his tale, or forming his plan of operation for the ensuing day.

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Conduct
of the
Venetian
senate
towards
the brother
of
Louis
XVI.

ON the first of June, the division of General Massena took Verona, which a few days before had been the refuge of Louis-Stanislas, brother of the last King of the French, and of his little court of emigrants, to whom the Venetians had not only afforded an asylum, but had given a ready reception. Their generosity had now given place to

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terror; and the senate of Venice, in their disgraceful policy, had already resolved to transfer to the conqueror Buonaparte all the respect which they had formerly paid to the majesty of the King of Verona. The podestat of Venice received orders to intimate to the fugitive prince that it was necessary he should quit their dominions. When however France had complained of his being received and welcomed there, it was answered that Louis, being a noble Venetian, had in that quality a right to reside in their territory without the laws or the senate being able to hinder him from doing so: but the French army had not at that time surmounted the Apennines. On this embassy of the podestat, the pretender, it is said, demanded that the golden book in which the nobles were inscribed should be brought him that, he might erase the name of his family; and insisted that the sword, which his ancestor Henry IV. had presented to the republic, should be restored to him. The podestat, little respecting the misfortunes and former dignity of the pretender, answered, that as to the erasure the senate would have no difficulty in making it at his request; but that a sum of twelve millions being still due to the republic on account of Henry, his sword would be restored if Louis would pay the money:---an answer indecent from the government whose organ he was, and at best becoming a pawn-broker.

BUONAPARTE removed his head quarters to Verona on the third, where he left a strong garrison in order to secure the three bridges across the A-

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dige at that place. It was enough for him to have forced the Austrians to shelter, in the mountains of the Tyrol, the wrecks of an army not in a condition to preserve the country in their front. He resolved to profit by the weakness to which he had reduced them, and to consolidate his conquests with the capture of the citadel of Milan and of Mantua, in the hope that the enemy would not be reinforced in time to interrupt the operations of the siege, which the latter town required. The cabinet of Vienna, who knew that with Mantua Austria lost decidedly her possessions in Italy, and the Emperor the few prerogatives and little authority which his empty title had still preserved to him in that country, employed every means to render abortive Buonaparte's hopes, and redoubled their efforts in recruiting the army he had destroyed. The activity of their measures on this occasion was not unsuccessful: General Beaulieu, who had been so constantly unfortunate, was succeeded by old Marshal Wurmser, who had indeed not been more fortunate, but had however effected more, and whom we will hereafter see terminating his career by a glorious defence.

Mantua
invested

AFTER the engagement at Borghetto, the passage of the Mincio, the taking of Peschiera and the flight of the enemy into the Tyrol, the French invested Mantua. On the fourth, at five in the morning, General Dallemagne, with the chief of brigade Lafnes and six hundred grenadiers, advanced to the fauxbourg of Saint George. Buona-

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parte repaired to La Favorite, the superb palace of the Duke of Mantua, situated at the distance of half a league from the fortrefs. He ordered a demi-brigade under General Serrurier to advance and support General Dallemagne, who, on reaching the intrenchments of Saint-George where the enemy were posted, had attacked them, and made himself master of the suburb and head of the bridge. Notwithstanding the fire from the place, the French grenadiers had advanced on the causeway: they even attempted to form in column, and carry the town; and on seeing the batteries on the ramparts exclaimed, *At Lodi the enemy had more*: but circumstances not being the same, the general ordered them to retire. The day had been sufficiently brilliant for an affair of outposts, and of extreme importance to the French, while the Austrians had lost one hundred men killed and taken prisoners. General Augereau set out for Castigliona-Montovano at break of day, and having crossed the Mincio beyond the lake proceeded to the suburb Cheriale. He carried the intrenchments, and having taken the tower compelled the enemy to retreat into the centre of the place. On this occasion a drummer of twelve years of age particularly distinguished himself; in the heat of the fire he climbed to the top of the tower, and opened its gate.

MANTUA required a formal siege, and the French had few means wherewith to undertake it. The route by which they had penetrated into Italy, and the rapidity of their marches and con-

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quests, sufficiently indicate, that they had not been followed by a grand park of artillery, whose resources facilitate this kind of operations, and contribute to abridge it: but it was with the artillery of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor, that the strongest towns in Italy were to be taken. The difficulties arising from such a circumstance are often decisive; and the great heats of the approaching season, rendering the neighbourhood of Mantua fatal, perhaps induced Buonaparte to believe that, while collecting and preparing the means of attack, it was sufficient to blockade it closely, and that the place would surrender as soon as he had driven the Austrians beyond the Tyrol.

Proclamation to
the Tyrolese.

INTENDING to penetrate into the Tyrolese, he wished to be preceded by a manifesto, which might procure him partisans in that difficult country:—such was the manner he adopted in defeating his enemies, and few generals have wielded the armour of proclamation with so much address. This is strongly evinced in the one he promulgated on the fourteenth, addressed to the warlike people of these lofty mountains. He informed them, that he was to cross their territory in order to compel the court of Vienna to a peace as necessary to Europe as to its own subjects. It was their own cause he was to defend, for they had been too long harrassed by the horrors of a war, undertaken, not for the interest of Germany, but to gratify the passions of a single family. The French army respected and loved

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all nations, and more especially the simple and virtuous inhabitants of the mountains. "Your religion and your usages," said he, "shall be every where respected. Our troops will maintain a severe discipline, and nothing will be taken without being paid for in money. You will receive us with hospitality, and we will treat you with fraternity and friendship; but if there are any so little acquainted with their real interests as to take up arms and treat us as enemies, we will be terrible as the fire of heaven; we will burn their houses, and devastate the villages which shall take part in a war that is foreign to them. Do not suffer yourselves to be led astray by the agents of Austria. Ensure your country, already harrassed by five years of war, from the misfortunes which must afflict it. Ere long the court of Vienna, forced to accede to peace, shall restore to the nations the privileges which it has usurped, and to Europe the tranquillity it has interrupted."

NEW commotions began to arise in the Imperial fiefs, which border on the states of Genoa, Tuscany, and Piedmont, and required the attention of Buonaparte. The communications of his army with the river of Genoa were menaced; his convoys were attacked, and his couriers assassinated: policy and fanaticism united in embarrassing the rear of his army, on purpose to retard his march to the Tyrol. It was also necessary, that he should terminate the differences subsisting between France and Modena, Rome, and Naples,

Disturbances in the Imperial fiefs.

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Procla-
mation to
the Impe-
rial
fiefs.

destroy the power which the English had arrogated at Leghorn and in Tuscany, and, by expelling them from these parts, to establish with the Corsicans communications, which might bring them back to their duty, and unite them in the desire of chasing the English from this department of the republic. In the midst of so many occupations, it was necessary not to lose sight of the castle of Milan, or neglect to carry on the siege of Mantua. The greatest activity was scarcely sufficient for so many operations at once; but when half-means are not employed, and when one knows, like Buonaparte, how to carry his point, time, notwithstanding its rapid and fleeting nature, suffices for every thing. General Lannes entered the Imperial fiefs with twelve hundred horse, arrested and shot the chiefs of the revolt, and burned their habitations, particularly the fief of Arquata, which had signalized itself by the greatest excesses. The same promptitude and severity were displayed in the environs of Tortona; and the following proclamation, which was steadily executed, soon re-established the necessary tranquillity. After premising, that the inhabitants of the Imperial fiefs, at the instigation of several of their seigneurs, and of the Emperor's agents at Genoa, had violated their oath of obedience to the republic, assassinated several French detachments, and besieged in Arquata the troops stationed in that place, the general stated, that there were no crimes of which they had not been guilty, and no horrors which they had not committed. Thinking the republican troops at a distance, they

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were mad enough to flatter themselves with impunity: but, they knew not that the phalanxes of the army of Italy were in every spot, where there were enemies of the republic to be punished. The instigators of these commotions did not yet seem to know, that there was no place of refuge, which could shelter them from the vengeance of the French nation; but they ought to learn, from the terrible example of Arquata, the fate awaiting them, if they did not alter their conduct, and profit of the door which national clemency still left open to repentance. The general-in-chief of the army therefore ordered, that each of the communes of the Imperial fiefs in Italy should send immediately three deputies to the head-quarters at Tortona, with the minutes of taking the oath of obedience to the French republic, and also with the arms in their communes; and that each commune should send two hostages as a pledge of their fidelity. All the seigneurs possessing Imperial fiefs were directed to repair in person to Tortona, there to take the oath of obedience to the republic; and if, within five days after the publication of the order, they should not have done so, their goods were to be confiscated. The inhabitants were ordered to carry to the military agent at Tortona, within twenty-four hours after notice, the amount of the military contribution, which was to be augmented one-tenth for each day's delay of payment. All persons, after the lapse of forty-eight hours, found with arms or ammunition, were to be shot. All the bells, which had been employed in founding the tocsin,

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were to be taken down from their steeples and broke in pieces, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this order; and those persons who should neglect to do so would be considered as rebels, and their villages burnt: the municipalities, and the rectors, were made responsible for the execution of this article.

The fort
of Fuen-
tes taken.

A FRENCH column, during these transactions, marched towards the lake of Como, and made itself master of the fort of Fuentes, which defends the entry on that side and commands the road leading to the country of the Grisons; after which they demolished the fortress.

Military
opera-
tions a-
gainst the
papal
states.

THE division of General Augereau, having crossed the Po at Borgoforte on the sixteenth, arrived at Bologna on the nineteenth, where they found four hundred of the Pope's foldiers who were made prisoners. Buonaparte left Tortona on the seventeenth, and arrived on the nineteenth at Modena, from whence he sent orders by Adjutant-General Vignole to the garrison of the citadel of Urbino to open its gates, lay down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war; after this he continued his route to Bologna, which he reached at mid-night. The French took in Fort Urbino fifty pieces of cannon in excellent condition, five hundred muskets of calibre and of a very fine model, and provisions for six hundred men for two months. Fort Urbino was in a good state of defence; it is encircled by a wall with covered bastions, and surrounded by ditches full of water, having a covered

way newly repaired. It was commanded by a knight of Malta with three hundred men, who were taken prisoners. At Bologna the cardinal-legate was taken, with all the officers of the état-major and four standards. The cardinal-legate of Ferrara was also taken prisoner with the commandant of that fort, who was likewise a knight of Malta: in the castle of Ferrara there were one hundred and fourteen pieces of cannon.

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DURING these military operations, the twenty paintings, which were to be furnished by Parma, were on their way to Paris; and among them the celebrated one of St Jerome, which was in such high estimation, that a million was offered to redeem it. The paintings from Modena were also on the road, and the citizen Barthelemy was employed in selecting about fifty of the paintings of Bologna, while the naturalists Monge, Bertholet, and Thouin, were engaged at Pavia and Bologna in collecting plants and other objects of natural history.

More Italian paintings sent to Paris.

AT Milan the celebrated Oriani paid a visit to the commander-in-chief, who had written him a letter by direction of the French government. On entering, the astronomer was speechless, and unable to return an answer to the general's questions: but recovering at length from his surprise, he said, "Excuse me this is the first time I ever entered these superb apartments; my eyes are not accustomed"—Doubtless in these few words, remarks Buonaparte in his dispatches to

Buonaparte's interview with the astronomer Oriani.

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His letter to O-
riani.

the Directory, he pronounced a severe criticism on the government of the Archduke. This attention of Buonaparte to fulfil the wish of the Directory conciliated the minds of the learned men of Italy, and attached, through hope, to the revolution which was on the eve of being accomplished there, a class of men who might have only anticipated the loss of their stations, with which they believed this revolution menaced them. It confirmed them in the idea that France, whose glory the arts and letters had so much increased, abjured the system of the ignorant beings, who had wished to replunge it into barbarism, and that she meant to render to the sciences, which honour, enlighten and soften the human race, the protection she had so wisely and for so long a period granted them. The generals of kings are far from displaying a similar care in their narrow and barbarous policy, and, content with the empire of force, do not, like this republican general, know how to acquire also the more powerful empire of opinion. Such a conduct leaves a lasting impression on the memory, gives to the conquests of a nation a less sanguinary character, and compensates in some degree for the misfortunes inseparable from war. If Buonaparte, in addressing the astronomer Oriani, had confined himself to paying a compliment to his talents, we would have dispensed with noticing his letter; but carrying his views much farther, he seems by writing to him to communicate his sentiments to all the learned of Italy; and his epistle respecting the university of Pavia, completes and does honour to

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his policy. The sciences, said the general in his letter to Oriani, which ennoble the human mind, and the arts which embellish life and transmit illustrious actions to posterity, should be peculiarly respected in free governments. All men of genius,---all those who have obtained a distinguished rank in the republic of letters, are Frenchmen, in whatever country they may have been born. The learned did not enjoy in Milan the consideration to which they are entitled; retired in the recesses of their laboratory, they esteemed themselves happy, if kings and priests were kind enough to do them no harm. To-day it is not so; opinion is free in Italy;---the inquisition, intolerance, and despotism are no more. "I invite," continued the general, "the learned to assemble and propose to me their sentiments on the means necessary to be taken, or the aid they may require, to give new life and existence to the sciences and fine arts. All those who may be desirous of going to France, will be received with distinction by the government. The French nation sets a greater value on the acquisition of a learned mathematician, a painter of reputation, or any one who has distinguished himself, whatever may be his profession, than of the richest and most abundant city. Be you then, citizen, the organ of these sentiments to all at Milan distinguished for their learning."---He likewise wrote to the municipalities of Pavia and Milan, desiring that the celebrated university of Pavia might resume the course of its studies. He requested them to inform its learned professors and numerous students,

His letter to the municipalities of Pavia & Milan.

JUNE that the French general invited them to repair
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 they might think proper to be taken to give activity and a more brilliant existence to that illustrious seminary.

Farther
 military
 operations a-
 gainst
 Rome.

AFTER taking possession of Bologna, a French division had proceeded to Ferrara and Faenza, whose submission promised that of the Romagna. All these countries, which crimes had formerly annexed to the papal territory, were about to see themselves delivered from their yoke; and the policy of the ecclesiastical government, so much and so unworthily boasted of, sunk into nothing on the approach of liberty and before the talents of a young French general, and was exhibited in all its weakness the moment it was stripped of the veil of superstition, which had been for so long a period both its buckler and its lance.

The
 Grand-
 Duke of
 Tuscany
 alarmed.

To fix the determination of Rome with greater promptitude respecting the peace meant to be given her, and to punish her for inciting discord and war, a column of the French army marched from Reggio across the Appennines to Pistoia, and threatened to advance to Rome by way of Florence. The intelligence of this march threw the court of the Grand-Duke into the greatest alarm: Manfredini, his prime minister, was dispatched to Bologna in great haste, to represent to the French general, that as a passage through Tuscany had been lately denied to the troops of Naples, it would be unjust in the French to violate a terri-

tory the allies had respected. As the chief cause of the Grand-Duke's alarm originated from a dread that part of the French army in passing would remain in his capital, his plenipotentiary could have no difficulty in acceding to the proposition made by Buonaparte of avoiding that city, and approaching Rome by way of Pistoia and Sienna. If the sovereign of Tuscany had on this occasion imitated the conduct of the Duke of Modena in quitting his dominions, it is more than probable that he never would have returned. Some evil counsellors had not hesitated to recommend this baneful measure : happily, however, the prudence of Manfredini was successful ; by advising his master to confide in French generosity, he gave the wisest counsel, and rendered him the most signal service.

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ON the twenty-sixth, the division of General Vaubois arrived at Pistoia, and on the day following General Murat at the head of the van-guard, followed by the General-of-division Vaubois with the seventy-fifth demi-brigade, passed the Arno at Fucechio, leaving at Pistoia the rest of the division. Setting out from Fucechio on the twenty-eighth, this corps instead of proceeding to Sienna suddenly changed its route, and marched rapidly towards Leghorn. It is probable, that Manfredini, in his conference at Bologna, had not this expedition confided to him ; but Buonaparte on reaching Pistoia advertised the Grand-Duke of the occurrence by a letter, in which he observed, that the flag of the French republic was constantly insulted in the port of Leghorn, the property

Progress
of General
Vaubois.

Letter to
the Duke
of Tuscany.

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of the French merchants violated there, and every day marked by some attempt against the French, as contrary to the interests of the republic as to the law of nations. The Executive Directory had repeatedly complained to the minister of his Royal Highness at Paris, who had been obliged to avow the impossibility in which his master found himself of checking the English and maintaining neutrality in the port of Leghorn. The Directory, therefore, felt it to be their immediate duty to repel force by force, and make their commerce be respected; and, in consequence of this, they had ordered him to send a division of the army under his command to take possession of Leghorn. He had, therefore, the honour to inform his Royal Highness, that a division of the army would enter that city on the twenty-eighth, but would conduct itself agreeable to the principles of the neutrality it was to maintain: the flag, the garrison, and the property of his Royal Highness and his people, would be scrupulously respected. The general was farther charged to assure the Grand-Duke of the desire entertained by the French government to see a continuation of the friendship which united the two states, and of its conviction that his Royal Highness, witnessing the daily excesses committed by the English ships without being able to prevent them, would applaud the just, useful, and necessary measures adopted by the Directory.

Armistice between the

ON the twenty-third, Buonaparte granted an armistice to the Pope, in consideration of his

renouncing the legations of Bologna and Ferrara, surrendering the town and citadel of Ancona, paying twenty millions, and giving up one hundred productions of the arts selected from the museums of Rome, and five hundred manuscripts from the library of the Vatican.* He also intimated to the Directory the armistice granted to Naples, and the departure of Prince Pignatelli Belmonte for Paris, to solicit a peace in name of his Majesty. Ministers from the Pope made the same journey for a similar purpose, but with intentions less sincere. The very persons chosen for that mission were themselves an infraction of the treaty they were to implore: for the Directory had requested that ecclesiastics should not be

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Pope and
France.

* SUSPENSION OF ARMS CONCLUDED AT BOLOGNA ON THE TWENTY-THIRD JUNE 1796, BETWEEN BUONAPARTE, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY, AND ANTONIO GNUDI, DEPUTY OF THE POPE.

ARTICLE I. WISHING to give a proof of the deference, which the French government entertain for his Majesty the King of Spain, the general-in-chief and the commissioners under-subscribing grant a suspension of arms to his Holiness, reckoning from this date to five days after concluding the negotiation commenced at Paris for a definitive treaty of peace between the two powers.

2. THE Pope shall send as soon as possible a plenipotentiary to Paris to obtain from the Executive Directory a definitive peace, by offering the necessary reparations for the outrages and losses suffered by the French in his territory, and particularly the murder of Bassville, and the indemnification due to his family.

3. ALL

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employed as negociators. They indeed assumed the appearance of laymen: the Abbé became the

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3. ALL individuals, detained in the Pope's dominions on account of their political opinions, shall immediately be set at liberty, and their property restored.
 4. THE ports belonging to the Pope shall be shut against the vessels of the powers at war with the republic, and open to French ships.
 5. THE French army shall continue in possession of the legations of Bologna and Ferrara, and evacuate the legation of Faenza.
 6. THE citadel of Ancona shall be put in the possession of the French within five days, with its artillery and stores.
 7. THE town of Ancona shall remain under the civil government of the Pope,
 8. THE Pope shall give up to the French republic one hundred paintings, busts, vases, or statues, in the choice of commissaries who shall be sent to Rome; among these articles, the bust in bronze of Junius Brutus, and that in marble of Marcus Brutus, both placed in the capitol, shall be particularly comprised: five hundred manuscripts, as selected by the same commissaries, shall likewise be given up.
 9. THE Pope shall pay to the French republic twenty-one millions of livres, French money, of which fifteen millions five hundred thousand livres in specie or gold and silver ingots, and the remaining five millions five hundred thousand livres in provisions, merchandise, horses or oxen, as shall be determined by the agents of the French republic.

THE fifteen millions five hundred thousand livres shall

Count Petracci; but all he gained by this artifice was to be sent back without success in a negotiation commenced with the violation of a promise, and which would have been conducted by such a diplomatic agent and his companion Vangelisti with deceit only, the usual attendant of their profession.

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ON the twenty-eighth, Buonaparte left Pistoia and set out to join the column already at the gates of Leghorn. An English frigate on going out of the harbour was fired at, but without effect: some

The
French
take pos-
session of
Leghorn.

be paid at three periods, viz. five millions in fifteen days, other five in the space of a month, and the rest in three months.

THE five millions five hundred thousand livres in provisions, &c. shall be, proportionally, and according to the demands that may be made, delivered in the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, and other places occupied by the army, as shall be fixed on.

THE sum of twenty-one millions contained in this article is independent of the contributions, which are or shall be levied in the legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Faenza.

10. THE Pope shall be bound to grant a passage to the troops of the French republic every time it may be demanded. The provisions, which shall be furnished them shall be paid for as parties can agree.

Buonaparte.

Salicetti.

Garau.

Antonio Gnudi.

Chevalier d'Azara.

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hours before the French troops arrived, more than forty English vessels, fully laden, left Leghorn. The general ordered the Chevalier Spannochì, governor of the city for the Grand-Duke, to be arrested; he had not only favoured the departure of the English, but had endeavoured to infligate the people to commotion, by representing to them the small number of the French, and had also suffered, a few hours before, two French vessels to be taken by an English frigate under the guns of the batteries. He was conducted to Florence by his own soldiers, and on his arrival there sent to prison by order of the Grand-Duke.* This

* BUONAPARTE informed the Grand-Duke of these proceedings in the following letter.

ROYAL HIGHNESS,

Head-quarters at Leghorn,

11 Messidor, 4th year (29 June 1796.).

AN hour before we entered Leghorn, an English frigate carried off two French ships valued at five hundred thousand livres. The governor, contrary to the intention of your Royal Highness and the neutrality of the port of Leghorn, suffered them to be taken under the guns of his batteries. I prefer a complaint to your Royal Highness against this man, who in his whole conduct displays a decided hatred towards the French. He yesterday endeavoured at the moment of our arrival to incite the people to rise up against us, and there is no kind of ill treatment he did not make our advanced-guard experience. I should doubtless have been justified in bringing him to a trial before a military commission, but, from respect to your Royal Highness, and intimately convinced of the spirit of justice which directs all your actions, I have preferred sending him to Florence, and am persuaded you will give orders to have him punished severely. I must at the same time return my thanks to your Royal Highness for your goodness in appointing General Strafaldo to supply the army with every thing necessary: he has acquitted himself, respecting your Royal Highness' orders, with equal zeal and success.

To

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officer was noted in Leghorn for his hatred towards the French: he had commanded a Neapolitan frigate against them, and was sold to England. The consul of France was ordered by the general to put seals on the English magazines, and it was calculated that this capture would amount to seven or eight millions to the republic. The alarm at Leghorn was but momentary, while the good conduct of the French troops completely restored the confidence of the inhabitants. A strong garrison under the command of General Vaubois was left in the town: Buonaparte, accompanied by Berthier and a part of the *etat-major*, passed thro' Florence in his return, and was well received by the Grand-Duke who gave them a sumptuous entertainment. The minister of the republic at the court of Florence seconded ably the general in

To this letter the Grand-Duke returned the following answer:

GENERAL,

General Spannochi, arrested by your order, has been brought hither. It is from a principle of delicacy I keep him in a state of arrest, until the motives for this step, which I presume to be just, are made known to me, in order to give you, as well as the French republic and all Europe, the strongest proof of equity conformably to the laws of my country, to which laws I have always made it my duty to submit. I send this letter by the Marquis Manfredini, my major-domo, whom I request you to inform in what Spannochi has been culpable. You may besides repose full confidence in him respecting every object which interests the tranquillity of my subjects. I ardently desire to receive a letter written by yourself, which in the present circumstances may completely remove my uneasiness, and at the same time assure the repose of all Tuscany.

I am with perfect esteem,

FERDINAND.

M

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these difficult operations. The Grand-Duke, altho' solicited on all sides to leave his dominions, did not listen to the suggestions of the enemies of both Tuscany and France, but continued in his capital, and, altho' surrounded by French troops, reposed on the fidelity of the republic---a conduct which gained him the esteem of the general. The republic of Lucca voluntarily furnished at a stipulated price, six thousand muskets, of which the army had great need, the campaign having considerably damaged their arms.

Proclamation
by the
French
consul at
Leghorn.

WE have already mentioned that on the twenty-eighth, General Buonaparte had directed the consul of the French republic at Leghorn to put seals on all the magazines belonging to the English. He was also ordered to take similar measures as to those appertaining to the Emperor, the Empress of Russia, and in general, all the princes or subjects of states with whom the French were at war. In carrying this into effect, he was directed to employ every means necessary to discover the merchandize deposited in the houses of the different merchants at Leghorn, and take possession of them. The consul, in consequence of this order, invited all the inhabitants of the city of Leghorn and its environs, of whatever nation or degree, who might possess as depositaries or otherwise effects, merchandize, money, jewels, horses, goods, &c. the property of subjects of Great Britain, the empire, Russia or other enemies of the republic, to remit to him a particular statement and declaration of the effects and sums of money

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belonging to states hostile to France. Those, who had contracted with such states in whatever manner or form, were likewise to make a declaration of the transaction; and he particularly invited the French to give him information of effects concealed or alienated by pretended sales. No motive for retaining them was to be admissible, as it was proved that French citizens had been robbed or injured in the port of Leghorn by the dark intrigues of the enemies of France, and that even force and violence had been employed. The republic had, therefore, a most legitimate right to make reprisals; and to exact, agreeably to the law of nations, the restitution of its property. When these declarations were made, measures were to be taken for ascertaining their exactness, and securing the sequestration of the effects; and those who neglected to make declarations, or gave incomplete statements, were exposed to severe searches and disagreeable consequences.

WHILE Buonaparte was at dinner with the Grand-Duke at Florence, a courier brought intelligence of the taking of the castle of Milan. If the young sovereign had the satisfaction to save his dominions by his good conduct, it must be confessed, that his vanity and sensibility suffered by entertaining in his palace a general, whose family had been numbered among his subjects, and who had destroyed all the commercial connections subsisting between his friends the English and the only port in his dominions. He had even compelled his Royal Highness to punish the governor of his

Vicissitude of political opinions and relations.

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principal town for having, no doubt, been too obedient to his master, and detached from his brother, the Emperor, his Italian dominions. The reduction of the castle of Milan, announced at the end of the entertainment, must have given additional chagrin to the Grand-Duke. Dissimulation, or the art of supporting such contrarieties, is happily a necessary consequence of the education of princes, which is calculated to instruct them in concealing all those exterior marks of uneasy sensations that other men display. This insensibility appeared also, when the ex-conventionalist and commissioner Salicetti, passed through Florence, two days after Buonaparte; but although he received a similar invitation from his Royal Highness, he declined the honour intended him. It may be remarked here, that Salicetti had voted for the death of Louis XVI.; that the Grand-Duke was the nephew of Louis, and his wife of the family of Bourbon; that the triumphs of the French republic had already strangely altered opinions and relations, and displayed, in a very extraordinary manner, the empire which its destiny invited it to assume over princes. Another instance of this appears in the demand made to the Pope of immediately setting at liberty the prisoners detained in the castles of St Angelo and San-Leo and in the citadel of Ancona, and even of liberating those who had been condemned to the galleys. This request was equivalent to an order, and the court of Rome was not in a situation to disobey it. It is true, the condemned persons were a disgraceful evidence of the injustice of the

inquisitorial tribunals ; and the atrocious judges, who had seconded the passions of the government and silenced the laws, merited a punishment which the conqueror had the moderation not to exact.

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THE trenches had been opened against the castle of Milan on the eighteenth ; on the twenty-ninth the governor offered to capitulate, and requested a suspension of hostilities which General Despinoy refused, informing him that he could not accede to it except on certain terms, on which he allowed him an hour to deliberate : these conditions the garrison thought proper to accept. The capitulation bore, that the citadel of Milan should be given up to the troops of the republic, with all its artillery, ammunition, provisions, magazines of all kinds, military chests, and other effects, precisely at five in the morning : and that immediately after the signing of the capitulation, four companies of French grenadiers should take possession of the gate of Milan, and the bastions of Velasco, Dom-Pietro, and Danigna. French guards were to be placed at all the magazines, and commissaries appointed by both parties to verify their contents. The garrison of the citadel were immediately to march out by the gate of Milan, and defile along the glacis of Verulimes before the French troops, with the honours of war, arms and baggage only. On arriving at the bridge of the Naviglio, they should lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war. It was farther stipulated, that the emigrants and deserters

Capitulation
of
the castle
of Milan.

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should be given up to the French general: that the sick and wounded should be treated with all the care due to humanity, and in that generous manner which has ever distinguished the French nation: that the garrison should be furnished with the necessary means for transporting themselves and baggage to the place of destination which might be pointed out to them; and if any dispute should arise about the construction of these articles, they should be construed to the advantage of the French. General Despinoy informed Buonaparte of the surrender of the castle, that the troops had occupied it, and that the Austrian garrison had set out for Lodi, where they were to wait his orders. The fruits of this capture were two thousand eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, two hundred thousand pounds of powder, five thousand muskets, and a vast quantity of besieging utensils.

Consequences
of the
successes
of the
army.

MANTUA, the only part retained by the Emperor of his dominions in Italy, was now invested. So powerful was the impression, which the French army had made on the governments of this country, that they had all determined to submit to the yoke, having less hope than desire to see that fortress make a protracted resistance. It was the artillery taken from them which was to pour its thunder on Mantua; for Buonaparte had by this time captured six hundred and nineteen pieces of heavy cannon and sixty field-pieces: it was the horses of their studs and of their cavalry, that served as a remount to the French army, who

subsisted at their expence, drew ample supplies from those resources of which they had bereaved their enemies, ruled from the straits of Sicily to the defiles of the Tyrol, through which they had driven the Austrians, and had begun to organize in Lombardy Italian troops, destined at a future period to assure the liberty of their country, or at least to be the instrument of important changes in its government.

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WURMSER had assembled in the Tyrol the wrecks of the Austrian army, and received powerful reinforcements, while Buonaparte was employed in his expedition to Leghorn and against the states of the Pope. The necessity of securing his new conquests, placing garrisons at Leghorn and Ancona, preserving his posts in Piedmont, and continuing the siege of Mantua, behoved to weaken considerably his effective force. The hopes of the aristocrats of Italy revived, and they looked with anxiety for those reverses, which the weakness and dispersion of the French seemed to threaten: but this moment was not arrived, and the Austrians were again to be driven from those intrenchments, with which they had covered themselves.

Wurm-
ser rein-
forced.

AFTER the engagement of Borghetto the Imperialists retreated to the mountains with an intent to dispute the passes of the Tyrol. They had drawn lines from the head of the lake of Garda to the Adige, and fortified them with infinite labour. Massena directed General Joubert to attack

Farther
successes
of the
French.

JUNE the Imperialists by the Bochetta-di-Campion, while the chief-of-battalion Marchand turned the enemy by the right ; this occurrence was the signal for attack. The French, without firing a single shot, climbed up the steep and rugged rocks, killed one hundred men, and took two hundred prisoners with four hundred tents and all the baggage. During this, the chief-of-battalion Recco turned the enemy by the left, and having carried the important post of Belona, killed three hundred men, and took seventy prisoners. In consequence of this the Austrians abandoned intrenchments, which the French could not have constructed in six months : every thing was demolished, and in one instant what had consumed a month of labour and fatigue was completely destroyed. Such was the issue of the first battle that took place between the two armies since the new general had assumed the command.

JULY. SOME days after the attack of the Austrian intrenchments, insurrections were organized in the Romagna, but the French general, altho' he felt the necessity of repressing them, did not experience much inquietude on the occasion. A monk from Trent brought information, that the Austrians had passed the Adige, and after raising the blockade of Mantua were advancing by forced marches into the Romagna. Seditious writers and fanatic preachers every where excited insurrection ; and having organized in a few days what they stiled the Catholic and Papal army, they established their head quarters at Lugo, a large

Insurrections in the Romagna.

town of the legation of Ferrara, tho' situated in the Romagna. General Augereau gave orders to the chief-of-brigade Pourallier to reduce Lugo, and this officer, at the head of a battalion, accordingly proceeded to the place, where the tocsin had been sounding for several hours, and some thousands of the peasantry had assembled. An officer of grenadiers being sent to parley with them, they made signs to him to advance, when, in a moment, he was assailed by a volley of musket-shot. These wretches, however, as cowardly as treacherous, fled, and some hundreds were left dead on the spot. After this event which happened on the sixth, order was restored, and all returned to a state of the most perfect tranquillity.

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THIS chastisement, inflicted on the inhabitants of Lugo, seemed to the Italians much heavier than it appeared to the general of the French army. A Bolognese published an account of it in the newspapers, wherein, after mentioning that a serious insurrection had broken out on the first of July at Lugo, he stated, that a printed proclamation had made known the pretext on which it had been excited, and the means used to extend it. This proclamation bore, that the critical circumstances, in which the people of Lugo felt themselves by the invasion of the French in the pontifical states, the requisition of subsistence, and the insults offered to individuals, had compelled them to take up arms for the defence of their protecting saints, the sovereign, and the government of the country; and that it was incumbent on

Conduct
of the
Lugois.

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all, in the common danger, to concur to the common safety. They hoped therefore that all, animated by a zeal for religion, attachment to his Holiness their lawful sovereign, and love of their country, would labour with unanimity to advance so noble an object, by ranging themselves under the glorious standards of the church. General Augereau, informed of this event, gave three hours to the Lugois to lay down their arms, threatening in case of refusal to march against their city with fire and sword. The revolvers despised this menace, and, having learned that sixty dragoons with eight officers were sent against them, placed themselves in ambuscade to massacre the detachment. This first hostile act succeeded: at a signal agreed on, the dragoons were surprised, and altho' they kept up a lively fire five of them were killed and the rest put to flight. Two of their heads were carried to Lugo, and exposed on the town-house. Baron Capelleti, charge-d'affaires of Spain interposed his good offices to save this seditious town, which seemed by acts of barbarity to render its ruin certain. Having repaired to Lugo, he exhorted the inhabitants to submission and confidence in the French army, who were disposed to pardon the excesses they had committed; but he could obtain nothing from the insurgents led astray by perfidious counsels. Upon this, General Augereau ordered a great body of troops, both infantry and cavalry, to set out with cannon and waggons amply supplied. A numerous phalanx of rebels presented themselves, and, on the morning of the sixth, were attacked by

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a column of the republican troops at two points, the one on the side of Imola, and the other on the side of Argenta. The defence was terrible and obstinate ; but, after an engagement of three hours, disorder spread in the rebel bands, when part were cut in pieces, and part saved themselves by flight. It is reported, that in this action there were upwards of a thousand revolted killed and wounded, and about two hundred French. The town was afterwards surrounded, and delivered up for three hours to be pillaged by the troops. All was devastation---- every individual found in arms was put to death, but women and children were spared. After this, the victorious army returned with an immense booty, which was immediately sold, and Bologna exhibited the spectacle of one of the richest fairs that had been witnessed for many years.

GENERAL Augereau on his return circulated an energetic proclamation through the province.--- " You have beheld," said he, " a terrible example ---- Blood still smokes at Lugo ---- Lugo, calm and tranquil, would, like you, have been respected : she would have reposed in peace : --- mothers would not have deplored their sons, widows their husbands, or orphans the authors of their being. Let this awful lesson teach you to set a proper value on the friendship of France : when irritated she is a volcano overwhelming and devouring all that opposes its eruption ; on the contrary, she protects and caresses all who court her aid. But it is necessary to acquire her confi-

Proclamation of
General
Augereau.

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dence by some act, that assures her she shall not be betrayed; too long and too often has her good faith been abused."---He then stated that the exigency of the moment compelled him to order that all the communities should be disarmed of every kind of fire-arms, which were to be deposited at Ferrara; and that every person, who should not deliver up his arms within twenty-four hours after the publication of this order, should be shot. Every town or village in which a Frenchman was assassinated, was to be condemned to the flames. If an inhabitant was convicted of firing on a Frenchman, he was to be shot, and his house burned: if a village armed, it was to be reduced to ashes; all assemblages with or without arms were strictly prohibited, and every leader of revolt or mobbing was to be punished with immediate death.

Remarks
on Buonaparte's
conduct
respecting the
isle of Elba.

SOME are pleased to reproach Buonaparte with having allowed the English time to occupy, without interruption, Porto-Ferrajo in the isle of Elba, and with his not having sent thither on his arrival at Leghorn troops, who might have secured from insult that fortress and its port; in this however, no blame can attach to him. Porto-Ferrajo was of no importance to his operations: it might have been delivered up to the chances of a siege a detachment of his army, and thus deprived him of a considerable force without being of the smallest utility. He could not succour the troops shut up in this fortress, whilst the English were masters of the sea: the latter themselves obtained possession of it on-

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ly by a kind of political quackery, and their sole motive appears to have been to veil, by the parade of an expedition, the grief they felt on finding themselves expelled from Leghorn. Shut up in Porto-Ferrajo, they could have no influence on the fate of Italy, altho', by restoring this fort to the Grand-Duke, they possessed the means of recovering their influence at Leghorn, when the French should think proper to evacuate it. The whole transaction was perhaps a fault which their usual pride led the English to commit; for it is doubtful whether, if their fleet had continued at Corsica, the insurrections incited in that island by the correspondence which the French at Leghorn found means to maintain, and which the pretended blockade of that port could never restrain, would have acquired the consistence they attained; --- a consistence which very soon obliged the English to evacuate their new kingdom, and receive, on the rock of Porto-Ferrajo their viceroy expelled from Corsica with all his countrymen and the recruits of Germans and emigrants, whom they had attracted thither at a great and useless expence.

BUONAPARTE certainly knew better than those who fancy they discover a fault in this part of his military conduct, that the isle of Elba produces only iron; that the provisions of its inhabitants are drawn either from Tuscany, Rome, or Naples; and that it would be sufficient for him to guard, as he did, the coast of Tuscany, when Corsica should be restored to France, and to prohibit

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Rome from suffering the conveyance of provisions. By these means the English fleet, soon experiencing a scarcity, behoved to abandon so disagreeable and insignificant a station, and be reduced to the necessity of wandering on the Mediterranean an inactive spectator of his triumphs in Italy, and excluded from all its ports. This war will doubtless cure those, who cherish the idea of attaching too much importance to the pretended power of fleets. The French republic has given an eminent example of neglecting to continue an unequal, expensive, and inconclusive struggle by sea, and of directing its sole attention to become mistress of the continent. The prevalent axiom, that *he who is master of the sea is master of the land*, never merited the reception it has obtained, and can apply, only with any appearance of justice, to the colonies of states, which have, shall I say, the good fortune or the bad, to possess distant settlements. The great problem relative to colonization is still doubted by politicians, although approved of and adopted by nations who wish to be merchants, and do not believe, notwithstanding the example of the Romans, that they can be happy, great and powerful, without an extensive maritime commerce, or that the final result of the mercantile spirit is the corruption of all countries, and infallibly renders them an easy prey to poor but warlike nations.

The English summoned Porto-Ferrajo to surrender.

ON the ninth, the English squadron, consisting of seventeen sail, with two thousand troops on board, appeared off Porto-Ferrajo; and on the morning of the tenth, a large detachment of the

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troops, having presented themselves near a small bridge, the only approach on the land side, at the distance of a mile from the town, took possession of the ruined fort of St John-Baptist and the summit of a hill. The debarkation had been effected on the preceding night out of the reach of the batteries on the flat shore of Acqua-Viva, the boundary line between the part of the island dependent on the Grand-Duke and that belonging to the King of Naples. The English immediately erected a battery on the height commanding the town, and planted on it some mortars of large calibre. The gates of the place on the land side were shut, when two officers, advancing with a drum, delivered two letters addressed to the governor; one of them from Sir Gilbert Elliot viceroy of Corsica, and the other from Major Duncan who commanded the expedition. The governor immediately assembled all his officers, the chief persons of the different departments of government, the consuls and vice-consuls of foreign nations, the magistracy of the commune, and heads of the principal families. The purport of these letters being communicated to this assembly, it was observed, that the inhabitants, unprovided with forces equal to those they had to oppose, destitute of provisions, and having a supply of water only for a few days, could not make any resistance: it was, therefore, unanimously resolved to permit the English troops to enter on certain stipulated conditions.

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Letter of
Sir Gilbert Elliot.

SIR Gilbert Elliot in his letter to the governor, after observing that the French troops had occupied the town and fortrefs of Leghorn, asserted, that the guns of the fort had fired upon the ships of the King of Great Britain in the road, and that the property of his Majesty had been violated notwithstanding the neutrality of his Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, and the reiterated protestations of the French to respect it. He said there was also reason to believe, that the French had the same designs on the fortrefs of Porto-Ferrajo, hoping by these means to facilitate the hostilities they meditated against the kingdom of Corsica. These motives therefore had determined him to occupy Porto-Ferrajo with a garrison capable of defending it, and thereby anticipate the intentions of his Majesty's enemies, who were equally hostile to his Royal Highness; and as his sole design in so doing was to prevent the occupation of that place and the isle of Elba by the French, he concluded with inviting the governor to receive the troops of his Britannic Majesty on certain conditions, which he specified in his letter. The first article bore, that Porto-Ferrajo and its dependencies should remain under the government of the Grand-Duke, the Tuscan flag continue to fly there, and no change made in the administration. The persons, property, and religion of all its inhabitants should be respected, and the British commanders should preserve rigorous discipline among their troops. The officers and soldiers, composing the Tuscan garrison, were to continue to perform the same service if

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they inclined, and all persons holding civil or military employments should remain in the enjoyment of them in consideration of their good behaviour. All these conditions were to be observed exactly and with the most perfect good faith, so long as they should be compatible with the safety of the place: and he solemnly promised in name of his Majesty to withdraw the troops, and restore the place to his Royal Highness in the same state it then was, on the conclusion of a peace, or whenever no danger could be entertained of attempts on the part of France. He farther intimated to the governor, that if he rejected propositions, as conformable to the interest of his Royal Highness as just and necessary to the cause of the allies, the officer charged with the expedition had orders and a competent force to reduce the place, in which event the possession of it would be unlimited and unconditional; and added, that he had no doubt but the prudence, and attachment of the governor to the true interests of his Royal Highness, would lead him to consent to the only expedient for preserving Porto-Ferrajo to the Duke, and securing the isle of Elba from the calamities of war.

THE governor then proposed articles, which were accepted of by the commander of the British forces on the tenth. The conditions were comprised in five articles: by the first, the British troops were to be received into the place, and the terms proposed by the viceroy Elliot fully observed, so that no infringement should be made on the law

Capitulation of
Porto-Ferrajo.

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of neutrality which Tuscany had prescribed to itself, and which was to be inviolably maintained. By the second it was stipulated, that in case any troops or vessels of the powers at war should appear before the town or the port, neither the garrison nor any of the inhabitants should be compelled to take up arms either in behalf of the English or any other power. The third article bore, that the island of Elba, and particularly Porto-Ferrajo, being in want of provisions, the English commanders should import subsistence of every kind, which the inhabitants were to be allowed to purchase, in order that they might not be exposed to the danger of perishing by famine. The people of Porto-Ferrajo being very numerous, and possessing few habitations, it was impossible to accomodate the British with lodgings in private houses; their commanders therefore consented to take this matter into consideration, and agreed, that as the arrival of the troops had been sudden and unforeseen, the necessary time should be allowed for providing quarters and accommodation for them.

Operations
against
Mantua.

DURING these transactions, the siege of Mantua, and the secret expeditions in Corsica, of much more importance than this parade at Porto-Ferrajo, were continued without intermission. The garrison of Mantua made a spirited resistance: on the sixteenth, at two in the morning, fifteen hundred men sallied out by the gate of Ceresa, while three thousand more did the same by that of Pradella. All the advanced posts of the French fell

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back, and the Austrians having advanced with-
in pistol-shot of their batteries attempted to carry them, but were opposed by the fifth battalion of grenadiers. Generals Fiorella and Dallemagne ranged their troops in order of battle, and, seizing a favourable opportunity, attacked the Imperialists, threw them into disorder, and after an action of two hours pursued them to the very palisades of the town: the enemy's loss in this affair amounted to five or six hundred men. On the seventeenth, Buonaparte intended to send eight hundred grenadiers in boats to take possession of one of the gates of the town; but the water having fallen more than three feet in the space of twenty-four hours, it was not possible for him to carry this plan into execution. On the eighteenth at eleven at night, General Serrurier ordered General Murat and Adjutant-General Vignole, with two thousand men, to attack the right of the enemy's entrenched camp; while General Dallemagne at the head of a strong column attacked the left. Andreossi, chief-of-battalion of artillery, with five gun-boats, gave a false alarm to the enemy, and, by attracting the whole fire of the place, enabled the generals Dallemagne and Murat to effect their object, carrying disorder and terror into the enemy's ranks. During this, Chasseloup, chief-of-brigade of engineers, within eighty toises of the town and under a fire of grape shot from the ramparts, directed the opening of the trenches. At the same instant the batteries of St George, Pradella, and La Favorite, began to play against the fortrefs: the two first mount-

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The go-
vernor
summon-
ed to sur-
render.

ed six pieces of cannon of large calibre for firing red-hot balls, and six large mortars; and the last, intended to break off all communication between the town and citadel, consisted of eight pieces of heavy artillery. In ten minutes after the batteries opened, every part of the town was on fire: the custom-house, the palace of Colloredo, and several convents were reduced to ashes. At day-break, when the trenches were but imperfectly traced, the enemy, collecting a part of their forces, attempted to make a sally under cover of a dreadful fire from the ramparts; but the intrepid republicans, concealed in ravines, posted behind banks, and occupying every hollow which could afford them protection from the enemy's fire, waited for them with firmness and in silence. This circumstance alone disconcerted the Imperialists, who returned within their walls, and the French in the following night succeeded in completing their trenches. On the eighteenth, General Berthier, by direction of the commander-in-chief, had summoned the governor to surrender, observing, that as the latter was attacked on all sides, he could not long be in a condition to defend the town; and that an ill-judged obstinacy would entirely ruin the unfortunate city; the laws of war therefore imperiously prescribed to him to surrender it: but if, contrary to expectations he should persevere in his resistance, he would be held responsible for the blood thus uselessly shed, and for the destruction of the place: a conduct which would compel the French general to treat him with all the rigours of war. The

Count Canto D'Irles, general-commandant, replied, that the laws of honour and of duty compelled him to defend, to the last extremity, the place entrusted to his command.

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WURMSER, instructed by his first defeat, and sensible of the change it would produce on the face of affairs, if he could succeed in raising the blockade of Mantua, and thus render useless the late successes of Buonaparte by carrying the theatre of war into the Milanese, did not neglect to avail himself of the advantage, which the numerous reinforcements he had received afforded him. Accordingly on the twenty-ninth, he directed a column towards Salò, from which place and also from Brescia, he dislodged the French, whilst another division of his army forced their post at La Corona, and passing between the Lake of Garda and the Adige, compelled the French army by this movement to evacuate Verona.

Efforts of
Wurmser
to relieve
Mantua.

THIS crisis, which the victorious army of Italy had to experience, was foreseen: the enemies of its glory and its commander, in the expectation of reverses they regarded as infallible, circulated by anticipation every rumour likely to be disadvantageable. But the French government were on their guard, and easily penetrated this odious species of tactics; and, whilst Buonaparte prepared new triumphs for the republic, the Directory were earnest in dissipating the impressions, which the calumnies of libellers might have made on his mind. They addressed a letter to him on the thirty-first,

Letter of
the Directory
to Buonaparte.

