

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 14, 1796.

M-I-L-A-N, April 18.

On the 11th, the French were driven from Montenotte to Monte Regolo; however, on the following days they returned in great numbers; and having, by favour of a great fog, taken positions, which enabled them to attack our troops on three sides at once, succeeding in obliging them to retreat with very considerable loss, in killed wounded and taken. In consequence of this affair, general Argenteau judged it proper to retreat to Deogo, where, on the 14th he was attacked a-fresh by one French column from Cairo, and another from Colferia, which took him in flank. This last column in the preceding night, obliged general Provera with the troops under his command, to surrender prisoners, after having made a valiant defence; and having killed one of the enemy's generals. The capitulation they made was, that the soldiers should be kept in France, until exchanged at Balle, and the officers be released on parole. This column marched the same day to the attack of Deogo, and obliged general Argenteau, with the rest of his troops, consisting of Austrians and Piedmontese, to retreat to Acqui, with the loss of provisions, baggage, &c. Colonel Vukassovich, who went to sustain the post of Deogo with five battalions, arrived there on the 15th; but finding the Austrians had abandoned it, resolved on following the French, who had advanced to Spingno, and to attack them. This resolution had complete success. He attacked and defeated the enemy's columns, obliged them to retreat, retook some pieces of cannon, made 300 prisoners, and pursued them beyond Deogo.

However, having met several other corps, who were advancing from Montenotte, he was obliged, for want of ammunition to retreat.—We do not know precisely the loss of the Austrians in these different actions, but it is estimated at 4000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

A N G E R S, April 24.

At length La Vendee, so long desolated by civil war, is restored to peace and tranquillity. This peaceful change is attributed, in a great measure to the proclamation circulated by general Hoche, granting an amnesty to the deserters who were in La Vendee, and of which almost every one has profited. They have presented themselves at the different cantonments, and taken charts of the rout for joining the armies on the frontiers.

The emigrants, thus abandoned, have passed the Loire and united themselves to the Chouans.

The chiefs of La Vendee in despair submitted to the laws of the republic. Meleux de Jalais, Chetoux, and many others, have just laid down their arms.

C O B L E N T Z, April 17.

General Jourdan is arrived here, accompanied by a part of his staff. General Marceau, and several other French generals are also here. A council of war was held yesterday, which lasted four hours; after which the chief engineer, Lagatac, set out to review the situation of the French troops along the left bank of the Rhine and the Meuse. Several of the islands in the Rhine have been taken possession of by the French troops;—among others, that which is opposite Nieuwied, in which there is a garrison of 2000 men. The Austrians, it is said, consider this as a breach of the armistice; as this island was held to be neutral. It is now generally reported that the campaign will be opened on the 1st of May.

B R U S S E L S, April 28.

A courier from Paris has passed through this city, who, it is said, carries orders from the directory to general Jourdan, to discontinue the armistice, and to recommence hostilities. A part of our numerous army is ordered to march to the army on the Rhine.

P A R I S, 15th Floreal, May 4.

The suspension of arms is broken in the north. The campaign was to be opened on the 2d of May.

May 6.

There arrived here yesterday evening, in great haste, an agent of the king of Sardinia, who came to conjure the directory to grant peace to the king, his matter. He offers, it is said, to renounce for ever Savoy and Nice, to make with the republic an alliance offensive and defensive against the house of Austria; and to make a temporary surrender of many strong places, as a pledge of his fidelity.

An extraordinary courier arrived yesterday morning at the Spanish ambassador's with dispatches, which charge him, it is said, to endeavour to negotiate a suspension of arms between the arms of the republic and the troops of the king of Sardinia. This news is not devoid of probability.—First, because Victor Amadeus may now begin to dread the loss of his states and his

throne; and in the second place, because the treaty made with Spain states, that we shall accept the mediation of the court of Madrid in favour of the king of Sardinia.

The Vengeur has taken nine new prizes, laden with corn, wine, butter, and iron. They have been sent into Coranna, Brest, and Morlaix.

INSURRECTION IN CORSICA.

There is at this moment in Corsica an insurrection on the part of the French against the English. Several bodies of English troops have already been cut in pieces.

The news that we have received from Corsica by the way of Leghorn and Genoa agrees in saying, that an insurrection has broken out in that island, and that the tri-coloured flag is displayed in many places. The inhabitants of many cantons have taken part in it. Those of Burgoyne not wishing to pay taxes, the governor sent 400 militia to force them. As soon as they arrived about 3000 peasants assembled, surrounded, disarmed, and sent them back, retaining only three principal officers, whom they shot. After this act of insurrection, the peasants, who have at their head a deputy to the parliament, named Tavera, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their cantons. We are assured that many other cantons have followed the example of those of Burgoyne, and that the interior of Corsica has risen. It is said, the inhabitants of Nebbo have formed a camp, that they have intercepted the grain sent to other towns, and that they have an understanding with the inhabitants of St. Florenzo, who are said to be also in a state of insurrection. It is certain that in this last port considerable magazines have been burnt, and that the ship Ca Ira has also perished in the flames.

28th Floreal, May 7.

We are assured that a battle has already taken place in the north, in which we have been successful.

30th Floreal, May 9.

The report is circulated of our having gained a victory over the Austrians in the north, and that we have taken 60 pieces of cannon. If this news is true, it will be officially announced this day to the councils.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters, Cherasco, 8th Floreal.

