

NOTICES OF EDITOR

THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE

the fortrefs, and to throw in some howitzers, the fourth of which let fire to a considerable magazine of hay, straw, and wood, which continued burning all day.

Two hours afterwards Field-Marshal Lieut. Kaim summoned the fortrefs to surrender. The Governor replied, that he had orders from his Government to defend himself, and that he could not enter into any negotiation. The fire was therefore continued by our brave cannoners with such success, that in the evening a small powder magazine blew up, several batteries dismounted, and even the embrasures demolished.

In the night of the 7th, and in the morning till nine o'clock, we continued our works in such a manner that our batteries were not farther than musket-shot from the fortrefs. The fire in the town, the apprehension that a quantity of powder in the casemates might catch fire, and the proximity of our batteries connected by trenches, induced the enemy's Commandant to send proposals of negotiation, in writing, to Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim, by one of his artillery officers.

The Field-Marshal Lieutenant sent the Quartermaster's first Lieutenant into the fortrefs, with the following capitulation, adding, that no change whatever could be made in it. The enemy's Commandant, after holding a council of war, required liberty to return with his garrison to France, and persisted in this point till ten at night; but Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim having then informed him that he could wait no longer, the capitulation was agreed upon, and was ratified on the morning of the 10th. The garrison, although consisting of 600 men and 30 officers, of whom two were on the Staff, was commanded by a Captain.

Ninety-five pieces of cannon, ammunition sufficient for a siege of six months, provisions to supply a garrison of 5000 men for fourteen months, and a great quantity of powder, were found in the place.

This siege cost us only one man killed, and two wounded.

Articles of capitulation concluded between Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim and Captain Francis Jacquey, Commandant of the fortrefs of Pizzighetone.

1. The garrison shall evacuate the fortrefs, and shall leave the cannon, ammunition, and every thing that belongs to the civil and military administration. 2. The garrison shall march out on the 11th of May with all the honours of war; shall lay down their arms on the glacis, and be made prisoners of war. The French officers and their allies shall keep their arms, baggage, horses, and military ornaments. Every facility of transport shall be furnished them, and a proper escort through the countries occupied by the Imperial and Royal troops. 3. The garrison shall retain their effects and knapsacks. Hostages shall be mutually given. Those of the French shall remain in the fortrefs until every thing shall have been faithfully delivered up to the Imperial troops. 4. Immediately on the signature of the capitulation the gate of Cremona shall be delivered up to the Imperial and Royal troops, and the gate opposite to Goza shall be occupied by General Seckendorf who commands at Goza. 5. The inhabitants shall not be molested for any sentiments they may have manifested during the stay of the French. 6. The sick and wounded shall be attended by a French surgeon, and shall remain at the hospital under the protection of Austrian probity. On their recovery they shall be sent under escort to France. 7. The French Commissaries of war, and those employed by the Cisalpine Governments shall remain in the place until the magazines shall have been delivered over to the persons named by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim. All persons not having borne arms shall be set at liberty and conducted to the French outposts.

Concluded and signed at Regano, the 9th of May, 1799.

KAIM, Field-Marshal Lieutenant.

JACQUEY, Captain and Commandant.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim had orders to follow the army immediately after the surrender of Pizzighetone. On the 11th he marched towards Toghiera, where our army was posted when the courier departed, and from whence General Gottscheim, who commanded the advanced guard, sent out patrols to the environs of Turin. The Russian troops, with Karaczay's regiment of dragoons under the orders of General Dollen, have entered Tortona. The enemy, after having been driven from the town by the Russians, threw themselves into the Castle, which is at some distance; but it is blockaded, as well as that of Milan.

The General of Artillery Kray writes on the 9th instant, that the garrison of Mantua, reported to be 12,000 strong, having learnt that the greater part of the force that blockaded it had marched towards Peschiera, made a general sortie; but that on the 7th he had recalled eight battalions in consequence of the complete evacuation of that fortrefs. This corps was advantageously employed at Roverbello under General Ellnitz, who defeated the enemy on every side with considerable loss, and took prisoners, a captain, aid-de-camp to General Monet, a lieutenant, and 40 men. General Kray of the artillery, not being able to give an exact statement of his loss, on account of the extent of his posts, has deferred making any return for the present.

Our army distinguished itself very much in refitting this sally, particularly in the commencement, when the enemy, infinitely superior in strength, had considerably advanced, and discharged a brisk fire of artillery. A secretary of General Monet, and a trumpeter, were taken prisoners. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray sent them back both to Mantua, after delivering to them a copy of the capitulation of Peschiera. At the same time he signified to the garrison, that the cannonade, which they had conceived to be a signal from the French army, and which had induced them to make this sally, was in reality the bombardment of Pizzighetone, of which the garrison might convince themselves by sending one of their officers to the very spot.

At Peschiera, besides what has been already mentioned, 18 pontoons of tin, and several waggons have been found.

According to a report from the Archduke Charles, the enemy had attacked on the 9th inst. the advanced post of General Merville, between Biberach and Gegenbach, and had taken some hostages from the latter place on his retreat. On the following day, the enemy renewed his attack with more energy, and made our front posts rather give way, but retired to his former position.

All the rest of the enemy's line remained perfectly quiet.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, Saturday, May 18, 1799.

A courier arrived this morning, from Field-Marshal Suwarow, with accounts of the further progress of the army under his command. The headquarters were, on the 13th inst. at Tortona, the citadel of which had only an inconsiderable garrison.

General Moreau had collected all the French troops which had been scattered through Piedmont, and was encamped near to Alexandria, with about 17,000 men. The Imperial troops occupied Vercelli on the Sesia, Arona on the southern extremity of the Lago Maggiore, and Jurea on the Dora Baltea. The advanced posts were at Chivasso, near Turin; and the inhabitants in that part of the country had taken up arms for the purpose of aiding the Austrians. The Canton of Uri had risen, and driven out the French; the Valais were also in arms, and General Kaim had been sent with a considerable detachment to support them, and furnish them with arms, ammunition, &c.

The greatest part of the Valteline was likewise in possession of the Austrians.

ST JAMES'S, JUNE 4. 1799.

This day being observed at Court as the Anniversary of the King's Birth-day, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion. The guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired at one o'clock; and in the evening there will be a Ball at Court, and illuminations and other public demonstrations of joy throughout London and Westminster.

HORSE GUARDS, JUNE 4. 1799.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has his Majesty's particular commands to communicate to the several Corps of Volunteers assembled this morning in Hyde Park, the