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the very day on which he retook Salo, purporting, that they remarked with satisfaction the indefatigable activity with which he combated the enemies of liberty. Partaking with all good citizens, with all the true friends of their country, and with sincere republicans, the admiration inspired by the vast military talents he displayed, and which gave him a just title to the national gratitude, they viewed with indignation the daily efforts made by scribblers under different masks to deceive the public, and second the enemies of France, by rumours, the object of which could only be to sow dissention among the friends of order and peace. They beheld with indignation the perfidy, with which these coalesced libellers presumed to attack the loyalty and steady fidelity of his services; and they owed to themselves the duty of formally contradicting the absurd calumnies advanced by those, who felt a necessity of fostering their malice by narratives, tending to give this malignity an additional impulse and make their productions be read. Some openly royalists, unblushingly circulated a falsehood; others styling themselves patriots by way of excellence, but with the same object in view, commented on it, and pointed it in their own way, under pretext of combating their antagonists. Thus, both laboured to arrest the progress of returning order; both seconded the enemies of the revolution; both wished to sow discord and disorganize the armies; and in this manner both sported with the good faith of their readers, of the very persons who afforded them a subsistence, and they impudently advanced

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as authentic relations which were merely the fruit of their own imaginations.---“No, citizen,” continued they, “never shall the friends of Austria succeed in prejudicing the Directory against you,---for the friends of Austria have no access to the Directory or influence with them,---and because they know your principles and inviolable attachment to the republic.---No,---never did they surmise your recal: never did the Directory or any of its members entertain a thought of giving a successor to the man who has so gloriously conducted our republicans to victory. The libeller who, while affecting an air of defending you, dares to assert, that he has information of an intrigue forming against you, and of which a pecuniary matter was merely the pretext; the libeller who, under the veil of pretended virtue, presumes to aver, that he has had the delicacy to be silent on events which would have provoked the laughter of our enemies,---thus imposing on the people and deceiving them, is unworthy of the public confidence. If this man, so well informed---this man, who, like his associates in calumny, affects an air of importance, by pretending to know all the secrets of state; if he is in the knowledge of an intrigue of the nature he states, let him discover and communicate it to the Directory. It is doubtless of the first importance, for it interests the public good and the march of our armies: he therefore, who can develop it, cannot dispense with denouncing it to those, whom it is meant to lead astray. But the silence of this man is his condemnation, and will enligh-

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ten the public as to the confidence they ought in future to give to his insinuations. You enjoy, citizen, the confidence of the Directory, and the services, which you daily render, give you a title to it. The vast debt the republic owes to your victories evince, that you are occupied solely with the glory and interests of your country: on this subject all good citizens are unanimous, and you will have no difficulty to abandon the vaunting and calumnies of others to the contempt, which of themselves they deserve, and still more on account of the spirit that dictates them."

General
Hoche's
letter to
the mini-
ster of po-
lice.

On the day subsequent to that, on which this honourable and well-merited testimony of esteem was rendered to Buonaparte, an hundred superb horses, sent by him from Italy to the government, entered Paris. On the thirtieth, one of his rivals in glory, and worthy of appreciating his value, addressed to the minister of police a memorable letter, which confers no less honour on General Hoche, the writer of it, than it pays to the man who was the object of it. "Men," said the youthful commander of the army of the coasts of the ocean, "men who skulked, or were unknown in the first years of the foundation of the republic, to-day meditate only on the means of destroying it, and mention it solely for the purpose of calumniating its firmest supporters. These men have circulated, for some time past, rumours most injurious to the armies, and the most absurd calumnies against one of the generals of the republic. To attain their end, is it not sufficient for them to cor-

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respond with the horde of conspirators at Ham-
burgh? To obtain the protection of the masters
they desire to give to France, is it necessary they
should abuse the commanders of the armies, and
the best friends of government? Think they, that
the latter are as weak as in times past, or will suf-
fer themselves to be injured without daring to an-
swer; accused without the power of justifying
themselves, and attacked without defending them-
selves? Think they, that the government is igno-
rant of the motives of their clamours, or that it
will suffer itself to be imposed on by their lies?
Why then is Buonaparte the object of the fury of
these *gentlemen*? Is it because he has defeated
them and their friends in Vendemiaire? Is it be-
cause he has dissipated the armies of kings, and
that he furnishes the republic with the means of
gloriously terminating this honourable war? Brave
young man, where is the republican soldier whose
soul is not fired with a desire to imitate you? Fear
not, Buonaparte; conduct to Naples and to Vien-
na our victorious armies; answer your personal
enemies by humiliating kings, and giving addi-
tional lustre to our arms: leave to us the care of
your glory, and reckon on our gratitude. Reckon
also that, faithful to the constitution, we will de-
fend it against the attacks of internal enemies.
Like you, we too, in Vendemiaire, marched against
royalists, and distance alone has prevented your
brethren in arms from partaking in your toils. I
have," continued he, addressing the minister,
"beheld with pity and contempt a man, other-
wise a person of understanding, announcing in-

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quietudes he never experienced, as to the power granted to the French generals. You know all these generals: who among them is the man, even admitting he has power enough over his army to prevail on it to march against the government; who is he, I say, that ever undertook to do so, without being immediately immolated by his companions? Scarcely do the generals know each other, and scarcely do they maintain any correspondence: their number, therefore, ought to be a security against the designs gratuitously ascribed to one of them. Who is ignorant of the effect which envy, ambition, hatred, and, I think I may add, the love of country and honour, may have over men? Take courage then, modern republicans. Some journalists have pushed their absurdity so far, as to send me to Italy on purpose to arrest the man I esteem, and with whose conduct government has the most reason to be satisfied. Every one may be assured, that at the period we live in, few general officers would undertake the charge of fulfilling the functions of a gendarme, although many are ready to contend against faction and the factious, whatever may be the ostensible motive of revolt. Since my residence at Paris, I have seen men of all opinions, and I have been able to appreciate the value of some of them. There are some who fancy that the government cannot go on without them, and who exclaim, that they may obtain places: others, although no one troubles himself about them, believe that their destruction is resolved on, and are loud in order to be remarkable, and render themselves an

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object of interest. I have beheld emigrants, more Frenchmen than royalists, weeping with joy at the recital of our victories; and I have seen Parisians calling them in question. It seems to me, that an audacious party, but destitute of means, wish to overturn the present government, and substitute anarchy in its place; that a second, more dangerous and more adroit, reckoning friends in every place, have also the same destructive object in view, in order to restore to France the impotent constitution of 1791, and incite a civil war of thirty years; and in fine, a third party, which, if it knows how to condemn the former, and assume over them the empire of the laws,—if it would publicly unmask the odious royalist who flatters himself with being able to destroy it, and restrain the turbulent revolutionist, this third party will vanquish the two others, because it is composed of true republicans, men of industry and probity, whose means are virtue and abilities, and because it reckons in the number of its partizans all good citizens and the armies, who doubtless shall not for five years have been victorious in order to suffer their country to be enslaved.”

THE inquietude in France as to the fate of the army of Italy was great, but the confidence in the talents of its general was still greater, and this confidence was not deceived. The French indeed experienced miscarriages, but victory again returned to their standard: if the enemy took by surprise the post of Salò, and had also the good fortune to take that of La Corona, they were de-

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feated at Lonado, and Salo was recovered. The government had every reason to confide in the courage of the brave army of Italy, and their firm resolution to vanquish our enemies ; and it was in these critical circumstances, that the nation had occasion to admire the courage of this army, who had devoted themselves for the glory of their country.

Engage-
ment at
Salo.

SEVERAL days previous to these transactions, a reinforcement, of twenty thousand men sent from the army on the Rhine to the Imperial army in Italy, had arrived ; and these, in addition to the numerous recruits, and several battalions from the interior of Austria, rendered this army extremely formidable. The general opinion was, that the Austrians would soon be in possession of Milan. On the twenty-ninth, at three o'clock in the morning, General Massena's division was attacked by a great body of the enemy, and after an obstinate contest compelled to yield to numbers, and abandon the interesting position of La Corona. At the same moment a detachment of fifteen thousand Imperialists surprised General Soret's division at Salo, and obtained possession of that important post ; upon which Soret, instead of retreating to Brescia, agreeably to his instructions, fell back on Peschiera, and thereby exposed the French rear to the attempts of the enemy. General Guieux, with six hundred men of the fifteenth demi-brigade of light infantry, threw himself into a large house in Salo, resolved, altho' destitute of provisions, to defend himself to the last extremity, and from this house braved the efforts of the enemy,

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who surrounded him on all sides. The Austrians being now masters of the heights and the left bank of the Adige, the French could no longer retain possession of Verona and Porto-Legnago without exposing the troops posted there to be surrounded; Buonaparte therefore ordered them to fall back, and assembled all his forces at Roverbella to support the siege of Mantua. The Imperialists, emboldened by their numbers and flushed with success, advanced with an intent to bring the French to another engagement; and while Buonaparte was making preparations to anticipate them, he learned that the column which had forced Salò had advanced to Brescia, and made itself master of the place, taking a great many of the French sick with four companies of the twenty-fifth demi-brigade. By this time parties of hussars had spread on the French rear, and pushed forward on the road to Milan. In this critical situation Buonaparte felt the necessity of adopting some bold and extensive measure. The Austrians, in descending from the Tyrol by way of Brescia and the Adige, had placed the French in their centre: if the republican army was too weak to make head against both divisions of the enemy at one and the same time, it might however beat them separately, and this measure was facilitated by the position of the French. It was therefore possible, by a rapid retrograde movement, to surround the division approaching Brescia, and either take them prisoners, or completely defeat them; then turning with equal celerity towards the Mincio, attack General Wurmser, and oblige him to retreat to the

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Tyrol. To carry this project into effect, it was necessary in twenty-four hours to raise the siege of Mantua, which was on the point of being taken, as the garrison did not possess the means of defence for six hours longer; and it was also necessary in carrying this plan into execution to recross immediately the Mincio, and not allow time to the enemy's divisions to surround the French: fortune happily favoured this enterprise.

Second
engage-
ment at
Salo.

ON the evening of the thirtieth, all the divisions directed their march towards Brescia, the Austrian column, which had taken possession of this place, having in the mean time reached Lonado. General Soret was ordered on the thirty-first to advance to Salo, and extricate General Guieux, while General Dallemagne was directed to attack and retake Lonado at any price. Soret succeeded completely in liberating Guieux at Salo, after having defeated the Imperialists, taken two standards, two pieces of cannon, and two hundred prisoners. General Guieux and the troops under his command had remained forty-eight hours without bread, continually fighting against the enemy. General Dallemagne, had not time to attack the Austrians, for in fact he himself was attacked. An engagement of the most obstinate nature ensued, and was for a long time undecided; the enemy however were at last completely defeated, leaving six hundred dead upon the field, and six hundred prisoners.

Engage-
ment at
Lonada.

DURING these transactions, the main army fell back on Roverbella for the purpose of covering the raising of the siege of Mantua, which was effected in the night-time, so that on the approach of day the army had reached the other side of the Mincio, one division being at Bozolo, and the rest at Monte-Chiaro. Intelligence had been brought, that although General Soret had successfully relieved Guieux, he was a second time compelled to abandon Salo, the enemy having returned in great force. The position of the French now became more critical, while the Austrians following up their success advanced to give battle. Their only resource appeared to be to gain a march on the Imperialists, precipitate themselves on the corps at Brescia, and, on retaking that place, pursue the enemy into the mountains, while a French detachment at the same time re-attacked Salo, and occupied the passes of the Tyrol with a view to cut off the hostile corps at Brescia; and after effecting this, return on their steps, and, impetuously throwing themselves on General Wurmser's army that pursued them, totally defeat it. The projected measures were accordingly executed with energy, and crowned with the happiest success.

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Siege of
Mantua
raised.

ON the first of August the whole army, except the division at Bozolo which covered the route to Cremona, marched to Brescia, and having carried the place recovered the sick and all the magazines, which the enemy who now fled to the mountains had not time to remove. Next day, the army advanced, during which the

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General
Valette
cowardly
abandons
Castiglione.

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enemy detached a considerable force to Castigliona, where General Valette had been left with eighteen hundred men to defend that important post, and thereby keep the division of Wurmser at a distance. But on the evening of the second, Valette abandoned the village bringing with him the half of his troops only, and proceeded to Monte-Chiaro, whither he brought the alarm, that the rest of his division was captured by the enemy. These brave soldiers, however, tho' abandoned by their general, found a resource in their courage, and effected their retreat to Ponte-San-Marco. Valette was immediately, and in presence of his division suspended by the commander-in-chief; previous to this affair he had shewn signs of cowardice at the attack of La Corona.

Battle of
Castiglione.

GENERAL Wurmser having crossed the Minicio, both armies faced each other on the morning of the third. General Guieux with the left was to attack Salo, General Massena with the centre to attack Lonado, and General Augereau with the right was to assail the enemy by Castigliona. The Imperialists however, instead of waiting the attack of the French, surrounded the advanced-guard of General Massena, and took General Pigeon prisoner with three pieces of flying artillery, this officer having advanced too precipitately. Buonaparte formed the eighteenth and thirty-second demi-brigades into a close column by battalions, and whilst they attempted to penetrate the enemy's line, the latter extended it for the purpose of surrounding the French,---a manœuvre from

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which the French general drew an assurance of victory. Massena contented himself with sending some light troops to retard the enemy's wings on their march. The first column on arriving at Lonado forced the enemy's position; and the fifteenth regiment of dragoons, having attacked the hulans, retook the pieces of artillery formerly lost by the French. In a moment the Imperialists were thrown into disorder, and spreading in every direction endeavoured to effect their retreat to the Mincio. Buonaparte ordered his aid-de-camp Janot, chief-of-brigade, to put himself at the head of the company of guides, pursue the Austrians, and, if possible, gaining Defenzano before them, oblige them by these means to retreat towards Salo. On his arrival at Defenzano, Janot found there Colonel Bender with a part of his regiment of hulans, whom he attacked; but not wishing merely to charge their rear, he made a circuit to the right, and taking the regiment in front wounded the Colonel, whom he attempted to make prisoner, when he himself was surrounded, and, after killing six men with his own hand, overpowered and thrown into a ditch, having received six sabre wounds. The Austrians made their retreat to Salo, but finding that place in the hands of the French, this division wandered thro' the mountains, where the greater part of them were taken. Mean time General Augereau having marched to Castigliona took that place, and during the whole day maintained several obstinate actions with the enemy, who were double his number. The troops, artillery, infantry and cavalry, performed their

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duty in the most perfect manner, and the Imperial army in this memorable battle was completely beaten in every quarter, having lost twenty pieces of cannon, between two and three thousand men killed or wounded, and four thousand prisoners, among whom were three generals. On the part of the French, General Bayrand, Pourallier chief of the fourth demi-brigade of infantry, Bougon chief of brigade of the first regiment of hussars, and Marmet chief of the twenty-second regiment of chasseurs, were killed.

Engage-
ment at
Gavardo.

ON the fourth, general Despinoy was ordered to penetrate into the Tyrol by the road of Chiusa, to effect which he had previously to drive back five or six thousand of the Imperialists, who were at Gavardo. Adjutant-general Herbin, having defeated two of the enemy's battalions he fell in with on his way, proceeded as far as St Ozeto. General Dallemagne, at the head of a battalion of the eleventh demi-brigade, advanced to Gavardo, and having defeated the enemy took a great number of prisoners; not being however properly supported by the rest of the division, he was surrounded, but effected his retreat by cutting his way through the enemy. General St Hilaire was sent to Salo to act in concert with General Guieux, attack the enemy's division at Gavardo, and free the road leading to the Tyrol; when after a brisk fire of musketry, the Imperialists were defeated with the loss of eighteen hundred prisoners.

GENERAL Wurmser employed the whole of the fourth in collecting the remains of his army, bringing up his reserve, and drawing what reinforcement he could from Mantua. He then drew up in order of battle, on the plain between the village of Scanello, which supported his right, and La Chiefa, which covered his left. The fate of Italy was not yet decided: the Austrian general had collected an army of twenty-five thousand men with a numerous cavalry, and seemed still in a capacity to render its destiny doubtful. Buonaparte gave orders to concentrate all the columns of the army, and hastened in person to Lonado to ascertain the number of troops he could detach from it; but great was his surprise on arriving at that place to receive a messenger, who had come to summon the commandant at Lonado to surrender, because, said the officer, he was completely surrounded. From the vedettes of cavalry, Buonaparte had concluded that several columns were approaching, and that the road from Brescia to Lonado was already interrupted at the bridge of St Marco. This incident now convinced him, that it could only be the wreck of the vanquished division, who, after wandering about for some time, had collected, and were now endeavouring to effect a passage. The conjuncture was extremely embarrassing, as he had at Lonado scarcely twelve hundred men. Ordering the messenger to be brought before him and the bandage taken from his eyes, Buonaparte told him, that if his general indulged the vanity of thinking to take the commander-in-chief of the army of Ita-

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Buonaparte's
danger at
Lonado.

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ly, he had only to advance; that he ought to know the latter was at Lonado, as every one knew the republican army was at that place; and that all the general and superior officers belonging to the division should be responsible for the personal insult he had been guilty of towards the general-in-chief. He then assured the messenger, that if his division did not, in the space of eight minutes, lay down their arms, he would shew no mercy to any of them. The officer appeared confounded at finding the general present, and returned with his answer. Every preparation was now made for attacking the enemy, when the commander of the corps requested a parley, offering to surrender on capitulation. "No," replied Buonaparte, "you shall be prisoners of war." They demanded time to consider, on which the general ordered Berthier to advance the grenadiers and light artillery, and attack the Imperialists; when in an instant the whole column, consisting of four thousand men, with four pieces of cannon and three standards, laid down their arms. They had come from Gavardo, and were endeavouring to find a passage to effect their escape; but having failed in their attempts by way of Salo in the morning, they were now making an effort to retire by Lonado.

Wurmser
again de-
feated.

ASSURED that all the hostile corps from Gavardo and Salo were now destroyed, Buonaparte on the morning of the fifth, ordered the whole army to make a retrograde movement, with the view of inducing the Imperialists to approach, while Ge-

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neral Serrurier's division advanced from Marcara with an intent to turn General Wurmser's left. This movement had in some degree the desired effect, and Wurmser extended his right wing to observe their rear. The moment Buonaparte perceived General Serrurier's division under the command of General Fiorella, who attacked the left, he ordered Adjutant-general Verdière to attack a redoubt, which the Austrians had constructed in the middle of the plain to support their left. He also directed his aid-de-camp Marmont to take the management of twenty pieces of light artillery, and compel the enemy by the fire of them alone to abandon this important post: after a lively cannonade, the left of the Austrians set out in full retreat. General Augereau attacked the enemy's centre supported by the tower of Scanello, while Massena attacked the right: all the cavalry under General Beaumont proceeded to the right in order to support the light artillery and infantry. The French were every where victorious, and in all points obtained the most complete success, taking eighteen pieces of cannon, and one hundred and twenty ammunition waggons. The Austrians lost in killed and prisoners about two thousand men; the rout was complete, but the republican troops, harrassed by fatigue, were not able to pursue them above three leagues: on the side of the French, Adjutant-general Frontin fell in front of the enemy. Thus in five days another campaign was terminated, Marshal Wurmser having lost in that short period seventy field-pieces, all the waggons belonging to his infantry, and between twelve

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and fifteen thousand men taken prisoners, six thousand killed and wounded, and almost all the troops who had come from the Rhine. Besides these losses, a very considerable number of his remaining troops were dispersed throughout the country, several of whom were picked up daily by the French in the pursuit. The whole army, officers and soldiers, universally displayed in this arduous service the most persevering courage, and from the twenty-ninth July to the fifth August, a period of seven days and nights, Buonaparte himself did not enjoy one moment of sleep.

Engage-
ment at
Peschiera.

ON the morning of the sixth, the Imperialists occupied the line of the Mincio, having their right supported by the entrenched camp of Peschiera, their left by Mantua, and their centre by Valeggio. Augereau proceeded to Borghetto, and commenced a brisk cannonade against the enemy; during which Massena directed his course to Peschiera, and, having attacked the enemy in their fortified camp before that place, put them to the rout, taking twelve pieces of cannon and making seven hundred prisoners. In consequence of this action the Austrians were obliged to raise the siege of Peschiera, and to abandon the line of the Mincio. On the seventh, Augereau passed the Mincio at Peschiera, while the division of General Serrurier advanced to Verona, and arrived there at ten at night, the very moment the division under General Massena had recovered its former position, taking four hundred prisoners and seven pieces of cannon. The rear guard of the enemy

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was still at Verona, the gates of which were shut, and the draw-bridges raised. The proveditor of the Venetian republic, having been summoned to open them, answered, that he could not comply till after the lapse of two hours : Buonaparte therefore ordered the gates to be burst open with cannon-shot, and this order General Dammartin executed in less than a quarter of an hour. The French found stores of different kinds in the place and took several hundred prisoners ; after which they resumed their former position, while the enemy fled in disorder through the Tyrol. The the Austrian army, which six weeks ago threatened an invasion of Italy, vanished like a dream, and Italy, which it thus threatened, returned to its former tranquillity. The inhabitants of Bologna and Ferrara, but particularly of Milan, displayed during the retreat of the French the greatest intrepidity and most enthusiastic attachment to liberty. At Milan, when it was reported the enemy were at Cassano and the French totally routed, the people called aloud for arms, and the streets, the squares, and all places of public resort, resounded with the martial air, *Allons enfans de la patrie !*

THE blockade of Mantua had been raised since the thirtieth, and its garrison had succeeded in destroying the works of the French, carrying into the place one hundred and forty pieces of heavy artillery which the latter had left in their trenches, and procuring provisions for a considerable period. But these means of resistance, acquired by the

Success
of the
garrison
of Man-
tua.

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garrison, had cost the puissant army very dear, who had fruitlessly attempted to deliver the fortresses.

Popular
commo-
tions at
Cremona,
&c.

ON the news of the momentary successes of the Austrians, their partisans, who no longer doubted but victory had irrevocably abandoned the republican standards, were eager in seconding, by every means in their power, events of which they hoped a complete counter-revolution would be the consequence. In the towns and in the country their emissaries appeared, circulating false intelligence and writings, calculated to excite the fanaticism of the people, render them the instrument of the most atrocious vengeance, and even to provoke it. These writings were dispersed with profusion; and among them the letters of a dominican, addressed to a female religious, were the most remarkable, in which the sanguinary doctrine of the *holy inquisition* was maintained. They succeeded in producing some agitation and forming assemblages, particularly at Crémone, Casal-Maggiore, and two villages in the environs of this last town. At Crémone, after the surprise of Brescia, it was proposed to preserve the tree of liberty in order to hang on it those who had assisted in the ceremony of planting it. Lists of proscription were circulated, which pointed out the victims, whose blood was to celebrate the arrival of the Austrians: those who did not quit the tri-coloured cockade were maltreated, and the patriots who sought to save themselves were pursued as far as the Po. At Casal-Maggiore, the commandant, as he was

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going to embark, was insulted, and at the same time some musket-shots were heard. His embarkation was violently opposed, when in endeavouring to escape he rushed into the river, and there met death: his wife and daughter imitated his example, but the patriots succeeded in saving them. It appears however, that the agitators had collected only a few of those brigands, who are ever ready to assemble on the prospect of discord and carnage. The people in general, friendly to the French, did not shew a disposition to participate in the frenzy of the friends of Austria, but some days more of uncertainty as to the fortune of the French army might perhaps have sufficed to pervert this disposition, and to have extended to a considerable distance these seditious movements.

THE Pope, who does not reckon among his virtues prudence and moderation, had distinguished himself on several occasions by acts of obstinacy and ill humour, which have not tended to ameliorate the affairs of the holy see. An instance of this appeared in the precipitate sending of a viceroy, the moment the intelligence of the raising of the siege of Mantua arrived at Rome, to retake possession of Ferrara, notwithstanding the representations of the Chevalier Azzara, who disapproved loudly of this step, and declared that it was contrary to the terms of the armistice. On the thirty-first of July, the French garrison in the citadel of that town suddenly left it, after having spiked their cannon, and thrown into the river the

Rash conduct of
the Pope.

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ammunition they could not carry off. It was known, that the army had sustained some check, which obliged them to concentrate all their forces: but this hasty departure occasioned no disorder. No movement appeared which could excite a suspicion, that the Ferrarese, with the exception of the priests, entertained the least desire to return under their ancient government, which was generally detested: and the most perfect tranquillity was maintained there until the arrival of the vice-legat, which excited as much surprise as the departure of the French troops. He was not opposed at his entry, which was modest enough; but having replaced on the gate of the public palace the papal arms, the sight of them excited great fermentation. The municipality and national guards repaired immediately to the place, when the papal arms were again pulled down, and replaced by those of the republic. On the first news of the victories of the French, the vice-legat wisely thought proper to terminate his mission, and return to Rome.

The
French at
Rome in-
fulted by
the popu-
lace.

ON the seventh, three French commissaries at Rome, going to take an airing in the garden of Medicis, a place of general resort, were surrounded by a crowd of spectators, among whom were some evil-minded persons, who insulted them with hisses and injurious language. In the afternoon of the following day, the secretary of the commission, and a painter also attached to it, while fauntering about in the city, stopped in the square Colonna, to view the column of Trajan. Taking

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some mobs for groups of spectators, they continued to look at it in security, when in an instant a crowd of boys assailed them with a shower of stones: on this, they endeavoured to save themselves by gaining the first street, but were followed by a multitude exclaiming, *Kill them ;--they are Frenchmen,--they are commissaries.* They now found themselves attacked by the infuriated populace, armed with stones and bludgeons. One of the commissaries, perceiving a man approaching with a knife in his hand, presented a pistol, and succeeded in keeping the assassin at a distance. His companion, having no arms to defend himself with, uncovered his breast, saying, *Strike ;--but it is cowardly for a number to attack a single man unarmed.* Happily for him, Lieutenant Dandini was passing at the moment, who, with much difficulty, conducted the two Frenchmen to the hotel of the governor. The latter wished to excuse the people of Rome, alleging, that the false intelligence respecting the French had occasioned this insult. The commissary demanded of the governor, if he thought the new victories gained by the French gave *them* a right not to observe their treaties with the Pope. He was afterwards conducted to his house, but always followed by the populace, who loaded him with abuse. A third commissary, after having experienced very bad treatment, was saved by a friend, who collected some soldiers, and accompanied him to his lodgings. The commissaries affirm, that the most outrageous of those who pursued them were the monks and abbés. After that day, the govern-

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ment doubled the patrols, especially in the quarter inhabited by the French, and several persons concerned in these disorders were arrested.

ON the ninth about mid-day, a courier arrived, dispatched by General Berthier to the Citizen Miot at Florence, and sent forward by the latter to the Chevalier Azzara at Rome. He brought accounts very favourable to the French; but so obstinate was the general prejudice, that he was believed to be a man sent on purpose from the neighbourhood of Rome, to prevent credit being given to the former reports, and hinder the people from disturbing the French. In the afternoon, what had been foreseen occurred: two Frenchmen were again insulted. The minister Cacault wished to dispatch a courier to Paris, to inform the Directory of these indecent proceedings, so contrary to the law of nations and the word of his Holiness; but the Chevalier Azzara besought him to forbear, and promised to use every means to obtain proper satisfaction from the Pope. His Holiness felt difficulty to believe that his subjects could be so insolent, and it was on this account he had neglected to take the necessary measures for restraining them. The secretary of state, however, issued an order to increase the number of patrols near the residence of the commissaries, who immediately assembled at a place of rendezvous. The Chevalier Azzara wrote to the Pope a billet, in which he warned his Holiness for the last time, that the public good required the dismissal of the fiscal Barberi; that this was the only means of re-

Duplicity of the
Holy Father.

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straining the people, and that otherwise the holy father had to fear the worst of consequences. The Pope made no reply to this billet, but intimated to Cardinal Busca, a Milanese, that he had appointed him secretary of state in place of Cardinal Zelada. It seems the Pope, by making choice of a cardinal attached to Spain for minister, wished to follow the counsels of the Chevalier Azzara. The minister Cacault demanded with much earnestness, that the government should punish those who had insulted the French commissaries. The chief of these brigands, a huntsman of Cardinal Altieri, escaped: the government appeared determined to condemn the Seigneur to death and his accomplices to the galleys, and at the same time rigourously to maintain the edict published to guarantee the safety of the French.

THEY did not neglect to profit at Genoa of the raising of the siege of Mantua, and the advantages obtained by the Austrians, in order to explain the new miracles operated by the *holy virgin*. The events they announced were, that the termination of the successes of the republican armies was at last arrived, and that they were on the point of being expelled from Italy. God, who by permitting them to enter it had only employed them as means to recal the children of the church to penance and other Christian virtues, had now proscribed them. This language, in the opinion of a fanatical people, might legitimate the cruellest excesses against the French, and even make these excesses a duty: we have seen in the preceding

Knavery
of the
Genoese
clergy.

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Spirited
conduct
of the Mi-
lanese.

narrative, that they had begun to produce this terrible effect. These movements, however, had not been general: the Italians, friendly to Austria, had scarcely time to congratulate themselves on the reverses of the French army; and those, who already calculated the number of days necessary for Wurmser's arriving at Milan, had not even time to finish their calculation, when the joy arising from this hope and the conspiracies they had audaciously countenanced, was suddenly converted to consternation and obedience. Their country-men, the friends of France and liberty, had not lost courage, and the Milanese especially, having courageously proclaimed their resolution in this difficult moment, received in recompense of their zeal the most flattering testimonies of esteem from the French general. In a letter to the municipality of Milan, he expressed his satisfaction on finding, when the army retreated, and when the partisans of Austria and the enemies of liberty believed it lost without resource,---when it was impossible for the Milanese to suppose this retreat to be only a stratagem, that they had evinced an attachment to France and a love of freedom. They had displayed on the occasion a zeal and character, that merited the esteem of the army, and deserved the protection of the French republic. The Lombard nation, he said, daily rendered itself more worthy of liberty: it daily acquired energy, and would doubtless appear hereafter with glory on the theatre of the world; and he concluded with declaring his own satisfaction and the sincere wish, which the French nation entertained, to see the Milanese happy and free.

THE French army was not in the habit of neglecting to prosecute its successes with ardour, and, as might be expected, now vigorously harassed General Wurmser in his retreat. The Imperialists had occupied in considerable force, La Corona and Montebaldo, where they seemed resolved to make a stand. Massena marched thither on the eleventh, and made himself master of Montebaldo, La Corona, and Preabolo, taking seven pieces of cannon and four hundred prisoners. On the twelfth, Buonaparte ordered General Soret, and St Hilaire, general-of-brigade to march to La Roque d'Anfonce, which the enemy shewed a disposition to retain. This operation succeeded; the French forced La Roque d'Anfonce, and having engaged the Imperialists at Lodron took, after a slight action, all their baggage, six pieces of cannon, and eleven hundred prisoners. Augereau, having also crossed the Adige drove back the enemy to Roveredo, after making several hundreds of them prisoners.

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Progress
of the
French
army.

SINCE the nineteenth, Wurmser had removed his head-quarters two leagues on the other side of Trent, after burning part of the flotilla he had established on the lake of Garda, and evacuating Riva. This rapid flight of the Austrians allowed the French time to restore order in the divisions of the army, concentrate their force, and exchange the small number of prisoners, whom the ephemeral successes of their enemies had obtained, amounting to two thousand three hundred men, who immediately reinforced the army.

Mantua
again
blockad-
ed.

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After some encounters, the blockade of Mantua was again commenced by the division of General Sahuguet. On the twenty-fourth at three in the morning, the French attacked at the same time the bridge of Governolo and Borgoforte with an intent to drive the garrison within their walls. After a lively cannonade, General Sahuguet in person made himself master of the bridge of Governolo, while General Dallemagne seized on Borgoforte. The enemy lost five hundred men killed, wounded, and prisoners: the French demi-galleys from Peschiera took ten barks heavy laden and two pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy.

Presentation of the Austrian standards to the Directory.

Address of Dutailis to the Directory.

IN its public sitting on the twenty-seventh, the Directory received the standards taken by the army of Italy; on which occasion the citizen Dutailis, aid-de-camp of General Berthier, was charged with presenting them. "The Austrians," said he in his address to the Directory, "after receiving considerable reinforcements, attacked some French posts, and made themselves masters of them. Proud of these first attempts, they had announced to all Italy that they would soon not reckon a single republican in the country; yet, but four days after this, they witnessed the successes of the French. The latter united, and attacked in their turn this army victorious for a moment, formidable by its numbers, and the last hope of Austria. In four days more, they totally defeated the Imperial troops with the loss of all their artillery; and Wurmser, like Beaulieu, found in Italy

the brave men, who in 1792 defied both at Jemmappe. These glorious successes were owing to the bravery and intrepidity of the French soldiers, and to the skilful dispositions and indefatigable activity of their young commander; night and day at their head, partaking in their dangers, their fatigues, and their privations, he conducted their attacks, directed their courage, and every where opened to them the road to victory. The soldiers had to regret the loss of brave and intrepid comrades, but they had perished worthy of the sacred cause they had defended. "I have seen," said he, "in the bed of honour, on the field of battle, men mortally wounded, and on the point of expiring, arrest their last sigh, calling out to their companions, *Courage, comrades, the victory is ours.* Another grievously wounded and borne by his companions, on seeing the general pass, suspended the groans which his agony wrung from him, and exclaimed, *General, vive la republique.* Let these standards, let these trophies sealed with republican blood, be the pledges of assurance, that the only and noble ambition of the army of Italy, and of the general who commands it, is to annihilate the enemies of the republic, and their most acceptable recompence will be to have acquired some claims to the national gratitude."

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THE Citizen Revellière-Lepeaux, president of the Directory, in reply expressed the lively satisfaction with which the Executive Directory received these trophies of victory. The intrepidity and attachment of the soldiers, and the courage and

The President's
answer.

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ability of the generals, had carried the glory of the French arms to the highest pitch, and confirmed for ever the republican government. The prodigies they had performed, had given probability to those recorded of antiquity, because the former had surpassed them. He hoped, that so much constancy and success would compel an obstinate enemy to renounce the insensate project of overturning the republic, and become accessible to the voice of peace---peace, the constant object of their wishes and their toils! He trusted, the enemies of France would also learn, that if new triumphs were necessary to compel them to this, these triumphs would cost nothing to republican warriors. They well knew how to accomplish the work; they would do more: after having given an example of the martial virtues in the field, they would give, in their homes, an example of the civic virtues and the respect due to the laws. "Brave warrior," concluded he, "return to your companions in arms; tell them that the national gratitude strives to emulate their services, and that they may reckon on the esteem of their fellow citizens as well as on the admiration of posterity."

Engage-
ment at
Serra-
valle.

THE Austrian army, notwithstanding its checks, having in its rear a country full of very strong posts, and for so long a period entirely at its devotion, prepared to revenge its disasters; but its bravery, and the good dispositions made by its general, were constrained to yield to the genius of the republic. On the first of September the

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French proceeded to Verona, where they learned that the Imperialists had marched with two thirds of their forces towards Bassano, and with the other third occupied Alla. It was necessary, that the republican army should defeat this last corps, and then, making themselves masters of Trent, take a position at that town, to enable them to advance with their main body against the Austrian corps at Bassano, where General Wurmser was in person. Massena's division crossed the Adige on the second by the bridge of Golo, and following the great road leading to the Tyrol reached Alla on the third, where they fell in with the enemy's advanced-guard, and defeated them. The latter fell back on the strong post of Marco, where they shewed an intention of making a vigorous resistance. They occupied a formidable position on both banks of the Adige: those on the right bank being posted precisely at the point, where the road terminates, by which the division of General Vaubois was to effect its junction and cross the Adige. Vaubois had set out from Stova on the second for Torbola, where he was joined by the brigade of General Guieux, who had embarked at Salo on the lake of Garda. His advanced-guard, under the General-of-brigade Saint-Hilaire, defeated the enemy, whom he fell in with at the bridge of the Sarca, and took fifty prisoners. General Vaubois' instructions prescribed, that he should arrive on the fourth opposite Serravalle, which was the advanced point of the troops occupying San-Marco. On the evening of the third, General Pigeon, who commanded the light infantry of Massena's division,

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advertised Buonaparte, that the enemy occupied in force the village of Serravalle: this determined him to endeavour to carry it. On the fourth, General Massena received orders to attack San-Marco, at the moment it was calculated the head of Vaubois' division must have reached the Adige opposite Marco; and General Augereau, who had left Verona on the second to occupy the heights between Zugo and Roveredo, separating the Venetian territory from the Tyrol, effected his object. By this position Augereau had the advantage of being able to succour General Massena if necessary, cover the right of the French, and harass the enemy towards Vicenza. About six in the morning the engagement began with Massena's division, and at the same instant the head of the column of General Vaubois, advancing from Torbola, attacked the Imperialists in their position on the right bank of the Adige. The contest was terrible on both sides: the two divisions, separated by the Adige, as already mentioned, seemed contending in emulation of each other; infantry, cavalry, artillery, officers of the *etat-major*, aides-de-camp, and in fine every individual of the army, performed prodigies of valour. At last the enemy, after two hours obstinate fighting, forced in their position at Marco on the left of the Adige, and at the same time penetrated on the right of the river, retreated to Roveredo, availing themselves of all the defensive and almost impregnable posts, which the nature of the ground afforded them at every step; but they were every where defeated, and a vast number of them killed.

BUONAPARTE ordered the General-of-brigade Rampon to pass with the thirty-second between Roveredo and the Adige, while General Victor entered the town at charge-step, the Austrians still falling back and leaving a great number of dead and prisoners. Mean-while General Vau-
bois had forced the intrenched camp at Mori, and pursued the enemy on the other bank of the Adige. The Imperialists were beaten in all points, but profiting of the difficulties of the country made head at every defile, and effected their retreat to Trent, with the loss of three pieces of cannon and a thousand prisoners. While General Massena rallied all the demi-brigades, and gave his troops a moment of repose, two squadrons of cavalry reconnoitred the enemy's motions in their retreat. The Imperialists rallied in front of Calliano to cover Trent, and give time to their headquarters to evacuate it. Their left was supported by an inaccessible mountain, and their right on the Adige by a strong wall with embrasures, where they had planted several pieces of artillery. The Adige at this place almost touches some perpendicular mountains, and forms a defile about forty toises long, blocked up by a village, a lofty castle, and the wall already mentioned, uniting the river with the mountain. Buonaparte perceived, that if the Imperialists were allowed to pass the night in this position, they would employ it in rendering the fort impregnable, a circumstance which would occasion a second battle. The division of General Massena in front of Roveredo was extremely fatigued, but a single word from Buona-

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Battle of
Roveredo.

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parte made them forget, that they had already marched two days and a half complete, fighting continually. Confident of the dispositions made by their commander, and animated by the example of General Massena, these republicans expressed an eager desire to engage the enemy. They arrived in front of this formidable position: General Damartin advanced eight pieces of light artillery to commence a cannonade, and having found an excellent position took the defile obliquely, while General Pigeon proceeded with the light infantry on the right. Three hundred riflemen posted on the banks of the Adige maintained a brisk fire, while three demi-brigades, forming in close column by battalions, passed the defile. The Imperialists, staggered by the lively fire of the artillery and hardness of the riflemen, did not withstand the mass of the French columns, but abandoned the entrance of the defile and fled. The French cavalry pursued, and the infantry, forgetting their fatigue, followed them with celerity. The Imperialists being overtaken were completely defeated, and pursued within three miles of Trent, when the republican troops were obliged to halt, their strength being totally exhausted. In this battle the French took six or seven thousand prisoners, twenty-five pieces of cannon, fifty waggons, seven standards, and a vast number of cavalry and artillery horses.

**Engage-
ment at
Lavis.**

IN the night, Vaubois' division crossed the Adige and effected its junction, and on the morning of the fifth Massena entered Trent after ex-

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changing a few cannon-shot with the enemy's rear-guard, Wurmser having abandoned the town the evening before to take refuge on the side of Bassano. Massena's division proceeded in pursuit of the enemy, while General Vaubois accelerated his march. Buonaparte, learning that the Imperialists held a formidable position at Lavis behind the river Lavasio on the road to Botzen, felt how important the forcing them in this position would be in the execution of his ulterior movements. Accordingly, directing the several divisions to hasten their march, he in person attacked the Austrians with the van-guard, whose progress however was arrested by the obstinate defence of the enemy; but the head of Vaubois' division arriving, the passage of the bridge at Lavis was effected, and the enemy's intrenchments in the village forced: night however terminated the pursuit. In this action the Imperialists lost a hundred hussars and three or four hundred infantry taken prisoners. During these transactions, Augereau's division, having experienced insurmountable difficulties on the heights, again descended into the valley of the Adige, and received orders to march towards Levico on the road leading from Trent to Bassano.

THE French general, according to his custom, had preceded his entrance into the Tyrol by a manifesto addressed to the inhabitants. After promising that they solicited the protection of the French army, he observed, that they must render themselves worthy of this; and, as the ma-

Procla-
mation to
the Ty-
rolese.

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179.

jority were well disposed, he called on them to compel the obstinate few to submit, as their insensate conduct tended only to draw on their country all the rage of war. The superiority of the French arms was now decided: the ministers of the Emperor, purchased with the gold of England, betrayed him, and this unfortunate prince could not proceed one step without doing himself an injury. "You wish for peace," continued the general; "the French fight for it: we pass your territory only to oblige the court of Vienna to comply with the wish of desolated Europe, and listen to the complaints of its subjects. We do not come to aggrandize ourselves; nature has traced our boundary by the Rhine, and the Alps, while she has placed Tyrol as the limits of the house of Austria." He called on the Tyrolese, whatever their past conduct might have been, to return to their homes, and quit standards so often unsuccessful. There were no longer enemies whom the conquerors of the Alps and of Italy could dread; but there still were some, whom the generosity of his nation enjoined him to endeavour to spare. The French had rendered themselves formidable in battle, but they were the friends of those, who received them with hospitality. The religion, customs, and property of the communes that submitted would be respected; but the communes, whose companies of Tyrolese had not returned on the arrival of the French army, would be burned, the inhabitants taken as hostages, and conveyed to France. When a commune submitted, the syndics should be bound to give in at the same time

a note of its inhabitants in the Emperor's pay, and if they composed part of the Tyrolean companies their houses should be immediately burned, and their relations, to the third degree, arrested and sent away as hostages. Every Tyrolean belonging to the free companies, taken with arms in his hands, should be instantly shot; and the generals of division were charged with the strict execution of this proclamation.

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On his arrival at Trent, he organised an administration for the principality, by a decree importing, that the council of Trent, formerly styled the Aulic Council, should continue to exercise all the civil, juridical, and political functions, vested in it by the usages and government of the country. All the prerogatives, which the Emperor enjoyed over the principality of Trent, should be transferred to the council. The receivers appointed by the prince, of whatever denomination and nature the direct or indirect impost might be, were ordered to render an account to the council, and the latter were accountable to the republic for all the revenues belonging to the sovereign; they were, therefore, to take care that nothing should be abstracted. He farther directed, that all acts should run in name of the French republic; that the council should take an oath of obedience to the republic, and also cause the same oath to be taken by all the civil and political authorities. All strangers, of whatever country they might be, holding public employments, were obliged to quit the territory of Trent in twenty-

He forms
an administrative
council at
Trent.

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four hours, and the council were desired to replace them by natives of the country. All the canons of Trent, who were not natives, were ordered immediately to leave its territory, and the other canons were directed to assemble and nominate to vacancies, by presenting a triple list to the general-in-chief, who was to make his choice. The commandant-general of the place was to hold the office of captain of the city, and the council was charged with the execution of this decree on their responsibility.

IN the different actions which had taken place from the twenty-ninth of July to the capture of Trent, the Austrians had lost in

Killed and wounded	-	-	8,000
Prisoners	-	-	13,000
Deserted from 2,000 to	-	-	3,000
			<hr/>
			24,000

One hundred and five pieces of cannon,
Two hundred and ten waggons,---and
Four hundred horses of Hulus.

Such was the fate of this powerful column, consisting of thirty battalions drawn from the army of the Rhine, and the pick of the Austrian troops, destined to reconquer Italy.

Remarks
on General
Wurm-
fer's con-
duct.

IF the design of Wurmfer and his instructions obliged him to prevent the theatre of war from being transferred from Italy to the Danube, it cannot be denied, that he manœuvred with ability at the moment, when, after the battle of Roveredo,

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he resolved to divide his forces and throw the greater part of them rapidly towards the left. It was indeed more than doubtful, whether even by assembling all his force, and defending successively the different positions which might offer themselves between Trent and Bolzano, he could have prevented their being carried by that French ardour, which nothing seemed able to oppose; and whether, chased towards Brixen, he should be able to reach Inspruck, after losing his army in that long valley which the Adige forms and traverses. In the series of reverses he had experienced, it was a bold effort to attempt to draw his enemy into the plain, oblige him to return on his steps notwithstanding his victories, and augment by hope the resistance of the defenders of Mantua, the capture of which could alone fix the destiny of the Milanese, and decide the resolutions of the cabinet of Vienna as to Italy. Faithful to this plan, of which reason does not disapprove, Wurmser, notwithstanding his continual misfortunes, followed it with constancy and courage, and crowned it by an obstinate defence, which procured him greater glory than has been gained by all the German generals, who preceded or succeeded him in Italy.

THE division of General Augereau on the sixth proceeded to Borgo-du-Val-di-Sugana, Martello, and Val-Soiva: the division of General Massena also marched to these places by Trent and Levico. On the morning of the seventh, the light infantry, composing General Augereau's advanced-

Engage-
ment of
Covelo,
and pas-
sage of
the de-
files of
the Bren-
ta,

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guard, commanded by General Lanus, encountered the enemy who had entrenched themselves in the village of Priémolan, their left being supported by the Brenta, and their right by some perpendicular mountains. General Augereau immediately made his dispositions; and after the fifth demi-brigade of light infantry had attacked the Imperialists, the fourth of the line, in close columns by battalions, marched straight to the enemy under the protection of the fire of the light artillery, when the village was carried. The Austrians, however, rallied in the small fort of Covelo, that blocked up the road through which it was necessary to pass: the fifth demi-brigade, gaining the left of the fort, commenced a lively fire of musketry, while two or three hundred men, having crossed the Brenta and gained the heights on the right, threatened to fall on the rear of the Austrian column. After a spirited resistance the Imperialists evacuated this post, upon which the fifth regiment of dragoons, supported by a detachment of chasseurs of the tenth regiment, set out in pursuit of the enemy, and gained the head of the column, which, by this means, found itself surrounded. The French took ten pieces of cannon, sixteen waggons, ten standards, and four thousand prisoners. Darkness and the fatigues of forced marches and continual battles in which the troops were engaged, determined the general to pass the night at Cismona; and on the morning of the following day, the army passed through the rest of the defiles of the Brenta.

