

Novich, and Second Lieut. Greigen, of the fourth battalion of Peterwardein—First Lieut. Raiacsch, and Ensign Illich, of the first Brooder battalion.—Captain Gerbeth of the grenadiers of Breschainville, who commanded the militia of Oberland, distinguished himself very much by his good conduct and bravery.

Of the regiment of Bender infantry, Major Rhi-neck, Capt. Bach, First Lieutenants Lagoutte, Metz-macher, Sodan, Billharts, and Maldini, Second Lieut. Foulon, and Ensign Krafft.

General Hiller speaks of Captain Baumgarten, of the Quartermaster General's Department, in the highest terms.

Of the militia of Montafuner, Capt. Patlock and his company.

In the fourth column—Major Richter, of the Quartermaster General's Staff; and Count Stahrem-berg of the third regiment of Neugebauer—Of the militia, Captains Fournier and Kofsler.

Our loss in all does not amount to more than 100 killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be reckoned at 1000 killed, wounded, and drowned.—The prisoners brought in amount to nearly 3000 men, among whom are 100 officers. No precise account can yet be sent, as numbers are daily brought in.

Thirteen pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and 22 ammunition waggons, have fallen into our hands.—The enemy, in their retreat, set fire to and blew up a number of the latter.

Lieut.-General Hotze finally praises the good conduct and active services of his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Nestor.

VIENNA, MAY 31.

General Count Hohenzollern, who was entrusted with the siege of the Citadel of Milan, has sent Capt. Otto, of the engineers, with a report that, in consequence of the orders he had received on the night of the 14th to blockade the Citadel of Milan, and to support Colonel Prince Rohan, against whom the enemy was advancing with very superior numbers, he, on the 15th, left General Lattermann at Milan, with five battalions and one squadron, and hastened with the remaining five battalions to join the Prince, whose advanced posts were opposite to those of the enemy at Ponte Ceresa in Anio.

Notwithstanding the great distance, General Count Hohenzollern on the 17th had advanced beyond Ponte-Ceresa, and formed a junction with the Prince.

The enemy's position was immediately reconnoitred, and the attack to be made upon them, in three columns near Caverna, was fixed for the 18th. It was accordingly made, and with such vivacity, that the enemy was driven back for the space of five leagues, and forced over the rivulet Ancre. A detailed report of this operation will follow.

From the extent of the position to be occupied by Colonel Prince Rohan, Count Hohenzollern reinforced him with one battalion, and left his corps posted near Luciono, Ponte Ceresa, and Lugano, with his advanced posts in Caverna. His march back to Milan with the remaining four battalions was so expeditious that he reached it early on the morning of the 20th.

In the night between the 20th and 21st the trenches were opened before the citadel of Milan. On the 23d, notwithstanding the very heavy fire from the besieged, the batteries were in a sufficient state of forwardness to begin playing on the works. Upon a second summons being sent, the enemy agreed to capitulate, and the garrison, consisting in the

whole of two thousand two hundred and twenty men, of which nine chiefs of battalions, one hundred and fifty-eight officers, are not to serve against their Imperial Majesties for the space one twelvemonth. One hundred and ten pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and military stores of every description were found in the citadel.

The total number of killed on our side does not exceed forty-six men. Major-General Count Hohenzollern praises in the strongest terms the conduct of all the officers and men employed in the siege.

The inhabitants of Milan expressed the greatest joy upon this occasion, and were very liberal in their presents of money, &c. to the troops.

General Melas, in a report of the 19th from Cusa Fifma, states, that the enemy had abandoned the position near Valenza, which the Austro-Russian troops had occupied. General Vukaffovich reported on the 17th, that the movements he had made had obliged the enemy to abandon Cuzale and its citadel. His corps marched out of the camp at Tose di Gurafolo, and early on the 19th encamped behind the rivulet of Copa, whence he will proceed to Mortano.

In the night between the 18th and 19th two deputies arrived in the camp from Montoni, with an account that the armed peasants, to the number of 10,000, had, after a blockade of nine days, taken the Piedmontese fortress of Ceva, the French garrison of which, of 325 men, they had made prisoners of war, and conveyed to Mondovi, to be there confined in the citadel.

At the request of these deputies an adequate detachment was immediately marched to occupy the above important fortress. One of the deputies proceeded with it as a guide, while the other offered to remain as an hostage with our troops. Indeed the inhabitants of every district in Italy have given proofs of the most favourable disposition towards the great just cause in which we are engaged.

General Kray, in a report of the 22d, states, that General Count Klenau had taken Ferrara by capitulation, and was proceeding to attack its citadel. The particulars of the capitulation will appear shortly.

Head Quarters near Winterthur,
May 31. 1799.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 21st inst. the advanced guard of the Archduke's army (commanded by General Nauendorff), passed the Rhine without opposition between Disenhöfen and Schaffhausen, and moved forward to Andelfingen on the Thur. The army passed in the following days, and encamped near Paradies.

On the 22d, the main body of Gen. Hotze's corps also crossed the Rhine at different points between Balzers and the Lake of Constance, and on the 23d the General took his head quarters at St Gallen. Lieutenant General Petrarfch, who during the operations against the Grison country, had been posted with the right wing of General Hotze's corps for the defence of the Rhine from Feldkirch to the Lake, marched in the night from the 24th to the 25th with six battalions of infantry and the regiment of Kinsky Chevaux Legers, from St Gallen towards Frauenfeld, in order to form a junction with the Archduke's army, the advanced posts of which were already pushed forward to Nefelbach. The rest of Lieutenant General Hotze's corps marched in the forenoon of the 25th to Schwartzentbach, where it encamped behind the Thur, and its advanced guard took post two leagues in front of that river, on the road towards Elgg.