The general in chief to the executive directory. After the battle of Mondovi, the enemy passed the Sture, and took their position between Coni and Cherasco. This last town, strong from its position on the confluence of the Sture and the Tanaro, is surrounded by a range of bastions, and well defended by pallisades and chevaux-de-frise.

The 4th, he was employed in the passage of the Elero, and in throwing new bridges over the Pêso. In the evening the van-guard arrived at Carre; the next day, after some skirmishes of the cavalry, we entered the town of Bene.

General Serrurier on the 6th directed his division to La Trinitie, and cannonaded the town of Poffaro, the head quarters of general Colli. The general Mesana directed his force against Cherasco, and destroyed the principal guards of the enemy. I shall send general Dugard and my aid-de-camp, (Marmont,) chief of battalion, an officer of the greatest talents, to reconnoitre the place, and fix some batteries to destroy the pallisades.

The enemy discharged a few cannon shots, and evacuated the place, repassing the Sture. We found 28 pieces of cannon, and very considerable magazines. This conquest is to us of the utmost consequence. While it supports our right it affords us great resources for subsistence.

The weather is exceedingly bad, and it rains in torrents. I have ordered bridges of boats to be thrown over the Sture, and it is said the enemy have retired to Carignan; for the purpose of covering Turin, from which I am now at the distance only of 9 leagues.

Poffaro has surrendered, and general Serrurier has taken possession of it.

General d'Angereau is on his march to Alba, and I am in instant expectation of receiving an account of the surrender of that place.

Alba is ours. I have given orders to general d'Angereau to form there several wooden bridges, so as to enable us to pass the Tanaro, a river of great breadth and considerable rapidity. We are now in the finest country in the universe.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

FIRST LETTER.

From general Colli, commander in chief of the army of the king of Sardinia, to the general in chief of the French army in Italy.

Having been informed that his majesty the king of Sardinia has sent plenipotentiary ministers to Genoa to negotiate peace under the mediation of the Spanish court, the interests of humanity demand, in my opinion, general, that during these negotiations, hostilities should be suspended on both sides.

Therefore propose to you a suspension of arms, either unlimited, or for a certain time, as you shall think proper with a view of preventing the useless effusion of human blood.

(Signed) "COLLI."

ANSWER.

Of the general in chief of the French army in Italy, to general Colli, commander in chief of the army of the king of Sardinia.

Sir, The executive directory has referred to itself the right of treating for peace. The plenipotentiaries of the king, your master, must therefore, either proceed to Paris, or wait at Genoa the arrival of the commissioners which government may think proper to send thither.

Both the moral and military position of the two armies renders an unconditional suspension of arms utterly impossible. Although for my own part, I am well convinced that government feels disposed to grant your king just and reasonable conditions of peace, yet I cannot, on the score of mere supposition, stop my march. There remains, however, one means for obtaining your end, which is, that according to your own choice, you surrender up to me two of the three fortresses of Coni, Alessandria, and Tortona. We may then without further hostilities, wait the issue of negotiations which were on foot. This proposition is very moderate; the mutual interest, which should unite Piedmont and the French republic; make one desire more anxiously that your country may be preserved from the misfortune with which it is threatened.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

SECOND LETTER.

From general Colli to the general in chief of the French army in Italy.

I have communicated to the court of Sardinia, general, the contents of your answer to my letter; and the king desirous that by a suspension of arms the useless effusion of human blood may be prevented, has authorized me to declare that he consents to surrender up to you the fortresses of Coni and Tortona, during the negotiations which are to be set on foot; and in such a manner as shall be agreed on; and in case that by reason of the difficulties which might arise from the present position of the combined army, it should not be possible to deliver into your possession the fortresses of Tortona, his majesty offers the fortresses of Desalout in its place. These two fortresses excepted, every thing is to remain in statu quo with regard to the country occupied by the respective armies, without their being permitted to pass the limits that shall be agreed upon.

(Signed) "COLLI."

Head Quarters of the Piedmontese army, April 16, 1796.

Conditions of a suspension of arms, agreed upon between the French and Piedmontese armies, between Buonaparte, general in chief of the French army in Italy, and baron de la Tour, lieutenant-general of the horse in the service of the king of Sardinia, and the marquis Costa, colonel and chief of the staff, commissioned by the king of Sardinia, to treat with the general in chief of the French army.

Head Quarters at Cherasco, the 9th Floreal, 4th year.

Art. 1. All hostilities shall cease between the French army in Italy, and the army of the king of Sardinia, from the day that the undermentioned condition shall be fulfilled until the expiration of five days after the end of the negotiations, which are to be set on foot to attain the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two powers, viz.

The fortress of Coni shall be occupied by the French on the 9th Floreal, or the 28th of April, of the present year; the fortress of Alessandria shall likewise be taken possession of by the French as soon as possible, and at latest the 11th Floreal, or 30th of April, until the fortress of Tortona can be surrendered to them.

2. The French army shall remain in possession of its conquests, that is to say, of all the country situated between the right banks of the Sture and its confluence with the Tanaro, and from thence along the right banks of that river as far as the point where it joins the river Po, as long as the French shall remain in the possession of Alessandria; but after this place shall have been restored to the king of Sardinia, in consequence of the fortress of Tortona being occupied by the French, the boundaries shall extend farther from the confluence of the Sture and Tortona, to the height of Ailly, on the right banks of the said river; from this point the high road which leads to Nizza de la Paille, and from that place to Casigny; then several a line of demarcation, from thence across the Bormida, under Casigny, the French army shall remain in possession of the right banks of the Bormida, until discharge into the Tortona, and from thence to the confluence of this river and the Po.