A RAPID and unexpected march of twenty leagues in two days completely disconcerted the Imperialists who had calculated on the French marching directly to Inspruck, and had accordingly sent a column towards Verona to menace that place, and create alarm on the rear of the French. On the eighth at two in the morning, the army put itself in motion, and, on arriving at the mouth of the defiles near the village of Solagna, fell in with the enemy. General Augereau advanced with his division on the left, sending the fourth demi-brigade to his right; while the division of General Massena was directed to pass in the same manner. About seven in the morning the engagement began: strong from their excellent position, and encouraged by the presence of their generals, the Imperialists kept firm for some time; but owing to the impetuosity of the French soldiers, and the bravery of the fifth light demi-brigade and fourth demi-brigade of the line, the enemy were every where put to the rout, when General Murat sent several detachments of cavalry in pursuit of them. The French marched immediately to Bassano, which was still occupied by General Wurmser and his head-quarters. Augereau entered it on the left, while Massena entering it on the right attacked the batteries, which defended the bridge of the Brenta, and after carrying the artillery and passing the bridge penetrated into the town, notwithstanding the reiterated efforts of the battalions of grenadiers, the choice of the Austrian army, charged with covering the retreat of the head-quarters. In this battle the French took five

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thousand prisoners, thirty-five pieces of cannon with their waggons, two complete bridge equipages for thirty-two bateaux, upwards of two hundred large waggons with their harnessing, loaded with part of the baggage of the army, besides five standards, two of which Lasnes, chief-of-brigade, took with his own hand : General Wurmser and the treasure of the army escaped only by a moment. The troops then proceeded in pursuit of a division of eight thousand men, whom Wurmser had directed to march towards Vicenza, and who were the only remains of that formidable army which a month before had threatened to recover Italy. In six days the French fought two battles and four engagements : they took from the enemy twenty-one standards and sixteen thousand prisoners, (among whom were several generals,) while the rest were either killed, wounded, or scattered. Always fighting in impregnable defiles, they advanced in these six days upwards of forty-five leagues, took seventy pieces of cannon, with their waggons and equipments, a great part of the grand-park of the army, and considerable magazines spread along the whole line of their progress.

Critical-situation of General Wurmser.

GENERAL Wurmser, obliged to abandon Bassano, fled in person with the wrecks of two battalions of volunteers to Montebello between Vicenza and Verona, where he rejoined a division, consisting of four thousand five hundred cavalry and five thousand infantry, whom he had dispatched to Verona the moment he learn-

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ed that Buonaparte was pushing forward to Trent. On the ninth, Angereau with his division proceeded to Padua, and picked up the wrecks of the baggage of the Austrian army, with four hundred men who escorted it: his object was to cut off Wurmser's retreat to Trieste. The division of Massena marched from Vicenza on the same day, with an intent to advance to the Adige and cross it at Ronco. Wurmser was now between the Adige and the Brenta: it was impossible for him to cross the Brenta, because two divisions of the French army obstructed his passage; he had therefore no other alternative than to pass the Adige at Porto-Legnago and throw himself into Mantua; while some corps of his vanquished army were scattered in the Tyrol or had escaped to Trieste. Buonaparte, however, on quitting Trent, had foreseen this movement of Wurmser, and accordingly left General Kilmaine at Verona, with directions to plant artillery on the ramparts of the place. Kilmaine had succeeded in keeping the enemy in check for forty-eight hours, repulsing them by the fire of his ordnance every time they attempted to penetrate: the number of his forces however was inadequate to controul a populous town, and repulse a numerous army, who had so many reasons to spare nothing that might render them masters of so important a post. General Wurmser, having received intelligence of the arrival of Massena's division at Vicenza, and, feeling that he had not a moment to lose, defiled the whole night of the ninth along the Adige, which he crossed at Porto-Legnago. On the tenth, Massena passed

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the Adige at Ronco in the evening, while Augereau's division marched from Padua, where they had captured fifty of the enemy's baggage-wagons, and proceeded to Porto-Legnago with an intent to surround the place by the left bank, and at the same time to detach a corps to Castel-Baldo, in case the enemy attempted to defile along the Adige in order to effect their escape on the side of Verona by turning Padua. At day-break on the eleventh, Buonaparte directed the division of General Massena, who had crossed the Adige during the night, to march to Sanguinetto in order to obstruct the passage of the Austrians from Porto-Legnago to Mantua, and, by placing the enemy between two fires, capture General Wurmser and all his army. General Sahuguet, who was posted before Mantua, was directed to detach five thousand men for the purpose of getting possession of Governolo, a point whereby the enemy might escape by leaving Sanguinetto on their right: they were also to occupy Castellaro, and cut down all the bridges on the river Tayone as far as Ponte-Molino. Massena's division, although overcome with fatigue, proceeded to Sanguinetto: to go from Ronco to Sanguinetto there are two roads; the one leading from Ronco runs to the left following the Adige, and joins the road from Porto-Legnago to Mantua: the second leads directly from Ronco to Sanguinetto; it was the latter which should have been taken, but their guide happened to follow the former. General Murat at the head of a detachment of light horse arrived at Cerea, and having fallen in with the head of Wurmser's divi-

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ment at
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sion defeated some squadrons of cavalry. General Pigeon who commanded Massena's advanced guard, finding his cavalry engaged, hastened forward with his light infantry to sustain them, and having passed the village took possession of a bridge, across which the enemy were under the necessity of passing. The main body of this division being still at a great distance, Wurmser, after a moment of astonishment and alarm, made his dispositions, and having defeated the French advanced-guard, retook the village and bridge of Cerea. Buonaparte, attracted by the cannonade, hastened to the spot, but the moment was lost. "We must," observed the general in his dispatches, "make a bridge of gold to a flying enemy, or oppose a barrier of steel." There was now no other alternative than to allow the enemy to escape, who, from every calculation and according to every probability, would have been obliged that day to lay down their arms and surrender.

Engage-
ment at
Castella-
ro.

WURMSER defiled all the night of the eleventh towards Mantua with such rapidity, that he reached Nogara early in the morning. Massena marched to Cerea with an intention to follow the enemy and attack their rear, while an attempt was made to arrest them on the Tartaro and Tayone. Two demi-brigades advanced on the side of Legnago on the right bank of the Adige, whilst the division of Augereau surrounded it on the side of the left bank. The column of Massena marched within two miles of Nogara without being able to overtake the enemy's rear-guard, and from this circumstance it was concluded that the latter had

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Porto
Legnago
taken.

crossed the Tartaro. Meanwhile the Imperialists, finding the bridge of Castellaro broken down and occupied, defiled by the bridge of Villa-Impenta, which General Sahuguet had neglected to destroy. The moment Sahuguet learned this, he detached some horse to harrafs and retard their march, but he had too few troops to succeed. General Charton with three hundred men was surrounded by a regiment of cuirassiers, when his troops instead of posting themselves in the ditches determined boldly to face and charge the enemy; but after a vigorous resistance they were surrounded, General Charton killed, and the whole party taken prisoners; after which General Wurmser continued his march towards Mantua. During these transactions Augereau arrived before Porto-Legnago, and having invested the place summoned the governor, who after a few cannon-shot agreed to surrender. The garrison, consisting of seventeen hundred men, were made prisoners of war: the French found in the place twenty-three field-pieces with their carriages and waggons, and recovered three hundred men who had been taken by Wurmser in the action at Cerea.

Engage-
ment in
the sub-
urbs of
Mantua.

ON the thirteenth Buonaparte learned, that the Austrians had reached Mantua with their cavalry and about four thousand men, the remains of their army. Massena's division proceeded to take a position in front of Castellaro, while Augereau received orders to advance to Governolo, a very important post on the Mincio. On the fourteenth, General Massena set out at day-break from Castellaro towards Mantua, in the direction

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of Due-Castelli, on purpose to seize the fauxbourg St George, and thereby compel the enemy to enter the place. The engagement began at noon, but it was too precipitately commenced, for the fifth demi-brigade having lost their way did not arrive in time. The numerous Imperial cavalry confounded the light infantry of the French, who however succeeded in maintaining their ground till night. A multiplicity of severe actions occurred in the course of the day, in which the generals and soldiers on both sides displayed great gallantry. The result of these tended to confirm the enemy's confidence, which the French general laboured to augment by every possible means, as his object was to seduce the enemy to a serious engagement beyond the ramparts.

EARLY in the morning of the fifteenth, intelligence was received, that the Imperialists had drawn out nearly all the garrison to defend La Favorite and St George, and thereby preserve the means of procuring forage for their numerous cavalry. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the division of General Sahuguet detached one column to mask the citadel of Mantua, and a second to attack La Favorite. Massena's division also advanced one column on the same point, while the second, consisting of the greatest part of his division, marched to St George by the great road. At the same time, a column of Augereau's division, marching from Governolo, ascended the left bank of the Mincio, and attacked the enemy posted before St George on their right flank. General La Salcette

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of St
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hastened to cut off the communication of La Favorite with the citadel, while General Pigeon, passing by Villa-Nova, proceeded to turn a plain where the Imperial cavalry could manœuvre, and prevent all communication between La Favorite and St George. The column of the left, headed by General Massena in person, attacked the Imperialists with such impetuosity, that after driving them from post to post it carried the village of St George, seized on the *tete du pont*, and thus cut off the retreat of all who had not already saved themselves by the bridge. The columns of the right met with an obstinate resistance, but the cavalry having hastened to that wing, and the capture of St George, together completed the success in every quarter, and the enemy in universal disorder re-entered Mantua with what troops they could save. In this battle the French took two thousand prisoners, among whom was a complete regiment of cuirassiers and a division of hulans, with twenty pieces of cannon, and their ammunition waggons. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have amounted to two thousand five hundred men at least. Several French generals and officers were wounded but not dangerously.

General
Wurmser
in Man-
tua.

Thus although the garrison of Mantua was reinforced by five thousand infantry, it is calculated that the battle of St George must have cost the Austrians nearly the same number; and, as to the cavalry, they were an additional embarrassment by increasing the consumption of pro-

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vifions; it was therefore probable that Wurmfer would make every poffible effort to efcape from Mantua with the latter. Every thing which prudence, vigilance, and activity could contribute to furround the Auftrian general, and force him to furrender with the reft of his army, was done by Buonaparte. His indefatigable divifions had not a moment of repofe, and the four days, that followed the battle of Baffano, were only a continual feries of movements and engagements. If the bridge of Villa-Impenta had been deftroyed, and if the guides had more accurately directed the route from Ronco to Sanguinetto, there is not a doubt but Buonaparte would have had the glory of compelling the remains of the Imperial army and its general to lay down their arms. From that moment the campaign would have been terminated, for Mantua muft have capitulated, while the French completely fcoured the Tyrol and the Frioul of the few Auftrian troops that remained in thefe countries. The fate of Italy would thus have been decided, whilft the good fortune Wurmfer had of efcaping and throwing himfelf into Mantua rendered it equivocal for fome time ftill, and obliged Buonaparte to experience new difficulties occafioned by that occurrence, which however tended ultimately to augment his glory.

THE garrifon of Mantua, reinforced by the troops General Wurmfer had conducted thither, and animated by his prefence, obliged the French to remain in force before the place, and endeavour, by preventing its communication with the

Confe-
quences
of this.

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neighbourhood, to reduce it to the last extremity of famine, which its numerous garrison would necessarily accelerate, rather than to seduce the latter into forties, in which the governor could be prodigal of men, who were a greater charge than useful to the preservation of the fortrefs. If this was not the plan at first adopted, it was that to which they very soon had recourse; it was however still necessary to diminish by engagements the force of the garrison, and reduce it to such a state, that, while unnecessarily strong within, it should be too weak to hazard sallies and enable it to maintain a kind of campaign in front of its walls. It was also necessary that Mantua alone should not occupy the attention of Buonaparte; he foresaw the Austrians would make a last effort to raise the blockade, and that he would have a second time to make, against a new army, all those exertions which he had employed with success in destroying that of Wurmsfer. His forces appeared scarcely sufficient to vanquish so obstinate a resistance: in vain he annihilated entire armies; they revived from their ashes, and the gold of England realized the fable of the teeth of the dragon of Cadmus. But in spite of this gold, which procured them the unhappy subjects of Austria, and led the latter to be massacred on the field of battle, while their pay-masters, indifferent as to the fate and number of the victims immolated to their avarice, robbed these insensate governments of the empire of the sea and all the means of commerce while affecting to support their cause, they were to lose in the Mediterranean the island of

Corfica, the crown of which King George had acquired.

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WHILE Austria was employed in recruiting an army in the Tyrol and in Carinthia, we will anticipate events, narrate what occurred before Mantua and in the passes of the Adige and the Brenta, and detail the means employed by the French for recovering Corfica.

AFTER the battle of San-Giorgio, Buonaparte constantly endeavoured to seduce Wurmser to a second engagement, in order to weaken the garrison by repeated actions without the walls of the fortress. With this view, the French took care not to occupy Seraglio; but as Buonaparte hoped that this circumstance would invite the Austrian general to extend his line, the republican troops continued to possess the bridge of Governolo in order to facilitate their passage across the Mincio. On the twentieth, the enemy advanced towards Castellochio with a body of twelve hundred horse, the French advanced posts falling back pursuant to the orders they had received; but this corps did not push on any further. On the twenty-third, the Imperialists proceeded to Governolo along the right banks of the Mincio, but were repulsed after a brisk cannonade, and lost eleven hundred prisoners with five pieces of cannon. General Kilmaine, who commanded the two divisions besieging Mantua, remained in his position till the twenty-ninth, in hopes that the enemy would attempt a sortie to carry forage into the

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place; but instead of attempting this, they took post at the Chartreuse before the gate of Pradella and at the chapel before the gate Cereza. General Kilmaine, having made his dispositions for attack, advanced in different points against the two camps, which the Austrians evacuated on his approach, after a slight fire of musketry from the rear-guard. On the twenty-ninth, five hundred men of the garrison made a sortie at ten o'clock of the morning, having passed the Po at Borgoforte for the purpose of foraging. In the mean time, the French had succeeded in completely blockading Mantua, and had made themselves masters of the gates of Pradella and Cereza. The Austrian detachment, therefore, finding itself separated from Mantua, endeavoured to retreat to Florence. On its arrival at Reggio, the inhabitants being informed of what had happened, ran to arms, and, having thus prevented it from passing, obliged it to retire into the castle of Montechiarugolo in the territory of the Duke of Parma. The brave inhabitants of Reggio pursued the Austrians, and having invested the castle took them prisoners by capitulation. In the firing of musketry which took place, the national guards of Reggio had two men killed: they were the first who shed their blood for the liberty of their country.

THE garrison, being alarmed by the burning of some hay-stacks between the French posts and the citadel, made a sortie with a design to procure wood and forage: they came by the road lead-

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ing from the citadel to Soava, and attacked the castle of Prada, defended by the chief-of-battalion Diffons, at the head of three hundred men of the sixty-ninth demi-brigade. A battalion of the eleventh having arrived to reinforce the post, the Imperialists were routed and pursued to the glacis of the citadel, the republicans taking about two hundred prisoners. On the ninth of October, a terrible explosion took place in the citadel, and from what information could be collected it appeared to be the blowing up of a powder-magazine: the shock was so powerful as to open several windows of the castle of Borgoforte at the distance of seven miles from Mantua. On the tenth the enemy appeared at mid-day between Prada and St Anthony, but were repulsed after a slight fire of musketry. These skirmishes under the walls of Mantua were a prelude to its reduction, and in expectation of the additional glory it promised to the republic, the Directory received, in their public audience on the first, the trophies already acquired by the victorious army of Italy.

THE citizen Marmont, chief-of-brigade of artillery and aid-de-camp of General Buonaparte, appointed by him to convey to Paris twenty-two standards taken from the Imperialists, was presented to the Directory by the minister of war in presence of a crowd of citizens, whom the ceremony had attracted. The minister in his address to the Directory, after informing them that the army of Italy, always triumphant, now presented to them the trophies of its late victories, observed, that the

The Austrian standards presented to the Directory.

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enemy, vanquished at Castigliona, had received considerable reinforcements, and prepared in silence a new attack in the hope of repairing their disasters; but they were expected by an army accustomed to conquer, and the battle of St George had terminated their efforts. Posterity would with difficulty believe the testimony of history, when they learned, that in the course of a single campaign all Italy had been conquered; that three armies had been successively destroyed; that upwards of fifty standards were in the possession of the conquerors; that forty thousand Austrians had laid down their arms, and, in fine, that thirty thousand French and a warrior of twenty-five years of age had effected all these wonders. "The army of Italy," said he "has no more triumphs to obtain; its career has been the most glorious and astonishing. May it then delegate victory to the armies of the Rhine, and may an enemy, too ready to become proud of some ephemeral advantages, soon learn that the French are every where the same, and that when they contend for liberty nothing can oppose their courage."

Speech of
Marmont
to the Di-
rectory.

THE citizen Marmont then addressed the Directory, by observing, that the army of Italy, although it had conquered the most beautiful region of Europe, had not yet done enough for its country and for glory; its warlike phalanxes, before yielding to repose, had to annihilate those enemies who remained. An expedition, said he, was projected; the indefatigable constancy of the troops, and the implicit confidence of every foldier in the ge-

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neral commanding them, promised the happiest success. The army set out; and, overturning every thing that opposed their march, the French for the first time since the existence of the nation, beheld the sources of the Brenta, and penetrated to the ancient city of Trent. Then changing suddenly their direction, they arrived with the rapidity of lightning on the rear of the Austrians, and compelled General Wurmser to receive battle even in his head-quarters. The army of liberty, continued he, must be that of victory: the Imperialists were defeated, and the few who escaped the swords of the French had no other hope than by throwing themselves into Mantua. Circumstances favouring this, the republican army penetrated to the walls of the place: it was then that Wurmser, strengthened by the fresh troops he found there, wished again to try his fortune; but an engagement was a new occasion of glory to the French. Our troops advanced in the completest order, and, thanks to the excellent combination of their force, victory did not balance a moment. The Austrians entered in a crowd by the only passage in their possession: of this, the republican army rendered itself master; and those who remained, incapable either of flight or defence, threw themselves on the generosity of the French. Thus Wurmer, who sought with the wrecks of his army an asylum in Mantua, and who had conceived the hope of prolonging the defence of that place, on the contrary rendered its reduction certain, and hastened its approach. The twenty-two standards, he had the honour to present, were

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brilliant testimonies of these successes. They were taken in fourteen days, in the engagements of Serravalle, Lavis, the passes of the Brenta, and the battles of Roveredo, Bassano, and St George. The army of Italy during this brilliant campaign had destroyed two armies, taken forty-seven thousand men, two hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, and forty-nine stand of colours. These victories were a certain guarantee of its constant affection for the republic; it knew how to defend the laws and how to obey them, as well as to combat external enemies. "Deign," added he "to consider it as one of the firmest columns of liberty; and believe, that while the soldiers composing it exist, the government will have intrepid defenders." He also presented two standards taken from the troops of the Pope; but on these the army set little value, for they had cost little to obtain them: they however evinced the activity of the army of Italy and the extent of country it had overrun during the campaign.

The president's
answer.

To this address the citizen Revellière-Lepeaux, president of the Directory, made an impressive reply. "More rapid than fame," said he, "the army of Italy flies from triumph to triumph, and every day marks its progress with some brilliant success. So many feats of heroism, and so many fortunate consequences, render it equally dear to the lovers of glory and friends of humanity: for, if its victories have gained immortal honour to the French arms, they ought also to compel our enemies to accede to a peace: let thanks then be giv-

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en to the brave army of Italy and the superior genius who directs it. The Executive Directory, in name of the French republic, receives with the most lively satisfaction the trophies that attest so many wonderful deeds, and it charges you with bearing to your brave brethren in arms the testimony of the national gratitude . . . And you, young warrior, whose good conduct and courage the general proclaims, receive these arms * as a mark of the esteem of the Directory, and never forget, that it is as glorious to employ them in the interior for the maintenance of our republican constitution, as to make use of them in annihilating its external enemies ; for the reign of the laws is not less necessary than the eclat of victory, to the preservation of republics."

BUONAPARTE's intention, in placing a French garrison in Leghorn, was not only to interdict the English commerce at this port, but to open a communication with the patriots in the departments of Liana and Golo. All those, who, faithful to the republic, had sought an asylum in Italy from the English sway or Paolian tyranny, immediately assembled at Leghorn, and began, by frequent communications with their fellow-citizens of Liana, to organize in this department the means of delivering it from British domination. The prudent Paoli, who had foreseen this storm, had already abandoned the island, and returned some

Conduct
of Paoli
in Corsica.

* A pair of pistols.

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weeks before to Florence, from which city he continued his journey to Hamburgh, with a design of spending at London the remains of a life rendered dishonourable by his late conduct. This personage had merited a moment of esteem, and acquired celebrity by defending his country against the Genoese tyranny. After the conquest of Corsica by France in 1769, Paoli, become the hireling of England whose government gave him a pension, which the fortune he had accumulated in Corsica during his generalship might have enabled him to dispense with accepting if he had possessed more virtue than love of money,---found means, after the lapse of twenty years had drawn the veil of oblivion over his conduct, to abuse the generosity of a decree of the constituent-assembly, and betray France in favour of the British cabinet who paid him. It is in this that his conduct is inexcuseable, and must now bereave him of the fruit of a laborious life, which had not otherwise been without glory. This decree abolished the proscription of the Corsicans, who in 1769 had been the companions of his flight, and reinstated them in their property if confiscated. Paoli on reading it exclaimed, that his native land was restored to him; that, like France, it had recovered its freedom, and that, having fought only to procure liberty to it, he would return to enjoy what a great nation had assured to his country. Accordingly he proceeded from London to Paris, and for a moment excited there that enthusiasm, from which the French know not how to defend themselves, and of which they are always the dupes. This enthusiasm in-

creased, when he requested to take his civic oath in the bosom of the national assembly, who, from this simple act, believing him a martyr of the monarchy abolished, and cordially become a French citizen, hastened to load him with honours, and send him as commander to Corsica. Biron, who had obtained the government of the island, was tacitly invited not to repair to it, in order that Paoli might enjoy there in the amplest manner all the authority, which an extreme confidence could confer upon him.

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THE mere imprudence of this act ought, by its excessive generosity, to have brought back to France a man susceptible of gratitude and endowed with virtue; or, if he had felt his mind impressed with sentiments little compatible with those which similar treatment ought to have given birth to, he should not have accepted dignities that conferred on him a power he might abuse. The first use which he hastened to make of this power on his return to the island, should have taught the French nation to suspect him; but the government, occupied at that time with other interests of importance, scarcely ever thought of Corsica, and Paoli was enabled at his ease to listen only to his former passions, revive his party, and keep at a distance, or persecute all who had not formerly followed his standard, or who had abandoned him in order to submit to victorious France. To create a party was giving one to England; and foreseeing that, in the revolutionary convulsions which agitated France, he would find an opportunity of break-

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ing with her, all his cares were directed to place himself in a situation to betray her without danger. It may be easily conceived, that he succeeded in this purpose without much difficulty. The English were invited, the ports were opened to them, and his agents soon afterwards tendered to the King of England the title and crown of the kingdom of Corsica, which the sovereigns of France had disdained to add to their titles even when possessing it, but which the British monarch thought worthy of being united with the nominal title of King of France. The Corsicans were flattered with the happiness of possessing the inestimable constitution of England, and accordingly a parliament was created, in which were seen many commoners, but no peers, with the exception of a few nobles. This circumstance probably deceived one of the *peer* Paoli's expectations, to whom a viceroy was sent, although it is likely unexpected by the former, whose ambition reckoned on obtaining that title and the functions attached to it. If in this instance he found the English less confiding and generous than the French, he ought to have reflected that a nation of merchants know how to calculate, and that the abuse, he had made in their behalf, of the kindness and confidence of France, instructed them not to expose themselves to his committing a second time a similar offence. The levity of the French in the choice they had made of entrusting Corsica to Paoli was the less pardonable, as they had been advertised of his character drawn by one of their writers in his history of Corsica, with which a member of the constituent-as-

sembly was well acquainted, from having copied out of it a long report respecting that island, to which report the honour of printing had been decreed. *

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NOTWITHSTANDING the assistance Paoli procured to the English, it was not without opposition, that they effected their establishment, and General La-

Disaffec-
tion of
the Cor-
sicans.

* These severe reflections (more poignant and numerous in the original work) on the conduct of General Paoli, whose name and character the Translator had been taught to revere, appeared, on a first perusal, harsh and unmerited. He had therefore resolved to expunge them, until farther consideration satisfied him of the justice of the author's indignation: an example will illustrate this more forcibly than any argument. General Paoli had, unsolicited, hastened to Paris, and in presence of the national legislature taken a *solemn oath of allegiance and fidelity* to France; yet, notwithstanding of this, he betrays Corsica to the English. The occupation of this island by the British, in so far as regarded them, was fair, warrantable, and sanctioned by the laws of war and of nations:---but honour and a solemn oath ought to have restrained *Paoli* from seconding it. He might feel an honest indignation at many sanguinary acts of the French government, and regard with horror the desolating ebullitions of popular fury: still this was no authority for a deviation from rectitude; he ought to have abandoned a soil unworthy of his presence. Let us suppose a case, which the most prejudiced mind must acknowledge to be apposite: suppose, *e. g.* the governor of Jamaica, dissatisfied with the conduct of the British cabinet or legislature, or on learning that internal commotions distracted this country, should aid the enemy in procuring possession of the island,---in fine, should betray Jamaica to the French,---Does there exist in Britain a man, who would not brand such an act as *the foulest of treasons*?---Tr.

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combe-Saint-Michel, a representative of the people at the time, displayed there a republican energy; his military talents alone for a long time arrested the enemy before places, of which his courage and ability were the principal and almost only defence. Calvi did not surrender till it had become a heap of ruins, and Bastia made a long and vigorous resistance. These efforts of the patriots were not yet completely crushed: and after the submission of the island, the exactions of the English, their avarice and the insolent haughtiness of their domination, soon contributed to draw over to the French even many of those Corsicans, who from that inconsistency, of which their fellow-citizens have too often exhibited proofs, had for a moment joined the party of their enemies. To this number of patriots, the glory acquired by General Buonaparte, who was born at Ajaccio, very soon added a multitude of those, who fancied they beheld reflected on themselves a portion of that eclat, which the valour of the conqueror of Italy expanded to a distance. Every triumph he obtained weakened the English party in Corsica, and it may be said he defeated them in this island every time he vanquished the allies on the continent.

The English evaluate Corsica.

For several months the English garrisons had been reduced to such a situation, as not to venture out of their quarters. The viceroy, in a tour of the island, had been arrested, and sent back on condition of withdrawing his troops from the interior, and the inhabitants had refused to pay the

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imposts or acknowledge the British authority. The patriots, who successively repaired thither from Leghorn, carried with them succours and instructions, and waited only for the moment of a general explosion, which the intimation given by the English of their approaching embarkation could alone retard. In consequence of the viceroy's declaration, the commune of Bastia appointed a committee, who liberated all the republican prisoners, and sent a deputation to General Gentili at Leghorn, accompanied by deputies from Casinca and other cantons, to renew, in the name of the inhabitants, the oath of fidelity to the republic. Immediately on receiving intelligence of the dispositions made by the English for evacuating the island, General Gentili directed the General-of-brigade Casatta to pass over with a body of troops. He accordingly set sail from Leghorn, and, notwithstanding the great number of English ships cruising off that port and in the latitude of Corsica, succeeded in effecting a landing on the eighteenth. Next day he was joined by a numerous body of patriots, and advancing rapidly with this force to Bastia, he arrived there on the twentieth. Having obtained possession of the heights, and being powerfully supported by the citizens, he summoned the English, who still held the fort, to surrender within the space of an hour. They were about three thousand strong, and had in the road several ships that threatened to batter the town. The dread, however, of seeing their communication with the sea cut off precipitated their flight, and they threw themselves in disorder

Bastia taken
by the
French.

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into their vessels, on General Casatta advancing with all the forces he had assembled. He took eight or nine hundred prisoners, and among these nearly the entire regiment of Dillon, composed of emigrants: he also captured a great part of their magazines, which they had not time to embark.

Submis-
sion of the
rest of the
island.

CASATTA, now master of Bastia, marched next day with two pieces of cannon against St Fiorenzo, which the English still occupied. The defiles of San-Germano were guarded by the enemy, who after a spirited resistance were driven back, when the republicans, notwithstanding the fire of two vessels moored opposite to the public road leading to the town, succeeded in making themselves masters of the place, where they took great part of the garrison prisoners with some mortars and pieces of ordinance, which the enemy had not been able to spike. The English squadron lying in the bay retired beyond the reach of cannon-shot, and the viceroy took refuge at Porto-Ferrajo with the troops he had carried off from Bastia. The garrison of Bonifacio were likewise made prisoners by the republicans: Ajaccio was taken by the patriots, and General Gentili having arrived with all the Corsican refugees who were on the continent, the submission of the island was effected without farther opposition. Three weeks had not yet elapsed, when the English saw themselves driven from Corsica, and forced to abandon the gulph of San-Fiorenzo, a station from whence they had done much injury to France. They were not even able to save some ships of war, which

were burned in the port of Ajaccio. A minister of the republic immediately repaired to the island in order to organize a constitutional government.

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At the period of the evacuation of Corfica, Naples, drawn over by the English to a coalition which could never prove of any utility to her, and has exposed her to dangers from which she will have a difficulty to escape, hastened to sign a treaty of peace with the French republic. It is probable, that the extreme moderation which appears in it, was owing solely to the desire of not creating new embarrassments to the army of Italy, of isolating the court of Rome, and terminating the siege of Mantua without inquietude. This treaty between France and the King of the Two Sicilies was concluded by Charles Delacroix minister of foreign relations, named on the part of the republic, and the Prince Belmonte Pignatelli, his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid. By the first article it was stipulated, that all hostilities should cease definitively, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty; and till then the conditions, settled by the armistice concluded on the fifth June 1796, should continue to have full and entire effect. Every anterior act, engagement, or convention, on the part of either of the two contracting parties, which might be contrary to the present treaty, were revoked and to be regarded as null. It was also agreed, that neither of the two powers, during the continuance of the present war, should furnish to the enemies of the

Treaty of
peace be-
tween
Naples
and
France.

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other any succours in troops, ships, arms, military stores, provisions, or money, under any pretence whatever. His Majesty pledged himself to observe the most exact neutrality towards all the belligerent powers, and engaged to interdict, without distinction, admission into his ports to all ships of war belonging to these powers, that should exceed the number of four at most, according to the rules prescribed by such neutrality: the furnishing of stores, or merchandize, known by the name of contraband, should also be prohibited. Protection and safety should be granted in the ports and roads of the Two Sicilies to all French trading vessels whatever might be their number, and to all ships of war belonging to the republic, and not exceeding the number prescribed by the preceding article. The French republic and his Majesty mutually engaged to remove sequestration from all effects, revenues, and property, seized, confiscated, or detained from the citizens or subjects of either power in consequence of the present war, and to admit them respectively to the exercise of the legal rights appertaining to them. All prisoners made on either side, including marines and sailors, should be reciprocally given up within a month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The sick and wounded were to continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals, and sent home when cured. To give a proof of his friendship towards the French republic, and of his sincere desire to maintain a perfect harmony between the

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two nations, the King consented to set at liberty every French citizen arrested and detained in his dominions on account of political opinions respecting the French revolution; and all goods and property, sequestrated or confiscated on that account, should be restored. His Majesty farther engaged to make every possible search to discover, and deliver up to the rigour of the laws, the persons who in 1793 robbed the last minister of the French republic at Naples of the papers belonging to him. It was stipulated, that the ambassadors or ministers of the two contracting powers should enjoy in their respective states the same prerogatives and precedence, which they enjoyed before the war, with the exception of those granted them as ambassadors of the family. Every French citizen, and all those composing the suite of the ambassador or minister, and the suite of consuls and other accredited agents recognized by the French republic, should enjoy in the territories of the King the same liberty of religion, as is enjoyed by the individuals of nations not catholic, and most favoured in this respect. It was farther stipulated, that as soon as possible a treaty of commerce should be negotiated, and concluded between the two powers, founded on the basis of mutual utility, and such as might assure to the French nation advantages equal to those enjoyed in his Majesty's kingdom by the most favoured nations; and until the completion of this treaty, the commercial and consular relations should be re-established on the same footing they existed previous to the war. Conformably to the sixth article of

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the treaty concluded at the Hague on the fifteenth May 1795, the same peace, amity, and good intelligence, stipulated by the present treaty between the French republic and his Majesty, should have place between him and the Batavian republic: and it was likewise agreed, that this treaty should be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within the space of forty days at farthest, reckoning from the date of signing it. Some separate articles were also agreed on, by one of which Naples was to pay to the French republic the sum of eight millions, and to furnish a certain quantity of naval stores, the value of which was to be deducted from this sum.

Conduct
of France
towards
the Bour-
bon p.in-
ces.

It is indeed remarkable that the treaties most speedily concluded, and of the most generous tenor granted by the French republic to the members of that coalition which had conspired her ruin, were those entered into with the princes of the house of Bourbon, whose chief she had precipitated from his throne. Her indulgence towards the sovereigns of this family proves two essential points; first, that she had in view only the liberty of France, and not to take revenge on her former rulers; and, secondly, that the coalesced powers, who had armed to maintain, as they averred, the regal government in France and the throne of the Bourbons, were obviously actuated by another motive, although, after the recognition of the republic by all the Bourbons, they could no longer advance this insidious pretext for their hostilities, but betrayed the motives of invasion

and partition which had led them to unite, and convinced that no real and sincere wish to support the Bourbons had animated them.

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THE armistice, which Buonaparte had formerly granted to the Duke of Parma, was now converted into a formal treaty between the republic and his Royal Highness, by the mediation of his Catholic Majesty in the person of the Marquis del Campo his ambassador at Paris. It was concluded by the citizen Charles Delacroix, minister for foreign affairs, on the part of the French republic, and by Count Pierre Politi and Don Louis Bolla, on the part of his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma, Placenza, and Guastalla. After premising, that the contracting parties were desirous to re-establish the friendly connection which formerly existed between the two states, and as far as in their power, put an end to the calamities of war, the treaty stipulated, that every anterior act, engagement, or convention, on the part of either of the two powers, which might be contrary to the present treaty, should be regarded as null. --- Neither of them therefore, during the continuance of the present war, were to furnish to the enemies of the other any succours in troops, arms, military stores, provisions or money, under whatever title or denomination. His Royal Highness farther agreed not to permit emigrants, or persons transported from the French republic, to reside in his states. Both parties engaged to remove sequestrations from all effects or property belonging to the citizens or subjects of

Treaty
between
the Duke
of Parma
and
France.

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either power, and confiscated or seized on account of the present war, and admit them respectively to the legal exercise of their rights. The contributions stipulated by the armistice signed at Placenza on the ninth of May last between General Buonaparte on the part of the republic, and the Marquisses Pallavicini and Phillippo della Rosa on the part of the Infant Duke of Parma, were discharged. No other was to be levied, or demanded; and if any contribution in money had been levied, or any furnishing of provisions demanded beyond what was stipulated by that armistice, the contributions in money should be repaid, and the furnishing in kind paid for at the current price of the places at the time of delivery, for the execution of which commissaries were to be named on both sides. Reckoning from the signing of the treaty, the states of his Royal Highness should be treated as those of friendly and neutral powers, and if any thing was furnished to the troops of the republic by the Duke or his subjects, it should be paid for at a price agreed on. The French troops were to enjoy free passage through his dominions, and neither of the contracting parties were to grant a passage to troops hostile to the other. As both powers were desirous to re-establish and increase, by stipulations reciprocally advantageous, the commercial relations which formerly existed between the respective citizens and subjects, it was stipulated, that raw-silk, grain, rice, oil of olives, cattle, cheese, wines, oil of petroleum, and other raw commodities and produce of the states of his Royal High-

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ness, might be imported from them into the territory of the republic without any other restrictions than what the necessities of the country required. These restrictions should never specially and solely operate against French citizens, and every preference should be granted them as to the export of these articles, whatever future circumstances might occasion the exportation of them to be suspended or restricted. All manufactured French produce might in like manner be introduced into the territories of his Royal Highness; and if he should reckon it necessary for the prosperity of his manufactures to create any restrictions or prohibitions, these should never be particular as to French manufactures, to which the Duke promised to give every preference that could be granted consistent with the prosperity of those of his own dominions. A clause of a similar nature was acceded to, relative to the introduction into France of the manufactures of the states of his Royal Highness. It was farther stipulated, that a separate convention should be concluded relative to the customs paid on import and export, and receivable by either party; and in case that the republic should not accede to such convention, it was expressly provided, that these imposts should be respectively collected, and paid as they are by the most favoured nations. The product of the territory of the republic and of the French manufactures, colonies, and fisheries, were allowed free conveyance through the dominions of his Royal Highness, or to be warehoused there in order to be afterwards transported into other Italian

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states, without paying any customs except an impost of tranfit or passage towards the maintenance of roads, which impost should be regulated on a moderate footing, as agreed on by the contracting parties, at so much per quintal and per league. The stipulations in the preceding clause being reciprocal, were in like manner to be observed through the whole extent of the French territory, as to commodities and merchandize coming from the states of the Duke: and as it was understood by both the contracting parties, that these imposts were solely intended to defray the expences incurred by maintaining bridges and roads, it was expressly provided, that commodities and merchandize transported by water should reciprocally enjoy an exemption from impost. Agreeable to the sixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the present treaty was declared common to the Batavian republic; and it was agreed, that the ratifications should be exchanged within a month at farthest. By a separate article his Royal Highness was obliged to remit one fourth of the imposts upon commodities and merchandize of the soil of the republic, her colonies, fisheries, and manufactures, intended for the interior consumption of his states, and those on export from his territories for the consumpt of the republic, providing that there should be granted by the latter an equal diminution of impost on commodities coming from the Duke's dominions at their entry on the territory of the republic, and on those coming from the latter and going to his dominions,

THE Pope was much less fortunate in his negotiations, which it was difficult for priests to conduct with the necessary candour. After the return of his agents Petracci and Vangelisti, he had attempted to renew the conferences at Florence. A congregation of cardinals had discovered, that it was necessary to send to that city the prelate Galeppi and the Dominican monk Soldati with the Spanish minister, the Chevalier Azzara, who had negotiated the armistice with which Rome was so ill content, and which she had so imprudently violated, by directing the prelate La Greca to attempt recovering possession of Ferrara at the moment the ephemeral success of General Wurmser had induced her to believe, that she might display her perfidy with impunity. The agents of the Pope, accordingly, presented themselves to the French commissioners, but the conference was broken off at the first proposition: Galeppi returned to Rome for the purpose of procuring more ample powers, and a respite of seven days was granted him. A blind and headstrong stupidity had seized the sacred college, and the ruling faction determined the Pope to refuse the conditions imposed by the French, break the armistice, recal or stop the sums of money and statues already on their way, and, in fine, to have recourse to arms with an inconsiderateness that bordered on frenzy. A new alliance was contracted with Naples, and a new persecution commenced against all who were suspected of an adherence to French principles. Taxes the most vexatious were imposed, and nothing was neglected that could lead this miserable

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Impolitic
conduct
of the
Holy Fa-
ther.

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government to its ruin. The exhibition of miracles that were performed in all the churches, and processions calculated to inflame the minds of the multitude against the French, were succeeded by armaments not less ridiculous, but still more disastrous. The constable Colonna promised a regiment, the prince of Giustiniani cavalry, and the banker Tortonius his treasure and his services. Rome the holy became Rome the warlike, whilst her means were dissipated, her *cedules* sinking more rapidly than assignats had done in France, and free opinions gaining as much as her *cedules* lost. In vain the wisdom of the French minister Cacault sought to moderate these extravagant follies of the pontifical government; the hope of the approaching return of an Imperial army which they flattered themselves would at last be more fortunate than the former, and the suggestions of Austria and England, triumphed.

The Mo-
denese,
&c. de-
clare
them-
selves
free.

IN the mean time symptoms of the spirit of liberty manifested themselves in Italy in a manner intimidating to its sovereigns. Reggio, already illustrious as the birth-place of Ariosto, the greatest Italian poet, and one of the first in the world, had increased her glory by being the first to venture to proclaim her exalted sentiments.---Since the twenty-eighth of August this town had been in arms, and expelled the troops of the Duke of Modena that formed its garrison; Ferrara and Bologna had sent deputies to felicitate this success, and offer their assistance. The regency, that governed the states of the Duke of Modena since his flight, im-

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mediately began to repair the fortifications of his capital: this proceeding advertised the French of the necessity of preventing it, and having entered the town on the eighth, they declared the armistice broken, on account of its not having been observed by the sovereign of Modena, and took under their protection the people of that city and of Reggio. The council of regency was suppressed, and replaced by a committee of government composed of the citizens Canuti, Medici Valdrighi, Cavedoni, Testi, Cavichioli, and Luosi. This committee took an oath of fidelity to the French republic, was to govern in its name, and receive the oaths of all the secondary authorities. The members of the former ducal regency were arrested, and conducted to the citadel of Tortona: these were Montecuculli, Scagninelli, Cuodrini, Cumpoti, and Prandini. A national guard was immediately organized through the whole state, and an assembly convoked at Modena for the purpose of uniting the people of Bologna, Ferrara, and Reggio.

THE committee of government in the name of the French republic addressed to the Modenese a proclamation, in which they declared that the suppression of feudal rights being necessary to the general good and public felicity, they had determined with the sanction of the commissioners of the Executive Directory of France to decree, that feudal jurisdiction was from that moment abolished, but that feudal officers of every kind and degree would be continued until further orders from the

Proclamation by
their
committee
of go-
vern-
ment.

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committee, who would afterwards confirm or suppress them according to the resolutions passed respecting that subject. All feudal rights and revenues collected under the ancient government, or to be collected, should continue to be remitted to the national treasury till farther directions. Respecting the odious privileges of the chace and of fishing, the committee would soon publish a proclamation to satisfy the general impatience to see them suppressed. Allodial property was to belong to the feudatories in absolute right, and what regarded the immediate abolition of fiefs and every feudal jurisdiction should be extended to infeodations made on an onerous title.

Resolutions of the assembly of deputies.

THE principal object of the deliberations of the assembly of deputies from the four provinces was to establish the preservation of their rights. The assembly accordingly declared permanent and indissoluble the union of the four cities of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio. For this purpose, and considering that it was necessary to protect the public safety and common liberty by the most energetic measures of defence, they decreed the organization of a sedentary guard in all the confederated territory, the formation of a legion composed of five cohorts, and the establishment of a council or military commission of five members. They also resolved, that a deputation should be sent to Milan, the capital of the free Transpadane cities, to maintain amity and fraternity; after this, they decreed the convocation of another assembly at Reggio: all these proceedings

were sanctioned by the general-in-chief and the French commissioners.

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BOLOGNA was also occupied with the task of her regeneration. The commissioners, appointed to frame the plan of a constitution, did not forget that a wise and rational democracy was to be its fundamental basis, and that the benefit of liberty would be increased, in so far as this project of a constitution approximated to that of France. They seem to have attained this two-fold purpose, but a particular article of their plan occasioned a determination, no doubt just, yet not the less generous, on the part of the senate. By the plan of the commissioners, the presidents of the twenty departments, who were to participate in the legislative and executive power, were to be elected by the people from the number of ex-senators. The senate rejected this distinction, which impinged on the laws of equality as well as on the original right of the people, and declared that the public functions and esteem were indiscriminately the patrimony of all the citizens. This conduct did much honour to the senate, who justified on this delicate occasion the idea that had been long entertained of their wisdom and moderation, and who on that day were ambitious only of a glory dear to real patriots,---the glory of advancing, without violence or confusion, the happiness of their country by securing its liberty.

Just and
generous
conduct
of the Bo-
lognese
senate.

IN a fitting of the senate it was decided unanimously, that the ancient forms and titles should be abolished, and that the senate, as well as its

Farther
transac-
tions at
Bologna.

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Buona-
parte's
procla-
mation to
the Bo-
lognese.

individual members, should receive and give only the title of citizen. On the afternoon of the fixteenth, an incredible number of Bolognese citizens and soldiers repaired to the grand square, and there planted the tree of liberty, to the sound of warlike instruments, and amidst the joyous acclamations of *Viva la repubblica Francese*, and at night a grand illumination took place. The council of police, having learned that several foreign artificers were permitted to take no steps to legalise their residence, issued a proclamation directing all shopkeepers and masters of handicrafts to declare the number and names of their workmen, both national and foreign. By another edict, the senate prohibited under weighty penalties the exportation of every kind of arms. Some persons, however, having indulged in reproaches and menaces towards others, this conduct occasioned a tumult, during which the popular fury committed several excesses. The *Birichini* afterwards entered different houses, and exacted wine as a recompense of the fatigue they had undergone, but General Buonaparte having arrived, and having been informed of the offences committed, thought it necessary to publish a proclamation, in which, after expressing the pleasure he experienced on observing the enthusiasm which animated the citizens, and their firm resolution to maintain their liberty, he informed them, that the constitution and the national guard would forthwith be organised; but he was afflicted, he said, by the spectacle of the excesses committed by some bad men, undeserving of being citizens of Bologna. A people abandon-

ing itself to disorder was unworthy of liberty, for a free people respected both persons and property, while anarchy was productive of civil wars and every public calamity. He declared himself to be the enemy of tyrants, but above all the sworn foe of villains, plunderers, and anarchists; and that it was his fixed resolution to order those to be shot, who, by violating social order, were born for the disgrace and misfortune of the world. Did the people of Bologna wish, that the French republic should afford them her protection? Did they wish, that the French army should esteem them, and exert itself cordially for their prosperity? Did they wish, that he himself should be hereafter proud of the friendship they had professed? If so, he called on them to repress a handful of iniquitous wretches, to take care that no person felt oppression, and that no one, whatever political opinions he might entertain, be arrested except by virtue of the law; but above all, that property be respected.

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THE senate afterwards published two declarations: by the first the citizens were invited to regard the tree of liberty with enthusiasm, but at the same time with respect. It was the symbol of that noble and august sentiment which nature gives man, which despotism had so long lulled asleep in their hearts, and which, after the lapse of five complete ages, the invincible French nation had awakened amongst them. The audacious, who should dare to outrage it by word or by deed, were to be declared guilty of treason, and punish-

Addressees
published
by the se-
nate.

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ed with death. The citizens were at the same time called on not to attribute to this tree the false idea of licentiousness and libertinism: it represented liberty and civil equality, which placed all equally under the authority and protection of the law. He, who should dare to disturb the public tranquillity and order, or insult the government and constituted authorities, was immediately to be shot as an example. The second declaration announced, that General Buonaparte feeling inquietude respecting the public order, the senate thought it necessary to organize a provisional civic guard, taken from the body of artists and tradesmen, for the defence of the citizens. Every one was invited to respect it, and if any presumed to offer it the slightest insult, he should suffer the most rigorous punishment, and even the penalty of death. The guard was accordingly embodied, and formed patrols in the city for the prevention of disorder.

Edict of
the se-
nate.

THE senate also published an edict, by which all foreign religious were ordered in three days to leave the town and territory of Bologna. The money necessary for their journey was to be furnished by the treasury of their community, and the superiors were directed to take care, that they carried off no money, moveables, or books, belonging to their monasteries. The superiors, agents, syndics, and other administrators, could not depart until they had rendered an exact account: and the departure of curates, vicars, fathers of the oratory, overseers of their sick, &c.

was also suspended. Within eight days, the superiors were to present an account respecting the affairs of their communities; no foreign religious, under pretence of travelling, could sojourn more than three days, and no community should cease making its usual payments and its distribution of alms, or intermit the public functions of religion.

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FERRARA united in all these measures adopted for the establishment of a republican administration, and seconded with zeal the march of the public mind. The oligarchy of Genoa, on the contrary, used every effort to stifle this spirit, although they must have foreseen, on the occasion of the murder of a Frenchman, that they could not dispense with shutting up their port against the English. If the oligarchy was not favourable to the French republic, the Genoese people displayed less repugnance; and this circumstance was the real cause of the alarm of their government. Notwithstanding the displeasure which the oligarchic faction might experience, the French solemnized there, with great pomp, the anniversary of the fifth year of the republic. All the French vessels in the port announced it in the morning by salutes of artillery, which were repeated at noon and in the evening, while the tri-coloured flag and the flags of the friendly powers floated on every side. The minister Faypoult in the evening gave in his hotel a fete, where taste, simplicity, and patriotism reigned alike. The halls, apartments, and garden were ornamented with emblems and trophies: four flags, the Ge-

Transac-
tions at
Genoa,

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noese, Batavian, Spanish, and French were displayed, united by a tri-coloured ribbon, on which was inscribed in letters of gold the word *alliance*. In the garden, as light as day, were seen the tree of liberty and the altar of the country, on which the statue of liberty was placed. Two orchestras performed by turns marches and patriotic songs; they also chanted the Italian hymn commonly sung by the people at Milan:

Del despotico potere,
Ite al foco, iniqui editti;
Son dell' uomo i primi dritti
Eguaglianza e liberta.

At nine republican dances commenced, and were terminated at night with a supper seasoned by the spirit of equality and liberty: at this fete there was a very numerous concourse of spectators; the minister of the King of Sardinia, the Chevalier de Nomis, was present, but withdrew at an early hour.

Insurrec-
tion of
the Im-
perial
fiefs.

THE fanatics and the emissaries of Austria excited by their insinuating speeches the inhabitants of the former Imperial fiefs to rise in insurrection against the French, who had entered these fiefs to the number of one thousand men. The peace with Naples, however, and the abandoning of the Mediterranean by the English, threw all the enemies of France into consternation. While Count Girola, the Emperor's minister, protested against the refusal of the Genoese government to communicate with him, because he had violated the

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law of nations by stirring up the fiefs, he was busily engaged in organizing another insurrection. The fief of St Margaret lying in the valley of Scrivia, where there is on a height a castle capable of being defended, was chosen as the place of rendezvous. He inrolled some German prisoners of war, who had deserted by the negligence of the French, and sent them by way of Torriglia to St Margaret: he had also established agents on the road, who furnished them with military allowances. A part of these recruits took the road of Sestri and Levanti, passing by Sala where the Dukes of Parma resided, and returned to the Austrian army in the Venetian territory. The emigrants from the fiefs repaired to St Margaret, and were to be joined there by other malcontents, when every thing was ready for the insurrection. Several noted agents, and among others Sisto Quaglia, Ballestrieri, D'Arquata, and the priest Coirazza, rambled through the fiefs, circulating every where the manifestoes of Wurmser. This general was informed of the plan, and had sent from Mantua Colonel Mercantini, who had lived several days concealed at Genoa in the house of Count Girola, where he concerted this plan with the assistance of some German officers, prisoners of war and at large on their parole. The secret practices of all these agents, and the conveyance of powder and other warlike stores into the fiefs, had excited suspicions, and the plot was soon discovered. The minister Faypoult sent an express to Buonaparte to inform him of what was contriving, when the latter immediately ordered the governor of Torto-

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na to send a detachment to St Margaret and the other fiefs. In the castle of St Margaret there were about three hundred persons, who fled at the approach of the French, and the lord of the fief, one Malaspina, also saved himself with his family. The particulars of this expedition are unknown, but many persons were arrested in arms, and depots of arms and stores were discovered, which, it is said, were carried by the muleteers during night from a village in the vicinity of Genoa; where the emissaries of Count Girola had secreted them. A person, holding a confidential office under the Genoese government, was reported to be implicated in this affair.

The assassins in Montfer-rat punished.

ASSASINATIONS had scarcely ever ceased in the mountainous part of Montferrat: the assassins had often dispersed the convoys destined for the French armies, and some months before had killed General Dujard of the artillery. The inquietude felt by Buonaparte as to the security of this important line of communication was allayed by a letter from General Gaunier at Tenda, informing him that the Barbets had been every where defeated and put to flight. Ferrous, one of their chiefs, was killed at Roccabigliera, and another chief, named Contin, had been overtaken by a musket-shot, that precipitated him from the peak of a mountain. Many of their companions had implored mercy, and promised to give intelligence of their asylums and accomplices: General Buonaparte might, therefore, regard these assassins as dispersed and in no respect

dangerous, and scarcely a day elapsed without a great number of them being shot.

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MILAN was the town, in which the republican principles particularly displayed themselves with the greatest eclat. The twenty-second of September, the festival of the foundation of the French republic, was celebrated there with a pomp and solemnity, worthy of the grandeur of the event and of the sentiment it inspired in a people, fond of liberty, and eager to testify their gratitude to their deliverers. Early in the morning the canons of the castle announced the return of that day so glorious to France and memorable to the universe, and the citizens prepared for its joyous celebration. At eight, the general congress of state, the supreme council, and the two other tribunals of justice, repaired to the municipality, where a numerous body of national guards, intermixed with French troops, were ranged in files along the extensive courts of the national palace, and along the street leading to the cathedral. A corps of French officers assembled at the palace of Serbelloni, where General and Madame Buonaparte resided. At nine the whole train set out, preceded by a detachment of artillery-men with two cannons; a detachment of French grenadiers next appeared, and were followed by a battalion of the national guards with military music. The municipality and tribunals of justice walked in groups without any of those vain distinctions formerly regarded as of such serious importance, and were occupied solely with the celebration of a re-

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tions at
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publican festival, a novelty to this extensive city. As soon as they had reached the public square, the general-in-chief and his brilliant escort of generals and officers of the *etat-major* arrived, and took their station on the right side of the square; the municipality, the congress, and the other authorities, occupied a double estrade fronting the cathedral, while the French troops and national guards on duty were ranged on the left, both sides of the entrance being garnished with musicians. The cannon, placed in front of the former archducal palace, announced the commencement of the rejoicings. A tree of liberty, more grand and beautiful than the first, was planted, and several speeches suitable to the occasion were pronounced. The general-in-chief, the Commissioner Garreau, and the superior officers, all on horseback, were the principal ornament of the spectacle. The French and national troops defiled by platoons before them, and, making the circuit of the square, took the road leading to the gate L' Orient, whether the general and his retinue proceeded in their return to the palace of Serbelloni, to which place the constituted authorities with all their attendants repaired on foot.

NEAR the palace, a temple was raised with a statue of liberty. The goddess herself appeared in a superb triumphal car drawn by six beautiful steeds; she was a young female dressed in the Grecian style, and waving a tri-coloured banner. Six boys ornamented with garlands of flowers and foliage, and carrying emblems of liberty trium-

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phant, tyranny vanquished, and coalition crushed, sported around her. Between these garlands there appeared a large inscription, shewing the names of the armies who have deserved well of their country, and in another part was seen the name of *Lombardy* presented to the goddess by a genius, who implored her favour in behalf of these delightful regions. This car, after appearing at the palace of the general, made the tour of the city, and then returned to the square of the national palace during the entertainment, of which the general in person did the honours. After dinner the train repaired, during the discharge of artillery, to the public walk of the gate L' Orient, and assisted at games which recalled the best days of Greece. There were horse and foot races, performed by the French officers and Milanese citizens; and the evening was enlivened with theatrical representations, dances, and rapturous demonstrations of joy, while acclamations resounded on every side of *Vive la republique Francaise! vive le jour de sa fondation!* and may the fifth epoch of its anniversary become the first of our Lombardic and Italian republic!

THE administration,* not confining itself to animate the people by the spectacle of festivals, published addresses not less encouraging, among which

Addresses
published
there.

* THIS administration was the representative assembly, exercising the provisionary government established in Lombardy since its conquest, under the protection of the French republic.

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that *To all good citizens and friends of their country* was particularly remarkable. This address began by observing, that the first elementary principle of the social virtues is public instruction, which announces to nations their approaching happiness; and wherever its dawn appears, the sun of liberty rapidly emerges from the horizon in all its splendour. Greece is equally celebrated for its martial spirit and its knowledge, and the fame of its philosophers disputes the palm of glory with the renown of its captains. The latter have crushed tyrants: but the former proclaimed an energetic sentiment, which has been transmitted from generation to generation;---a sentiment which, notwithstanding obstacles of every kind, has resounded in the ears of nations the sacred name of liberty. France, the rival of the glory of Greece, has shaken off the yoke: she has awakened alarm in the souls of tyrants and hope in the breasts of the people: but the torch of philosophy preceded the gleam of her invincible sword. With the arms of reason she persuaded the people that they ought to be free;---and the people wished to be so. She predicted, that a free people would overwhelm the forces of all the despots of the earth; and the people have beheld the satellites of the oppressors of the world flying humbled before the republican standards. Italy first gave an asylum to the sciences and arts of Greece; and if hitherto she has not displayed those proofs of energy, that might have been expected from a nation placed by nature in a country, which its situation, resources, and population, seem to

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have destined for liberty, the primary cause of this must be fought in the eternal obstacles, which the union of tyranny and fanaticism has opposed to public instruction, in stifling by every odious means the germ of independence, which this happy climate has deposited in the hearts of its inhabitants. "Our first duty," continued they, "in the favourable circumstances we enjoy, is to open to Italian genius a vast career, where, treating of the great national interests, it may render familiar to the people the eternal principles of liberty and equality, make known to them the extent of their rights and the facility of recovering them, and at the same time point out the rocks, on which those who pass rapidly from servitude to freedom are in danger of being wrecked. Such is the object we have in view by establishing a prize to him, who shall produce the best treatise on the important question we have proposed.* You, who in peace cultivate letters, let the love of your country and of glory arouse you! If you have been condemned to stifle your sentiments under the ancient tyranny, when to utter truth was a crime, proceed now under the genial auspices of a victorious army and a general not less invincible than friendly to humanity: fear not to raise your voice, and offer to our common country the testimony of your knowledge and of your talents.---

* This address was the *programma* of a prize, which the Lombardic administration proposed for the best treatise on the following question: *Which is the free government best calculated to promote the happiness of Italy?*

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And ye, who still groan under the yoke of tyrants, banish every fear: in your hands are placed means the most prompt to expel them from their usurped thrones: write,---expose them to the people in all their nakedness, and they will incite no other sentiment than hatred. Make known to the people their strength, and they will emerge from the abasement in which so many ages of servitude have retained them. Recount the victories of their deliverers and the happiness of the cities, that have already liberated themselves from slavery. Remind them of the ancient glory of Italy and that now opened to her: place before their eyes the oppression prepared for them by tyrants, if, after being menaced with an immediate fall, the latter should again return to their tottering thrones. Sound in their ears the lamentations of their children condemned to perpetual servitude, and the maledictions with which future generations will load the present, if they suffer the fortunate moment to escape, which perhaps may never return. Then will the nation assume the majestic attitude that becomes it: it will despise and surmount every obstacle; the most distant despots will grow pale at the name of the people, and you will enjoy the glory of having by your writings produced these important consequences. Neither difficulties nor danger ought to retard you: every thing is easy to him who wishes to be free. Be bold,---write;---the hour of freedom has arrived."

A WRITTEN application, signed by several thousands of the inhabitants, was made to the general administration of Lombardy, reminding them that the nation expected, they would consider it as an essential and sacred object of attention to procure from the general-in-chief the liberty of bearing arms, and requesting them to make known to him their ardent desire to contribute by all possible means to the triumph of the common cause: and that on obtaining this liberty, they would unite with his victorious phalanxes in opposing the insensate attempt of the tyrants, who had so long oppressed them. By procuring the arming of a Lombard legion they would confound their perfidious enemies, who described them as men effeminate and incapable of bearing arms. They would then evince, that they were not unworthy of the friendship of the French republic, and that they deserved its support. By these means their fate would be irrevocably determined; for the French republic, just and generous, would never abandon, whatever might be the vicissitude of events, a people, who voluntarily appeared in arms to defend a cause which was their own.

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The Milanese arm
in favour
of liberty

THE general administration on the sixth, informed General Buonaparte of the application made to them by the patriots, and of their requesting the formation of a Lombard legion; that they were informed similar applications were preparing on the part of those citizens, who had not an opportunity of participating in the first, and also in the different Lombardic provinces which all en-

Formation
of Lombard
legions.

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tertain'd the same wish : and that, called on to perform the most sacred of duties, they would do so with zeal and satisfaction. The administration therefore hoped, that the general would second the desire of a people who wished to be free, and that he would not oppose their taking arms for the defence of their country, and to combat enemies who were equally hostile to him. The general granted them the liberty of forming several battalions, of which one was to be composed of patriots from all the different states in Italy. Accordingly the citizen La Hoz, commander of the Lombard legion, published a circular address to the disbanded foldiers, Piedmontese, Niceans, and Savoyards, as well as to all the patriots of Italy, inviting them to enter into the new battalions, where they would be employed according to their talents. The avowed motive of this was to put themselves in a condition to defend their common rights by force of arms, and to secure the liberty of the new republic.

Buonaparte's
letter to
Berthier.

ATTENTIVE to direct public opinion, Buonaparte, fearing they might mislead and deceive the people of Genoa, wrote a letter to General Berthier, which was published at Milan. In this letter he mentioned, that he was informed several Genoese merchants, in consequence of an intrigue, had left Genoa in great haste, and taken refuge in Milan, pretending that the French were to bombard Genoa. He therefore directed, that they should be ordered to leave Lombardy immediately and return home, as it was his wish to deprive the malevolent of all means of disturbing the Ge-

noese people, to whom the army of Italy owed essential obligations, both on account of the grain they had procured in a period of scarcity, and the friendship they had always manifested towards the republic. At the moment the Genoese had shut their ports against the English, and expelled the Emperor's minister who had excited insurrections in the Imperial fiefs, they had certainly more powerful claims to the protection of the French republic.

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FROM a similar motive Buonaparte made public a letter addressed to Cardinal Mattei, in which, after remarking that the circumstances the latter was placed in were truly difficult and novel, he stated, that it was to this cause alone he wished to attribute the essential faults committed by him. The moral and Christian virtues, which all the world recognized in the cardinal, made the general earnestly desire, that he would return to his diocese, and assure all the ministers of religion, and all the religious of the different congregations, of the special protection the French general would grant them, whilst they forbore to intermeddle in the political affairs of the people.

His letter
to Cardinal
Mattei.

By an *arreté* of the commander-in-chief the uniform of the legions of the Cispadane cities was to be the same as that of the Milanese, and on this subject he explained himself in very explicit terms, observing that there should be only one for all the independent states. An edict of the twenty-eighth ordered all strangers, priests as well

Edict a-
gainst fo-
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as seculars, employed in offices under the regal government, and those who had been in the service of the Arch-duke and Emperor, to leave the Milanese in fifteen days, unless they had been in employment for upwards of fifteen years; but the congress of state might continue in office, if they judged expedient, those who had been formerly employed. The general administration of Lombardy published an *arreté* of the commissioners of the Directory, importing that free passage through Lombardy was re-established, and all without distinction should enjoy it as formerly, on paying the same imposts and observing the same precautions and rules as heretofore: but the general administration should be responsible for all effects, provisions, and other articles, which the malevolent, profiting of this liberty, might attempt to convey to the hostile army.

Proclamation to
the Romagne.

THE Cispadane confederation addressed a proclamation to the people of Romagna with the concurrence of the commandant for the French republic. In it they informed those, who being situated on their frontiers were uneasy as to the fate awaiting them, or uncertain as to the conduct they ought to adopt, that the resolutions of a free people ought to occasion them no alarm. The enthusiasm which animated the Cispadane people, and the sacred tie which united them, would never suffer them to forget, that the first of laws is to respect the rights of others. "We know too well," said they, "that with you persons intermix, who circulate insidious language,

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and counsel you to regard us, if not with horror, at least with contempt. To you they represent us as rebels to religion ; come amongst us, and you will see, that we are as zealous observers of it as you, but that we are also the defenders of our rights and our liberty. Such are the sentiments which animate us, and believe them worthy of yourselves. Enjoy tranquillity, but do not suffer yourselves to be seduced by the chimerical project of disturbing our freedom : it is the sacred object to which all our wishes are directed ; it is the august standard, which we will defend to the last drop of our blood ; it is the unfading crown, which we earnestly wish to transmit to our children,---a crown worthy both of the admiration of the living and the suffrages of posterity, who are never unjust."

THE committee of government published, in the name of the French republic, a proclamation abolishing nobility for ever within its territory. No person was to bear any title except that of Citizen, or that conferred by his office or profession. All armorial bearings, liveries, and other distinctive marks of nobility should disappear within eight days, and every corporation requiring proofs of nobility was abolished. Contraveners were declared enemies of the constitution and the country, and to be severely punished. The council of general defence, established by the fœderative congress, addressed a proclamation to the provisional governments of the four nations, inviting them to hasten the levy of the troops. Already,

Nobility
abolished
in Lombardy.

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said they, blazes the warlike fire: let the constituted authorities feed the flame; let their cares be extended to the foldiers, military parades, evolutions, and the insignia of war. Let the name of *Defender of Liberty* become dear and illustrious: her favourite children are those who appear in arms to establish and secure her triumphs: the plan given by General Buonaparte would soon be put in execution, and it would serve as a general rule. They called on their countrymen to labour in advancing the common cause of freedom by gaining numerous foldiers in its behalf, and every where let the cry be *To arms*; let the musket and the cannon, the cohorts and the legions act in concert for the preservation of liberty and equality, and prepare the national triumph and glory.

THE detail of the various events, which produced in Italy a new order of things, has led us from the military operations of Buonaparte. Other generals would not, like him, oblige the historian to present their transactions to posterity under the varied aspect of warlike, political, legislative, diplomatic and administrative; and the narrative of their campaigns would certainly not furnish materials for so many digressions. But as in this respect the subject is complicated, and as a relation of the first efforts, made by a celebrated people for the recovery of their liberty, naturally creates a kind of interest, we have endeavoured to collect materials, which will supply an abler writer with the means of forming hereafter a more interesting

history. Let us then return to the new triumphs of the conqueror of Italy.

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THE Austrians profited by the resistance of Mantua, and by the necessity the French experienced of retaining the greater part of their forces before that place, to form a new army and reinforce the wreck of that of Wurmser, cantoned on the other side of the Lavio and the Piava. Venice afforded them in her territories every aid, which might not appear an open and decided protection, but at the same time supply their wants. An Austrian party having attempted to cross the Piava, and establish themselves at Castel-Franco, Massena dispatched from his head-quarters at Bassano Leclerc, chief-of-brigade, who compelled the enemy to evacuate Castel-Franco on the eleventh, and kept them on the other side of the Piava. General Vaubois on his side compelled the Austrians, who attempted to cross the Lavio to repass the river, but their force being strongly increased, and a new army formed and assembled under the command of General Alvinzi, the inferiority of the French obliged them to concentrate themselves, abandon Trent, Roveredo, Bassano and Vicenza, and fall back on the line of the Adige.

Farther
operations
of the
French
army.

ON the second of November, General Guieux advanced to St Michael, and after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Imperialists succeeded in making himself master of that post, burning the bridges which they had thrown over the Adige, and taking three hundred and fifty prisoners.

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Engage-
ments of
Saint
Michael
and Se-
gonzano.

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During this attack, the Imperialists, wishing to make a favourable diversion to aid those who defended St Michael, marched from their posts at Segonzano and Cembrea to penetrate to Lavis and cut off General Guieux's retreat. Vaubois on learning this movement detached General Fiorella to meet them, who with great vigour defeated and repulsed them as far as Segonzano, taking about one hundred prisoners. The enemy's loss in this affair was estimated at twelve hundred killed and wounded, and four hundred and fifty prisoners.

Engage-
ment of
Caldero.

BUONAPARTE, being informed that an Austrian corps was advancing and had already encamped on the Piava, immediately detached General Massena with a corps of observation to Bassano on the Brenta, with orders to retreat to Vicenza the instant the enemy should have passed the Piava. He also ordered General Vaubois to attack the Austrian posts in the Trentin, and above all to drive them from their positions between the Lavasio and the Brenta. The attack took place on the second, when the French encountered a very spirited resistance; General Guieux carried St Michael, and burnt the enemy's bridge; but the Austrians rendered abortive the attack of the French on Segonzano, and the eighty-fifth demi-brigade was very ill treated. The French took five hundred prisoners, and killed a great number of the enemy. On the third, Buonaparte ordered Segonzano to be attacked, as the possession of it was necessary; and at the same moment the general, being inform-

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ed the Imperialists had passed the Piava, pressed forward in person with Augereau's division ; and, having effected a junction with the division of Massena at Vicenza, marched on the fifth to meet the Austrians who had passed the Brenta. It was necessary for the French to strike like a thunder-bolt, and sweep the Imperialists before them. The action was obstinate and bloody, but the advantage inclined to the side of the French, who remained in possession of the field of battle, while the Austrians repassed the Brenta. The republican army took one piece of cannon, five hundred prisoners, and killed a great many ; the French general Lanus was wounded.

DURING these transactions, the Austrians had attacked General Vaubois in several points, and threatened to turn him ; this obliged him to retreat to La Pietra, his right being supported by the mountains, and his left by Mori. The enemy did not appear on the sixth : on the day following a most obstinate action ensued, in which the French took two pieces of cannon and thirteen hundred prisoners, but on the approach of night a panic seized part of the troops. On the eighth, this division occupied a position at Rivoli and La Corona, by means of a bridge which Buonaparte had ordered to be thrown over the river.

HAVING received intelligence of the transactions in the Tyrolese, the general-in-chief departed in great haste on the seventh, and arrived with the

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troops at Verona on the day following at noon. On the eleventh he learned that the Austrians, after leaving Montebello, had encamped at Villanova; the troops accordingly advanced from Verona, and fell in with their vanguard at St Martin, who were routed and pursued by General Augereau for three miles and a half. On the twelfth at day-break the French found themselves in presence of the enemy: it was necessary to engage them instantly; the attack was accordingly made with skill and gallantry, Massena's division assailing their left, and Augereau's their right. The success of both was complete: Augereau made himself master of the village of Caldero, and took two hundred prisoners: Massena seized on a height that flanked the Imperialists, and took five pieces of cannon. But the rain, which fell in torrents, having changed suddenly into a kind of cold hail driven by the wind into the faces of the French troops, was favourable to the enemy. From this circumstance the Austrians, being reinforced by a *corps de reserve* which had no share in the action, succeeded in retaking the height; and at night both armies retained their respective positions. These inferior engagements, and the necessity the division of Vaubois felt of abandoning successively all their posts in the Tyrol, announced a more important and decisive struggle which could not be long procrastinated, and Arcola witnessed a renewal of prodigies, that rivalled those of Lodi, and perhaps surpassed them.

BUONAPARTE, having learned that the Imperial army under Field-Marshal Alvinzi approached Verona for the purpose of forming a junction with the column of his army in the Tyrol, defiled along the Adige with the divisions of Augereau and Massena, and in the night of the fourteenth threw a bridge of boats across at Ronco, where the French troops passed the river. The general was in hopes of arriving in the morning at Villa-Nova, and by that means taking the enemy's park of artillery and magazines, and attacking them in flank and rear. He had directed General Vau-
bois to watch with his division the point of Rivoli, and keep in check the column of the Austrian right under General Davidovich; the castle and fort of Brescia, and the posts of Verona, Peschiera, and Porto-Legnago were in a respectable state of defence. The head-quarters of General Alvinzi were at Caldero: but having got intelligence of the movements of the French, he had sent a regiment of Croats, and some Hungarian regiments, into the village of Arcola, a post extremely strong by its position in the midst of marshes and canals.

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Battle of
Arcola.

BEFORE day-break the divisions of Massena and Augereau had completed the passage of the Adige, and advanced on the two causeways that traverse an impracticable morass for several miles. The column of the left, commanded by Massena, first encountered and drove in the Austrian advanced posts, while the column under Augereau, after having in like manner compelled their posts to fall back, was stopped at the village of Arcola, now

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occupied by the Imperialists, who garnished with troops the sides of a dyke along which it was necessary to pass. A canal that flanked this dyke on the side of the village hindered the French from turning it, and to get possession of it they had to pass under the enemy's fire, and cross by a small bridge defended by the Imperialists, who kept up a terrible discharge from several of the adjacent houses which they had fortified. The French troops made several efforts to carry the bridge; but not having displayed in the first attempt the same audacity as at the bridge of Lodi, they were repulsed in reiterated attacks. It was in vain that their generals, feeling the importance of the moment, precipitated themselves at the head of the columns to induce them to pass the little bridge of Arcola: this excess of courage proved only injurious to themselves; for they were almost all wounded, and the Generals Verdier, Bon, Verne, and Lafnes, carried out of the field. Augereau, laying holding of a standard, advanced to the extremity of the bridge, where he remained for several minutes without producing any effect. It was however absolutely necessary to pass this bridge, or take a circuitous route of several leagues, which would have made the whole operation miscarry. Buonaparte, apprised of the difficulties experienced by Augereau, ordered General Guieux to descend the Adige with a corps of two thousand men, and cross the river under the protection of the light artillery, at a ferry two miles below Ronco and opposite Albaredo. He was then to bear down on the

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village of Arcola and turn it ; but this march was long, and the day far advanced ; it was however of the utmost importance to carry Arcola in order to get on the enemy's rear, before they could procure intelligence of the movement. The general therefore hastened to the spot ; he asked the soldiers if they still were the conquerors of Lodi ; his presence produced an emotion of enthusiasm among the troops, which confirmed him in his determination to risk the passage. He leaped off his horse, and seizing a standard rushed forward at the head of the grenadiers towards the bridge, crying, *Follow your general*. The column moved forward a moment, and had reached within thirty paces of the bridge, when the terrible fire of the Austrians made it recoil at the very instant the enemy were on the point of flying. Generals Vignole and Lasnes were wounded, and Muiron the general's aid-de-camp was killed. Buonaparte himself was thrown from his horse into a marsh, from whence he extricated himself with difficulty under the enemy's fire. He mounted again, and the column rallied, but the Imperialists did not venture to advance from their intrenchments.

THE French were now obliged to renounce the design of forcing the village in front, and to wait the arrival of General Guieux, who, altho' he did not reach Arcola till night, succeeded in carrying the village, taking four pieces of cannon and a great number of prisoners. Buonaparte however thought it expedient to evacuate the village, on learning that the Imperialists had removed all

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their baggage and magazines to Vicenza, and advanced with almost all their forces towards Ronco to give battle, having with this intent re-occupied Arcola in considerable strength. At day-break on the sixteenth the Austrians attacked the French in every direction: the column of General Massena on the left defeated the enemy after an obstinate contest, and pursued them to the gates of Caldero, taking fifteen hundred prisoners with six pieces of cannon and four standards. Augereau's column in like manner repulsed the Austrians, but could not succeed in forcing the village of Arcola, notwithstanding repeated attempts. A judgment may be formed of the firmness displayed on both sides, from the different attacks that happened at this village, where several generals were wounded. The same evening, Buonaparte, at the head of a column carrying fascines, advanced to the canal on the right of the Adige with a design to effect a passage, but found it impracticable from the rapidity of the current. With this column Adjutant-general Vial afterwards traversed the canal with the water up to his neck, but was obliged to return without effecting a diversion of any consequence: in this expedition, Elliot, aid-de-camp of Buonaparte, was killed,

In the night of the sixteenth the French general ordered bridges to be thrown over the canals and marshes, and a new attack was planned for the day following. General Massena was to advance by the causeway on the left, while Augereau, for the third time, attacked the celebrated village

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of Arcola; and a third column was to cross the canal in order to turn the village. Part of the garrison of Porto-Legnago, with fifty dragoons and four pieces of artillery, received orders to make a diversion by turning the enemy's left. Early in the morning the engagement commenced; General Massena on the left, General Robert in the centre, and General Augereau on the right. The Imperialists, having vigorously attacked the centre, obliged it to fall back, on which Buonaparte drew the thirty-second from the left, and placed it in ambush in the woods: the moment the Austrians, in impelling back the centre, were on the point of turning the right of the French, General Gardanne, at the head of the thirty-second sallied from his ambuscade, and taking them in flank made a dreadful carnage. The enemy's left was supported by the marshes, and kept in check the French right by their superior numbers. Buonaparte ordered the citizen Hercules, the officer of his guides, to select twenty-five men of his company, and advancing half a league along the Adige turn all the marshes which supported the Austrian left, and fall afterwards at full gallop on the enemy's backs, at the same time making several trumpets sound. This manœuvre was completely successful: the Austrian infantry gave way, and General Augereau took advantage of the moment; but the enemy, although retreating, still made resistance, when a small column of eight or nine hundred men with four pieces of cannon, whom the general-in-chief had directed to defile through Porto-Legnago, and after taking a po-

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sition in the rear of the Imperialists fall on their backs during the combat, succeeded in completely putting them to the rout. General Massena, who had returned to the centre, marched straight to the village of Arcola, which he took, and pursued the enemy nearly as far as the village of St Bonifacio; but night prevented the continuance of the pursuit. In this battle the French took between four and five thousand prisoners, four stand of colours, eighteen pieces of cannon, a great many waggons, several of which were loaded with pontoons, and an immense number of ladders collected by the Austrian army with a design to scale Verona. The Imperialists lost at least four thousand killed, and had as many wounded. On the part of the French, besides the generals already mentioned, Generals Robert and Gardanne were wounded: Adjutant-general Vaudelin and Buonaparte's aides-de-camp Elliot and Muiron were killed.

MEANWHILE the left wing under General Vau-
bois was attacked, and his important position at
Rivoli forced; this uncovered the blockade of
Mantua. The French army left Arcola at day-
break: the cavalry were sent to Vicenza in pur-
suit of the Imperialists, while Buonaparte repaired
to Verona, where he had left General Kilmaine
with three thousand men. The division of Vau-
bois was reinforced and posted at Castelnovo, while
Augereau occupied Verona, and Massena the vi-
cinity of Villa-Nova; preparations were made for
chasing the enemy into the Tyrol, after which

the army could wait in tranquillity for the reduction of Mantua, that could not hold out fifteen days longer.

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FROM his head-quarters at Verona, Buonaparte wrote a letter to the citizen Carnot, member of the Directory, in which, after mentioning that the destiny of Italy began to brighten, he expressed his hope of being able in ten days to address him from the head-quarters at Mantua. "Never," said he, "was field of battle so valorously disputed as that of Arcola; scarcely have I any generals left; their courage and devotion to their country were without example." The General-of-brigade Lafres appeared in the field of battle, altho' the wound he had received at Governolo was not yet cured. He was twice wounded on the first day of the engagement, and laid on a bed in great agony, when hearing that Buonaparte in person was at the head of the column, he threw himself out of bed, mounted his horse, and hastened to find the general. As he could not walk, he was obliged to remain on horseback; but at the head of the bridge of Arcola he received a blow, that extended him senseless. "I assure you," concludes the general, "that it required every effort to vanquish. The enemy, headed by their generals, were numerous and obstinate; and several of the latter were killed."

ON the thirtieth, the Directory sent a message to the two councils, in which they stated, that they waited impatiently for the official dispatches

Message
of the Di-
rectory to
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of the commander-in-chief to enable them to communicate a detail of the decisive victory obtained by the army of Italy. Never was that brave army placed in so critical a situation: the enemy had made the greatest efforts, and had brought from the interior of the Austrian states all that remained of their disposable forces. These troops had posted to their place of destination with the utmost celerity, and by these means they had been enabled to form in Italy a new army more considerable than the two already exterminated, before the succours sent from the interior of France to General Buonaparte could form a junction with the army of Italy. It required nothing less than the genius of that intrepid warrior, the talents of the general officers and individuals who seconded them at the price of their blood, and the zeal and constancy of all our brave brethren in arms, to triumph over so many obstacles, which the despair of the enemies of France had devised. The message, after enumerating the loss sustained by the enemy, concludes with observing, that the present position of the armies promised new successes and the speedy reduction of Mantua, on which the fate of Italy depended.

Farther
military
opera-
tions.

HOWEVER considerable the loss sustained by Alvinzi may have been, his army was far from being destroyed: driven back into the mountains, it became difficult to attack him, and Buonaparte could not forget, that Mantua, which Wurmser occupied with a strong garrison, still held out in his rear. The important point was to keep Al-

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vinzi in check, and exclude him from the valley of the Adige and all the passes by which he could communicate with Mantua. General Vaubois having been obliged to abandon the position of Rivoli, and the Imperialists being already arrived at Castel-Nova, Buonaparte, profiting of their defeat at Arcola, directed General Massena's division to repass the Adige, and effect a junction at Villa-Franca with that of General Vaubois; then with united forces to march to Castel-Nova on the twenty-first, whilst the division of General Augereau proceeded to the heights of St Anne, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, by securing the valley of the Adige at Dolce. General Joubert, commanding the advanced guard of the united divisions of Massena and Vaubois, came up with the Imperialists on the heights of Campara, and after a slight contest succeeded in surrounding a corps of the enemy's rear-guard, and taking one thousand two hundred prisoners, among whom was the colonel of the regiment of Berbach: a corps of three or four hundred Austrians were drowned in the Adige in attempting to escape. The French, not contented with having retaken the position of Rivoli and La Corona, pursued the enemy to Preabocco; while Augereau engaged and dispersed an Austrian corps on the heights of St Anne, and took three hundred prisoners: after this he proceeded to Dolce, burnt two boats of pontoons upon the Queta, and carried off a considerable quantity of baggage.

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GENERAL Wurmsfer made a sortie from Mantua on the twenty-third at seven in the morning; but after a long and heavy cannonade General Kilmaine obliged him to return, and took two hundred men, a howitzer, and two pieces of cannon. The marshal commanded the sortie in person: it was the third time he had ventured to make a sally, and each time with indifferent success.

Buonaparte's
letter to
General
Clarke.

AFTER the bloody battle of Arcola, Buonaparte wrote from Verona a variety of letters to his friends. In the one addressed to General Clarke, after informing him that his nephew Elliot had fallen in the field of Arcola, he adds, that this young man had familiarised himself with arms; that he had often marched at the head of the columns, and would have proved hereafter an inestimable officer. "He fell," says Buonaparte, "with glory, and in the face of the enemy, without suffering a moment of pain. Where is the man who would not envy such a death? Where is he, who in the vicissitudes of life, would not compound for leaving, in such a manner, a world so often disgusting? Where is the man among us, who has not regretted an hundred times, that he has not been thus liberated from the powerful influence of calumny, envy, and all the malignant passions, which seem almost exclusively to direct the conduct of men?"

IN this letter we discover, that his glory had awakened envy, and that envy had been prodigal of calumny. His enemies had hitherto been able,

or at least appeared so, to pardon him his success: but an unparalleled series of triumphs no longer admitted the consolation of finding rivals to him. Since the fourth October the anti-republican party, on finding him invincible in the field of battle, and unalterable in his political opinions, had honoured him with all their hatred, and from that moment busied themselves in inventing defeats he did not experience, but which they earnestly hoped he might sustain; or in endeavouring to discover him to be ambitious, in order to render him formidable to a government that had not a stronger support. To detach him from the cause of liberty, by rendering him suspected, would have been a masterly stroke of finesse, and they knew how much it would weaken government by depriving them of the services of so eminent and loyal a republican. Happily the Directory did not suffer themselves to be deceived by this ill-concerted plot, but the malevolent nevertheless continued to gratify their malice by circulating the grossest calumnies.

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Malignity of the anti-republican party in France.

To the widow of Muiron the general wrote, that her husband had fallen at his side on the field of Arcola. "You have," said he, "lost a spouse who was dear to you; I have lost a friend, to whom I have been long attached: but our country has suffered more than us both, by losing an officer so distinguished for his talents and his dauntless courage. If I can aid you or your infant in any thing, I beseech you to reckon on my utmost exertions." In a letter to the Directory the general

Buonaparte's letter to the widow of Muiron.

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mentions, that the citizen Muiron had served since the first moments of the revolution in the corps of artillery, and had particularly distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon, where he was wounded while entering the celebrated English redoubt by an embrasure. His father was then in arrest as a farmer-general: the young Muiron, covered with the blood he had shed for his country, presented himself before the national convention and the revolutionary committee of his section, and obtained the liberation of his father. On the fourth October he commanded a division of artillery, that defended the convention: he was deaf to the seductions of his acquaintances and friends. "I asked him," continues Buonaparte, "if the government might reckon on him;"—"Yes," replied he, "I have taken an oath to support the republic; I am part of the armed force, and will obey my commanders; I am moreover, from what I have seen, hostile to all revolutionists, and equally so to those who adopt their maxims and conduct with an intent to re-establish a throne, or who wish to restore the cruel administration under which my father and my relations have suffered so long." He comported himself as a brave man, and was extremely useful on that day which saved liberty. Since the commencement of the campaign in Italy Muiron had been appointed one of the general's aides-de-camp: he had rendered essential services in almost every action; and, at last, fell gloriously in the field of Arcola, leaving a young widow in the eighth month of her pregnancy. It is with pleasure we remark, in the con-

queror of Arcola, the interest he takes in appreciating the services of a friend. The young widow and child of Muiron did not however profit of the favour, which this interest might have procured them; in a few months both followed the husband and the father;---for fields of battle have not alone the melancholy privilege of opening the tomb that await us.

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THE conduct of the Venetian government became daily more intolerable, and the French army, that occupied its territory, required to redouble their precautions not to fall a victim to its treasons. It fought for Alvinzi, whilst he himself, occupied with repairing his losses, dared not or was not in a condition to venture another chance. While the Venetians loaded with kindness the Austrian army, the French general thought it a necessary measure of security to make himself master of the castle of Bergamo, with a view to prevent the partizans of the Emperor from interrupting his line of communication between the Adda and the Adige. This province of the Venetian state was ill disposed towards France; and in the town of Bergamo there was a committee appointed for the purpose of circulating the most ridiculous intelligence respecting the army. It was in this province, the greatest number of assassinations was committed on the French soldiers; and it was principally by its inhabitants, that the desertion of Austrian prisoners was favoured.

DEC.

Duplicity
of Venice,

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Bergamo
taken pos-
session of
by the
French.

ALTHO' the occupation of the citadel of Bergamo may not be regarded as a military operation, talents and firmness were not the less necessary to obtain possession of it. General Baraguey-d'-Hilliers, commandant of Lombardy and the troops cantoned in the province of Bergamo, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the town, in which he stated that circumstances constrained him to occupy the town and citadel, in order to anticipate the sinister projects of the enemies of the French republic, and keep the theatre of war at a distance from the habitations of the Bergamese. The republican troops were the friends of order and the laws, protecting persons and property: the inhabitants had therefore no reason to entertain any fear of the French bayonets, which were never employed except against crimes, or in vanquishing the enemies of their liberty. He would respect their rights, usages, religion, and government of the Bergamese; at the same time declaring, that the French troops having come amongst them as friends, he hoped the inhabitants would not be so forgetful of their own interests as to compel him to employ his forces against citizens, whom his republic and his religion prescribed it to him as a duty to regard as brethren.

Distress
of the
garrison
of Man-
tua.

ON the twenty-eighth, the army of General Alvinzi was posted on the Brenta and in the Tyrol, while the army of the republic stretched along the Adige, and occupied the line of Montebaldo, Larc Corona, and Rivoli, having one advanced-guard in front of Verona, and another before Porto-Leg-

nago. Mantua was blockaded with the greatest care; and it appears from an intercepted letter of the Emperor to General Wurmser, that the place was reduced to the last extremity, as the garrison fed only on horse-flesh.

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It was with real satisfaction the French general remarked to the Directory, that the republic had not an army more desirous than that of Italy to maintain the sacred constitution of 1795, the only refuge of liberty and of France. They abhorred, and were ready to combat new revolutionists, whatever might be their pretext. No more revolution;... this is the dearest hope of the soldier: although in his heart he wishes for the establishment of internal tranquillity, he clamours not for peace, because he knows that this is the only way not to obtain it, and because those who do not desire it, are loud only for the purpose of preventing its arrival; but he prepares himself for new battles, as that he may acquire peace more certainly by victory. In vain however trophies multiplied; in vain the Directory received them with a solemnity calculated to support the public spirit: another spirit contended with the national glory, and by its progress announced all the dangers of a new internal struggle.

Devotion
of the
army to
liberty
and the
republic.

The standards taken at Arcola arrived, and on the thirtieth were received by the Executive Directory in a public sitting, at which the minister of war presented the citizen Lemarois, chief-of-battalion and aid-de-camp of General Buonaparte.

The standards taken at Arcola presented to the Directory.

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Speech of
Lema-
rois.

Presi-
dent's an-
swer.

Lemarois announced the object of his mission by informing them, that he had the honour to present, on the part of the brave army of Italy, four standards gained in the field of Arcola. The Austrian eagle, thrice vanquished, was now chased from the banks of the Adige. Alvinzi had flattered himself with the speedy deliverance of the bulwark of Italy,---but Buonaparte was there: he gave the signal of combat, and tracing in person the road of victory to his brave companions in arms, with a tri-coloured standard in his hand, he confounded and dispersed the fourth hostile army. "These colours," said he, "are the trophies of this memorable victory, and the army of Italy pledge themselves to present more, if the Austrians should again appear. Proud of the honourable cause they defend, the army will perish rather than permit the smallest attempt against our liberty and constitution. Our blood has already sealed this oath, which in presence of the first magistrates of the republic I repeat in name of my brethren in arms."---"Young and brave warrior," answered the president, "the Executive Directory receives with satisfaction these glorious trophies presented by you in the name of the brave army of Italy. Your valiant and generous companions, the conquerors of four armies, have done more than triumphed over Austria; . . . they have conquered the renown of Hannibal. Liberty, lulled to rest in the tomb of Brutus, has been awaked by the fame of your exploits, and victory, ever faithful to her sacred cause, has not abandoned the republicans fighting for their freedom. Re-

turn, young warrior, and convey to your comrades the gratitude of their country and the admiration of Europe. Tell them, that the marble of the Pantheon awaits their names: tell them, that they are already engraven in the hearts of all true Frenchmen, and that, while every effort of government is directed to obtain a peace which may reconcile all nations, it is to secure public felicity, and the happiness of the heroes, who maintain with so much dignity the imperishable glory of the French republic." He concluded with observing, that the Executive Directory received with pleasure the testimony of their attachment and devotion for the republican constitution and government.

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THESE simple ceremonies, however august and truly national, did not attract that concourse of spectators which they deserved. It is true, a suitable theatre was wanting: for it was in a temple victories, or on a spot where a whole people could assemble, that this triumphal pomp ought to have been exhibited, and not in the narrow circle of a hall of audience in the Directorial palace.

IN the narrative of this wonderful campaign, we must not omit to give an account of the public mind at Paris, for the effects which it might have produced, would perhaps have ultimately turned their fatal influence on this campaign. Under Louis XIV. France was intoxicated with her conquests, and the interest which the French took in his success, probably rendered him more arrogant and less pacific than he would have been, if

State of
public o-
pinions at
Paris.

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1796.

Views of
the anti-
republi-
can party.

the nation had shewn themselves less sensible of the glory of his arms. Marshal Saxe produced the same intoxication under Louis XV. and altho' perhaps nothing then effected can be compared, in any respect, with what the French republicans have performed in Italy, it is both remarkable and deplorable, that on every renewal of their triumphs the public mind seemed to take a retrograde step. Who then gave it this lamentable and disgraceful direction? A writer in a periodical work has explained it allegorically in the following manner.---“ And the profound genius of counter-revolution said, Altho', notwithstanding two years of anarchy, we have been unable to prevent the establishment of the republican government, we will neglect nothing to overturn it. While continually protesting that there are no royalists, we will preach the most daring royalism; we will feel indignant that, on the still smouldering ruins of royalty, they dare to take an oath of hatred to it. We will assert, that the man who wished to save royalty before and after the tenth of August deserved well of his country; we will compare that day with the second of September; we will aver, that the assembly who founded the republic was composed only of robbers, and that those who judged the unfortunate monarch merited a thousand deaths; and we will maliciously add, that the French are about to destroy the republic, and of her five chief magistrates we will say, *their lips are still red with the blood they have drunk*. We will labour to render the name of the republic ridiculous, and the title of patriot odious. We will stile

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infamous the laws that oppose our designs ; when the majority of the legislature shall not vote agreeably to our plans, we will stile them mountaineers ; and we will daily and incessantly repeat, that tyrants ought to be crushed. The infamous stock-jobbing, which shall destroy their paper currency, we will stile public opinion ; and we will affirm, that it is not stock-jobbing which impoverishes their annuitants. Such of their ministers as we cannot influence, we will load with abuse ; we will assert, that for foreign affairs they have a simpleton, in the marine an Orleanist, and in the office of justice an assassin. We will introduce into the police a police which shall be our own ; we will draw into our intrigues its subaltern agents, and we will lull asleep by our fables its chief agents continually deceived. We will affect to revive in the interior all the monarchic habits, forms, and institutions ; we will revive every hateful recollection ; we will incite revenge ; we will especially endeavour to rekindle the wars of religion ; we will provoke the zeal of priests, of Romish, fanatical, and incendiary priests ; and in our secret correspondence we will not fear to advance, that we can reckon on Benezech*, who we will venture to assert is completely at our devotion. Above all, we will never cease to load with horror and contempt the acts of the legislative body in particular, and almost all its members individually. But their armies have been hitherto the

* Then in the ministry.---Tr.

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invincible ramparts of their republic: here it is necessary to strive to carry inquietude, disorder, and disorganization. To discourage the soldiers, we will extract from foreign papers accounts, which speak only of the successes of Austria and of the reverses of the republicans. If their government proclaims victories, we will protest that they are only gross impostures or slight advantages purposely exaggerated. And we will arouse the fanaticism of nobility; we will speak and we will write incessantly in favour of the first counter-revolutionary nobles, whom we will stile *the exiles*. We will publish, that there are not above five thousand emigrants, and those we shall judge deserving we will order to return; they will find certificates of residence, and we will make their names be erased; and those, whose names being too notorious cannot be so soon erased, shall strut with freedom in the public squares, because we will throw over the eyes of the police so dense a film, that even in the army of Conde it shall not recognise an emigrant. . . . And the audacity of those who in the interior shall labour to *employ* the revolution, (*à user la révolution*) and at the approaching elections insinuate themselves into the constituted authorities, --- their audacity and success shall astonish even the bravest in the armies of the republic; and the soldiers shall call to one another, Is it to fall again under the odious yoke of nobles that we have for four years contended against them? and when on the point of obtaining the recompense promised to our toils, is it to the emigrant restored to his property,

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1796.

altho' vanquished by our arms, that we shall go to demand it? And near these foldiers there shall be some able agents employed, some *honest* enemy of the *infamous* law of the twenty-fourth October, who shall hasten to answer, It is true, *honest* people are not sufficiently protected;---but see what is to be gained by serving a republic. And we will have in the republic several other *honourable persons* who shall publish that the *exiles* are unjustly despoiled, and that the purchasers of national domains are robbers. These *honest persons* shall appear protected: the purchasers of domains shall conceive alarms, and new purchasers hesitate to present themselves. Public property shall fall into discredit, and the penury of the treasury increase; the government shall no longer be able to support its expences with exactness; usurers shall present themselves, and projectors appear in crowds. If in these difficult circumstances, the different furnishings for the army are not made with promptitude, or if the service experiences the least stay, there will also be found some *honest persons* to proclaim to the foldiers, that there are no resources, and that the scarcity is absolute, and will have no termination. And they will add, In your homes you have cloathing and bread; here you are in want of every thing :---see what is gained by serving a republic. And we will infuse into weak hearts a dread of a revengeful and cruel Deity, whom the imaginations of Romish priests have cloathed in terrors. A poor and trembling old woman, while returning from mass, shall call out, by the direction of her confessor, to four

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grenadiers, her sons, Return,---return quickly; I can no longer exist without you. Would you that the *evil spirit* seize on the inheritance of our fathers, and that our fields become barren? Do you wish that your mother should die of despair? Quit your ranks,---you have already too long served the republic. And we will keep back the requisitionists, the greater part of whom shall not rejoin their armies, and we will write to those who have joined, Act like us, and abandon the standard; we can no longer serve a republic. And if in such a conjuncture, some generous patriots raise a cry of alarm, we will tell them, Wretches, is it you who disturb all with your complaints? And we will imitate the assassin who, while redoubling his blows on his prostrate and moaning victim, exclaimed, Traitor, I will finish you, because you complain. And when we shall have in this manner prepared the ways, we will publish, that the revolution is finished; we will assert, that this horrible war has no longer an object; and we will announce the great ambassador who wishes to bring *peace*.---And we will delude a legislator, actuated by good intentions, but from whose simplicity we will obtain, that he shall appear in the midst of the legislative body, and make unconstitutional motions for *peace*. ---And the ambassador shall come without powers, and he shall desire to treat for all Europe, without authority to do so; he shall counsel them to give up every thing, and consent to his retaining every thing; in fine, he shall declare that it is indispensibly necessary, the indivisible republic

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be divided, and that at this price the vanquished will readily receive *peace* from the conquerors.--- And, during these transactions, we will say to the foldiers, What do you still in camps? return; the war is terminated; the ambaffador earnestly defires to *dictate* the conditions of *peace*: it is therefore impossible that you shall not obtain it.---And we will proclaim to the government, No chicanery with fo loyal an ambaffador: What, after all, is this Belgium? what is this convention? what is the laft constitution? of what value is the blood of a million of foldiers?---reftore,---share,---divide. *No constitutional scruples*; let nothing ftop you. It is our wifh that all conditions appear good to you, and that the moft perfidious as well as moft dangerous of truces be confented to by you, and ftyled a *peace*.---And we will exclaim daily, exclaim altogether, and exclaim without intermiffion, England wifhes peace, Auftria wifhes peace, Europe wifhes peace, the French nation wifh peace, and the armies wifh peace; why then fhould not the Directory fign peace? And if it dares to reject a treaty of flavery and opprobrium, we will exclaim, that it has betrayed the nation and the armies, who are weary of the war. We will call to the foldiers, For whom hereafter do you fhed your blood? You fight only to gratify the caprice of fome men, whose ambition it fuits that the war be eternal.---And, by fo many means combined, we will doubtlefs infufe into thefe formidable armies inquietude, difcouragement, difcontent, want of difcipline, and defections."

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1796.

Senti-
ments of
the re-
publican
party.

THUS spoke the hideous phantom of counter-revolution ; but it was to the voice of the immortal genius of the republic that the defenders of their country listened ; and this genius continues to repeat,---Soldiers, regard with contempt the vain manœuvres of emigrants, priests, libellers, and their protectors. Oftener than once they have appeared in the interior, but their apparent success has endured only for a moment. Too many interests oppose the return of their detestable domination. Some weak persons they may deceive, and some traitors may serve them ; it is possible, that with more or less address they may for some time dissemble their pretensions to the ancient tyranny ; but the moment they shall dare to revive it, the French nation, great and every where victorious, shall become still more invincible. Thanks to their insolence, and thanks also to your exploits, this great internal struggle is terminated for ever ; it is for ever that the Orders have disappeared. A hundred thousand nobles, and two hundred thousand priests demand in vain the renewal of three estates in France. Twenty-five millions of citizens will not consent to become again the *bourgeois vassals*, and *feudal villains* of a handful of robbers : in presence of the universe, and for the interest of the human race, the process is determined.---And you, brave foldiers, direct all your attention on external foes. Turn it on the stranger, to whose phalanxes your oppressors blush not to unite their impious arms. A deceitful and baneful peace was offered you ; by signing it, the government would have betrayed

your glory, and sported with the blood you have shed. It is also from respect to you, that it can neither dismember nor dishonour the republic, for which you shall not have conquered in vain. Peace!--you will doubtless attain it; but only by new triumphs, and on this primary condition, that your country shall dictate its terms. You no doubt suffer, and no doubt feel that your recurring wants are not always so readily supplied with the liberality we wish. But it is not to the glory acquired only on the field of battle that you are called; you are destined to surmount obstacles of every kind. It is in the midst of wants, and sometimes in a state of absolute privation, that the protectors of the people have earned the conquest of liberty on the carcases of the rich satellites of kings. Recollect the Batavian whom they stiled a *beggar*,* the American whom they impoverished, the black become free, and the

* * * * *

or rather look to yourselves. When it is necessary to cite the magnanimous virtues, where shall we find such eminent examples as those you have displayed? Soldiers, the republic was proclaimed; you were in that campaign thirty-five thousand men, scarcely clothed, and but ill armed; yet, you repulsed upwards of a hundred thousand of your foes, the vaunted and the choicest troops of kings.

* THE opprobrious term of *gueux*, or beggars, was given by the Spaniards to the inhabitants of Holland during their contest with Philip II. which terminated in the fortunate establishment of the republic.---Tr.

D E C. Still scarcely cloathed, and but ill armed, you defended Mentz for nine months; in a shorter period you delivered Valenciennes, invaded Belgium, and swept the enemy before you. It is by your impassibility under privations of every kind, that during a stormy winter you made Mentz tremble, and beheld the ramparts of the impregnable Luxemburgh fall before you. With naked feet you traversed the ice of Holland, which proclaims you her deliverers; with naked feet, and without cloathing, and often destitute of provisions, you saved our frontiers in the south; and for a long time it was only by the strokes of your pitch-forks, that the opulence and pride of the Spaniard sunk. Finally, in last winter, it was by supporting nature with a coarse soup, made of black bread, and dipt in thick oil, that the generous warriors prepared for that campaign in Italy, the prodigies of which have astonished the universe. Soldiers, in the midst of your sufferings let the mere history of your virtues, which have hitherto enabled you to support them, support you still. In the ulterior efforts, which it is necessary to make, your country demands of you only to be still worthy of yourselves. The obstinate iniquity of k-----s compels freemen to a sixth campaign: swear that it shall be the last: closer than ever around your shattered standards, swear patience, long-suffering, and even joy in the most painful trials; swear victory, and precipitate yourselves on the enemy: we, in the contests of the interior,-- we will fortify ourselves by your example, and labour to imitate your virtues.

THE long repose, which General Alvinzi had taken after his defeats, allowed him time to reinforce his army, part of which had come post from Vienna. The French had set the first example of this practice in the war of La Vendee; the expedient, however, can be employed only in extreme danger. The Austrian general had always the same series of operations to attempt: he had to force Buonaparte's line of defence, and penetrating by some point or other, throw himself on Mantua, and raise its blockade; while, by succouring Wurmser and changing the theatre of war, he would render nugatory all the preceding successes of the French. A battle does not always decide the fate of a campaign, but the moment approached that was to decide one, which had already cost four armies to the Emperor; and from a combination of circumstances rarely occurring, Buonaparte had still to perform what he had so often effected: he ceased only to empty the tub of the Danaides, when Austria grew weary of filling it. The moment, which was to terminate this obstinate and bloody struggle, was indeed approaching, but it would not have been anticipated by a general less active than Buonaparte, who seems to have chained victory to the tri-coloured standard.

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1796.

The
Austrian
army
reinforced.

AFTER the defeat of the Austrian army commanded by Marshal Wurmser, and his flight into Mantua with a part of the wrecks of his army, the Emperor made every possible sacrifice, and displayed an activity that surpassed all his former

Immense
exertions
of the
Emperor.

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exertions. He drew troops from the Rhine and all his hereditary states : and towards the fourth of November the Imperial general found himself at the head of an army much more numerous than that of the republic. Alvinzi had given directions to attack the Tyrol, while he advanced his left to the Brenta with an intention to approach the Adige : but being anticipated by the activity of Buonaparte, and deceived by his superior talents, he was repeatedly defeated in the various actions occurring between the fourth and twelfth of that month, and finally on the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth, in the memorable battle of Arcola. The Emperor, instead of being discouraged, made the utmost efforts to assemble another army : he dismantled his frontiers of troops ; all the young men of Vienna were formed into a corps of volunteers ; in short, every thing was employed which obstinacy and inveterate hatred towards the French could suggest. Accordingly, a new army of forty or forty-five thousand effective men, with a formidable artillery, left no doubt in the minds of the enemy of the complete defeat of the French and the deliverance of Mantua, while Buonaparte, informed of the rapidity with which the forces of the Emperor arrived, pressed the government to hasten the march of the promised reinforcements.

THE court of Rome, although little danger could arise from its exertions, had armed and advanced towards the Romagna the few troops it was

able to keep on foot, with an intention to disturb the states of Reggio, Bologna, Ferrara, and Modena, which, by their own energy, had declared themselves free. From the intercepted correspondence it appeared to be the wish of the Emperor, that Wurmser, in case of not being relieved in time, should endeavour to escape with his garri-son, by throwing himself either into the Ferrarese or the territories of the Pope. Buonaparte, whose genius was every where, made his dispositions; he drew from all the divisions of his army, but without weakening them, a body of troops, who were to assemble at Bologna, and form a move-able column; and as the detachments arrived in different directions, this circumstance gave them the appearance of a corps amounting to upwards of fifteen thousand men. Tuscany and Rome became uneasy, the latter confidently believing that this army was intended to act against her; and this belief had the same effect as if such had actually been the destination of the troops. But the eye of Buonaparte was on the Po, the Adige, the movements of the enemy's left, and the exertions which General Wurmser might make either to effect a junction or escape; and the most precise orders were given to all the divisions of the army in immediate service to be ready for action.

D E C.
1796.

Incu-
rable du-
plicity of
the Holy
Father.

ON the ninth January, the commander-in-chief arrived at Bologna with two thousand men, in order to make an impression on the court of Rome by the proximity of his situation, and induce it to adopt a pacific system, from which it had deviat-

J A N.
1797.

Farther
military
opera-
tions.

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ed more and more for some time past. He had also opened a negociation with the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, relative to the garrison of Leghorn; and his presence at Bologna would infallibly bring this affair to a conclusion. The tenth was spent in reviewing the troops, and making the necessary preparations: at night, the general learned that the enemy were in motion on all their line, and that the Austrian division, which was at Padua, had on the eighth attacked the advanced-guard of General Augereau, at Bevilaqua, in front of Porto-Legnago. Adjutant-general Dufaux, who commanded that advanced-guard, after fighting the whole day retired to San-Zeno, and on the morrow to Porto-Legnago; but his spirited resistance gave him time to advertise the whole French line of the enemy's march.

Engage-
ments at
St Mi-
chael and
Monte-
baldo.

BUONAPARTE, having left the necessary forces in the four Cispadane provinces, ordered two thousand men, the pick of the moveable column he had assembled, to set out, by a forced march, in order to reinforce General Augereau's division, and oppose all the enemy's enterprises on the lower Adige. He himself set out for the blockade of Mantua, and after giving all the necessary orders, proceeded from thence to Verona, where he arrived on the morning of the twelfth, at the moment the Imperialists attacked in force the advanced guard of Massena's division posted at St Michael. The contest was obstinate, but although the enemy gained some advantages at first, they were in the space of two hours completely re-

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pulled, with the loss of three cannon and six hundred prisoners. On the same day, and at the same hour, the Imperialists attacked the head of the French line by Montebaldo, defended by General Joubert's light infantry, where they made themselves masters of a redoubt; but Joubert, pushing forward at the head of his carabineers, retook the redoubt, drove the enemy before him, and having thrown them into disorder made three hundred prisoners. On the night of the twelfth an Austrian column, whether it had mistaken its way, or intended to surprise the posts at the gate of St George near the citadel of Verona, fought the whole night with the French grand-guards, but were repulsed. All the reports, brought in on the morning of the thirteenth, announced a general movement of the enemy, of which the attack on the preceding day formed a part. The Austrians, who, to do them justice, had completely succeeded in concealing their movements, kept the French in an uncertainty, whether the main body of their forces was at Rivoli or on the lower Adige: Buonaparte, therefore, thought proper to continue at Verona, ready to march wherever circumstances might render his presence necessary.

ON the thirteenth, the Austrians threw a bridge across the river at Anguini a league distant from Porto-Legnago, by which bridge their advanced guard passed: and in the evening of the same day Buonaparte learned, that the post of La Corona had been attacked by forces so superior in num-

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ber, that General Joubert was forced to evacuate it, in order to assume a position in front of Rivoli; and that he had executed this movement in face of the enemy with a steadiness, which evinced the desire the troops felt to engage the Imperialists in a place more favourable to the inferiority of their number. Intelligence was at the same time brought, that the enemy had commenced a lively cannonade on the Adige, between Ronco and Porto-Legnago. The forces, ranged in front of General Joubert, no longer left any uncertainty as to the intentions of the Austrians: it was plain, that Alvinzi wished to penetrate by Rivoli with his principal forces, which exceeded more than double the number of those under the command of Joubert, and in this direction to reach Mantua. Buonaparte instantly formed his resolution; and having given instructions on the lower Adige and at Verona, put in motion a part of the division of General Massena. He ordered the troops under the command of General Rey at Defenzano to advance in different columns to Rivoli; and at eight o'clock in the evening set out in person with all his *etat-major* for that place, which he reached at mid-night. The dispositions of General Joubert, which were excellently adapted for his isolated division, were no longer necessary after the arrival of these reinforcements and of General Buonaparte in person, who having assumed the command, directed Joubert to resume the important position in front of the *plateau* of Rivoli, and particularly the post of San-Marco, that had been evacuated. This post was the key of the position of the *pla-*

teau, the only point by which the enemy could advance their cavalry and artillery between the Adige and the lake of Garda.

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THE commander-in-chief, accompanied by the generals commanding the divisions and his *etat-major*, spent the night in reconnoitring the ground and the position of the Imperialists, who occupied a formidable line, nearly twenty thousand strong, having their right at Caprino, and their left behind San-Marco. Alvinzi had several days before formed his plan of attack for the thirteenth, when he hoped to surround General Joubert's division. This plan he now endeavoured to execute, without ever entertaining a suspicion of the arrival of the French general in person, or of the reinforcements Joubert had received at the moment the engagement began. The order given to retake the small posts in front of the *plateau* of Rivoli occasioned, during the whole night, a fire of musketry between the advanced posts: but the recapture of the position of San-Marco by the French at five in the morning produced a general battle, an event which began to give great uneasiness to Alvinzi, as it necessarily retarded for some hours his plan of attack.

AT dawn of day, General Joubert, at the head of a part of his column, attacked the Imperialists along the whole line of the heights of San-Marco. The rest of his division occupied the centre of the line, the left of which was to be successively reinforced from the divisions of Massena and Ge-

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Rivoli.

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neral Rey, who were now in the rear on account of the attack, from a concurrence of events, having commenced sooner than it would otherwise have done. The eighteenth demi-brigade of the line, which had been directed to leave Buffolingo and proceed to Garda, received new orders to advance by the left of the line of attack, and follow the directions of General Buonaparte, not to spread the troops, but only to extend their flanks. General Joubert having made considerable progress along the heights on the right bank of the Adige towards La Corona, the rest of the line likewise advanced and obtained some successes, the centre occupying the heights that command the village of St Martin. Buonaparte had posted the fourteenth demi-brigade under Berthier in the centre with directions to act according to circumstances: he ordered this reserve to advance, previous to which he directed a battalion to attack St Martin, the moment he observed the left of the French line losing ground; this movement was the more dangerous, as the troops that followed the Austrians on the heights to the left had lost some advantages. The general-in-chief repaired in person to the left, but in the mean time, the twenty-ninth and eighty-fifth demi-brigades had fallen back. The battalion of the fourteenth, which had driven the Imperialists from St Martin, was repulsed, but always keeping the enemy in check by its spirited fire from the hedges surrounding the village. The height occupied by this demi-brigade covered the only opening by which the right under General Joubert could retire; and the Impe-

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Imperialists had collected all their forces to bear down on the centre. Buonaparte feeling the importance of this post, and observing the critical situation in which the troops were placed, being completely turned on their left by a part of the enemy's right, hastened to the place at the same time ordering the thirty-second demi-brigade that had arrived from Verona to advance immediately, under the command of General Massena. The valour of this demi-brigade, and the presence of the commander-in-chief, instantly forced the enemy to retrograde in disorder, and the posts formerly occupied by the twenty-ninth and eighty-fifth were recovered; but the right, which was on the elevated banks, and had remarked the momentary disorder of the left, had already fallen back in good order to the height in the centre, and defiled by the passage which is covered by the heights occupied by the fourteenth demi-brigade. General Berthier had dispatched the second battalion to favour the retreat of the troops occupying the hedges of St Martin, while he himself with the third occupied the height in the centre, where this battalion, surrounded by the enemy's centre and a part of their right, received the shock with the greatest valour, maintained its position for about twenty minutes in spite of the repeated attempts of the Imperialists, and prevented them from carrying off two pieces of cannon in its front. The French left had not only recovered all its posts, but even gained ground, when the local nature of the place obliged their right to take a position in the rear at

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Rivoli: this was effected with some disorder, owing to the attempts of a body of Austrians, who had gained the heights that command the *plateau*. The enemy endeavoured to profit of this, but did not observe that being abandoned by their left, they exposed themselves to be cut off by the success obtained by the French left, if their own suffered the smallest check.

THE battle had now lasted three hours: the enemy however had not brought forward all their forces; one of their columns, which had filed along the Adige under cover of a numerous artillery, proceeded to the *plateau* of Rivoli with an intent to carry it, and in this direction threatened to turn the right and centre. Buonaparte ordered General Leclerc to charge the Imperialists, if they succeeded in carrying the *plateau*, while Lasalle, chief-of-squadron, was directed with a detachment of fifty dragoons to take in flank the Austrian infantry, who attacked the French centre. At the same instant, Joubert sent down some battalions from the heights of San-Marco, who precipitated themselves on the *plateau*; and the Imperialists, who had already penetrated to it, being thus warmly attacked on every side, were driven into the valley of the Adige, leaving a great number of dead and part of their artillery. Nearly at the same moment, the Austrian column, which had been some time on its march to turn the French and cut off their retreat, formed in order of battle behind Rivoli in the rear of the French, and covered all the heights between the

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Adige and the Lake of Garda, so that the French line was completely turned, and all communication cut off with Verona and Peschiera: but his situation neither alarmed the general nor the soldiers. Buonaparte had left two battalions of the seventy-fifth demi-brigade to keep this column in awe; the eighteenth demi-brigade arrived, and General Rey at the same time took post in the rear of the Imperialists. The enemy were so confident of success, that they exclaimed, *We have them*; their troops, proceeding by the valley of the Adige, advanced with fury to carry the intrenchments of Rivoli, but were repulsed in three attacks. Meanwhile Buonaparte had planted four pieces of light artillery, that cannonaded the right of the Austrian line. The eighteenth and some troops of the seventy-fifth demi-brigade, under Generals Brune and Monnier, received orders to advance in three columns, and attack the right wing of the enemy's line, that occupied an advantageous height in the rear of the French; when in an instant the whole Austrian column, consisting of four thousand men, were taken prisoners.

FROM the information he had received, Buonaparte knew, that there had been a strong cannonade on the banks of the Adige; and having received no intelligence of General Augereau, he conjectured that his communication with Verona might be intercepted. The Imperialists were still masters of La Corona; but altho' they could no longer be dangerous, it was necessary to march with all expedition against General Provera's di-

Engage-
ment at
Anguia-
ri.

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vision, that had crossed the Adige at Anguiari. The French general ordered Joubert to attack the enemy on the fifteenth, if they should be so imprudent as to keep La Corona: he also directed the troops who were of no utility to Joubert, to proceed towards Verona and Castelnovo, and set out in person for the latter place, where he learned that the Austrian column we have already mentioned, consisting of about ten thousand men, under the command of General Provera, had in the night of the thirteenth crossed the Adige under the fire of a numerous artillery at Anguiari, and that General Guieux, who guarded the Adige in that quarter, had been obliged to retire to Ronco: but he could not receive any intelligence of General Augereau, as all communication was cut off. The French general, therefore, hastened to Villafranca, and ordered four demi-brigades to advance from that place, having learned from General Serrurier, that the Imperialists were at Castellara, and marching towards St George at Mantua. Conjecturing that Augereau, if not defeated, must be following the column of Provera, he proceeded in person to Roverbella, where he arrived on the evening of the fourteenth with his reinforcements, and learned that Augereau had on the same day collected all his troops with an intent to fall on Provera's column between Anguiari and Roverquiera. Provera, who had no other object after crossing the river than to march rapidly to Mantua, could be attacked only on the rear division of his column. General Point commanded the left of the attack, and General Lafnes the right, whilst Generals

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Guieux and Bon marched from Ronco to take the enemy in the rear. The attack was made with the boldness and intelligence so often displayed by Augereau's division: the Imperialists lost two thousand taken prisoners, among whom were forty officers, with fourteen pieces of ordnance; their bridge across the Adige was burned. The rest of General Provera's column filed off during the engagement with an intent to reach Mantua.

ON the fifteenth at noon, General Provera arrived with six thousand men at the suburb of St George, and attacked it, but without success. It was defended by Miolis, chief-of-brigade; and Samson, chief-of-battalion of engineers, had carefully formed intrenchments round it. General Miolis, far from being intimidated by the menaces of the enemy, who had summoned him to surrender, answered, that he would fight, and maintained himself during the night; when Provera, unable to make any impression on this post, resolved to force La Favorite, pierce the lines of blockade, and, seconded by a sortie to be made by Wurmsfer, throw himself into Mantua.

Engage-
ment at
St
George.

THE attack made by General Joubert on the fifteenth had all the success that could be desired. The Imperialists, after the affair of the fourteenth, had maintained a post at San-Marco: Joubert therefore detached General Vial to attack it on the night of the fourteenth. The division of the centre, commanded by General Baraguey-d'Hilliers, proceeded to St Martin, from whence they

Battle of
La Corona.

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drove the Imperialists, and took their artillery. The column of the right under General Vial disputed the heights almost the whole day with the Imperialists; but Joubert, who had directed a column under General Vaux to turn them and gain La Corona before they could reach it, by approaching in the rear of Montebaldo, arrived there before General Vaux. The Austrians, now finding their retreat cut off, were thrown into confusion, and six thousand of them being surrounded laid down their arms, those who occupied the valley of the Adige retiring in disorder towards the Tyrol.

Battle of
La Fa-
vorite.

IN the night of the fifteenth Buonaparte hastened to St Anthony, where he gave orders to attack the column of Provera on the sixteenth. This general finding that he could not make himself master of St George by main force, and having received no intelligence of the main body of Alvinzi's army, could now only indulge a hope of being able to engage the French with advantage, when acting in combination with a powerful sally of the garrison of Mantua. Buonaparte therefore laboured to prevent this junction, and surround the column of Provera. General Dumas was posted with a corps of observation at St Anthony in front of the citadel: General Serrurier, with a column of fifteen hundred men, began his march an hour before day-break, and proceeded to La Favorite, whilst General Victor with the fifty-seventh and eighteenth demi-brigades turned General Provera. The Imperialists had profited of

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the night-time to dispatch a corps by the citadel to make themselves masters of La Favorite, but while executing this movement they were vigorously attacked by the van of Serrurier's column. The garrison at the same time made a sally in considerable force, but not being able to gain La Favorite, they found it impossible to effect a junction with Provera's column: these troops, however, having got possession of St Anthony, Buonaparte detached a reinforcement of two battalions to that quarter, which prevented the garrison from making any farther progress notwithstanding all their efforts. General Victor now attacked and turned General Provera's troops, and General Miolis, who occupied St George, made a sally so opportunely, that Provera, part of whose infantry and cavalry had already laid down their arms, found himself and the rest of his column completely surrounded; on which the thirty-second demi-brigade, supported by the seventy-fifth, compelled him to surrender at discretion. The general, six thousand infantry, and seven hundred cavalry laid down their arms, and were made prisoners of war: they also lost twenty-two pieces of cannon, all their waggons, and baggage: among the prisoners were the entire corps of volunteers of Vienna. Four hundred of the garrison of Mantua were also taken, the rest of the troops, who had sallied out of the fortress, having effected their retreat: after this the French again occupied their posts for carrying on the blockade.

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THE result of the various actions, that had occurred between the eighth and the sixteenth, was the total defeat of General Alvinzi's army. In the space of four days, the army of the republic fought two pitched battles and six inferior actions, and took nearly twenty-five thousand prisoners, among whom were a lieutenant-general, two generals, and twelve or fifteen colonels, with twenty standards, sixty pieces of cannon with their waggon, and all the baggage of General Provera's column, besides killing or wounding about six thousand men. General Rey was charged with conducting the prisoners to Grenoble by detachments of three thousand men, at the distance of one day's march from each other, under the escort of the fifty-eighth demi-brigade and a squadron of cavalry. All the demi-brigades performed wonders: Massena's division particularly distinguished themselves, having in the space of three days fought the Imperialists at St Michael, Rivoli, and Roverbella. "The Roman legions," said Buonaparte in his dispatches, "are reported to have marched twenty-four miles a day; our brigades, though fighting at intervals, march thirty."

Vote of
the
French
legisla-
tive
body.

THE admirers of monarchy assert, that the resources it employs in stimulating its warriors, or rather in compensating them for their success, are not burdensome to the finances. This remark is certainly not applicable to countries, where extensive domains and thousands of peasants are liberally bestowed on them; and if it applies more ap-

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positely to those governments where crosses and ribbons only are distributed, which however are usually accompanied with a pension, it must be acknowledged that the French republic possesses a mode still less expensive. To encourage the zeal of her defenders, it is sufficient to decree, that an army has deserved well, or continues to deserve well of their country. From this record of merit we think proper to extract the following decree of the legislative body in favour of the conquerors of Arcola and La Favorite . . . " Considering that it is for the interest of the nation and suiting its justice to recompense acts of attachment, and excite an useful emulation of the virtues; the tri-coloured standards, carried at the battle of Arcola against the enemy's battalions by the Generals Buonaparte and Augereau, are given them as a reward from the nation."

THE fate of Italy became daily less doubtful, while the court of Rome, so celebrated for its profound policy, seemed obstinately blind, and could not resolve on a peace, which every circumstance imperiously demanded. His Holiness had endeavoured to form a league with Naples in the south, but never surmised that Naples would sacrifice it, without difficulty, to the necessity of keeping the French at a distance from her own territory; that she would singly conclude a treaty on the first favourable opportunity, as her greatest danger lay in bringing her armies to contend with those of the republic, and her subjects in contact with the French; and that every consideration would

Rome
still per-
sists in
her per-
fidious
conduct.

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yield to such well grounded fears. On the faith of this league Rome had violated the conditions of the armistice that had been granted her, and, being disappointed by the treaty between France and Naples, had now no other resource than in the alliance she sought with the Emperor. She increased her expences and military preparations to unite with an ally continually defeated, whose states were conquered, and whom miracles alone could enable to form a junction with the Papal forces. Rome, happily for herself, had a better prop in her own weakness, which, offering no laurels to the conqueror, did not render her ruin desirable; and she could, with more certainty, found the hope of her preservation on the indifference or generosity of the French, than on the vain succours she invoked.

The Italian states form republican constitutions.

MEANWHILE the spirit of liberty spread in Italy, and provisional conventions were organized, that presaged the most important consequences. Bologna had formed a republican constitution, which the people had accepted: a congress, composed of the deputies of the Cispadane confederacy, were to assemble, and the Milanese seemed disposed to join in the measure. Reggio, which had been the first to give the signal of liberty, was, with justice, fixed on as the place of the sittings of this congress, and acquired by its spirited resolutions a glory more durable than that procured to it by its being the birth-place of Ariosto; for it will ever be a greater boast to have given birth to the rights of man in

Italy, than to have produced a poet however celebrated.

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THE Cispadane congress addressed a letter to General Buonaparte on the tenth December 1796, which they styled *the first day of the first year of the Cispadane republic, one and indivisible*. It bore, that the Cispadane nations, invited to liberty by his victories, and still more by his beneficence, would receive that day the happy intelligence, that their representatives, sent to Reggio to consolidate and render perfect the ties of the confederation decreed at Modena, had declared themselves free, independent, and sovereign, and had constituted themselves into a republic, one and indivisible. The citizen Marmont, who had been sent by the commander-in-chief to watch over their safety and the liberty of their deliberations, and was present at this unanimous declaration, would inform the General, that the people were worthy of their new condition. He would also inform him, that the name of their deliverer gave an energy to their resolutions, and was the basis of their joy. "Receive," continued they, "invincible General, the first-born of your valour and magnanimity :---you are its father, and its protector ; under your auspices it will become firm and immoveable ; and in vain shall tyrants attempt to destroy it :---"and added, that they had nearly fulfilled the important mission confided to them by the free voice of their countrymen, and would soon complete it ; but Buonaparte alone could bestow on it the immortality attached to his name.

Letter of
the Cis-
padane
congress
to Bu-
naparte.

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Buona-
parte's
answer.

IN answer to this application of the congress, Buonaparte, who was then at Milan, expressed the lively satisfaction he felt on learning that the Cispadane republics, convinced that their strength consisted in unity and indivisibility, had formed themselves into one. Unfortunate Italy, had for a long period been effaced from the list of European powers; but if the Italians of the present period were worthy of recovering their rights and possessing a free government, they would one day see their country attain a glorious station amongst the nations of the world. They ought not, however, to forget, that laws were of no avail without strength; and their first attention ought to be fixed on their military organization. Nature had given them every thing; and after displaying concord and wisdom in their deliberations, it was only necessary, in order to attain the object in view, to have disciplined battalions animated with the sacred enthusiasm of freedom, and the love of their country. They enjoyed a more fortunate situation than the French had done, as they could acquire liberty without revolution. The evils, which had afflicted France before the establishment of her constitution, were unknown to them. The unity, which binds the different portions of the Cispadane republic, would be constantly the symbol of that union which ought to reign between all the classes of its citizens; and the fruit of this correspondence in principle and sentiment, supported by their courage, would be a republic, liberty, and happiness.

ON the thirtieth December, the congress addressed a proclamation to the people of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, in which, after observing that the first stone of their new-born liberty was laid in the congress held at Modena in the month of October last, they expressed their gratitude to the French nation, who had not only generously restored them to their natural rights, but had also put them in a condition to exercise them by assuring their continuance. It was for this purpose the Cispadane people formed an amicable federation, which nothing should dissolve; and it was wished, that means might be found of rendering the ties of it more firm, in order that the edifice thus begun might be raised to a grand and majestic height. In fine, they had been delegated by the people to the congress of Reggio, and deriving strength from the mandates of their constituents, they were proud of the power and duty of concurring in an enterprise worthy of the honour of Italy, and which would attract the admiration of ages to come. The congress, therefore, hastened to make known to their constituents, that their wishes were fulfilled, and that they were hereafter to form only one people or rather one family. The inhabitants of Reggio had witnessed the publication of this decree, as the congress had the joy with which it was received; and their brethren, who had come from the Transpadane regions to fraternize with them, had taken part in the general transports. "May they," continued the address, "imitate us as we ardently desire, and may they unite so firmly with our re-

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Address
of the
congress
to the
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dane peo-
ple.

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public, that hereafter tyranny may no longer hope to fetter Italy a second time." The congress then observed, that nothing would have been wanting to the general joy, if their invincible deliverers had been present at so solemn an act. The citizen Marmont, sent by the general-in-chief to watch over the safety and freedom of their union, had assisted at the congress. He had beheld in them, and in all the people assembled, brethren not unworthy of the affection of his generous nation; and had charged himself with giving to the French general an account of this glorious event. The congress could have wished to have seen the whole nation present at this happy moment, well assured that their joy would have been mingled with that of their fellow-citizens; but as distance had deprived them of this two-fold enjoyment, the delegates, before returning to their homes, had made amends to the people by imparting this occurrence. "People of the Cispadane republic," concluded they, "the great epoch is already marked. Far be from you all former quarrels, and that rivalry which ambition and despotism foment! Liberty, equality, and virtue,---may these be your motto. The puissant republic, which has invited you to the great work of liberty, will protect you with all her strength; of this do not entertain a doubt;---slavery has fled for ever from these countries. The tyrants, to whom you were an object of derision, sigh and become pale. The whole world have their attention fixed on you, and Italy expects with anxiety, that you will restore her to the an-

cient splendour, which made her be respected by every nation."

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THE interval, which the French enjoyed in their military operations, was only a moment of necessary repose, and to afford them time to prepare for new exertions. The Austrians again appeared in force on the Brenta and in the Tyrol: the period of action, therefore, could not be distant. It is in the midst of the employment, which so many different cares and operations must have given Buonaparte, that one loves to remark the tranquillity of his mind. This disposition appears, as well as the hatred which his glory inspired, in a fragment of a letter, which he wrote from Verona to the Director Carnot. In this letter he mentions, that he beheld with pity every thing which had been written against him, each making him speak according to his passions; but the Director knew him too well to suppose, that he could be influenced by any attempts of this nature. He had always to boast of the marks of friendship which Carnot had shown to him and his relations, and he should ever preserve a grateful sense of them. There were men to whom spleen and malevolence were a necessary aliment, and who, being unable to overturn the republic, consoled themselves with sowing dissention and discord, wherever they could insinuate themselves. As to himself, whatever they might assert would make no impression on him: the esteem of a small number of persons like the Director he addressed, the esteem of his comrades, sometimes also the

The contemptible
envy displayed
by Buonaparte's
enemies.

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good opinion of posterity, and above all the dictates of his own conscience, and the prosperity of his country, alone interested him.

Engage-
ments at
Carpenedolo and
Avio.

DURING these transactions, the division of General Augereau proceeded to Padua; and after passing the Brenta advanced to Citadella, where it fell in with the enemy, who fled at its approach. General Massena, with his division, left Vicenza on the twenty-fourth, directing his march to Bassano, which the Austrians shewed a disposition to defend, whilst the division of General Augereau was advancing to Citadella with an intent to turn it. Some strong reconnoitring parties from this last division encountered the Austrian advanced posts, when a smart fire of musketry ensued. Meanwhile, General Massena sent some reconnoitring patrols in front of the enemy's intrenchments on the causeway and near the bridge of Bassano, where they made several prisoners. On the twenty-sixth at day-break, General Massena, having learned that the enemy had evacuated Bassano during the night, and had proceeded along the banks of the Brenta to Carpenedolo and Crespo, directed General Menard to march to Carpenedolo with the twenty-fifth demi-brigade, filing along the right bank of the Brenta, to reach by Vastagna the bridge of Carpenedolo, and at the same time ordered a battalion of the thirty-second demi-brigade, with fifty dragoons and two pieces of artillery, to proceed to this village by the left bank of the Brenta. These troops came up with the Imperialists near Carpenedolo, when a

very sharp contest took place on the bridge, but the latter, after a desperate resistance, were at last forced to retreat, leaving two hundred dead, and nine hundred prisoners, among whom were a major and twelve other officers. The Austrians fled in great disorder, but the continual rains, which fell during the expedition, saved the rest of their army from being taken prisoners. The division of General Joubert marched in pursuit of the enemy into the defiles of the Tyrol, which the bad weather rendered extremely difficult: he encountered their rear guard at Avio, and after a slight action took three hundred prisoners.

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AFTER the engagement at Avio and Carpenedolo, the Imperialists retired to Mori and Torbola, having their right covered by the lake, and their left by the Adige. General Murat embarked with two hundred men, and landed his troops at Torbola. General Vial, at the head of the light infantry, after a long march through the snow and along the most rugged mountains, turned the position of the Austrians, and obliged a body of four hundred and fifty men and twelve officers to surrender.—Nature seemed to act in concert with the enemy: the weather was dreadful, but nothing could stop the light infantry of the army of Italy, who had hitherto encountered no difficulty they did not surmount. General Joubert entered Roveredo, and the Austrians having fortified, with the greatest care, the pass of Calliano rendered famous by the victory which the French

The
French
enter
Trent.

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had gained there on their first entering the Tyrol, appeared disposed to contest their entrance into Trent. General Beliard endeavoured to turn the enemy's right, while General Vial continuing his march along the right bank of the Adige, routed them took three hundred prisoners, and arrived at Trent, where he found in the Imperial hospitals two thousand sick and wounded, whom they had left behind them in their flight, and recommended to the humanity of the French; several magazines were also captured at this place. During these transactions, General Massena ordered two demi-brigades to advance and attack the Austrians, who occupied the castle of La Scala between Feltra and Primolazo, but they fled on the approach of the French; and retired behind the Prado, leaving a part of their baggage behind them.

Engage-
ment at
Lavis.

THE division of General Joubert, after making itself master of Trent, proceeded to take the position of Lavis and Segonzano. The brigade of Vial attacked the village of Lavis, where the enemy were in force; the fourth, seventeenth, and twenty-ninth demi-brigades of light infantry supported by the fourteenth, seized on the height, commanding the village on the right, whilst a detachment of the troops under General Vial drove back the enemy, and pursued them as far as St Michael, taking eight hundred prisoners: the twenty-ninth demi-brigade alone entirely defeated three thousand Hungarians. Next day the enemy requested a suspension of arms for twenty-

four hours, but were answered by a new attack on the part of the French. After the junction of the divisions under Massena and Joubert, and after the latter had occupied the line of the Lavisio, which covers Trent, the fate of Mantua was rendered certain, as that city could not possibly hold out much longer.

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THE Pope, calculating always on the success of the Austrian arms and of his own crafty policy, and ignorant perhaps that the perfidious correspondence of his minister with Vienna had fallen into the hands of Buonaparte, who had transmitted it to the Directory, had marched his troops into the Romagna. If posterity required farther evidence to convince them of the duplicity which has always formed the basis of the negotiations of priests, they will find it in the letter of Cardinal Busca, the Papal secretary of state, to the prelate Albani, the nuncio at Vienna*. Even in Rome

Intolerable duplicity of the Pope.

ROME, 7 JANUARY 1797.

* THE intelligence you send me is more and more consolatory.—I learn by the two last couriers, that Baron Thugut has altered his style, and, notwithstanding his air of mystery, we can no longer doubt of the Emperor's aid, the more so as the Empress and he have promised us assistance. It seems also that Baron Thugut reckons on us, if we may judge from the prompt departure of General Colli, the order he has received to visit our troops with all expedition, and the manner we are called on to recover our country. Every thing tends to confirm us in the belief, that we are already regarded as allies.

THEY

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herself, all men, whatever sentiments they entertained, disapproved of the slowness displayed in the conclusion of peace, and blamed the obstinate bad faith with which the negotiations had been conducted. The pamphleteers put these words in the mouth of Pasquín :

Pius Sextus cunctando perdidit rem.

THEY no longer talk to us of sacrifices : have they abandoned the idea ? Doubtless I am too sanguine, but I will not consider myself certain until the treaty is signed on the conditions I mentioned in my last dispatch. Now that you are furnished with full powers, M. de Thugut can no longer indulge in tergiversation, but must positively declare himself.

As to myself, while I can hope for succour from the Emperor, I shall temporise respecting the propositions of peace, which the French have made us. You can form no idea of what has been done to induce me to answer Cacaull. Some endeavour to persuade me, by the hope of better conditions ; others again, by terrors and menaces ; but, ever constant in my opinion, and jealous of *my honour*, which I regard as injured by treating with the French, when a negotiation is opened with the court of Vienna, I have not suffered myself to be either seduced or intimidated ; and I will not alter my resolution, until I find myself obliged to do so. Do not entertain a doubt of the sincerity of these sentiments.

It is however true, that the French have displayed great eagerness to conclude a peace with us. I have a recent proof of this in the subjoined letter of M. the Nuncio at Florence ; and by the answer, of which I send you a
copy

Others revived the ancient distich made on Alexander VI. applying it to Pius VI.

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Sextus Tarquinius, Sextus Nero, Sextus et iste :
Semper sub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

THESE fatires, however, made no impression on the counsellors of the Holy Father ; and as to the

F E B.

copy, you will see the manner in which I have conducted myself. I send you the two copies, in order that you may be able to refer to the constancy and *good faith* with which I treat.

No doubt, before the receipt of my letter, M. Colli will have departed ; I hope he will very soon reach Ancona. I have written to the general-commandant of that port about his reception, as he proposes to proceed to the Romagna to review our troops before coming to this capital, in order that we may be able to concert measures at our first meeting.

I ASSURE you I am sorry that General Colli should have had an interview with Alvinzi before coming here. I readily perceive that it is necessary for their operations ; but, I know not why, I entertain rather an unfavourable opinion of Alvinzi. Altho' I am not enabled to judge of his operations in Italy, I think he might have effected more than he has done : but the interview is necessary ; I compose myself by supposing, that it interests the honour of Alvinzi, and the glory of fulfilling the intentions of his master.

As to the appointments to be given General Colli, even although the Emperor should not give him an allowance

ance

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Manifesto of Buonaparte.

hostile movement of his troops, indulgence itself behoved to have a period. Buonaparte gave orders to the Citizen Cacault, agent of the French republic, to quit Rome immediately, and on the third February published a declaration from his head-quarters at Bologna, in which he stated, that

ance for the time he may be employed in the service of the Pope, we will furnish every thing; this I do not regret. I approve highly of the General bringing with him two officers, and particularly the engineer, of whom we are completely in want. He should also bring several subalterns to train our troops. The eulogium, which Marshal Lascy made on Colli, consoles me.

As you are persuaded, that Baron Thugut would be jealous, if you should speak to any other than himself in behalf of our cause, abandon the other means I proposed to you at the time the Baron was not so well disposed as at present. Continue however to pay court to all who can be useful to you in case of events.

I do not doubt but you have taken measures to learn the result of the ensuing conferences with General Clarke at Inspruck: the details you shall transmit me of it, will serve as a guide.

You must have learned by my former dispatch, that I had thought of sending some Austrian troops into the Romagna to join ours, and I had also thought, that from Trieste they could be landed at Ancona. Promote this plan, which would be of great utility to the Emperor and us; and if it is realised, we shall be disposed to enter into the same contract as the King of Sardinia.

the Pope had formally refused to execute the eighth and ninth articles of the armistice concluded on the twentieth June 1796, at Bologna, under the mediation of Spain, and solemnly ratified at Rome the 27th of that month. The court of

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It will be proper for you to comply with the requisition made to you by the Constable, through the channel of your brother, relative to the armies. M. Stay has not yet finished the briefs you request: I cannot therefore send them to you. His Holiness does not think he should give the other briefs you propose, because as they must be addressed to all the catholic sovereigns of Europe, it would be declaring a religious war before the time, it being impossible to conceal this conduct of the Pope from the knowledge of the French; and then, for the reasons I have stated, we might be exposed to their indignation, without being certain of the alliance of his Imperial Majesty. From the documents you give me on the subject of a war of religion, the Holy Father will form his resolution as to the issuing briefs, and taking other steps.

If the treaty of alliance is concluded, it will be necessary to make the nuncio sign it, providing M. de Thugut, with whom he is not on good terms, does not oppose it. I send to M. the Nuncio (that this prelate may not be disappointed,) the pontifical briefs for the Emperor of Russia, with an instruction, that if any thing is expedited to Petersburg from that court or by the charge d'affaires of Russia, he may avail himself of the opportunity to transmit them. In case no such opportunity should offer, I directed him to send them to Warsaw to M. the Nuncio to be conveyed to his Imperial Majesty.

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Rome had never ceased to arm, and excite the people by manifestoes to a crusade; and their troops had approached within ten miles of Bologna, menacing that city with an attack. His Holiness had commenced hostile negotiations against France with the court of Vienna, as was established by the letters of Cardinal Busca, and the mission of the prelate Albani to that city. He had confided the command of his troops to Austrian generals and officers sent by the court of Vienna, and refused to answer the official applications made to him by the citizen Cacault, the minister of the republic, respecting the opening of a negotiation for peace. The general therefore declared, that the treaty of armistice was at an end, having been thus violated and infringed by the court of Rome.

His pro-
clamation
to the
Romans.

THIS manifesto was followed by a proclamation, stating, that the French army, having now entered the territory of the Pope, would be faithful to the maxims they professed, by protecting religion and the people. The French soldiers in one hand carried the bayonet, the certain guarantee of vic-

WHEN you are presented to their Majesties, return them thanks for the earnestness with which they interest themselves respecting the health of his Holiness, and assure them of the fervour, with which he prays for their preservation, and for the glory of those who with so much constancy and sincerity have supported, and still support, the *just cause*.

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tory, and with the other offered to the different towns and villages in their progress peace, protection, and security. Woe be to those who should disdain this, and who, seduced by profound hypocrites, should wantonly draw on their habitations the horrors of war, and the vengeance of an army, who, in the space of six months, had taken prisoners one hundred thousand of the Emperor's best troops, captured four hundred pieces of cannon and one hundred and ten standards, and destroyed five armies. He then ordered every village or town, where the tocsin should be sounded on the approach of the French army, to be immediately burned, and the municipalities shot. The commune, on the territory of which a Frenchman was assassinated, should be immediately declared in a state of war; a moveable column should be sent to it, hostages taken, and an extraordinary contribution levied. All priests, religious, and ministers of religion of every denomination, were to be protected and maintained in their present state, if they conducted themselves according to the principles of the gospel; but if they were the first to transgress these principles, they were to be treated by military law, and more severely punished than other citizens.

THE division of General Victor immediately advanced towards Imola, the first town of the Papal state, and slept there on the first. The Pope's army had broken down the bridges, intrenched themselves with the utmost care on the river Senio, and lined the banks with cannon. As soon as Ge-

The Pope's army completely defeated on the Senio.

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neral Lafnes, who commanded the vanguard, came in sight of the enemy, the latter began to cannonade him. He immediately ordered the advanced patrols of the legion of Lombardy to attack the Pope's light troops. The chief-of-brigade La Hoz, commander of the Lombard legion, formed his grenadiers in a close column, for the purpose of carrying the enemy's batteries with fixed bayonets. This legion, for the first time now in action, took possession of fourteen pieces of cannon under the fire of three or four thousand men in their intrenchments. During the engagement several priests, with crucifixes in their hands, preached encouragement to those unfortunate troops. The French army took fourteen pieces of cannon, eight standards, one thousand prisoners, and killed from four to five hundred men. The chief-of-brigade La Hoz was slightly wounded, and the French had also forty men killed and wounded.

Faenza
taken.

THE republican troops marched directly against Faenza, the gates of which were shut, while the tocsin sounded the alarm, and a distracted multitude attempted to defend the entrance of the place, the principal inhabitants, and particularly the bishop, having made their escape : but two or three discharges of cannon burst open the gates, and the French entered at charge-step. The laws of war authorised the General to give up this unhappy town to plunder ; but how reconcile himself with punishing so severely a whole town for the crimes of a few priests ? He sent home fifty officers whom

he had taken prisoners, to enlighten their countrymen, and make them sensible of the dangers, to which such extravagant conduct would expose them. He caused all the monks and priests to appear before him next morning, reminded them of the principles of the gospel, and employed all the influence, which reason and necessity could furnish, to engage them to behave in a proper manner: at this interview they appeared to him to be animated with good principles. He sent General Des Camuldules to Ravenna to open the minds of the inhabitants there, and prevail on them to shun the disasters, which a longer blindness might produce. He also sent Father Dom Ignacio, prior of the Benedictines to Cesena, the native country of his Holiness, on a similar mission. General Victor continued his march on the second, and having made himself master of Forli, proceeded next day to Cesena. Buonaparte transmitted to the Directory several documents, which must convince all Europe of the folly and madness of those who directed the court of Rome. It is lamentable to reflect, that such blindness should cost the blood of so many poor and unfortunate beings, the innocent instruments, and, at all times, the victims of divines. Several priests, and amongst others a Capuchin, who preached to the Catholic army, were killed on the field of battle.*

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Buonaparte's
charge to
the clergy.

* THOSE fond of minute details will find, in the following note, the particulars of this petty action:

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Mantua
taken.

WHILST the Pope's troops were thus driven from the Romagna, a more important and glorious event completed the triumphs of the French, and gave additional lustre to the magnanimity of their General: *Mantua capitulated*. --- On the second, General Serrurier and General Wurmser had a conference, the object of which was to fix the day of executing the capitulation, and to settle the differences between the terms granted and those which had been proposed. Buonaparte took care to exercise French generosity towards Wurmser,

On the second of February, at five in the morning, the division of General Victor began its march for Imola, with an intent to attack a corps of the Papal army assembled at Faenza. The advanced-guard of this division, commanded by Lafnes, general-of-brigade, and in which were the grenadiers of the Lombard legion, encountered the main body of the army of his Holiness on the Senio. The enemy, rendered confident by their intrenchments, and the river in their front, but which, unhappily for them, the fine season had rendered fordable, defended the bridge and the river with about four thousand men, fourteen pieces of cannon, and a corps of cavalry; but being turned by the French troops that had crossed the Senio at the ford, and at the same time attacked in front by the bridge, the shock was the signal of flight. The Lombard grenadiers carried the batteries at the point of the bayonet with irresistible valour, and the rout became complete. The Pope lost on this occasion one thousand taken prisoners, twenty-six officers and four or five hundred men killed. He also lost eight stand of colours, fourteen pieces of cannon, and eight waggons, which were all he possessed. The seventh regiment of hussars, commanded by the aid-de-camp Junot, pursued for ten miles the Papal cavalry without being able to overtake them.

a foldier feventy years of age, who, though extremely unfortunate in this campaign, had displayed a conftancy and courage worthy of being recorded. Hemmed in on all fides after the battle of Baffano, and having loft at a fingle blow the greater part of the Tyrol and his army, he was daring enough to entertain hopes of being able to take refuge in Mantua, from which he was diftant four or five days march. With this idea he paffed the Adige, and having defeated one of the French advanced pofts at Cerca, croffed the Molinella and reached Mantua. Shut up in this city, he made two or three fallies, but they all proved unfortunate, although he himfelf headed them in perfon. Befides the powerful obftacles oppofed to him by the French lines of circumvallation briffling with artillery, he could act only with foldiers difheartened by fo many defeats, and weakened by the peftilential ficknefs at Mantua. That numerous tribe, who delight in calumniating misfortune, will however not fail to feek an occafion to perfecute Wurmfer.

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Eulogium on the military talents of Wurmfer.

ON the eleventh, the Executive Directory fent a meffage to the legislative body informing them of the furrender of Mantua; on which Villetard, mounting the tribune of the council of five hundred, exclaimed, "The proud Mantua has at laft fallen into the power of the republic! Thanks to that army of heroes, whofe fuccesses have aftonifhed Italy herfelf, formerly the theatre of the moft glorious feats of arms. Thus, all the finifter projects of the enemies of the liberty of the people are

Speech of Villetard in the council of five hundred.

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crushed. Vile partisans of tyranny, pain yourselves in fabricating obscure conspiracies; contrive against the people imposture and perfidy; devote to assassination their most intrepid defenders: these means are worthy of you and of your cause,--Republicans triumph in the fields of honour; it is there, I predict, that your projects will be confounded, and your outrages expiated. How long shall these cowardly Sybarites pretend to give fetters to the valiant? Pigmies, who fashion in darkness the yoke of tyranny with *aides, gabelles, corvies*, feudal rights and tenures, and other oppressions, do you flatter yourselves with restoring to slavery, misery and debasement, the generous children of victory? No: I call eternal reason to witness, which wishes not that victorious France be hereafter so degraded. Perfidious men! they have lured our credulity by the words of humanity and justice: but this illusion of the most infamous hypocrisy is dissipated; the veil has dropt, and their plan of oppression has been manifested to every eye. Every thing the most abominable, which the ingenious cruelty of butchers has invented,--such was the first gift which these men, so just and humane, prepared for the French nation on the advent of their regal domination. You feel indignant, magnanimous heroes, whom devotion to liberty has assembled in our camps, and whose toils the universe contemplates with admiration. Yes, such was the price which royalism reserved for your constancy, for the numerous evils you have suffered, for the blood you have shed, for your fathers, your wives, and your

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children,---slavery, ignominy, and punishments. But repose in your representatives; they view, with stoical firmness, the poignards directed by royalism against their breasts. Calm in the midst of dangers and the clamours of royalism, they will render impotent its efforts. They remain unshaken in the determination of confirming the present government, the lasting monument of your liberty, reared by the national convention, and consecrated by the French people;---by that convention whose inflexible justice was directed against the last of your tyrants, and whose firmness has dissipated the league of kings, disconcerted all the plots formed in the interior against the people, and overcome obstacles regarded as insurmountable,---that convention whose members have so often conducted you to victory, and who are still honoured with the hatred of bad citizens, which they have drawn on themselves by their constant efforts and unlooked for successes against tyranny. Yes, brave soldiers, the representatives of the French people whom you immortalise by your victories, are united with you in heart, in object, and in will, for maintaining that government which has freed you from slavery, and restores you to your proper dignity. It is not to be again subjugated and oppressed by the cowardly slaves of a tyrant, that you have proved yourselves invincible: glory, liberty, and equality, the honourable purpose of your toils, will be their reward. And you, brave Lombard legion, whose first steps in the career of liberty are signalized by victories, you also have acquired claims to the gratitude of

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the republic and of the friends of liberty. Receive, as the guarantee of these, the new civic crown, with which the legislative body, the organ of the national gratitude, hastens to incircle your victorious brows." After this he proposed the council should declare, that the army of Italy, now victorious over Mantua, had never ceased to deserve well of their country ; and this proposition, being put to the vote, was unanimously adopted.

Speech
of La-
combe-
St-Michel
in the
council of
ancients.

THE same message was transmitted to the council of ancients, where Lacombe-St-Michel delivered an impressive speech : " The clouds," said he, " which obscured the morning of the fair days, which liberty seemed some months ago to promise Italy, are at length dissipated, and Mantua is taken. Yes, successors of Camillus and the Catos, you shall be free. Engrave for ever in the calendar of your *fatti* the eternal gratitude you owe to the brave army of Italy,---to that army, and to the bold and intrepid genius of its chief, every step of whose progress beyond the Alps was itself a wonder. Those, who for eight years have fought for the establishment and confirmation of their own liberty, are doubtless well entitled to experience a lively transport on beholding the triumph, that secures the liberty of a sister republic. Far be from us the idea, that the war we maintain in Italy against the house of Austria, whose insulting pride, humiliated by so many victories, still presumes to question the existence of a French republic ; far be from us, I say, the idea, that this war has for its object only a diplomatic project to

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obtain from the Emperor the countries conquered by the French armies, or to subjugate a people whom the love of liberty has already united to us! No, descendants of the Romans, think not that the French government entertains the project, after having engaged you to march under the tri-coloured standards, to enchain you again by restoring you to your former masters. No;—you would be unjust, should you be suspicious of our honour. You have fought by the side of our phalanxes for the cause of liberty: let liberty be your reward. It is one of the invariable principles of the French nation to respect the government of every country, whatever may be its form; but it is also dear to the hearts of the friends of liberty to regard with complaisance the efforts of nations who wish to be free. To anticipate the future happiness of your destiny, and applaud that dignified sentiment, which recalls the picture of the fair days the French enjoyed with unanimity in 1789, is a moment of pleasure, which the austere wisdom of the council of ancients will not disapprove. Let us pity the Frenchmen, who are base enough to proclaim the disasters of their country, while they diminish the importance of events favourable to liberty. May you, Cispadane republic, never know such unnatural children! May the conquest of the happy shore, where Virgil was born, be the certain omen of your brilliant destiny! May you never experience the dreadful and numerous shocks of which the French republic was so long the theatre! Profit by our faults, guard against our divisions; and if ever dis-

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cord attempts to brandish her torch between the two republics, let gratitude remind you what we have effected for your good; and let prudence advertise you, that the common enemy will be ever on the watch to profit of our errors.---And you, brave army of Italy, it is no longer our province to appoint festivals in honour of your victories; this care was reserved for the government: but it is permitted each of us to manifest in this tribune his impatience to approve the resolution, which without doubt will be adopted, that the army of Italy ceases not to deserve well of its country."

Rejoic-
ings at
Paris.

THE intelligence of the capitulation of Mantua was published at Paris by sound of trumpet, and with a solemnity suiting an event, the consequences whereof were so important to the operations of the campaign. Numerous detachments of troops of the line accompanied the public officer, who proclaimed the glory of the French arms in the midst of an immense multitude, that seemed to share in it in the most sensible manner, and proceeded through the streets with the same enthusiasm that produced the wonders they celebrated. From the gaiety of their countenances it might be said, on learning they were French soldiers, that they were marching to battle. The sedentary national guard, wishing also to render homage to the conquerors of Mantua, hastened to send deputations to assist at the proclamation, and bore with pride the arms, which they knew how to employ with the same readiness in succouring

the victors. Although this intelligence was known two days before, the official confirmation of it did not produce a sensation less lively or agreeable. The general transport was displayed in several banquets, which were chiefly remarkable for cordiality and unrestrained joy. It is in such a moment, that true patriots love to shew themselves : they have associated their fate with that of the republic, and with her they have triumphed.

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As it is not however by extraordinary signs, that a constant affection requires to be manifested, we might forbear to boast of the testimonies of our enthusiasm and gratitude for each of the victories gained by our defenders in Italy. These generous warriors have wished to render such sentiments habitual, and certainly in this respect we will prove as constant as they are faithful to their glory.

ARMY of heroes, become invincible by five years of triumphs, enjoy the spectacle of your labours : behold all France rearing monuments to your fame, and chanting your success ; detachments from all the armies, the rivals of your glory, and ambitious of the honour of sharing your laurels, pressing forward to the theatre of your victories ; Germany flying at your approach, and opening through the Tyrol a road to her capital. Behold Italy covered with free states, that owe their existence to you, and which no longer suffer you to retrograde without crime. You have triumphed over her tyrants ; you have triumphed even over

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her ancient glory ; and has not every illustrious action, of which Italy boasts, disappeared before the admiration you inspire ? Where is the Frenchman, who, in the tranquillity of the glorious peace prepared by you, will not be ambitious of saying, I WAS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY ?

A striking instance of the respect paid by the French to old age:

IMMEDIATELY on the arrival of the courier who brought the official intelligence of the reduction of Mantua, the persons employed in the offices of the Directory, took into consideration the proper means of paying their portion of the public gratitude to the brave army of Italy. A petition presented to the Directory some days before by the citizen Augereau, a fruit-merchant in the street Mouffetard, had apprised them, that he was the father of the immortal general of that name, the worthy companion of Buonaparte, and whose eminent services since the opening of the campaign fame had proclaimed to his country. It was in the person of this respectable old man of seventy-five years of age, that they resolved to pay honour to the army of Italy. A deputation was sent him to request his presence at a frugal and fraternal banquet : a great chair was placed for his reception at the head of the table, and a laurel wreath, ornamented with a tri-coloured ribbon, presented to him in the name of the company. Couplets, analogous to the fete and inspired by enthusiasm, were sung during the modest repast, the gaiety of which formed its most prominent trait : after dinner, a new deputation reconducted the old man to his habitation.

THE enthusiasm, excited by the triumphs of the army of Italy, was real and sincere with the greater part of Frenchmen; but a numerous party already regarded them as the ruin of their hopes. An appropriate idea may be formed of the spirit, which began to display itself even in the councils, when it is learned, that the following motion could not find a proper support among men, who enjoyed there the greatest credit. Not but that many would have desired its success, but the fear of not obtaining this and the disagreement it might have occasioned, respecting a general whom they venerated, hindered them from hazarding the motion. The purport of it was, that unlooked for success called for extraordinary rewards. Hannibal performed not in Italy what Buonaparte had effected there; Scipio, in Africa, had not surpassed him, and grateful Rome honoured her general with the name of Africanus. Spain ennobles her chiefs with the like glorious surnames; thus she has bestowed that of *Prince of Peace* on the minister who signed the treaty granted her by France: Russia neglects not this mode of recompense, and the conqueror of the Crimea acquired the surname of *Tauricus*. This species of reward is truly republican, for Rome employed it in her best days, and it will make all the scarfs and batons of monarchy be forgotten. The Frenchman who, in a campaign of eight months, has forced the king of the Alps to put their keys for ever in our possession, the sovereign of the Two Sicilies to a necessary peace, and the Dukes of Parma and Modena, the one to pay us a tribute, and the other

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Project
for giving the
surname
of *Italicus* to
Buona-
parte de-
feated by
the malice
of his ene-
mies.

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to fly from his states ; the Frenchman who has shut up from the English all the ports of Italy, paralised their fleet in the Mediterranean and reconquered Corsica without even allowing them to fight ; the Frenchman who, by the most memorable victories, has torn from the hands of the arrogant Austria all the countries of Italy submissive to her yoke ; who has made five Imperial armies and the proud Mantua fall before the tri-coloured ensigns ; the Frenchman who has recovered at papal Rome the trophies, which adorned the Roman republic, and given to France, now alone worthy of possessing them, those master-pieces of art, the happy fruits of the genius of Greece when free ; this Frenchman who will destroy (let us at least hope so) in sacerdotal Rome, the focus from whence all our civil discords emanated, and whose uninterrupted triumphs promise us peace at home and abroad, assuredly merits the surname of ITALICUS, and the legislative body owes this honourable decree to his worth.

Terms of
the capi-
tulation
of Man-
tua.

Soon after this the act of the capitulation of Mantua arrived. The French troops took possession of the citadel on the third ; after which the town was completely evacuated by the Austrians. General Serrurier was the first commanding officer ; who carried on the siege : General Kilmaine, who formed the second blockade, rendered the most important services : it was he who gave orders that St George should be fortified ; a measure which afterwards proved highly beneficial. During the siege, the garrison of Mantua ate five

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thousand horses, and owing to this circumstance few of these animals were found in it. The capitulation entered into by his Excellency Marshal Wurmser and General Serrurier bore, that the Imperial garrison in Mantua and its citadel should march out by the great gate of the latter with the honours of war, but should lay down their arms on the glacis, with their standards and all other military articles, and the whole garrison remain prisoners of war. From this last clause, however, were exempted Marshal Wurmser and his suite, comprehending the general officers, the officers of the *etat-major*, and every other person the Marshal might require, with two hundred cavalry and their officers, besides five hundred persons selected by him, six cannons, their cannoneers and wag-gons. The officers were to retain their swords and a certain number of horses, according to their rank. The troops were to proceed by Porto-Legnago, Padua, and Treviso, and were to be exchanged as soon as possible; the seven hundred men that accompanied Marshal Wurmser not serving against the French army for the three months ensuing. Not to overburden the country thro' which they were to pass, and to procure with facility a competent supply of provisions, the garrison, divided into columns of a thousand men each, were to depart on different days; and carriages, with men and horses, were to be provided for conveying the sick. A commissary was to inspect the registers and papers of the chancery, and if none were found of use to the army of the republic, carriages should be furnished for conveying them away. It

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was stipulated, that surgeons and the necessary assistants should remain in the hospitals, and the sick and wounded, after being cured, enjoy the benefit of the capitulation. All civil officers in the Emperor's service might depart freely, but their offices and chancery behoved to undergo an inspection. The town was to be maintained in its rights, privileges, property, and religion, and no inquiry was to be made respecting such of the inhabitants as had served the Emperor. Any of the burghers or inhabitants, who wished to withdraw from Mantua with their effects into the hereditary states of his Imperial Majesty, were allowed a year to sell their property to the best advantage, and on their departure the necessary passports were to be granted them. Such of them as had acted as cannoneers on the ramparts against the French army should not be molested, having only complied with their duty, agreeably to the constitution of the dutchy of Mantua. It was also stipulated, that the French should be put in complete possession of the citadel within three hours after signing the capitulation; but if this occurred too late in the day, they were to be put in possession of it at nine next morning. All communication between the troops of the respective powers should be prevented; the French troops should occupy the advanced posts of the town; and none should enter the place except commissaries for performing the duties of their department, officers of artillery for the arms, and the officers of engineers for the plans and charts.*

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ON the eighteenth, the Executive Directory received the new trophies of the army of Italy; and on their repairing to the hall of public audience the standards taken in the late engagements were introduced amidst reiterated acclamations of *Vive la republique*. These ensigns were preceded by the minister of war, accompanied by the chief-of-squadron Bessières, who was entrusted by the general-in-chief with the charge of presenting them to the Directory. The minister, after observing

LIST of the principal articles of artillery in the town and citadel of Mantua, on the second of February 1797.

Brass Pieces. — Austrian pieces, from a calibre of 36	
to 16	126
— — — — — 15 and under	175
— Mortars	56
— Swivels	2
— Small mortars for grenades	40
— Boites de jouissance	10
— Small pieces for vessels on the lake	7
Iron pieces from a calibre of 6 to 12	21
— Swivels	4
	<hr/>
Total	500

Field pieces for the defence of the place and the advanced works	43
Howitzers	16
Muskets, of which 5,000 were in good condition	17,115
Wood and other articles for the reparation of arms, &c.	
Pistols, of which 2,500 were in good condition	4,484
A great quantity of wood, &c. for repairing do.	New

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in his address that the army of Italy, always victorious, still continued to present new monuments of its glory, informed the Directory, that they now beheld the trophies of its last successes, the stan-

New iron in bars	lbs.	16,100
Old ditto	....	20,100
Bullets	....	165,400
Lead in bars	....	156,000
Powder	....	529,000
Infantry cartridges		1,214,000
Cavalry ditto		160,228
Artillery do. of every size, for cannon		14,746
— — — — — for howitzers		2,093
Cannon balls of different sizes		187,319
Bomb-shells of different sizes		14,502
Prepared combustibles of every kind		2,093
Grape-shot of all sizes		3,828

FIELD EQUIPAGE OF THE DIVISION OF GENERAL

WURMSER.

Cannons, three pounders	26
— fix ditto	6
— twelve ditto	2
Howitzers of seven inches	4

Total 38

Cartridges for three pounders	5,736
— fix ditto	1,836
— twelve ditto	540
Grape-shot for three	1,200
— fix ditto	340
— twelve ditto	164
Carriages and waggons	184
Equipage of twenty-five pontoons	1

NOTA. In this list the arms laid down by the Austrian gar-
rison are not comprised.

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ards of Alvinzy and of the captive Provera. "At this moment," said he, "thirty thousand of those Austrians, who had flattered themselves with compelling us to repass the Alps, climb these Alps themselves, but vanquished, disarmed, and prisoners. The plains of Italy, continued he, which had been always regarded as disastrous to the French, had beheld in the space of one year, five armies of the empire completely destroyed : and Mantua itself, that proud fortress and last bulwark of our enemies, was now in our possession. Such had been our destiny in one year, that we might even be proud of our retreats ; a fort separated from us by a great river,---a fort, which our soldiers carried in a moment, had employed for two months an army, who had spent more time in carrying it than was necessary to construct it. Whilst one army was arrested before Kehl, Austria exhausted herself in order to re-conquer her southern provinces. Troops were collected from the greatest distance ; the enthusiasm of the youth of Vienna was incited ; but they encountered the youth of France animated by the enthusiasm of liberty, and they encountered that invincible hero, whom a single campaign has placed in the rank of the most illustrious warriors, and who counts his combats only by the number of his victories. If the blindness of our enemies obliged us to continue the war, we had certain pledges of our success. A generous emulation animated all our armies ; the conquerors of Fleurus, conducted by the pacificator of La Vendee, were ready to bound again across the Rhine : the soldiers, whom an able general led back from the

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banks of the Danube, could again return : those who guarded the frontiers of the north, and those who lined the Alps, burned to second the impetuous valour of the army of Italy, and to share in its laurels. So many talents, and so much intrepidity would at last produce a triumph dearer to humanity : peace was the last conquest worthy of the French warriors, and our country would not in vain expect it from their courage and perseverance.

Speech
of Bessières.
res.

THE citizen Bessières then addressed the Directory : " Citizens," said he, " the flight of the Imperial eagle has been again arrested on the Adige. These standards, which I have the honour to present to you, in name of the army of Italy, assure you of the destruction of the fifth army that has ventured to fight it. Among these trophies, there are two torn from the noblesse of Vienna : the assembling of her gaudy youth under the royal banner has not had consequences happier for her ; and the issue of the combat has proved to Europe, that the bucklers and lances of chivalry cannot withstand the bayonets of republicans. The vile supporters of royalism may calumniate them, but the army of Italy is raised above their impure clamours : its proud attitude, and its love of liberty, make the enemies of the republic tremble. Receive, citizens, a new assurance of its submission to the laws and the government. The army of Italy wishes the liberty of its country ; it has sworn to defend the republic till death ; and rest satisfi-

ed, that it will not lay down its arms till there shall remain none of its enemies to combat."

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THE president of the Directory in reply observed, that the trophies, which this generous warrior presented, were but weak testimonies of the prodigies of valour, with which the brave army of Italy continued to astonish the world. While, however, the children of liberty confirmed the republic by deeds, which will merit the gratitude of our latest posterity, cowards, although clamorous for peace, meditated to restore the throne on the palpitating carcases of our brethren. "We also," said he, "wish for peace: it is the object of our earnest and constant solicitude: but we want a solid and durable peace, and will never consent to a disgraceful and perfidious truce, which would lead to the debasement of France. Let all the base men, sold to the enemies of our country, unite in their seditious clamours: the Executive Directory will only advance with firmer steps in the path traced by its duty. It shall perish, or the French name, which infamous men would consign to oblivion, shall be borne with pride, and attract every where respect and confidence: so much pure blood shall not have been shed in vain. Brave warriors of all the armies, the sacred love of our country and of glory, inseparable from a Frenchman, shall never be eradicated from your hearts. The republic reckons on you: peace will be the fruit of your victories, and recompense the efforts of all good citizens."

President's answer.

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Transac-
tions in
Italy.

FEW poets, worthy of attention, have sung our triumphs. Buonaparte would doubtless have been more fortunate in Italy, which has been more prolific in this respect; but the Achilles of France has not yet found his Homer. At a former period, Fontenoy and Marhal Saxe found a Voltaire, who would have sung, with greater pleasure, Millefimo, Lodi, Arcola, and La Favorite, and above all the liberty of France and of Italy.

EVERY step taken in that country by the French army seemed the more to assure its freedom, and create a taste for it. The Italians, who were considered unprepared for the reception of liberty, and whom a rooted despotism had for so long a period oppressed, are however much nearer it than we, who adopt or reject every thing as a fashion, and whose fickle character is less susceptible than theirs of a durable and profound impression. Many Romans hoped to see their ancient republic revived, and declared that they expected the French General in order to rear to his honour a statue in the capitol, on which their gratitude would engrave the following inscription:

ALEXANDRO BUONAPARTI,
DUCI GALLORUM INVICTISSIMO,
QUOD
SENATUM POPULUMQUE ROMANUM,
A PONTIFICIBUS MAXIMIS
VI ET METU CONCULCATUM,
IN PRISTINUM SPLENDOREM ET AUCTORITATEM
RESTITUERIT
ANNO M.DCC.XCVII.
ROM. REIP. RESTITUTÆ I.

It does not appear, that the intention of the French government was to overturn the pontificate, but only to force his Holiness to a peace by reducing his temporal power in Italy. Posterity will no doubt, at some future period, wish to know the motives of such a system of policy, and history will have some difficulty in justifying it. Be this as it may, Buonaparte was constrained to follow his instructions: and in consequence of these he had conquered in a few days the Romagna, the duchy of Urbino, and the march of Ancona, at which last town he took twelve hundred of the Pope's army prisoners, who were ably posted on the heights in front of the place; General Victor having surrounded and captured them without firing a shot. Three thousand muskets of a fine construction, which the Emperor had sent to his Holiness, were taken by the French in the fortresses of Ancona, with nearly one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon of large calibre, and about fifty officers made prisoners, who were sent home after taking an oath to quit the service of the Pope.* No government was ever so despised by its

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Military
operations.

Ancona
taken.

* LIST of artillery and stores found in the town and fort of
Ancona.

Brass pieces of every calibre

Cannon, 48 pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
— 36	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
— 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
— 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
— 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
— 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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own subjects, as that of Rome; and the first sentiment of terror, occasioned by the entry of a hostile army, was succeeded by repeated demonstrations of joy on being emancipated from the most contemptible of governments.

Loretto
taken.

In the night of the ninth, a corps of cavalry commanded by the chief-of-brigade Marmont, aid-de-camp of the General-in-chief, proceeded to Loretto, from whence M. Colli, commander of the Papal army, had escaped on the approach of the French, carrying with him all the treasure he

Cannon, 13 pounders	-	-	-	-	-	6
— 12	-	-	-	-	-	6
— 9	-	-	-	-	-	3
— 6	-	-	-	-	-	9
Field-pieces 5	-	-	-	-	-	2
— 3	-	-	-	-	-	3
— 2	-	-	-	-	-	2
— 1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron pieces, 8, one without a carriage	-	-	-	-	-	4
— 4, one ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2
— 3, one ditto	-	-	-	-	-	18
Brass caronades 60	-	-	-	-	-	3
Brass fwivels of 12 inches	-	-	-	-	-	4
— Mortars 10 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	3
— Mortars for grenades	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bomb-shells of 10 inches	-	-	-	-	-	500
Hand-grenades	-	-	-	-	-	100
Powder	-	-	-	-	lbs.	23,600
Lead in balls	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Bullets of 48 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	60
— 36	-	-	-	-	-	767
— 27	-	-	-	-	-	42

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could, having begun to transport it two days before. Nevertheless there fell into the hands of the French gold and silver articles to the value of a million of livres; but previous to this occurrence, the church contained about three millions of livres Tournois. The army then took the road to Foligno, and on the twelfth reached Macerata, forty leagues distant from Rome. The only glory which the republican troops fought in this expedition was to give an eminent example of their respect for the freedom of religion, persons, and property. The French next made themselves masters of

Bullets	21 lbs.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,311
—	17	:	.	.	.	.	.	.	795
—	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,957
—	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,887
—	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,384
—	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	891
—	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	:	2,439
—	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,792
—	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,158
Cross-bar shot		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Chain-shot		.	.	:	.	.	.	.	347

 Total 22,832

Sheets of copper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Matches	.	.	.	.	.	.	lbs.	1,400
Muskets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,256
Long guns for the ramparts	9
Fowling pieces	22
Ammunition chests	17
Ditto waggons	4
Chests of lead	2

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Umbria, the country of Perugia, and likewise of the small province of Camerino.

Buonaparte's
letter to
Cardinal
Mattei.

FROM Macerata the General wrote a letter to Cardinal Mattei, which, being supported by his success and progress, determined the Pope to throw himself on the generosity of the French. After observing that in the Cardinal's letter to him he had recognised the simplicity of manners which characterised his Eminency, Buonaparte added, that the Cardinal would see from the printed proclamation the reasons which had induced him to terminate the armistice concluded between the republic and his Holiness. No person was more convinced of the desire entertained by the French government to make peace, than Cardinal Busca, as he had avowed in his dispatches to M. Albani, which had been published, and the original of which was in the General's possession. The court of Rome had united with the enemies of France, when the first powers of Europe were eager to acknowledge the republic, and sought peace with her. They had indulged themselves in idle chimeras, and neglected nothing to occasion the destruction of their delightful country. One hope of saving his dominions still however remained to his Holiness, and that was by placing more confidence in the generosity of the French republic, and with promptitude and sincerity devoting himself to pacific negotiations. The General was satisfied, that the Pope had been deceived; but he was still ready to demonstrate to all Europe the moderation of the Executive Directory by granting his

Holiness five days for the purpose of sending to Foligno a confidential person, furnished with full powers to negotiate with the commander-in-chief, who was desirous of giving, as far as he was able, a striking proof of the consideration he entertained for the holy see.

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PREVIOUS to these transactions, he had published a proclamation, in which, after premising that the law of the national convention, relative to transportation, prohibited the refractory priests from returning to the territory of the republic, but not from remaining on the territory conquered by the French armies, and that on this point the law left to the government the power of taking such measures as circumstances might require, the General intimated his satisfaction with the conduct of the refractory ecclesiastics, who were refugees in Italy. He therefore directed, that they should be authorised to reside in the Pope's territories conquered by the French army, and prohibited under the severest penalties all his troops, the inhabitants, clergy, or religious of the country, from molesting the refractory priests on any pretence whatever. The latter were to be maintained in the different convents, where apartments, food, candles and fuel were to be provided them by the superiors, who were to give to each an allowance of fifteen French livres per month for cloathing, &c. and transmit to the commandant of the place, the name, age, and country of such as were maintained in the convent. These refractory priests were to take an oath of obedience to the French

Proclamation of
Buona-
parte.

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republic before the commandant of the place of their residence. The central administrations, municipalities, generals commanding the different jurisdictions, and commandants, were specially charged with the execution of these regulations; and the General-in-chief expressed the pleasure it would afford him to see the bishops and other charitable priests ameliorating the fate of the transported ecclesiastics.

IN addition to these regulations, the Executive Directory entered, in the register of their deliberations, a resolution authorising the minister for foreign affairs to deliver a passport and route to every French priest not detained for a crime cognisable by the penal code, who should declare his wish to go to Italy, and reside in that part of the Pope's states occupied by the troops of the republic. The commander-in-chief was directed to adopt such measures, as might appear requisite, to provide for the wants of these priests, and for their being treated in the same manner as other French ecclesiastics, refugees in the territories of the Pope. The ministers of foreign affairs, of war, and of general police, were charged, each in his particular department, with the execution of this article, which was ordered to be printed in the bulletin of the laws.

Our Lady of
Loretto
conveyed
to Paris.

THE members of the commission of arts, on their arrival at Loretto, ordered the celebrated Madonna to be packed up, and with this whim the General complied. She was accordingly transmitted

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to the Directory, who, as they had left Rome its Pope, might have left Loretto its Madona; for it was certainly of inferior importance to remove an object of superstition from this petty corner of the world, than the agent of all the superstitions in France. The Pope's general, M. Colli, in carrying off the treasury, had left a multiplicity of articles employed in abusing the credulity of the people, some of which were transmitted to Paris along with the wooden and miraculous figure of the Madona, and among others a rag of old camelot of variegated wool which had served as the robe of Mary, and three broken earthen porringers, said to be part of her household furniture, but which are certainly not of a sufficient antiquity for that purpose. They were removed by the citizen Willetard in presence of Monge, member of the National Institute, and of the citizen Moscati, physician in Milan, a member of the council of forty. That no doubt might be entertained of the authenticity of these precious relics, the minute of this transaction was drawn up and signed by these three citizens, the general-in-chief, and the archdeacon of Loretto, each of the relics having also affixed to it the General's seal. Along with these articles, a packet was transmitted containing a printed history of the Sancta Casa, as usually sold at Loretto, and the Sancta Casa itself was shut up till farther orders.

BUONAPARTE had dispatched General Augereau to Paris to present to the Executive Directory the trophies of Mantua, consisting of sixty stan-

General
Augereau sent
to Paris,

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dards. This brave general, to whom the republic is indebted for so many eminent services, has evinced himself to be extremely zealous for the maintenance of the government and constitution. There was scarcely an action, in which he and his division had not contributed to the victory, and so necessary did his services appear to General Buonaparte, that the latter requested the Directory to send him back to the army without the least delay, the instant his mission was fulfilled, as he had availed himself of a moment, when the military operations were less active, to arrange some family matters at Paris.

and presented to the Directory.

THIS presentation, which took place on the twenty-eighth of February, merited still greater solemnity than the preceding. The minister of the interior invited the Directory to repair to the first court of the palace, the hall of audience not being sufficiently extensive for the ceremony. Accordingly, the members, preceded by their attendants and messengers of state, and accompanied by the ministers and diplomatic body, repaired to this place, and took their station on an estrade, which had been formed in the middle of the court at the foot of the tree of liberty. A trophy, consisting of several Austrian standards formerly transmitted by the army of Italy, was suspended from this tree; and surmounted by a tricoloured-ensign. A croud of citizens filled the court and windows of the palace: the horse-guards of the Directory were ranged in a double line round the estrade, while the foot-guards garnished the court for the

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1797.

maintenance of order. A corps of military musicians performed the favourite airs of the French, while joy animated every heart and brightened every countenance. A discharge of artillery announced the arrival of the sixty standards taken at Mantua, and of General Augereau charged with presenting them. He entered amidst universal acclamations and reiterated cries of *Vive la republique*; and was preceded by sixty veteran warriors, each, with republican pride, bearing an Austrian standard. On his arrival at the estrade, the General was presented to the Directory by the minister of war, who observed, in his address, that at the moment when so many kings combined against France, and when the inexperience of her troops and the puissance of her foes were exaggerated, it was far from being foreseen, that the genius of the republic, sweeping the Imperial eagle before her, would spread her wings from Holland to the banks of the Tiber. But it belonged to a people, who had recovered their own liberty, to revive it in those places, which were formerly its cradle. Our first campaigns were rendered remarkable by that sudden explosion, which, precipitating on the frontiers a million of soldiers, opposed enthusiasm and courage to experience. The present campaign exhibited a spectacle of a different aspect; the genius of a hero struggling against the knowledge of old and experienced warriors; French valour, bounding over mountains, rivers, and every difficulty which nature and art could oppose, and in the midst of so many battles, and the intoxication of so many victories, still re-

Address
of the
minister
of war.

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taining its character of mildness and generosity. Our warriors in their triumphal march shew themselves the deliverers of the people, and not the destroyers of the governments; the protectors of religion, and the friends of the arts whose native country they have conquered. "To me," concluded the minister, "it gives exquisite satisfaction to present to the Directory at the same moment the monuments of the conquest of Italy, and the brave Augereau, who in a moment of peril, imitating the example of Buonaparte, grasped a standard, and, darting forward in front of our battalions, decided the victory.

Speech of
General
Augereau.

THE public were impatient to hear the General: on beholding him, the spectator traced in imagination all the battles, in which this foldier had obtained renown. By his side stood his father, a veteran, whose martial appearance seemed still, notwithstanding his hoary locks, to breathe the ardour of battle, and his brother who, in quality of aide-de-camp, had been the companion of his toils. Near him, they also remarked, with a lively interest, a brother of General Buonaparte, twelve years of age: every one was earnest to recognise in the figure of this youth traits of the conqueror of Italy. A profound silence prevailed, when General Augereau addressed the Directory in the following terms: "Citizens, The army of Italy, in whose name I deposit these hostile ensigns by the side of those which have been presented to you since the commencement of its glorious campaign, has charged me with being the or-

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gan of its sentiments and the pledge of its inviolable attachment to the present constitution; and also to express to you the desire it feels to procure to the republic a permanent and glorious peace. Faithful to its oath, and strong in its courage and the esteem of the friends of the republican government, the army will justify in the ensuing campaign the reputation it has acquired, within the space of eleven months, in sixty-four engagements and twenty-seven pitched battles. It was not enough for its glory to destroy five numerous armies of the enemy: the obstinate ambition of the house of Austria, prodigal of human blood, founded its hope of preserving the sceptre of Italy in the garrison that defended Mantua. The number of the combatants, the reputation of the general shut up in that fortress, and its ample supply of provisions, all concurred in fostering this chimerical desire, and affording ridiculous pretensions to the agent of the cabinet of Vienna, dispatched to Vicenza for the purpose of concerting preliminaries of peace. It was therefore reserved for the glory of this army, and as the reward of its fatigues and its courage, to take possession of Mantua in name of the republic, and by that acquisition to secure the conquest of Italy. What efforts can the enemy hereafter oppose to republican soldiers, who have so often triumphed over their numerous phalanxes, and over obstacles which nature has created in the infinity of ages;—soldiers who are familiarised with hunger, thirst, and forced marches, and to whom privations cost but little? So many virtues, citizens, would not sufficiently contribute to the glory of our brethren

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in arms, if they did not derive their principles from the sacred love of liberty, and had not in view the honour and happiness of their country. Yet, such is the effect of human passions, so many virtues could not fail to provoke calumny: but let these malignant libellers enter into our ranks, and learn from the mouths even of strangers the eulogies bestowed on the French troops, and we will be sufficiently avenged. What! do these enemies of their country, these cowardly courtiers, dare to flatter themselves with giving us a master? Think they, that the republican soldiers have fought for six years to obtain any other sovereign than the law? No, citizens; all factions ought to fall before your wisdom and the energy of the armies; --- it is only for the maintenance of the constitution they have accepted, and for the prosperity of the republic, that they are disposed to shed their blood. While you consecrate your moments to preserve the constitutional deposit, and crush the malevolent, the army of Italy will not cease to concur in seconding, by its usual discipline and energy, every plan tending to give the republic that peace, which is the desirable object of all her friends. May your wisdom and courage unite the olive and the laurel, and compel the foes of the republican government to cherish, like us, sentiments of peace."

The President's
answer.

THE President of the Directory expressed the satisfaction they felt, and the pleasure entertained by all Frenchmen, on beholding, within that circle, the numerous and honourable trophies presented

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by one of the heroes of Arcola. What pleasures ought this spectacle to afford to Paris the cradle of the revolution,--Paris that can boast of having given birth to one of those warriors, who have most dignified the republican arms in the Pyrenees and the Alps! Let them vaunt of the eminent exploits of the greatest captains, who have served kings: these, will never equal the wonders effected by the ardent love of liberty, and the genius of that sacred equality, which, surmounting every obstacle, places man in the situation that nature and virtue intended. "Brave General," continued the President, "inform your brethren in arms, that their exploits, now crowned by the capture of Mantua, have excited an universal enthusiasm, which has reduced to silence even the implacable enemies of their country. Tell them that the hatred they proclaim against all factions, their ardent thirst of glory, attachment to the present constitution, and sincere wishes for a solid peace worthy of their generous sacrifices, are common to them with the warriors of all the armies. Carry to them the tribute of our gratitude in the name of the triumphant republic, that delights to reckon them among her firmest supports."

It was with difficulty the President restrained the emotions of his heart, when he advanced towards the General, and gave him the fraternal embrace, which the latter received with an equal expression of affection and gratitude. He then gave the warrior a tri-coloured ensign, the symbol of that he had planted on the bridge of Arcola under the

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bombs and grape-shot of the Austrian artillery, and which the legislative body had voted him: he was also presented him with a suit of armour in name of the republic. The air resounded with the acclamations of the spectators and cries of *Vive la republique*: music intermingled with the accents of victory, while the mild warmth and serenity of the atmosphere concurred in rendering the ceremony more interesting. The Directory, before returning to the place of their sittings, beheld the brave veterans who carried the captured standards defile before them, after which the soldiers, accompanied by General Augereau, returned in the order they had observed in advancing.

To satisfy the fond curiosity of an immense croud of citizens, who could not find accommodation in the court, but occupied the garden of the Luxemburg, the standards were carried through that place amidst lively testimonies of the general joy and the sound of military music. The veterans, after returning to the interior of the palace under the escort of the guard on duty, deposited in presence of the Directory the standards by the side of those, which had been presented as the trophies of the preceding victories of the armies of Italy.

Alarm at
Rome.

THERE now only remained to the Pope the Sabina, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the Campagna-di-Roma. In vain in his ridiculous manifestoes of war, that seemed written for the twelfth century, did he promise the formal assistance of the Apostles Peter and Paul; in vain did he ad-

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vance on this subject that "his forces, which in the eyes of unbelieving judges were a subject of contempt and ridicule, would have that vigour, puissance and success, which would fulfil the public wishes." All this pious quackery tended only to give the lie to his numerous prophecies, and to demonstrate their vanity and weakness. Procession followed procession, and terror prevailed in Rome. The family of the Pope and the Roman princes profited of the shade of night to save their fortune, and sent their chariots to Naples. The country traversed by the French army, reckoning on its ulterior march to Rome and the abolition of the government of priests, created municipalities, and organised themselves for liberty.

REDUCED to a situation, that allowed him no other alternative than quitting Rome, the Pope at last, on the twelfth of February, wrote a letter to the French general, in which, after the usual exordium of Health and apostolic benediction, he expressed the desire he had to terminate amicably his differences with the French republic, and informed the commander-in-chief that he had deputed to him, as plenipotentiaries, two ecclesiastics, the Cardinal Mattei, who was perfectly known to the General, and a Monseigneur Galeppi, and two seculars, the Duke Don Louis Braschi, nephew of his Holiness, and the Marquis Camille Massimo, who were invested with full powers to concert, promise, and subscribe such conditions as he hoped would be just and reasonable, obliging himself, under his faith and word, to approve and ratify

The
Pope's
letter to
Buona-
parte:

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them in special form, that they might be held as valid and inviolable in all time to come. Assured of the sentiments of good-will which the General had manifested, his Holiness had serborn to remove any thing from Rome, and from this circumstance the General would be persuaded of the entire confidence he reposed in him.

Treaty
between
the
French
and his
Holiness.

BUONAPARTE had established his head-quarters at Tolentino, about twelve stages distant from Rome: at this place he received the deputies of the Pope, and on the nineteenth signed a treaty, which was afterwards ratified by the French legislature. After signing this treaty he wrote a letter to his Holiness, in which he thanked him for the obliging things contained in the letter he had taken the trouble to write, and felicitated himself on being able to contribute to his personal safety. He entreated him to guard against certain persons at Rome, sold to the courts inimical to France, who yielded to the unrestrained impulses of a rooted hatred, which would occasion the ruin of their country. All Europe knew the pacific inclinations and conciliatory virtues of his Holiness; and the General concluded with expressing his hope, that the French republic would prove one of the sincerest friends of Rome.

CARDINAL Mattei, one of the Pope's plenipotentiars, in his dispatches to Cardinal Busca the secretary of state, after informing him of the signing of the treaty, remarks, that the conditions were hard, and in every respect similar to the ca-

pitulation of a place in a state of siege : and mentions the extreme alarm he had felt till then for his Holiness, Rome, and the state. Rome, however, is saved, added he, as well as religion, notwithstanding the very great sacrifices that have been made.

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This treaty of peace between the republic and the Pope was ratified by the latter on the twenty-third of February, approved by the Directory on the first of April, and confirmed by the council of five-hundred on the eighth, and the council of ancients on the twenty-ninth. It bore that there should be peace, amity and good intelligence, between the republic and his Holiness, and that the latter revoked all adhesion, consent, or accession, by writing or secret promise, given by him to the coalition armed against the republic, and to every treaty of alliance, offensive or defensive, entered into with any power or state whatever. He engaged not to furnish, not only during the present, but also during any future war, to any of the powers armed against the republic, succours in men, ships, arms, military stores, provisions, or money, under any pretext. His Holiness was to disband, within five days after the ratification of the treaty, the troops newly embodied, retaining only the regiments in service before the treaty of armistice signed at Bologna. It was stipulated, that ships of war, or corsairs of the powers armed against the republic, should not enter, and still less remain, during the present war, in the ports or roads of the ecclesiastical state. The republic should continue to

The conditions of this treaty.

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enjoy, as before the war, all the rights and prerogatives, which France had at Rome, and be in every respect treated as one of the most considered powers, especially with respect to its ambassador or minister, consuls and vice-consuls. The Pope renounced, purely and simply, all rights he could claim to the towns and territory of Avignon, the Comtat-Venaissin and its dependencies, and transferred, ceded, and abandoned these rights in behalf of the republic. He in like manner renounced for ever, ceded, and transferred to the republic, all his rights to the territories known by the names of the Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; but no injury was to be offered to the catholic religion in these legations. The town, citadel, and villages forming the territory of Ancona, were to remain with the French republic till a continental peace; and the Pope obliged himself in his own right, and in name of his successors, not to convey to any person the title of Lordship attached to the territory ceded by him to the republic. By the tenth article he engaged to pay and deliver at Foligno to the treasurers of the French army, before the fifth of March, the sum of fifteen millions of livres Tournois, ten millions of which to be paid in specie, and five in diamonds and other precious articles, out of the sum of about sixteen millions still remaining due on the ninth article of the armistice, signed at Bologna on the twenty-first of June last, and ratified by his Holiness on the twenty-seventh of that month. To discharge definitively what remained to be paid in order to the com-

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plete execution of that armistice, his Holiness was to furnish to the army eight hundred cavalry horses with their harnessing, eight hundred draft horses, besides oxen, buffaloes, and other produce of the territory of the church. Independently of those sums, the Pope, by the twelfth article of this treaty, engaged to pay to the republic in money, diamonds, or other valuables, the sum of fifteen millions livres Tournois, ten millions of which in the course of the month of March, and five millions in that of April following. The eighth article of the treaty of armistice, concerning the manuscripts and objects of the arts, was to receive complete execution with all possible promptitude. It was agreed, that the French army should evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as soon as the tenth article of this treaty should be executed and accomplished: they were also to evacuate the province of Macerata, with the reservation of Ancona, Fano, and their territories, as soon as the first five millions of the sum mentioned in the twelfth article should be paid; and to evacuate the territory of the town of Fano and duchy of Urbino immediately on payment of the second five millions of that sum, and on payment of the other contributions, dismissal of the new levied troops, and furnishing of the manuscripts, &c. The last five millions of the sum stipulated by the twelfth article were to be paid in the course of April next at farthest. The republic ceded to the Pope all her rights to the different French religious foundations in the cities of Rome and Loretto; and his Holiness ceded to the republic all

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the allodial property of the holy see in the provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna, particularly the territory of Mezzola and its dependencies; the Pope however reserving to himself, in case of sale, a third of the price which should be remitted to his agents. His Holiness consented to disavow, by his minister at Paris, the assassination of Bassville, secretary of legation, and to pay, at the disposal of the French government, the sum of three hundred thousand livres to be divided among those who suffered by that deed. He also engaged to set at liberty all those in a state of detention, on account of their political opinions. The general-in-chief was to permit such of his Holiness' troops as were prisoners of war, to return home immediately on the ratification of the treaty; and it was agreed, that, until the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the republic and the Pope, the commerce of the former should be re-established, and maintained in the dominions of his Holiness on the footing of the most favoured nation. In conformity with the sixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the sixteenth May 1795, it was stipulated, that this treaty with his Holiness should also extend to the Batavian republic. The post of France was to be established at Rome in the manner it formerly existed, and the school of arts, instituted for Frenchmen in that city, re-established in the same manner as before the war, the palace belonging to the republic, and in which that school was held, being restored without injury. All the articles, clauses, and conditions of this treaty were, without exception, to be obligatory for ever on his Holiness and his successors.

BUONAPARTE, while traversing the dutchy of Urbino, did not neglect to remove the uneasiness of the isolated republic of St. Marino, whither he deputed the citizen Monge, who was introduced on his arrival to the two captain-regents of that republic, and informed them of the object of his mission in a speech of the following purport. Liberty, said he, which in the fair days of Athens and of Thebes transformed the Greeks into a people of heroes,---which in the time of the republic made the Romans perform wonders,---which, during the short interval it diffused its influence over some of the cities of Italy, revived the sciences and the arts, and gave a lustre to Florence; liberty, while nearly banished from Europe, existed in St. Marino, where, by the wisdom of the government, and especially by their virtues, the people have preserved this precious deposit notwithstanding so many revolutions, and defended its asylum during so long a series of years. After a century of knowledge, the French people, blushing at their own slavery, have made an effort, and are free. All Europe, blinded as to their proper interests, and particularly the interests of mankind, coalesced and armed against the French republic; her neighbours concerted the partition of her territory; every point of her frontiers was invaded; her fortresses and ports were in the power of her enemies; and, what afflicted her most, a portion of herself kindled civil war, and compelled her to have recourse to measures, of which she must feel the unfortunate consequences. Alone in the midst of this tempest, without experience,

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Monge
deputed
to St.
Marino.

His
speech to
the cap-
tain-re-
gents of
that re-
public;

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arms, or chiefs, she hastened to the frontiers, and making head in every direction was soon every where triumphant. Of her numerous enemies the wisest withdrew from the coalition; others, yielding to her victorious arms, obtained successively the peace they implored. In fine, three only now remained, but they were impassioned, and listened to no counsel, except that of pride, jealousy, and hatred. One of the French armies, on entering Italy, had destroyed in succession four Austrian armies, bringing in its train liberty to these delightful countries, and almost under the eyes of the men he addressed covering itself with immortal glory. The French republic, afflicted on account of the blood she sheds only with regret, and content with having given an eminent example to the universe, offers peace when she might dictate laws. "Would you believe it, citizens," continued he, "every where her propositions have been rejected with haughtiness, or eluded with cunning. The army of Italy, thus constrained to conquer peace, is obliged, in pursuit of one of its enemies, to pass in the vicinity of your territory. I come on the part of General Buonaparte, and in the name of the French republic, to assure the ancient republic of St. Marino of peace and inviolable friendship. Citizens Regents, the political constitution of the surrounding nations may experience changes: if any portion of your frontiers was disputed, or if any part of the neighbouring states, although not contested, be absolutely necessary to you, I am charged by the general-in-chief, to request you to make it known

to him. The French republic is eager to give you proofs of the sincerity of her friendship, and I felicitate myself on being the organ of a mission, the object of which must be acceptable to the two republics, and which procures to me the opportunity of testifying to you the veneration you inspire in all the friends of liberty."

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IN answer to this address, the representatives of the republic of St. Marino stated, that they still regarded as a dream the moment in which they had seen him arrive clothed with the character of deputy. It was the first time, that, distinguished from the croud of vile slaves, they had received an honour which his great nation alone could bestow. They presented him the answer of the council-general to the invaluable letter he had brought, and observed, that if he himself had been present at its reception, he would have witnessed the satisfaction it produced. "Deign," said they, "to be the interpreter of our gratitude and the sentiments of regard we entertain for the general-in-chief, and the great nation he represents. Intercede also for the favours we have to ask of him, one of which is indispensable to our existence. The issue of this affair must be fortunate, if you support our request with your credit: may this be the commencement of relations we desire to maintain with you, and be persuaded that our esteem for you equals our gratitude."

Their answer.

THE answer of the republic of St. Marino to the speech pronounced by Monge to the council-

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and an-
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general bore, that they would insert in the number of the epochs, the most glorious in the calendar of their liberty, the day of his mission to their republic. France knew not only how to vanquish her enemies by force of arms, but also to astonish her friends by her generosity. Happy in being able to reckon themselves among the models, which excited the noble emulation of Frenchmen, and more happy still in being found worthy of their friendship, of which he had given them so eminent a proof, they could not view, without the most lively interest, the arms of the French republic restoring in Italy the fair days of the Greek and Roman republics. Love of their own freedom made them feel the value of the magnanimous efforts of a great nation, that wished to recover its liberty. France had surpassed common expectation: alone against the rest of Europe, she had displayed to the world one of those wonderful examples of what energy, produced by the sentiment of liberty, can effect. The French army, marching on the steps of Hannibal, surpassing by its feats the most marvellous deeds recorded of antiquity, and conducted by a hero who unites with every virtue talents and expanded genius, had turned its attention on a corner of the world, where the residue of ancient liberty had taken refuge, and where was found rather the simplicity of the Spartan manners than the elegance of Athens. The French envoy knew, that this simplicity of manners and the innate sentiment of their liberty, were the sole inheritance transmitted them by their fathers; this inheritance they had pre-

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served inviolate in the midst of the political shock occasioned by the revolution of many ages, and neither ambition nor hatred had been able to destroy it. "Return therefore," continued they, "to the hero who sent you: bear to him the free homage, not of that admiration which we participate in common with the universe, but of our gratitude. Tell him, that the republic of St. Marino, content with her mediocrity, is afraid to accept the generous offer he has made of aggrandizing her territory, the consequence of which might compromise her liberty; but tell him also, that she will consider herself indebted to the generosity of the French republic and its invincible General, if she is able, for the public good, to draw closer her commercial relations with France, and conclude a treaty which may insure her existence. To this all her wishes are limited, and we request you to be the interpreter of it to the General-in-chief of the army of Italy. As to yourself, illustrious envoy, we esteem ourselves so much the more happy at this moment in having you amongst us, as you unite the talents of the scholar with the civic virtues. The object of your mission, the manner you fulfil it, and the name of him who has sent you, will prove a lasting monument of the magnanimity of the conquerors of Italy, and ever revive in our breasts those sentiments of gratitude we at present experience."

THE wisdom and moderation of this ancient republic is remarkable. On his return from Tolentino, Buonaparte presented her with four pieces of cannon in name of the French republic, exempt-

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ed the possessions of her citizens in the Romagna from all contribution, and directed a supply of corn, of which the inhabitants wished to make a purchase, to be delivered to them gratuitously.

THE village of Pietola, situated in the Seraglio near Mantua, is the ancient spot of Andes, where Virgil was born,* and the surrounding fields were formerly part of the liberalities of Augustus, celebrated by this eminent poet, and still bearing the name of the Virgilian fields. They had probably suffered as much during the blockade and siege of Mantua, as in the wars of the triumvirate; but happily for their inhabitants, the conqueror of Italy was no less a man of taste than Augustus: Virgil was in his recollection, and, after the lapse of eighteen centuries, was a second time to protect his country. Buonaparte gave orders, that the ancient patrimony of the prince of Latin poets should be particularly distinguished, and that its inhabitants should be indemnified for all the losses they had sustained by the war. If the Cisalpine republic neglects to erect a statue to Ariosto in the middle of the square of Reggio, it may be presumed from these sentiments displayed by the French General, that he will remind her of fulfilling this duty, which ought to recal another to the citizens of Mantua.†

* THE hamlet of Andes, now called Pietola, in the cidental duchy of Mantua, lies two miles west from that city. *Tr.*

† A just idea may be formed of the taste of different nations for the fine arts, and we may distinguish those who cul-

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THE combats of Buonaparte with the Austrians resembled those of Hercules with the hydra of Lerna: their armies were reproduced as soon as destroyed. The young Arch-duke Charles had been successful in Germany, but had not acquired

tivate this taste the most, by observing the monuments which have been erected in France to the revolution, and those which Italy, scarcely yet free, has already erected to her deliverers. The Bastille has disappeared: but what do we discern on the soil it covered,—a soil which was the cradle of our liberty? a wood-yard for fuel! What do these pedestals bear, which expected monuments more superb than those destroyed? Nothing; or, what is worse, a miserable wooden obelisk, or a stucco caricature of the statue of liberty.

FAENZA has already erected a superb triumphal arch to eternise the remembrance of the recovery of her liberty, and the gratitude of the Italians to the French nation. On the foundation stone of this arch the following inscription is engraven:

POSTRIDIE KALENDAS FEBRUARIAS,
ANNO ÆRE CHRISTIANÆ MDCCXCVII.
REIPUBLICÆ GALLICÆ QUINTO,
CISPADANÆ PRIMO,
GALLIS DOCTUS NAPOLEONIS BONAPARTI
ADVENTANTIBUS,
MILITES PONTIFICIS ROMANI PII SEXTI
IN FUGAM HIC VERSI SUNT.
POPULUS FAVENTINUS,
NE PENES POSTEROS MEMORIA INTERCIDERET,
QUO IN LOCO LIBERTAS PROVINCIÆ ÆMILIÆ
ORTA EST
ÆTERNA IN BASI ÆRE SUO
MONUMENTUM POSUERENT.
NONIS MAII,
ANNO REIPUBLICÆ CISPADANÆ PRIMO.

MANTUA also consecrated in the citadel of St George, rendered famous by the exploits of the French, a monument to

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so much glory in forcing the French to evacuate it, as their general, Moreau, had merited by one of the most skilful and difficult retreats, of which history has preserved the remembrance. Full of confidence in this prince, the court of Vienna thought, that by calling him to the command of their forces in Italy, he would restore to them the superiority, which they had so long and so vainly disputed there. The greatest efforts were made to furnish him with a puissant army, and hostilities had com-

perpetuate the remembrance of them. An obelisk has been erected in the village of Pietola, the native land of Virgil, in the middle of a wood of oaks, myrtles, and laurels, and dedicated to his honour. On the front of its pedestal are these lines:

Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo, vita superfit,

Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas:

Primus Idumœas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas.

On another side,

Nec spes libertatis erat.

On a third,

O Melibœe, deus nobis hæc otia fecit.

And on the fourth,

Natal. Pub. Virgilii Maronis sacrum.

The glory of Mantua would have been greater, if this monument was not owing to the instances of the French General. On one of the fields of battle, which confirmed the liberty of Italy, there are erected as many triumphal pyramids as the French army had divisions; on these their names are engraven by the hand of gratitude, and presented to the admiration of posterity. What have we done in France comparable with these first fruits of freedom in Italy?

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menaced, before Buonaparte granted peace to the Pope. The division of the Tyrol had engaged the Imperialists on the fifth of February, and driven them from a post between Saverio and Besotto; and, on the sixth, General Murat had carried the post of Derunbano on the right of the Adige.

WHATEVER talents prince Charles might possess, he had to contend with a dangerous rival and soldiers of uncommon merit. Troops, that offer scenes similar to the two we are about to relate, may be considered as nearly invincible. The Austrian army had never experienced so distressful a situation, as after their last defeat; and the discouragement of the soldiery was so great, that the moment they perceived the French, they threw down their arms and called for quarter; in fine, officers and men declared they would fight no longer. One of those singular incidents, which altho' attested by a croud of witnesses, can scarcely be credited, occurred to the citizen René, a captain in the eighteenth demi-brigade. General Maunier had ordered him to remain in the village of Garda with fifty men to observe the lake, and favour a disembarkation. About four in the morning, while he was employed in visiting a small advanced-post, seven Austrians appeared: the captain gave directions to lie in wait for them and endeavour to take them prisoners, while he himself assembled the rest of his detachment. Scarcely had he left the village at the head of his party, when he found his post bringing in the seven prisoners; afraid, of being attacked, he was prepar-

A singular trait of heroism.

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ing to take an advantageous position in the neighbourhood, but on advancing fifty steps, great was his surprise on falling in with an Austrian column at twenty paces distance, being till then concealed by a turn of the road. The commandant ordered René to ground his arms, saying he was prisoner. "No, Sir;" replied the latter, "it is you who are so; I have already disarmed your advanced-guard; you see part of them; --- ground your arms, or no quarter." His soldiers, incited by his example, repeated this cry, and the prisoners, observing that at the first fire they themselves would be killed, earnestly called out to their comrades to surrender. All this fray astonished the Imperial officer, who wished to speak with René. The reply was, "Ground your arms." He then proposed to capitulate; "No," cried the Frenchman, "ground your arms, and surrender prisoners" . . . "But, Sir," replied the Austrian, "if I surrender, shall I have no ill treatment to experience?" René answered on his word of honour, that he should not; on which, taking off his hat, he advanced and presented his sword to the captain, the whole Austrian detachment at the same time laying down their arms. René, fearing they might perceive how few troops he had with him, was not at his ease: he made them retrograde; but finding two barks on the border of the lake, some of the Imperialists threw themselves into them and launched from the shore, without the French or Austrian officers being able to prevent them. Scarcely, however, had they advanced sixty toises, when the vessels, being overloaded,

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funk, and most of those on board were drowned. A moment after this, several of the rest refused to march, and the officers themselves seemed to subscribe to that resolution. René felt the extreme danger he was in, especially on hearing a captain tell them, "Let us stop again." "What do you say, Sir?" cried the Frenchman with a firm tone, "where then is honour? are you not prisoners? have you not given up your arms? have I your parole? you are an officer; I reckon on your loyalty; to prove it I return your sword,---make your company march; if not, I will be forced to act against you with the column of six thousand men who follow me." The word *honour*, and doubtless above all this imaginary column, determined him. "I will prove to you, Sir," said he to René, "that I know honour; let us march, and I answer that every one will follow us." He then spoke in German to his soldiers; tranquillity was re-established, and the whole troop arrived without any disagreeable occurrence. This column was composed of the Imperial regiment of the line called the regiment of Klebeck and of a free corps, making in all about eighteen hundred men.

THE other instance we have to relate, is extracted from the *programma* of a fête celebrated on the tenth of August 1795, by the French prisoners confined in the fort of Clagenfurt in Carinthia. At day-break, the prisoners erected in the middle of the court an altar of turf, on the sides of which they affixed several patriotic inscriptions. At an appointed hour, the prisoners

Fete celebrated by the French prisoners at Clagenfurt.

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divided into detachments, headed by their proper officers, and forming a square battalion round the altar, each chief having in his hand a small tri-coloured ensign, with these words inscribed on it, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The oldest and the four next him in years advanced, bearing the tree of liberty, which was planted behind the altar, and supported by the four last mentioned persons, whilst the senior spread the earth on its roots. "It belongs to prudence," says the *programma*, "to point out to us the proper means of preserving liberty, and it belongs to youth to maintain it." After this the senior took a tri-coloured ribbon, and having warped it round the tree of liberty, knit it, as the symbol of union, which it is the particular province of age to maintain between the citizens. The prisoner, appointed to deliver the oration, took afterwards some young birds, and gave them their liberty, saying, "Return to your mothers, as we desire one day to revisit our country and our friends." He then read the declaration of the rights of man, and pronounced a discourse analogous to the ceremony, when all the prisoners, with their hats in one hand, and stretching the other towards the altar, swore inviolable attachment to the laws of their country; after which they embraced, and sung patriotic airs around the expanding tree, symbolical of the freedom of France. Each then went and deposited his offering on the altar, when some of the prisoners, appointed to take charge of what was collected, hastened to the hospital where were several of their companions. "Brave comrades," said they, "if your health had

permitted, you also would have been at the fête, and our joy would not have been interrupted by the idea, that you suffered. Accept this slight succour; your wants are more numerous and urgent than ours: take courage; we will together revisit our native land." The sick, melting into tears, seized the hands of their comrades, and repeated with them, *Vive la république Française, notre patrie!* In the evening the prisoners formed a kind of illumination in their windows, placing in them transparencies on which were these devices:

Les mortels sont égaux, ce n'est pas la naissance,
C'est la seule vertu qui fait la différence.

Pulchrum est pro patria pati.

Nous souffrons, mais notre patrie triomphe.

Aux mânes des généreux défenseurs de la liberté.

SOME skirmishes between the hostile armies were a prelude to more serious contests. General Guieux retook the post of Treviso on the twenty-second of February, and General Walther, who commanded the advanced-guard, having encountered the Imperialists in front of Lovadina, drove them back, and pursued them to their intrenchments on the Piava. On the twenty-third, General Murat made himself master of the enemy's intrenchments at Foy, and afterwards fell in with a corps of Tyrolese chasseurs, sixty of whom he killed. General Béliard, commanding the right of General Joubert's division, was attacked at Bidola, but he completely defeated the Austrian corps.

Military
opera-
tions.

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On the second March, agreeable to the orders and instructions of the commander-in-chief to General Joubert to attack the enemy, the moment they should attempt to establish themselves on the left bank of the Lavis, General Béliard, attacked an Austrian detachment posted at Monte-di-Savaro, while General Murat carried their advanced posts, and took about one hundred prisoners.

Passage
of the
Piava.

SINCE the battle of Rivoli, the army of Italy occupied the banks of the Piava and the Laviso, while the Imperial army under Prince Charles occupied the opposite bank of the Piava, having its centre posted behind the Cordevole, and its right supported by the Adige on the side of Salurn. On the morning of the tenth, the division of General Massena proceeded to Feltri; and the Austrians on his approach evacuated the line of Cordevole and marched to Bellurn. General Serrurier's division advanced to Asolo during very stormy weather; but wind and rain, on the eve of a battle, have always proved an omen of success to the army of Italy. On the twelfth at day-break, this division crossed the Piava opposite the village of Vidor, and, having worsted an Austrian corps that attempted to oppose their passage, advanced rapidly to St. Salvador; but the enemy, having received intelligence of the passage of the river, and afraid of being surrounded, evacuated their camp of La Campana. General Guieux passed the Piava at Ospedaletto, and arrived in the evening at Conegliano. The French cavalry, in the course of the day, encountered several times that of the

enemy, and had always the advantage. General Guieux, having arrived with his division at Sacile on the thirteenth, fell on their rear-guard, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night took one hundred prisoners. Meanwhile General Massena's division, having reached Belluno, pursued the Imperialists who had retreated towards Cadore, and surrounding their rear-guard took seven hundred prisoners, among whom were one hundred hussars, a colonel, and General Lusignan who commanded the centre of the army; but Lusignan having disgraced himself by his conduct towards the French sick at Brescia, Buonaparte gave orders to conduct him to France without the liberty of being exchanged.

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Engage-
ment at
Cadore.

EARLY on the morning of the sixteenth, Guieux's division set out from Pordenone, that of Bernadotte left Sacile, and that of Serrurier proceeded from Pasiano, all directing their march to Valvasone. General Guieux's division passed beyond Valvasone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock of the day. The Austrian army was intrenched on the opposite side of the river, the passage of which it seemed determined to dispute. Bernadotte's division having arrived at noon, Buonaparte immediately gave orders to General Guieux to proceed to the left, in order to cross the river on the right of the enemy's intrenchments, under the protection of twelve pieces of artillery, General Bernadotte being directed to cross it at the same time on the right. Both divisions, having formed their battalions of grena-

Passage
of the
Taglia-
mento.

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diers, ranged themselves in order of battle, each with a demi-brigade of light infantry in their front, supported by two battalions of grenadiers, and flanked by the cavalry, the light infantry manœuvring as riflemen. General Dammartin on the left, and General Lespinasse on the right, made their artillery advance, when a brisk cannonade commenced; upon which Buonaparte gave orders for every demi-brigade to file off in close column on the wings of their second, first, and third battalions. General Duphot, at the head of the twenty-seventh light infantry, threw himself into the river, and presently gained the opposite bank, being supported by General Bon with the grenadiers of Guieux's division. General Murat made the same movement on the right, and was in like manner supported by the grenadiers of Bernadotte's division. The whole line put itself in motion, each demi-brigade *en echelons* with squadrons of cavalry placed at intervals in the rear. The Imperial cavalry attempted several times to charge the French infantry, but without success: the river was crossed, and the enemy routed in every direction. As they attempted to outline the right of the French with their cavalry, and the left with their infantry, General Dugua and Adjutant-general Kellermann were detached at the head of the cavalry of reserve, supported by a body of infantry under Adjutant-general Mireurs; and having worsted the Austrian cavalry, took prisoner the general who commanded them. General Guieux ordered the village of Gradisca to be attacked, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the

night, made himself master of it, after having completely defeated the enemy: Prince Charles had just time enough to escape. General Serrurier's division, as it arrived, passed the river, and ranged in order of battle to serve as a corps of reserve. In this affair, the French took six pieces of cannon, one general, several superior officers, and four or five hundred prisoners. The quickness with which they formed and manœuvred, and the superiority of their artillery, so intimidated the hostile army, that the latter could not be brought to make a stand, and profited of the night to save themselves by flight.

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THE foresight of the Directory had seconded every measure calculated to render certain the success of Buonaparte, and procure a glorious peace to the republic. Entire divisions had been drawn from the armies on the Rhine, and sent to Italy: proceeding from the banks of this river, they traversed part of the republic, and surmounted, in the most rigorous season, the barrier of the Alps till then deemed impervious, but of which General Kellermann, by dint of labour and vigilance, and struggling against climate, the elements, and the seasons, had succeeded in maintaining the free passage. This march, the longest and the most difficult ever effected on the continent by an armed corps during the winter season, without experiencing any delay, and without being suspected or perhaps believed by the enemy, enabled them to contend in Carinthia with the men they had so often defeated on the other side

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of the Rhine. These reinforcements having formed a junction with the army of Italy, Buonaparte, who was supposed to be still before Rome, crossed the Trajamento, and shewed his troops from the summit of the Noric Alps, (a barrier which no modern nation had hitherto passed,) the basons of the Adriatic and of the Danube, in the midst of which last Vienna seemed to point out to them the termination or the object of their exploits. Thus Hannibal had formerly, from the crest of the Alps, shewn to his Carthaginians the plains of that Italy, which he knew how to vanquish but not to conquer. Scarcely had the campaign commenced, and scarcely, in climates more favourable, would they have thought of opening it, when Buonaparte already menaced the heart of the states of Austria: nature was still dormant in these bleak regions, now become the theatre of war, when the mountains of the Tyrol and of Carinthia were scaled. Prince Charles was compelled to a continued and precipitate retreat, very different from that which had immortalized General Moreau, who led back his army, pursued indeed, but always victorious, from the banks of the Danube to the borders of the Rhine.

Palma-
nova ta-
ken.

On the eighteenth, the division of General Bernadotte defiled by Palma-nova, and took a position on the Torre: the division of General Serurier also took post on the right, and that of General Guieux on the left, the Citizen Lafalle being dispatched with the twenty-fourth regiment

of chaffeurs to Udina. The Imperialists, on the approach of the French, evacuated Palma-nova, where the latter captured thirty thousand rations of bread, and a million of quintals of flour. It was only ten days since Prince Charles had seized on this place, which belonged to the Venetians: his intention was to occupy it as a military post, but he had not time to establish himself there. General Massena, proceeding by St. Daniel, Asopa, and Gemona, pushed his advanced-guard into the defiles. On the nineteenth, General Bernadotte blockaded Gradisca, while General Serrurier advanced opposite San-Pietro for the purpose of passing the Lifonzo, on the other side of which the Imperialists had several pieces of cannon and some battalions for defending the passage. Buonaparte ordered various manœuvres to be made, with an intent to alarm the enemy, after which the passage was effected without opposition.

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Passage
of the
Lifonzo.

GENERAL Serrurier proceeded to Gradisca, filing along the highest peaks that command the town. To make a diversion, and prevent the Imperialists from discovering this manœuvre, General Bernadotte made the riflemen attack their intrenchments; but the French soldiers, impelled by their natural ardour, advanced with fixed bayonets to the walls of Gradisca, where they were received by a very heavy discharge of musquetry and grape-shot. General Serrurier in the mean time having gained the heights commanding Gradisca rendered every means of retreat impossible to the garrison, who were equally con-

Gradisca
capitulates.

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vinced of the impracticability of defence. General Bernadotte summoned the Austrian commandant to surrender in ten minutes, threatening in case of refusal to put the garrison to the sword. He observed in his letter, that the governor had defended the town like a brave man, and acquired the esteem of all military men by his conduct; but any farther obstinacy would be criminal and dangerous, and the principles of philanthropy, which ought to animate a foldier, imposed on him the obligation of sparing the unnecessary effusion of blood: and concluded with informing him, that the scaling ladders were prepared, and the grenadiers and chasseurs demanding loudly the assault. The governor accordingly agreed to a capitulation, by which it was stipulated, that, in a quarter of an hour after signing it, the garrison should march out by the gate Muçama with all the honours of war, the officers retaining their swords, and liberty granted them of returning home on condition of not serving until exchanged. They, as well as the foldiers, were to retain their baggage, but the latter were to remain prisoners of war after laying down their arms. To such officers as were wounded or sick, the carriages necessary for conveying them to the territory occupied by the Austrians were to be furnished, and the foldiers were also to be treated with all that attention, which humanity demands in behalf of the wounded. No person could leave the town without a passport from the French commandant, and those inhabitants, who had left it to avoid the bombardment, were at liberty to return.

Three thousand prisoners, the flower of the army of Prince Charles, ten pieces of cannon, and eight standards, were the fruits of this operation.

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THE division of General Massena, having carried the fort of La Chiusa, encountered a body of the Imperialists who attempted to dispute the passage of the bridge of Casafola. His light troops drove back those of the enemy, and a moment afterwards the grenadiers of the thirty-second and seventy-fifth demi-brigades, in close column, forced the bridge, and, having beaten the Imperialists notwithstanding their intrenchments and chevaux-de-frise, pursued them as far as Ponteba, taking prisoners six hundred men of the regiments lately brought from the Rhine. All the magazines, which the Austrians had on this side of the river, fell into the hands of the French.

Engage-
ment at
Casafola.

THE capture of Gradisca procured advantages, of which the French General hastened to profit. He addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the province of Goritz, with an intent to prepare their minds for the expedition he meditated across their territory. After observing, that an unjust alarm had preceded the French army, who came to that country neither to conquer the natives nor to innovate their manners or religion, he declared that the French republic was the friend of all nations, but hostile to those sovereigns who imprudently made war against her. He called on the priests, nobles, bourgeois and people, who formed the population of the province of Goritz, to banish

Procla-
mation
to the
inhabi-
tants of
Gortiz.

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their inquietudes : the French army was generous and humane ; and the natives would find a difference between the proceedings of a free people and those of the courts and ministers of kings. They ought not, however, to intermeddle in a quarrel which was not theirs ; and on this condition alone, he would protect their persons, property, and religion, increase their privileges, and restore their rights. The French nation attached a greater value to victory when it enabled them to repair injustice, than to the vain glory they might otherwise acquire by it.

In this proclamation he expressed his wish, that religious worship should continue to be exercised as heretofore without any innovation ; and that divine service should be celebrated in all the churches as usual. He also directed, that the government of the provinces of Goritz and Gradisca should be provisionally administered by a body composed of fifteen persons, under the name of the Central Government : and in this body, all the civil authorities, political and administrative, should be concentrated. The central government was to present to the General within twenty-four hours a project of civil and criminal organization, and a plan of municipal administration for all the province ; it was also to name its president, secretary, and treasurer, and divide itself into a military council, an office of finance, an office of police, and an office of subsistence. None of these councils could carry into effect any essential measure, unless it had been previously decreed by the

body composing the government; but they were particularly charged with the execution of measures prescribed by that body. All direct or indirect imposts, formerly appertaining to the Emperor or the province, were to be administered by the central government, and employed in meeting the expences of the public service. All existing laws, civil or criminal, were to remain unaltered; but all bodies, of whatever denomination, composing the ancient administration, were annulled. The General likewise named the fifteen persons who were to compose the central government, directing them to assemble in the palace of the states, where they would be installed in office by the chief of the *etat* major.

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On the twenty-first of March, the French entered Goritz, the Austrian army having retreated with so much precipitation, that they abandoned four hospitals containing fifteen hundred sick, and all their magazines of provisions and military stores, which were accordingly taken possession of by the French. In these magazines were six hundred and eighty casks of flour, each weighing three quintals, making in all two thousand and forty quintals, besides what was furnished to the division of Bernadotte. On the same day, this division reached Camiza; its advanced-guard and the Austrian rear-guard encountered at Caminia, on which occasion the nineteenth regiment of chasseurs charged the enemy with impetuosity, and took prisoners fifty hussars with their horses. General Massena, on his side, pursued the enemy to Ponteba.

Goritz
taken.

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Engage-
ment at
Pufero.

Trieste
taken.

Engage-
ment at
Tarvis.

GENERAL Guieux, with his division proceeded on the twenty-second from Cividale to Caporetto, where he fell in with the Imperialists intrenched at Pufero, and having attacked them, took two pieces of cannon and one hundred prisoners, pursuing the rest into the defiles of Caporetto, as far as the Austrian La Chinse, and leaving the field of battle covered with their dead. Meantime, General Massena approached Tarvis with his division; Buonaparte had therefore reason to hope, that the two thousand men, whom General Guieux had pushed before him, would fall into the hands of the division of Massena. The General-of-division Dugua entered Trieste on the night of the twenty-third. The French likewise took possession of the celebrated mines of Ydria; where they found substance prepared for two millions, and carried it off in waggons.

WE have already mentioned, that a column of the army of Prince Charles was hemmed in between the division of General Massena, who was at Tarvis, and that of General Guieux, who, on arriving at Caporetto, pushed this column before him into the defiles. General Massena, on his arrival at Tarvis, was attacked by an Austrian division from Clagenfurth, which had come to the assistance of the division that was surrounded; but after a conflict extremely obstinate, he put them to the rout, taking a vast number of prisoners, among whom were three generals: the Emperor's cuirassiers, who had arrived from the Rhine, suffered most severely. Meanwhile, General Guieux

drove the column, which he had defeated at Pusterro, as far as Austrian La Chinse, a post extremely well entrenched, but which was carried by assault, after a very obstinate engagement, in which Generals Bon and Verdier, with the fourth and forty-third demi-brigades, particularly distinguished themselves. General Kablés in person defended La Chinse, with five hundred grenadiers. By the laws of war these five hundred men ought to have been put to the sword, but this barbarous right has always been disclaimed, and never exercised, by the French army. The hostile column, on finding La Chinse taken, hastened its march, and fell into the middle of the division of General Massena, who, after a slight engagement, made the whole of them prisoners: thirty pieces of cannon, four hundred waggons carrying the baggage of the enemy, five thousand men, and four generals, fell into the hands of the French.

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LaChinse
taken.

An Austrian
column taken
prisoners.

THE chain of the Alps, which separates France and Switzerland from Italy, also separates the Italian part of the Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian states from the dominions of the Emperor, and Carinthia from the counties of Goritz and Gradisca. The division of Massena had crossed the Italian Alps, and now occupied the defiles of the Noric Alps. The Imperialists had been so imprudent as to entangle in the Noric Alps all their baggage and part of their army, which were of course taken. The battle at Tarvis was fought above the clouds, on a height which commands an extensive view of Germany and Dalmatia: in

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several places to which the French line extended, the snow lay three feet deep; and the cavalry, charging on the ice, suffered some accidents, but the result of the action was extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry.

Letters
of the
Directory
to the
French
generals.

Letter to
Berthier.

A CONTINUITY of such brilliant success abashed, still less than it exasperated, the internal enemies of the republic; and one of the first cares of the Directory, when they beheld the public spirit sinking, as it were, in proportion to their victories, was to support it at least in the armies, that defended France so ably against the efforts of external enemies, who were perhaps less dangerous. To this motive, independently of the justice of the proceeding, may be attributed the letters addressed by the Directory to different officers of the army of Italy. In their address to General Berthier, chief of the *etat-major*, after observing, that by opening a campaign necessary to decide a peace which France had in vain attempted to procure by negotiation, and which could only be the fruit of new victories, they stated, that they gave an eminent proof of their confidence in the courage of the republican troops and in the talents of their officers. The distinguished rank he held amongst these, both on account of his attachment and military skill, was the reward of the services he had rendered in the course of the campaign, and particularly at the battle of Rivoli, which had secured the reduction of Mantua. They loved, they said, to retrace all these glorious events, in which he had so happily seconded the command-

der-in-chief; and they thought it their duty to congratulate him, by way of anticipation, on the share he would have in the ulterior successes of the army.

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IN their letter to General Bernadotte, they remarked with pleasure, that the brave divisions of the Rhine, had signalised their junction with the army of Italy by new successes, and that their commanders had evinced themselves worthy of uniting the laurels, gathered on the banks of that river, with those gained by their brethren in arms on the Adige. In particular, he had demonstrated, that he was already familiar with the new theatre of war and the skilful manœuvres it required; and Prince Charles must have recognised at Gradisca the man, whose boldness and ability he had so often dreaded in Germany. . . . Their letter to General Massena purported, that after having powerfully contributed to the conquest of Italy with the division he commanded, he had now opened an entrance into Germany to the brave army under General Buonaparte's command. The action of Tarvis, where the republican thunder rolled above the clouds, would be long memorable; and the passage of that chain of the Alps, where the French for the first time carried their victorious arms, would render his name still dearer to his country. . . . After observing to General Guieux, that he had again acquired titles to their esteem on the new theatre of war opened to the army of Italy, and on which their exploits would doubtless not yield to those of the last cam-

Letter to
General
Bernadotte,

General
Massena,

and General
Guieux.

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paign, they remarked, that the carrying by main force the Imperial La Chinse was in their eyes an action, equally illustrious for the courage of the conquerors, and their generosity to the garrison of a fort taken by assault.

Letters
to General
Mireur.

THE Directory informed General Mireur, that they had raised him to the station of general-of-brigade; and added, that the reputation of the general officers of the army of Italy, among whom he was placed, would no doubt induce him to regard his promotion as a mark of the esteem he merited from the government for his zeal and military abilities. In their letter to Adjutant-General Kellermann, they expressed the lively interest, with which they had remarked his conduct in the army of Italy. He would justify the expectations formed of the son of General Kellermann, and they sincerely hoped the wounds he had received in the battle of the Tagliamento, while charging the enemy at the head of the squadrons who had put them to flight, would not long keep him at a distance from the field of republican glory. The passage of the Lisonzo by the army of Italy, said they in their letter to the citizen Andreossi, chief-of-brigade of artillery, presented, in the midst of the brilliant success with which it had been effected, a remarkable trait in his conduct, and particularly meriting the testimony of their satisfaction. Charged by the general-in-chief with reconnoitring the fords of the river, he had in person tried them on foot under the fire of the Austrian batteries. The boldness of this

General
Kellermann.

and the
citizen
Andreossi.

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exploit gave additional value to the knowledge he had obtained in an army distinguished for its artillery. To the citizen Miquet, chief of the eighty-eighth demi-brigade, they wrote, that he must be sensible how agreeable all sacrifices were, when made for the liberty of his country and for victory. By shedding his blood at the passage of the Lisonzo, he had attracted the grateful attention of the republic, and the generosity of his example was to the government a new guarantee of the courage, that would not cease to animate the corps he commanded. . . . The Executive Directory, in their address to the commandant of the tenth regiment of chasseurs, informed him, that they had charged General Buonaparte to testify their satisfaction to all the corps engaged in the last operations of the army ; but the one, he commanded with success, had particularly attracted their attention by precipitating themselves on the enemy's intrenchments in the celebrated battle of the nineteenth March. They therefore requested him to congratulate his corps, in their name, on this brilliant action.

THE army answered these eulogies by meriting new ones. Its General sent to Paris twenty-four standards, twelve of which were taken from the troops of the Emperor in the late actions, and twelve from the forces of the Pope : and Adjutant General Kellermann, who, as already observed, had received an honourable wound in a charge of cavalry at the passage of the Tagliamento, was appointed to carry them.

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Military
opera-
tions.

Engage-
ments on
the La-
vis,

at Tra-
min,

Buonaparte's
column
prevented
the Austrians
from reaching
and Clau-
sen.

THE French column dispatched by Buonaparte to compel the submission of the Tyrol, and afterwards join him on the Drave, fulfilled their mission, and traversed, as conquerors, a country which Austria had always regarded as one of the strongest bulwarks of her empire. The divisions of Generals Joubert, Baraguey d'Hilliers, and Delmas, put themselves in motion on the twentieth, and surrounded an Austrian corps stationed on the Lavis. After a most obstinate engagement, the French took four thousand prisoners, three pieces of cannon and two standards, and killed nearly two thousand men, the greater part of whom were Tyrolean chasséurs. Meanwhile the enemy had fallen back along the right bank of the Adige, and manifested a disposition to maintain themselves in this situation. Upon the twenty-second, General Joubert, with the three divisions under his command, proceeded to Salurn. General Vial made himself master of the bridge of Newmark, and passed the river to prevent the enemy from retreating to Botzen. The firing commenced with great warmth and the battle seemed doubtful, when the General-of-division Dumas, who commanded the cavalry, pushed into the village of Tramin, taking six hundred prisoners, with two pieces of cannon. In consequence of this, the wrecks of the Austrian column under General Laudon were prevented from reaching Botzen, and obliged to wander in the mountains: Joubert entered the town of Botzen, and having detached a sufficient force to follow General Laudon, marched directly to Clausen. The Imperialists, availing themselves of the means

of defence which the country afforded, had made the best dispositions: the attack was warm and well concerted, and the issue long uncertain. The light infantry clambered up inaccessible rocks; the eleventh and thirty-third demi-brigades of infantry of the line in close column, commanded by General Joubert in person, surmounted every obstacle; the centre of the Imperialists was penetrated, and obliged to give way, after which the rout became general: in this action, the French took fifteen hundred prisoners. General Joubert arrived at Brixen, still in pursuit of the Austrians; while General Dumas, at the head of the cavalry, killed several of their dragoons with his own hand, and received two slight cuts of a sabre, his aid-de-camp being at the same time dangerously wounded. This general, for several minutes, singly checked the progress of a squadron of the enemy's horse upon a bridge they attempted to pass, and gave time to his troops to rejoin him. At Brixen, Botzen, and different other places the French found magazines of every kind, and among other articles, thirty thousand quintals of flour: through the whole of the Tyrol, Carinthia, and Carniola, the Imperialists left behind them their hospitals.

ON penetrating into Carinthia, Buonaparte published a proclamation to the inhabitants of the province, purporting that the French army did not enter their country for the purpose of conquering it, or to effect any change in their religion, manners, or customs: they were the friends

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Buonaparte's proclamation to the inhabitants of Carinthia.

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of all nations, and particularly of the brave people of Germany. The Executive Directory had spared no pains to bring to a termination the calamities which desolated the continent: anxious to promote the accomplishment of this plan, they had sent General Clarke to Vienna, as plenipotentiary, to commence negotiations for peace; but the Imperial court had refused to hearken to them, and had even declared at Vicenza through the medium of M. de St. Vincent, that it did not acknowledge the French republic. General Clarke demanded a passport to go and speak to the Emperor himself; but his ministers dreaded with reason, that the moderation of the propositions, which the General was charged to make, would influence his Majesty to conclude a peace. Thus these ministers, continued the General, corrupted by English gold, betrayed Germany and their Prince, and acknowledged no other will than that of the perfidious islanders. He knew, he said, that the inhabitants of Carinthia detested as much as the French nation, both the English, who were the only gainers by the war, and the Austrian minister who was sold to them. If the war had been protracted to six years, it was contrary to the wishes of the brave Hungarians, of the enlightened citizens of Vienna, and of the simple but honest natives of Carinthia. Yet, in spite of England and the ministers of the Imperial court, he offered them the friendship of the French republic, which, although entitled to claim the right of conquest, would renounce that right and accede to this friendly contract, by which they were now reci-

procally bound. He invited them not to join in a contest repugnant to their sentiments, and to furnish what provisions the French army might require; declaring that, on his part, he would protect their religion, customs, and property, and not exact any contribution. War itself was sufficiently disastrous; they had already suffered too much, and were the innocent victims of the folly of others. The imposts, which the inhabitants had been accustomed to pay to the Emperor, would indemnify them for the inevitable losses attending the march of the French army, and for what provisions they might furnish.

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ON the twenty-eighth, three divisions of the army had cleared the passages leading from the Venetian territory into Germany, and encamped at Villach on the banks of the Drave. General Massena, on the twenty-ninth, put himself in motion with his division, and fell in with the Imperial army, at the distance of a league from Clagenfurth, when an engagement ensued, in which the Austrians lost two pieces of cannon, and two hundred prisoners. The same evening the French entered Clagenfurth, the capital of higher and lower Carinthia, while Prince Charles, and the wrecks of his army extremely disheartened, were flying before them. On the first of April, the French advanced-guard were at a place between St. Veit and Freifach, and the division of General Bernadotte reached Laubach the capital of Carniola. Buonaparte sent the Polish general Zajouzeck, at the head of a body of cavalry, to fol-

Engage-
ment at
Clagen-
furth.

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low the valley of the Drave, and, after gaining Lienz, effect his junction with General Joubert at Brixen.

SINCE the commencement of this campaign, Prince Charles had lost nearly twenty thousand men taken prisoners. The Imperialists were now entirely driven from the Venetian territories; and the higher and lower Carniola, Carinthia, the district of Trieste, and the whole of the Tyrol, were subjected to the arms of the republic. Near Villach the French found a magazine of cast iron, cartridges, and powder, and mines of lead, steel, iron, and copper; and near Clagenfurth they found manufactories of arms and cloth.

Engage-
ment
near In-
spruck.

GENERAL Joubert, on the twenty-eighth of March, had attacked the defile of Inspruck: the battalions, newly arrived from the Rhine, attempted to defend it; but after a short cannonade, Joubert decided the affair, by advancing at the head of the eighty-fifth demi-brigade, in close column by battalion; when the Imperialists were driven back leaving one hundred killed, six hundred prisoners, two pieces of cannon, and all their baggage.

Engage-
ment in
the de-
files of
Neumark

THE French army again advanced on the first of April: the division of General Massena, forming the advanced-guard, encountered the Imperialists in the defiles between Freisach and Neumark. Their rear-guard was driven from all the positions it endeavoured to dispute, and pursued by the French with so much rapidity, that the Arch-

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duke was obliged to bring back from his principal line of battle eight battalions of grenadiers, the same who had taken Kehl, and who now formed the hope of the Austrian army. The second light infantry, who had particularly distinguished themselves since their arrival by their courage, without relaxing their movement a single instant threw themselves on the flanks both of right and left, while General Massena, in order to penetrate the defile, formed in column the grenadiers of the eight and thirty-second. The combat raged with fury: it was the flower of the Austrian army who had come to contend with the veteran troops of the army of Italy. The Imperialists occupied a grand position bristling with cannon: but it only protracted for a short time the defeat of their rear-guard: their grenadiers were completely routed, leaving the field of battle covered with their dead, and from five to six hundred prisoners. The enemy availed themselves of the night to defile, and at day-break the French entered Neumark, their head-quarters being advanced the same day to Freifach. At this last place they found four thousand quintals of flour, and a great quantity of brandy and oats; these however formed only a small part of the magazines formerly there, the enemy having burned the rest. The French also found about the same quantity of stores at Neumark.

On the third, the head-quarters were removed to Scheifling, while the van-guard encountered the rear-guard of the Imperialists in the vicinity

Engagement at
Handfmark.

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of Hundsmark, where the latter wished to dispute its quarters for the night. The second light infantry still formed the advanced-guard of the French : and after an hour's fighting, the Austrian rear-guard, composed of four regiments from the Rhine, was again put to the rout, leaving six hundred prisoners, and at least three hundred men dead on the field of battle ; this advanced-guard likewise eat that evening the bread, and drank the brandy, prepared for the Austrian army. The loss of the French in these two engagements was very trifling ; the only officer killed was the chief-of-brigade Carrere, a soldier of steady valour and indefatigable activity. After this, the French occupied Kintenfeld, Murau, and Judenbourg ; the Imperialists appearing decided on a precipitate retreat, and resolving not to hazard any more partial actions. Buonaparte ordered the division of General Guieux to pursue that of the Austrian General Spork, who endeavoured to effect a junction by the valley of the Muhr, and whose advanced-guard had already arrived at Murau ; but the prompt arrival of the French at Scheifling had rendered this junction impossible. From this time, the Austrians could make no stand, except in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Vienna.

Buonaparte's
letter to
Prince
Charles.

IN the midst of this unexampled series of triumphs, it seems, that, incapable of being dazzled by them, the more successful the French general was, the more moderate he became. Having before him only an army of runaways, and on the

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point of arriving under the walls of Vienna, where a very probable success might have overturned for ever the throne of that house of Austria so fatal to France, he knew how to arrest his progress, and think only of fulfilling the pacific intentions of the Directory. From his head-quarters at Clagenfurth, Buonaparte wrote a letter to Prince Charles, in which, after remarking that the brave make war but desire peace, he reminded his Royal Highness that the struggle had already lasted six years; and asked, if they had not hitherto slaughtered men and committed evils enough against suffering humanity. Europe, that had taken up arms against the French republic, had now laid them down: the Austrian nation alone remained;... and still blood was about to flow more than ever. The sixth campaign was now announced under the most portentous auspices; and whatever might be the result, many thousands of gallant soldiers must still be sacrificed in the prosecution of hostilities. At some period both must come to an understanding, for time brings all things to a conclusion, and even extinguishes the most inveterate resentments. The Executive Directory of the French republic had expressed to his Imperial Majesty their desire to terminate a contest which desolated the two countries, but their pacific overtures were defeated by the intervention of the British cabinet. Was there then no hope of accommodation? must they continue to murder each other in order to promote the interests, or gratify the passions, of a nation far removed from the theatre of war? was his Royal Highness, so

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nearly allied by birth to the throne, and raised above all the despicable passions which too often influence ministers and governments,---was he ambitious to merit the appellation of the benefactor of the human race, and the saviour of Germany? He begged the prince not to imagine he meant to insinuate, that his Royal Highness could not possibly save his country by force of arms; but even on the supposition, that the chances of war were to become favourable, Germany would not on that account suffer the less devastation. With respect to himself, if the overture, he had the honour to make to his Royal Highness, could be the means of sparing the life of a single individual, he would be prouder of the civic crown to which his interference might entitle him, than of the melancholy glory resulting from the most brilliant military exploits.

The
Arch-
duke's answer.

THE Archduke observed in answer, that in making war and following the call of honour and duty, he himself, as well as the French general, desired peace for the good of the two countries and for humanity. But as it did not belong to him in the post intrusted to his care, to scrutinise or determine the quarrel of the belligerent nations and as he was not invested, on the part of his Majesty the Emperor, with any powers for treating General Buonaparte would perceive that he could not enter into any negotiation, and that he must wait for superior orders on an object of such high importance and not within the sphere of his present functions.

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Two hours after receipt of this answer, and while the French troops were on their march to Freisach, the Archduke, by one of his aides-de-camp, requested a suspension of arms for four hours; a proposition entirely inadmissible. It was obvious that he wished, by gaining four hours, to gain the whole day, and thereby have time to effect a junction with General Spork; but this was the very reason which had made General Buonaparte hasten his march both night and day.

THIS correspondence, infinitely more frank on the part of the French General than on that of the Archduke, and in which the former preserves in every respect a superiority of character worthy of being remarked, and, above all, the extreme peril of the Imperial court, did not permit a doubt of its soon yielding to views of conciliation. In Vienna, the consternation was extreme, and the most violent orders succeeded each other in that city with a rapidity tending to increase the alarm. Many hastened to withdraw themselves from the horrors of a siege by leaving the town; and altho' a numerous class appeared ready to rally round the monarch and unite for the defence of the country, he could not be much encouraged by an attachment, which had cost so dearly to all those noble volunteers of Vienna, who had faced the army of Italy only to meet with death or surrender prisoners. In vain had Prince Charles appeared at the head of the Imperial armies: he had been perhaps still more unfortunate than the generals his predecessors; and every effect expected

Dange-
rous situ-
tion of
Austria.

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General
Kellerman's ad-
dress to
the Di-
rectory.

from the influence of his talents or the illusion of his dignity had deceived their ultimate hopes.

THE trophies of the defeats sustained by the Archduke were presented to the Directory* by Adjutant-general Kellerman, whom the commander-in-chief had charged with that mission. In his address to the Directory the General remarked, that, after the honour of having fought in the ranks of the army of Italy, he could not receive a mission more flattering than that of presenting to the government, in the name of his illustrious commander, the first fruits of the new campaign opened with so much éclat. The trophies he brought consisted of the standards taken from Prince Charles in the actions of Gemona, Tagliamento and Gradisca. In these brilliant engagements, the soldiers of the army of the Sambre and Meuse had rivalled in glory the veterans of the army of Italy; . . . victory was the result of that generous emulation, and the certain presage of successes which this army continues to obtain. But what might not be expected from the talents of the hero who commands them, from the attachment and courage of the generals, and from the troops who second them and execute with so much felicity the plans ably conceived by the government? Among these glorious trophies the Directory would distinguish several banners of the troops of his Holiness; and these would recal to their remembrance the

* GENERAL Buonaparte sent afterwards by General Serurier, twenty-one other standards, German and Venetian.

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moderation of the youthful conqueror, who, far from yielding to the desire of entering in triumph the ancient capital of the world, and pressing in a proud and lofty car, the native soil of the Scipios and the Brutuses, consulted only the interests of his country by presenting the olive branch to a feeble enemy he might have crushed in the dust, in order to fly towards a rival he thought more worthy of his sword. The moment the expedition to Rome was terminated, Buonaparte hastened with his usual celerity to the banks of the Piava, attacked and drove back Prince Charles, who abandoned Italy to the conqueror. "Already," continued he, "the French army menaces the capital of Francis II. and, with resistless blows, saps the foundation of his tottering throne. Let us hope, that the pressing dangers, which menace it, will remove a blindness so fatal to humanity, and render the house of Austria less obstinate in refusing to listen to the pacific and generous intentions France has never ceased to manifest." He concluded with declaring that this was the wish and the object of the toils of his companions in arms, and of the General who had charged him with offering to the Directory the homage of the standards of the vanquished.---"Son of a warrior celebrated in the calendar of the republic," replied the president, "the Executive Directory receives, with so much the more sensibility, the trophies you present, that they are moistened with your generous blood shed for your country. In vain do vile conspirators meditate the restoration of our fetters; in vain have some of their perfidious combinations an appearance of success: the firm-

Presi-
dent's an-
swer.

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ness of republicans will disappoint their plots. It is not in the name of a wandering and fugitive phantom, but in the name of the republic, that the armies have fought: and it is in the name of the republic, that they have triumphed over those fanatical and rebellious hordes whose arms this phantom directed against their common mother, and over that mass of coalesced powers which this phantom incited against France in order to crush her. If all good citizens,---if the Executive Directory reckon on the valour of the French warriors, let them on their part repose on the energy of government, that will conduct them only to the fields of honour, and will not assign new laurels to be gathered except for the safety of the republic. The English, by fomenting intestine divisions with their corrupting gold, labour to retard the desirable epoch of a continental peace; but gold corrupts only the coward. Carry then to the army of Italy the pure expression of national gratitude for the hoped-for benefits of that peace, which its country will owe to its courage, and to that of all the other armies of the republic."

Letter of
General
Belle-
garde to
Buona-
parte

DURING these transactions, Buonaparte transferred his head-quarters to Judenburg, and prepared for decisive measures, unless the activity of the negotiation should supercede the necessity of carrying them into effect. On the seventh, Lieutenant-general the Count de Bellegarde and Major-general Morveltdt wrote a letter to Buonaparte, in which they stated, that his Imperial Majesty had

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nothing more at heart than to concur in re-establishing the repose of Europe, and terminating a war that desolated the two nations. In consequence of the overture made by the French General to Prince Charles, the Emperor had now deputed them to learn the General's proposals on a subject of such great importance. Agreeably to their conferences with him, and persuaded of the earnest desire, as well as the intentions, of the two powers to terminate as soon as possible this disastrous war, his Royal Highness desired a suspension of arms for ten days in order to facilitate the attainment of so desirable an object, and in order that all the delays and obstacles, which the continuance of hostilities would occasion to the negotiation, might be removed, and every thing concur to the re-establishment of peace between the two nations.

BUONAPARTE observed in his answer to this application, that, considering the military position of the two armies, a suspension of arms was in every respect disadvantageous to the French; but if it tended to open a road to peace, so much desired, and so beneficial to the two nations, he would consent without hesitation to their request. The French republic had frequently manifested to his Majesty her desire to put an end to this sanguinary contest: she still entertained the same sentiments; and he had no doubt, from the conference he had with them, that in a few days peace would be at length re-established between the republic and his Majesty.

The
French
general's
answer.

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Terms of
the armistice.

THE conditions of the armistice, entered into by the French General and the Archduke on the seventh, bore, that, from a desire to facilitate the ensuing negotiations for peace, they had agreed, that there should be a suspension of arms between the French and Imperial armies, calculating from the evening of the seventh to that of the thirteenth. By the second article, the French were to retain the following line :---The advanced posts of the right wing to keep possession of the position they then occupied between Fiume and Trieste ; and this line to be extended by taking possession of Treffen, Littai, Windisclieistriz, Marburg, Chienhaussen, the right bank of the Muhr, Gratz, Bruck, Leoben, Trasayak, Mantern, the road from Mantern to Rottenmann, Rottenmann, Irdingg, the valley of Lems as far as Raftadt, St. Michael, Spital, the valley of the Drave, and Lientz. It was also stipulated by the third and last article, that the suspension of arms should extend to the Tyrol ; and that the Generals, commanding the French and Imperial troops in that quarter, should regulate together the posts they were severally to occupy. Hostilities were not to commence in the Tyrol, until twenty-four hours after the generals-in-chief should have resolved on it, and, in any case, not until twenty-four hours after the generals, commanding the French and Imperial troops in the Tyrol, should be reciprocally informed of the circumstance.

THIS armistice enabled the French General to give to his army two or three days of repose,

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which the activity of their operations had rendered indispensably necessary. Accordingly the division of General Serrurier occupied Gratz, one of the most considerable towns in the Austrian dominions, and containing forty thousand inhabitants. Generals Joubert, Delmas, and Baraguey d'Hilliers, had several engagements at Botzen and Milbach, in which they constantly proved victorious; and after traversing as conquerors the whole country of the Tyrol, and taking about eight thousand prisoners, joined the grand army by the valley of the Drave. The whole French forces, being now united, took possession of the line of demarkation prescribed by the armistice. Buonaparte transmitted to the Directory, by Adjutant-general Leclerc, several plans of arrangement, which had been sent to Vienna, and upon which the plenipotentiaries waited for instructions. In the mean time, M. de Vincent, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, having arrived, the plenipotentiaries resumed the negotiation; and at the expiration of two days, the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were agreed upon and signed. All the countries, declared independent by the laws of the convention, remained with France, and the republic of Lombardy was confirmed. The French general did not levy a single contribution in Germany, and had the satisfaction to find that there was not one complaint made against his troops.

IMMEDIATELY on receiving intelligence of the preliminaries being signed, the Executive Direc-

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Message
of the
Director-
y to the
councils.

tory sent a message to both the councils, in which they expressed their eagerness to dissipate the inquietude created in the public mind, and which disaffection and stock-jobbing had attempted to confirm, respecting the reality of the preliminaries of peace concluded between General Buonaparte and the Emperor's plenipotentiaries. They informed the councils, that the adjutant-general of the army of Italy had arrived on the preceding evening with the signed preliminary stipulations; that this officer had passed thro' Germany, and hostilities had every where ceased; and that the basis of these preliminaries, approved of by the Directory, was the cession of Belgium by the Emperor and King, the acknowledgment of the limits of France as decreed by the laws of the legislative body, and the establishment and independence of a republic in Lombardy. These moderate as well as honourable conditions were the guarantees of the solidity and duration of a peace so gloriously achieved by the love of liberty, the indefatigable bravery of our brethren in arms, and the talents of the generals, who for six years have led them to victory.

Conclu-
sion.

THIS message of the Directory to the legislative body ascertains the tenor of the treaty, the consequences of which, altho' still difficult to be foreseen, appear calculated to change the destiny of many nations, and create a new system of policy in Europe. But to whatever diversity of opinions the preliminaries of the peace of Leoben may give rise, the glory of the conqueror of Italy and

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Austria will not be the less complete, for his powers, respecting the management of the war, were doubtless more extensive than in settling the terms of the negotiation. If a system of moderation bordering on weakness, a shallow and contracted policy, or, in fine, the difficulties resulting from the factions that divided the French republic, and consulted only their own triumph, when they ought to have had in view that of their country, its interests, its wants, and its glory--if these conclude with giving us a territory ill circumscribed, and leaving it in a condition that revives the necessity of new wars, this evil certainly cannot, without injustice, be ascribed to the soldier, who has afforded us a right to impose on our enemies every condition necessary to the future safety and tranquillity of France. For four centuries, Belgium has been moistened with the blood of Frenchmen: to the English it has served as a lever in inciting Austria against France, and it is the connecting chain of those two states. It accorded with the avidity of England, that Belgium should remain under the yoke of a power not maritime, because she was thereby enabled to monopolise its commerce, to secure the possession of which, all her efforts were directed. France had formerly but in vain, conquered the Netherlands, for both Louis XIV. and his successor were obliged to restore them as a compensation for the French colonies. The court of London knew, that no European nation having been hitherto able to retain long in active service numerous armies and fleets, it was sufficient to involve France

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in a continental war in order to detach her from naval operations, and thereby keep her marine in a state of weakness, that compromised the fate of her colonies, and ruined her commerce.

THE cession of Belgium removed this cause of our misfortunes : thanks to Buonaparte, who has more effectually conquered it, than the man who at first exacted its submission! and thanks to that courageous convention, which had the sage policy and noble firmness to decree its re-union ! But will not this same cause arise on the banks of the Rhine, if these banks are abandoned, in favour of Austria, to electors and princes, who believe every thing owing to her protection ? It would have been easy to have detached these princes from her interests, by separating them from the empire, and declaring them the allies of the French people, guarantees of the sovereignty the latter had left them, if it was found impossible to appropriate those ancient states, and give indemnifications on the other side of the Rhine ; a measure which would certainly have been still more beneficial and important. But whatever may be the treaty of peace, the terms of which are as yet unknown, and which, if its basis is ill arranged, will more endanger the Italian nations than France, it will not be the less true, that the last campaign of Buonaparte was the war of the Titans. The French troops surmounted all the obstacles of art and nature, plunged into regions unknown, and penetrated, ever victorious, into countries, which Charlemagne alone had been able to display to their ancestors. In the Tyrol

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they succeeded in executing a plan, which had failed in the war of the succession; and they have proved, that nothing was impossible to them, when commanded by a man worthy of directing their operations.

How profound a subject for reflection to our posterity! France wished to alter her government, and all Europe coalesced to hinder her, or to partition her like unfortunate Poland. Already is her frontier violated: the Prussians and Austrians advance within thirty leagues of Paris:---they are repulsed, and, by an uninterrupted series of exploits which may one day appear fabulous, in the course of five years the French nation dictate peace, at the gates of their capitals, to all the monarchs of the continent, happy in not being expelled from their tottering thrones. They give to a portion of Europe that liberty, which they had already established in America; and for the first time, we may ascribe to the scourge of war the abolition of nearly all the moral and political servitude, which for these twenty centuries has been the disgrace and misfortune of nations. Notwithstanding the crimes and disorders which have tainted the French revolution, and which perhaps were inseparable from so vast a movement as that it has effected, future generations will bless it, and will one day proclaim,

THE HUMAN RACE HAD LOST THEIR RIGHTS :
THE FRENCH NATION RECOVERED AND RESTORED THEM
TO MANKIND.

CONTINUATION.

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As the original work was published by the French author previous to the conclusion of the treaty of Campo-Formio, it is necessary, in order to complete the narrative of the campaign, to give a summary detail of the military and diplomatic transactions, that occurred in Italy subsequently to the signing of the preliminaries of peace.

IN the invasion of Germany, Buonaparte had descended like a whirlwind from the summits of the Noric and the Rhætian Alps, sweeping before him the battalions of Austria, and precipitating himself with irresistible violence into the centre of the Imperial states. When the French army had cleared the narrow tract lying between the Helvetic territory and the Adriatic, the main body advanced rapidly in the direction of Vienna, while the division of Bernadotte took the route of Laubach in order to cover the right wing, and scour the country of the Austrian troops acting in that point; at the same time, three divisions occupied the Tyrolese, and secured the left flank. Gorizia, the district of Trieste, the Higher and Lower Carniola, the Upper and Lower Carinthia, and most of the Tyrol, were now in the possession of the French, and their head-quarters had been transferred to Judenburg in Upper Stiria. Their advanced posts reached within less than twenty German miles of

Vienna, and the General informed the Directory in his dispatches, that he hoped, at the head of twenty thousand grenadiers, to plant, in a few days, the standard of the French republic in the capital of his Imperial Majesty.

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WHILE the Austrian army fled in terror from the victorious bayonets of the French, the alarm of the cabinet of Vienna encreased every moment. Immediate orders were issued to raise all the inhabitants of the hereditary states in a mass: the nobility of Hungary and their vassals were summoned to the protection of their sovereign, while commands and entreaties were alternately employed to incite the zeal of the rest of his subjects. But these measures, now dictated by despair, ought to have been already completed, for many months must necessarily have elapsed, before this undisciplined multitude could be brought into the field; and even when in action, their irregular valour must have proved a feeble barrier against the veteran discipline and courage of the army of Italy. In the capital, the consternation exceeded description: many of the nobility and wealthy inhabitants abandoned the city, and, to complete the general embarrassment, the Bank stopped payment. To attempt the defence of Vienna could only tend to oblige the hostile army to level it with the ground: yet this measure was prosecuted with that insatuated earnestness, which extreme alarm usually produces. The archives and royal treasures were packed up; the foreign ministers made preparations to quit the ci-

Alarm
of the
court of
Vienna,

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ty; and, at last, the Emperor himself intimated to the inhabitants his intention of retiring from the capital. Part of the Imperial court were destined for Prague, while the Empress prepared to bid adieu to the seat of empire; and take up her residence at Buda in Hungary. Meantime, the greatest exertions were made to complete the intrenched camps in front of Vienna: the six companies of volunteers, who had already suffered so severely in Italy, were recruited, and the number inrolled amounted to about eight thousand. Considerable parties of the neighbouring peasants likewise repaired to the defence of the city, each body having in their standard the portrait of the tutelary saint of the place from whence they had come; thus blending a generous loyalty with that contemptible fanaticism, which degrades the natives of the south of Germany. Nothing, however, could have prevented the subversion of the throne of the Cæsars but the moderation of the conqueror.

Position
of the
hostile ar-
mies.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the correspondence, which passed between the hostile generals at the time of concluding the armistice: we will, therefore, confine ourselves to a detail of the subsequent diplomatic transactions.---When the centre of the French army, under the immediate command of General Buonaparte, proceeded in a direct line towards Vienna, the divisions in the Tyrol and Western Carinthia filed off to the right in order to keep pace with the rapid progress of the centre. The Austrian General Count Spork oc-

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occupied a position at Mukron on the Muhr, to the right of the Archduke, in order to cover Saltzburg, and maintain the communication with the Imperial troops in the Tyrol. When the left wing of the French abandoned Botzen, and followed the main army towards Stiria, the Austrian detachments in the northern Tyrol occupied the evacuated places; and as trifles become estimable by their rarity, these frivolous successes were emblazoned by the Imperial court in all the parade of victory, and circulated through Europe with an affectation of triumph. A work ascribed to a renegade general,* in which the author labours to detract from the merit of Buonaparte, insinuates, that the latter might easily have been inclosed and captured in the mountains of Carinthia. It is not, however, suggested by whom this was to be effected: Prince Charles was confessedly unable to withstand him, and the new levies of requisitionists were, by their want of discipline, incapable of service, while the vicinity of the enemy rendered nugatory, or at least essentially debilitated, every effort of the Imperial court. The French armies on the Rhine were on the eve of commencing hostilities, and, from the paucity of Austrian troops in Franconia and Suabia, no doubt could be entertained of their success. The corps, therefore, in Saltzburg and the Tyrol, even supposing them able to get possession of the posts in the rear

* DUMOURIER.—It would seem, that the laurels of Miltiades had become troublesome.

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of the French army, could produce only a very inconsequential and momentary effect, altho' aided by the sinister treachery of Venice.

Perfidy
of Ve-
nice.

THE Venetian senate had displayed the most insulting conduct towards the French nation in the commencement of the war, and, in accordance with the perfidious and sanguinary spirit of their government, now availed themselves of the irruption of the French into Germany, by endeavouring to cut off the communication of Buonaparte with Italy, and co-operate with the Imperialists in the Tyrol. In the preceding work, an account has been given of their former duplicity, and we are now to recite the last act of their deceitful conduct, which proved so fatal to their independence as a nation.

Buonaparte's
letter to
the Doge.

THE governors in the Terra Firma circulated proclamations inciting the populace to massacre the French; and the people, roused by the nobility, and infuriated by the fanatical exhortations of the clergy, committed the most savage excesses. But the French brigades were not to be maltreated with impunity, and their commander lost not a moment in demanding and exacting satisfaction. He intimated to the Doge, that, in all the territories on Terra Firma, the inhabitants were in arms, that several hundreds of the French soldiers had already become their victims, and that it was in vain the senate affected to disavow commotions provoked by themselves. Did they suppose, that the French general was unable to make his nation

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be respected? or did they imagine, that the legions of the army of Italy would tamely suffer the massacres excited by the Venetian government? "The blood of our brethren in arms," continued the General, "shall be avenged; and there is not a French battalion charged with this mission, which does not feel three times the courage and strength necessary to punish you:---the republic of Venice has returned the blackest perfidy for the generous treatment she has received from France." He concluded with offering peace or war; and informed his Serenity, that if he did not instantly adopt the necessary measures for dispersing the banditti, and arrest and deliver up, within twenty-four hours, the authors of these atrocities, *war was declared*.

THE senate now thought proper to publish a proclamation relative to the disturbances in their territories. Their conduct, they said, during the commotions in Europe had always been, and still was, so perfectly neutral and friendly towards the belligerent powers, that they did not think it necessary to pay the least attention to the evil-disposed persons, who pretended to question their sincerity. But as these malignant enemies of the republic had disseminated the vilest slanders against the sincerity of the peaceable disposition of the Venetian government, on account of a fabricated proclamation bearing date from Verona, in which expressions injurious to the French republic are ascribed to the Provveditor Battaglia, the senate was under the necessity of declaring

Proclamation of
the Venetian senate.

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that proclamation forged, and warning their subjects not to be deceived by such flanders, or induced to suppose that their friendship with France was in the least altered. The senate, therefore, entertained no doubt but the French nation would treat these calumnies with the contempt they deserved, and repose that confidence in the republic of Venice which it had merited by its irreproachable conduct.

Manifesto of General Buonaparte.

THIS affectation of neutrality did not deceive Buonaparte: the proclamation from Verona had every feature of an authentic act, or rather machination, of the Venetian government; and unfortunately it was acted upon by their troops and the populace with insatiable fury. No satisfaction was offered by the senate, and the guilty were not only permitted to escape with impunity, but even received the avowed patronage of those in authority. On the third of May, the General issued a manifesto from his head-quarters at Palma Nova, purporting, that while the French were engaged in the defiles of Stiria, and far-advanced from Italy and the principal establishments of the army, the Venetian government had profited of a religious festival to arm forty thousand peasants, who, being joined by ten regiments of Sclavonians, were organized into battalions, and sent to different points, for the purpose of intercepting all communication between the army and Lombardy. Military stores of every description had been sent from Venice to complete the organization of these corps: his coun-

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trymen had been grossly insulted and driven from that city, and offices bestowed on those who had presided at the massacre of Frenchmen. The people of Padua, Vicenza, and Verona, had been ordered to take up arms, to second the different corps of the regular troops, and, at last, to commence the new Sicilian vespers ; while the Venetian officers carried their audacity so far as to assert, that it belonged to the Lion of St. Mark to verify the proverb,---that Italy is the grave of the French. The priests every where preached a crusade ;---and the priests in the state of Venice utter only the will of government. Pamphlets, perfidious proclamations, and anonymous letters, had been circulated with profusion through all their territories ;---but in a state, where the liberty of the press is not tolerated by a government as much feared as it is secretly detested, authors write, and printers publish, nothing but what is sanctioned by the senate. The General then proceeds to give a detail of the assassinations which had been committed in the towns and in the country. In this mournful list, the most prominent act of atrocity is the massacre of the sick in the hospitals at Verona, where four hundred Frenchmen, pierced with a thousand wounds from filettoes, were thrown into the Adige ; a deed participating of the ferocity of fiends. He concluded with requiring the French minister to leave Venice, and directed the generals of division to treat as enemies the troops of the Venetian government, and trample in the dust the Lion of St. Mark.

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Military
opera-
tions a-
gainst
Venice.

ACCORDINGLY the battalions, destined to inflict a signal vengeance on perfidious Venice, began their march, and in a few days the whole Terra Firma lay suppliant at the feet of the conqueror. The Veronese, who had massacred part of the French garrison and forced the rest to retire into the three castles, were punished with the greatest severity. Several thousands of armed peasantry, who presumed to contest the progress of the French divisions, were cut in pieces or dispersed. A body of Slavonians, who had joined them, retired to a large building or fort, in which were deposited all their powder-waggons and ammunition. A howitzer was pointed against this building, which was soon blown into the air, and five hundred Slavonians literally annihilated. After another bloody engagement, the French detachment reached the walls of Verona, which immediately surrendered.

Puſillani-
mity of
the Ven-
etian ſe-
nate.

FAINT with rage, and sinking under a cowardly despair, the Venetian government became as humble and abject in adversity, as it had been arrogant and cruel during an imaginary prosperity. The Doge having assembled the senate, it was resolved that the government should suspend all its functions, and that the republic, throwing itself on the mercy of France, should accept a provisional government from the latter. It was also decreed, that the *provveditori* and other magistrates, of whose conduct the French had reason to complain, should be delivered up in order to be punished for the atrocities they had perpetrated. On

the sixteenth of May, a body of French troops took possession of the city, after which a municipality was formed, and every thing modelled according to the democratic *regime*. The most perfect liberty of the press was established, the catholic religion remained unaltered, and persons and property continued unmolested, but the ships of war and the stores in the arsenals were taken possession of in name of the French republic.

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1797.

It was impossible, that Genoa, considering its vicinity to France and the presence of the republican army, could escape the influence of that spirit of innovation, which has, for these few years past, electrified Europe. The French government had forborne to punish the Genoese nobility for the clandestine aid they afforded to the Imperial army when in their neighbourhood, and for their marked attention to the partisans of Austria. The greater part of the people of Genoa had imbibed the principles of democratical liberty, and many tumults had happened between them and the adherents of the old government. The establishment of the Cisalpine republic had rendered the disaffected more daring, while some imprudent acts of the state-inquisitors and the two councils embroiled them with the French minister, and completed the revolution. The government, satisfied of their inability to stem the torrent, prudently yielded to necessity, and sent deputies to Buonaparte at Montebello, where a convention was concluded on the sixth of June, ---a day fatal to the ancient aristocracy of Genoa.

Revolution at
Genoa.

JUNE.

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Conven-
tional
constitu-
tion of
Genoa.

THE first article of this constitutional arrangement bore, that the government of the Genoese republic acknowledged the sovereignty to reside in the aggregate of all the citizens of its territory. The legislative power was entrusted to two representative councils, and the executive delegated to a senate of ten members to be nominated by the councils. Municipalities and administrative bodies were established in the communes and districts on the model of France, and a committee of legislation was charged with framing a constitution and all the fundamental laws of the republic, with the reserve of doing nothing contrary to the catholic religion. As the people now found themselves restored to the enjoyment of their rights, every kind of exclusive privilege, infringing on the constitutional liberties of the nation, was necessarily annulled. The subsequent articles of this convention regulate the establishment of a provisional government, over which the reigning Doge was to preside. It was likewise stipulated, that the French republic, being desirous of giving a proof of the interest it takes in the happiness of the Genoese people, and of seeing them united and their internal tranquillity re-established, granted an amnesty to all those against whom she had ground of complaint, either on account of the late excesses, or of the events that had occurred in the Imperial sieges. The provisional government was to employ its utmost endeavours to extinguish faction, grant a general amnesty, and unite the people in rallying round the public liberty. At the same time France, agreed to give her protec-

tion, and even the assistance of its armies, to the Genoese republic, in order to facilitate, if necessary, the execution of these articles, and maintain the integrity of the territory of the republic.

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1797.

DURING these transactions, the negotiations did not proceed with the activity usually characterising Buonaparte's measures; but he himself was busily occupied in consolidating the new republics, which his victories had founded in Italy. The Bolognese, Ferrarese, Modenese, and Romagna, were incorporated with Lombardy, and the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics completely organised. It is superfluous to relate the advances and retrogressions of the negotiating parties, and it is equally unnecessary to animadvert on the ambiguous object of the British ministry in the conferences at Lisle. If any plan, inimical to the French constitution, was devised by the allied courts, their expectations were completely frustrated by the political convulsion of the eighteenth Fructidor,* when the royalist faction was consigned to eternal oblivion. After arranging the new Italian governments, Buonaparte felt himself at liberty to return to Udina, and decide the wavering and procrastinating conduct of the cabinet of Vienna. In the preliminaries of peace the Austrian plenipotentiaries had introduced as the first article, that his Imperial Majesty acknowledged the French republic; but this clause Bu-

Progress
of the ne-
gocia-
tions.

* 4th September.

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1797.

naparte ordered to be expunged as insulting to the dignity of his country, the constitution of which was invulnerable to the accumulated rage of all the monarchs in the world. At the first interview between the two commanders-in-chief, Prince Charles insisted on a point of etiquette; but here he was again foiled by the dignified conduct of his rival, who declared that no act of condescension could derogate from the honour of France. This last incident, characteristic of the accustomed pride of the house of Lorraine, evinces, however, an honourable firmness even in the moment of adversity; while the former would induce us to believe the court of Vienna had forgot, that the royal family had fled from the capital, and that the Imperial throne owed its future existence solely to the ill-timed moderation of the conqueror.

Definitive treaty of peace.

O C T .

ON his return to Udina, the French general intimated to the Emperor's plenipotentiaries the necessity of coming to a speedy conclusion in the negotiation, as a few days only could be allowed for a definitive answer. This resolute tone determined the Imperial cabinet; and accordingly on the seventeenth of October, a treaty of peace was signed at Campo-Formio near Udina, by General Buonaparte on the part of the republic, and the Marquis de Gallo, Count Cobenzel, Count de Meerfeldt, and Baron de Degelmann, on the part of the Emperor.

THE first article of this treaty bore, that there

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should be a solid, perpetual, and inviolable peace between his Imperial Majesty and the French republic; and that the contracting parties should earnestly endeavour to maintain the most perfect harmony between their respective dominions, and carefully avoid for the future every thing which might infringe the union thus happily established. They farther pledged themselves not to grant any succour or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who should attempt any thing injurious or prejudicial to either of them. It was agreed, that the parties, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, should liberate from sequestration the effects, rights, and properties of individuals or public communities in their respective territories; and they also became bound to pay and reimburse all debts contracted for pecuniary advances made to them by these individuals and communities. All the preceding stipulations were, by a special article of the treaty, declared to extend to the Cisalpine republic. His Majesty renounced, for himself and his successors, in favour of the French republic, all his rights and title to the late Austrian Netherlands, and consented, that the French republic should enter on the perpetual possession of these countries and their territorial dependencies in full right and sovereignty. It was stipulated, that all the debts, mortgaged before the war on the countries mentioned in the preceding articles, should be discharged by the republic, and the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty transmit a statement of these debts to the French plenipotentiary, as soon

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as possible and previous to the exchange of the ratifications, to the end that, at the time of this exchange, the plenipotentiaries of both powers might come to an agreement on all the explanatory and additional articles of the treaty. The Emperor consented, that the French republic should possess, in full sovereignty, the former Venetian islands in the Levant, viz. Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, St. Maura, Cerigo, and other islands dependent thereon, and, in general, all the Venetian establishments in Albany, which are situated lower down than the gulph of Lodrino. The French republic consented, that his Imperial Majesty should possess, in full sovereignty, Istria, Dalmatia, the Venetian islands in the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cataro, the city of Venice, the Venetian canals, and the countries that lie between the hereditary states of his Majesty, the Adriatic sea, and the following military line, viz. a line drawn from the Tyrol by Gardola, and stretching across the Lake Garda as far as La Chiufa, to be carried from thence to the mouth of the Canal-blanc on the left bank of the Adige; the line then to be continued from Porto-Legnago along the left bank of the Canal-blanc, the Tartaro, the canal Polifella to where it empties itself into the Po, and along the left bank of the great Po as far as the sea. The Emperor renounced for ever, in favour of the Cisalpine republic, all right and title he might formerly pretend to over the countries now forming part of that republic, which should possess them and all their territorial dependencies in full right and sovereignty.

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He acknowledged the Cisalpine republic as an independent power; and it was stipulated, that this republic should comprise Austrian Lombardy, the city and fortress of Mantua, and, in general, all the other states and that part of the Venetian territories lying to the east and south of the frontier line already described, and also comprehend the Modenese, the principality of Massa and Carrara, and the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara and Romagna. By the ninth article the contracting parties agreed to remove any sequestration, which might have been imposed, on account of the war, upon the effects, rights, and property of individuals in the countries thus ceded, acquired, or exchanged; and these individuals were not to be molested in their persons or property for causes anterior to the present treaty. Such persons, as might be desirous of withdrawing from these countries, were bound to make a declaration of their intention within three months after the publication of this definitive treaty of peace, and the farther term of three months was granted to enable them to dispose of their effects and property, in the manner they might judge most expedient. The tenth article bore, that the countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged by virtue of the treaty, should continue burdened with the debts mortgaged on their territories, which debts were to be discharged by the party, under whose dominion such territory might fall. The navigation of the rivers and canals, that marked the boundaries of the possessions of his Majesty and the French republic, were to be free, without

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either power being permitted to establish any toll or custom on them, or keep thereon any armed vessel; but it was agreed that this stipulation should not preclude any precaution, necessary for the protection and safety of the fortress of Porto-Legnago. All sales or alienations of property, and all engagements entered into by the cities, government, or civil and administrative authorities, of the former Venetian republic, for the maintenance of the German and French armies, up to the date of the signature of the treaty, were confirmed and acknowledged as valid. The territorial titles and archives of the different countries, now ceded or exchanged, were to be deposited, within two months from the date of exchanging the ratifications, into the hands of the power acquiring the property of them; at the same time, the plans and maps of the fortresses, towns, and other places, were to be faithfully given up, and all the military papers and registers, taken during the war from the *etat-major* of the respective armies, restored. The parties, being alike animated with the desire of removing every cause of interruption to the good understanding happily established between them, mutually bound themselves, in the most solemn manner, to contribute to the utmost of their power to the maintenance of internal tranquillity in their respective states. It was also agreed, that a treaty of commerce should immediately be concluded, founded upon an equitable basis, and such as should secure to the Emperor and the republic advantages equal to those, which the most favoured nations enjoy in their

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respective states; meanwhile all communications and commercial relations should be re-established, as they existed anterior to the war. No inhabitant of the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies was to be prosecuted, or questioned, on account of his political opinions, or civil and military conduct during the continuance of hostilities between the two powers. His Majesty, agreeably to the principles of his future neutrality, consented not to admit into his ports during the course of the present war, more than six armed vessels belonging to any of the belligerent powers. He pledged himself to cede to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnification for the territory that prince and his heirs possessed in Italy, the country of the Brisgaw, to be held by him in the manner he formerly possessed the Modenese. It was stipulated, that the value of the unalienated landed and personal property, belonging to the Archduke Charles and the Archduchess Christiana, and situated in the countries ceded to the French republic, should be paid within three years; and that the same condition should take place relative to the landed and personal property of the Archduke Ferdinand, in the territory of the Cisalpine republic. By the twentieth article it was agreed, that there should be held at Rastadt a congress solely composed of the plenipotentiaries of the Germanic empire and the French republic, for a pacification between these two powers; and that this congress should be opened a month after the signing of the treaty, or as soon as possible. All

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prisoners of war made on either side, and the hostages given or carried away during the war, were to be restored in forty days, calculating from the signing of the treaty ; and the military contributions, imposed in their respective states, were to cease from the day on which the ratifications should be exchanged. The contracting parties agreed mutually to preserve towards each other the same ceremonial, with regard to rank and other etiquette, as was constantly observed before the war : and it was farther stipulated, that the Emperor and the Cisalpine republic should observe, with regard to each other, the same ceremonial and etiquette, as was formerly in use between his Majesty and the republic of Venice. The present treaty was declared common to the Batavian republic ; and the two powers obliged themselves to ratify it within thirty days from the date of signing, or sooner if possible ; the instruments of ratification to be exchanged in due form at Rastadt.

Secret
treaty be-
tween
France
and Auf-
tria.

BESIDES the preceding treaty which was published, an additional convention, containing several secret articles, was signed by the plenipotentiaries on the same day at Campo-Formio ; but altho' it was known that a secret treaty had been entered into by France and Austria, the particular terms of it were not communicated to the world until a few months ago, and a short time anterior to the re-commencement of the war. It would be extraneous to the present work to investigate the causes of the renewal of hostilities, but it may, in general, be remarked, that no unpreju-

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disf person can peruse these secret articles, and combine them with late events, without being satisfied of the Emperor's insincerity, and the tame and procrastinating conduct, or rather pusillanimity, of the Executive Directory. By the first article of this secret convention his Imperial Majesty consented, that the boundaries of the French republic should extend to the Rhine; and engaged to use his influence, that the republic should, by the peace to be concluded with the German empire, retain that line as its boundary.* But if, notwithstanding the mediation of the Emperor, the Germanic body should refuse to consent to the boundary line of the republic, as regulated by this convention, he formally engaged to furnish to the empire no more than his contingent, which should not be employed in any fortified place, or otherwise it should be considered as a rupture of the

* THIS boundary line, as described in the first article, is as follows: The left bank of the Rhine from the confines of Switzerland below Basle to the confluence of the Nette with that river above Andernach, including the *tete de pont* of Mannheim; the town and fortress of Mentz, and both banks of the Nette from where it falls into the Rhine to its sources near Bruggen. From thence the line stretches to Kempen, Luderdorf, Blanckenheim, Marmagen, and Gmunde, with the circles or territory of these places, along both banks of the Olf to where it falls into the Roer, and along both banks of the Roer, including Hermbach, Nideggen, Duren, Juliers, with their circles and territory; and all the places on both banks, with their dependencies, to Linnig included. Hence the line extends by Hofferen, Lutersfort, Rodenberg, Haverfloo, Kaldekirchen, and Herrigen, including the town of Venloo and its territory.

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peace and friendship re-established between Austria and France. The second article stipulated, that the Emperor should employ his good offices, in the ensuing negotiation of peace with the empire, to obtain,---1. That the navigation of the Rhine, from Huninguen to the territory of Holland, should be free both to the French republic and the states of the empire on the right bank; 2. That the possessors of territory near the mouth of the Moselle should, at no time and on no pretence, attempt to interrupt the free navigation and passage of vessels from the Moselle into the Rhine; and, 3. That the republic should have the free navigation of the Meuse; and the tolls and other imposts from Venloo to Holland be abolished. By the third article of this treaty his Majesty renounced, for himself and his successors, the sovereignty and possession of the country of Falkenstein and its dependencies. It was agreed, that the countries taken possession of by Austria, in consequence of the sixth article of the public definitive treaty, should be considered as an indemnification for the territory given up by the seventh article of that treaty and the foregoing article; but this stipulation was only to be in force, when the troops of his Imperial Majesty should have taken possession of the countries ceded by these articles. The French republic pledged herself to employ her influence, that the Emperor should receive the archbishopric of Salzburg, and that part of the circle of Bavaria lying between the archbishopric, the rivers Inn and Salz, and the Tyrol, including the town of Wasserburg on the

right bank of the Inn. His Majesty consented to give up to the French republic, at the conclusion of the peace with the empire, the sovereignty and possession of the Frickthal, and all the territory belonging to the house of Austria on the left bank of the Rhine between Zurzach and Basle, provided his Majesty received a proportionate indemnification; but it was stipulated, that the French republic, in consequence of the particular arrangements to be afterwards made, should unite that territory with the Helvetic republic, without farther interference on the part of his Majesty or the empire. The seventh article bore, that, if the French republic should make an acquisition in Germany by the ensuing peace with the empire, his Imperial Majesty should receive an equivalent; and if his Majesty should make an acquisition, the republic should in like manner receive an equivalent. By the eighth article the Prince of Nassau-Dietz, late Stadtholder of Holland, was to receive a territorial indemnification, but not in the vicinity of the Austrian possessions, nor in the vicinity of the Batavian republic. The French republic made no difficulty in restoring to the king of Prussia his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, it was, however, agreed that no new acquisition should be proposed for his Prussian Majesty, and this stipulation the two contracting powers mutually guaranteed;---but in case he should consent to cede to the French and Batavian republics some small parts of his territory on the left bank of the Meuse, the Emperor agreed to use his influence, that such cessions should be accepted and rendered valid by the Germanic body. His Im-

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perial Majesty, by the eleventh article, pledged himself not to object to the manner in which the Imperial fiefs had been disposed of by the French republic in favour of the Ligurian republic, and to use his influence in conjunction with France, that the Diet of the Empire should renounce all feudal sovereignty over the countries making part of the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics, as also over the Imperial fiefs lying between Tuscany, the states of Parma, the Ligurian and Lucchese republics, and the adjacent points of the Modenese territory, which fiefs now make part of the Cisalpine republic. The twelfth article bore, that the two contracting powers should in concert employ their influence in the course of the negociation with the empire, that the Electors of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the Elector-Palatine of Bavaria, the Duke of Wirtemberg and Teck, the Margrave of Baden, the Duke of Deux-Ponts, the Landgraves of Hesse-Cassel and Darmstadt, and the other princes and states of the empire, who should suffer any loss of territory or rights in consequence of the stipulations in this convention, or in consequence of the treaty to be concluded with the empire, should receive proportionable indemnifications in Germany, to be settled by mutual agreement with the republic. It was stipulated, by the thirteenth article, that the Imperial troops should evacuate the towns and fortresses of Mentz, Ehrenbreitstein, Philippsburg, Mannheim, Koenigstein, Ulm, Ingolstadt, and, in general, the whole territory of the empire to the boundaries of the hereditary states, within twenty days after the exchange of the ratifica-

tions. And lastly, it was agreed that these secret articles should have the same force as if inserted in the public treaty of peace, and be ratified at the same time by the two contracting powers,--- the ratifications to be exchanged at Rastadt.

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WE have been thus particular in enumerating the articles of these two treaties, because much discussion has taken place respecting them, and an appeal is now made to the sword. It was not without surprise, that the world beheld the ancient state of Venice obliterated from the register of independent nations by the concert of two irreconcilable foes. A numerous party of the Venetian people were known to be dissatisfied with the abolition of aristocracy; but as the provisional government had now existed for several months, it was never suspected, that the Executive Directory, in their eagerness to terminate a continental war, would consent to the extinction of a new-born republic, and sacrifice it as the boon of peace. Buonaparte, however, behaved to follow his instructions and perhaps the Directory; felt, that the repugnance of the Venetians to the reception of democratic freedom would require too great a number of troops to support this newly established and feeble government. France had done enough for glory*: she had secured her own independence,

*IF the glory of nations consists in the destruction of human beings, this war is particularly distinguished. The French government distributed to the members of the two councils the following statement of the campaigns of the armies:

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and planted the germ of liberty in Italy by establishing the Ligurian and Cisalpine republics, and perhaps, the extension of her limits required a proportionate enlargement of the Austrian territories in order to preserve the real or imaginary balance of power in Europe.

Thus terminated the Herculean labours of General Bouonaparte in Italy; and the first deduction, arising from a review of the complicated and multitudinous transactions of the campaign, and the boldness and activity of his measures, is, that Italy was conquered, and Austria vanquished, solely by the power of his genius. Feebly supported by his country, whose necessities did not allow her to send the necessary reinforcements to the army, he supplied every thing by his talents. The struggle was honourable even to the enemy: the Austrian soldiery fought with desperate valour, and the exertions of his Imperial Majesty, in pouring into Italy five numerous and

FROM the 8th September 1793, to the 19th February 1797, the republican armies have

Gained	261 victories, including 31 pitched battles.
Killed	152,600 of the enemy.
Taken	197,784 prisoners.
	186,762 muskets.
	7,963 pieces of cannon. &c.

AND to this statement we may add on an average, calculating to the signing of the preliminaries of peace, from 24 to 30,000 men, killed or taken prisoners.

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well-provided armies, exceeded even the dreams of fancy. After rivalling Hannibal in Europe, the French hero has now undertaken to emulate Alexander by an oriental expedition. But brilliant as the exploits of Buonaparte were in his Italian campaign, he must yield the palm of glory to the Carthaginian. Hannibal, after a tedious and circuitous march, scaled the Alps, and defeated the mountain nations: then descending into the plains of Italy, he destroyed four Roman armies, but neglected to advance to the capital, and seal for ever the destruction of the republic. Although far distant from his native land, abandoned by the jealous and ignominious government of Carthage, and obliged to incorporate bodies of undisciplined barbarians with his regular troops, he continued great even in his reverses. On the other hand, the vicinity of France facilitated the supplies necessary to the army of Italy, and Buonaparte, in case of a serious disaster, could easily have evacuated his conquests, and fallen back to the frontiers of the republic.---Such is the vicissitude of human events, that the exploits of these mighty warriors have now no other record than the page of history; for the criminal negligence of the Directory, and the brilliant, although ephemeral and unreal, success of the Imperial army in Italy, have left no other memorial of Buonaparte's labours than this volume,---

TO POINT A MORAL, OR ADORN A TALE.

A P P E N D I X.

LIST of the CHEFS-D'OEUVRE of the ARTS, and celebrated CURIOSITIES, which the victories of the republican armies have procured to France:

IN SCULPTURE.

THE Apollo.
The Meleager.
The Torso.
The Antinous, *of the Vatican.*
The Adonis.
The Hercules Commodus.
The Apollo and the Muses.
The Quoit-player.
The Faun playing on the flute.
The Torso of Cupid.
The Paris.
The Zeno.
Another Quoit-player.
The Julius Cæsar.
The Augustus.
The Tiberius *togatus.*
The Adrian.
The Phocion.
The Demosthenes.
The Sardanapalus.
The Sextus Hippericus.

APPENDIX.

The Antinöus, *of the Capitol.*
 The Melpomene.
 The Urania.
 The Venus.
 The Juno.
 The Flora.
 The Ariadne.
 The Vestal.
 A little Ceres.
 The Amazon.
 The Minerva.
 The Health.
 Another Urania.
 The Terpsichore.
 The Polyhymnia.
 Another Melpomene.
 The Thalia.
 The Clio.
 The Calliope.
 The Euterpe.
 The Erato.
 The Trajan.
 The Posidippus.
 The Menander.
 The Shepherd *extracting a thorn from his foot.*
 The dying Gladiator.
 The crouching Venus.
 The Cleopatra.
 The Laocoon.
 Love and Psyche.
 The Jupiter.
 The Homer.
 The Alexander.
 The Jupiter Serapis.
 The Menelaus.
 The Junius Brutus.

A P P E N D I X.

The Marcus Brutus.
The Oceanus.
Cato and Porcia.
The two Sphinxes.
The three Chandeliers.
The three Altars.
The Tomb of the Muses.
The Tiber, and several other *morceaux*,

PAINTINGS.

BY RAPHAEL.

THE Transfiguration.
The Assumption.
The Crowning of the Virgin.
The Virgin.
The Annunciation.
The Adoration of the Magi.
The Baptism of Jesus-Christ.
Faith, Hope, and Charity.
The Resurrection.

BY P. PERUGINO.

The Resurrection.
The Holy Family.
St. Augustin and the Virgin.
The marriage of the Virgin.
The virgin and saints of Pérouse.
The Prophets.
St. Benedict.
St. Placida.
St. Scholastica.
The Deity.
St. Sebastian.

A P P E N D I X.

St. Augustin.
St. Bartholomew.
St. Paul.
St. John.
The Virgin.
The taking down from the cross.
A virgin.

BY GUERCHINO.

The circumcision.
St. Petronilla.
St. Thomas.

BY DOMINICHINO.

St. Jerome.
The Martyrdom of St. Agnes.

BY CARAVAGGIO.

The Descent from the cross.

BY ANNIB. CARRACHE.

Piety.
The Nativity.

BY ANDREA SACCHI.

St. Romuald.
A miracle.

BY ALFANI.

A Virgin. St Francis.

BY GUIDO.

Fortune.
The Martyrdom of St Peter.

BY GAROFALO.

The Virgin.

A P P E N D I X,

BY POUSSIN.

The Martyrdom of St Erasmus,

BY VALENTIN.

The Martyrdom of St Gervais.

BY CORREGIO.

The Virgin and St Jerome.

The Virgin with a porringer.

BY TITIAN.

The Crowning.

BY PROCACCINI.

St Sebastian.

THE gallery of Modena furnished several other paintings and curious articles; and Venice will give still more.

Articles for the museum of Natural History.

The Herbal of Haller.

The Collection of volcanic substances, by Spallanzani.

The Minerals of P. Pini at Milan.

————— the Institute of Bologna.

The Herbal of Aldrovandus in 16 vols.

The Collection of marbles and precious stones of the Institute of Bologna.

The manuscript figures of Aldrovandus in 17 vols.

Needles of rock-crystal.

ROME and Venice will increase this list of articles collected solely from Lombardy.

A P P E N D I X.

Articles destined for the National Library or Institute.

Manuscripts from the Ambrosian Library and that of Brera.

Manuscripts from the Abbey of St Salvador of Bologna.

The donations made to the church of Ravenna on *papyrus*, in 490 and 491.

A manuscript of Josephus' Antiquities on *papyrus*.

A manuscript History of the Popes.

A manuscript Virgil, which belonged to Petrarch, with notes in his hand-writing.

Manuscripts on the flux and reflux, and on fortifications, in the hand-writing of Galileo.

Cartoon of the works of Leonard de Vinci.

Twelve manuscripts of Vinci on the sciences.

Anatomical tables of Haller, with additions and corrections in his hand-writing.

Ancient editions of books from the Ambrosian Library, and the libraries of the Institute of Bologna, the Abbey of St Salvador, and the university of Pavia.

Five hundred manuscripts from the library of the Vatican.

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FINIS.

ERRATUM. P. 315. In the fifth line of the inscription, there appears to have been some error or omission in the original. It will be grammatical and intelligible, if *ductu* be substituted for *doctus*.

THE BINDER

Will make the Portrait front the Title ; and place the Map after the Introduction.