

kind of siege equipage, for Buonaparte's army before Acre.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.

*On board the Tigre, off Acre,
March 23, 1799.*

N. B. The Marianne gun-boat was taken previously, and the transport, No. 1, subsequently, by the Tigre.

Return of the killed and wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ships Tigre and Theseus, and in the gun-vessels employed against the French army before Acre, from the 17th to the 23d March 1799.

Tigre—Mr Arthur Lambert, Mr John Goodman, and Mr John Gell, midshipmen, and eight seamen killed; twenty seamen wounded, of which eight are among the twenty prisoners.

Theseus—Mr John Garra, midshipman, killed; John Waters, midshipman, and six seamen, wounded.

Total—Four midshipmen and eight seamen, killed; and one midshipman and 26 seamen wounded.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.
*On board his Majesty's ship Tigre, before
Acre, March 23, 1799.*

N. B. The officers, petty officers, and seamen employed on this service were volunteers. The dead bodies of Mr Gell, and Peter McKircher, seaman, which fell into the hands of the enemy, were buried by them with the honours of war.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 22.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord KEITH, Vice-Admiral of the Red, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the *Bardleur*, off Cadiz, the 27th April 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter received from Capt. Hope, of his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, announcing his having destroyed a French ship privateer, mounting sixteen long guns and carronades, which I have also communicated to the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

MY LORD,

Majestic, April 6, 1799.

I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that a French ship privateer, coppered, and mounting sixteen long guns and carronades, was yesterday drove on shore by his Majesty's ship *Majestic* and *Transfer* brig, under cover of a fort a few leagues to the eastward of Velez Malaga, where, finding it impossible to get her off, she was destroyed by the boats of the *Majestic*, under the command of Lieut. Boger.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. HOPE.

The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.
Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c.

DOWNING-STREET, June 22.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir MORTON EDEN, K. B. by the Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a letter from Sir MORTON EDEN, K. B. to Lord GRENVILLE, dated June 1, 1799.

I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the Extraordinary Gazette of this place, containing the official relation of the surrender of the castle of Milan.

[The articles of capitulation are here inserted, confirmed by Latterman, Major-General, and Bechaud, Chief of Battalion, and Commandant, on the part of the French; and Count Hohenzollern, on the part of the Austrians. The garrison to march out with the honours of war, and the officers to be permitted to keep their swords; they are not to serve against his Imperial Majesty, or his allies for six months, and to be marched, under an escort, to the head-quarters of the French army.]

Extract of a letter from Sir MORTON EDEN, K. B. dated Vienna, June 4, 1799.

I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship two Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, the one with a Supplement published yesterday evening, the other this day.

VIENNA, June 3.

General Baron Kray has sent Lieut. Diferiski, of the regiment of Nauendorf, with the intelligence of the capture of the citadel of Ferrara on the 23d of May.

Major-General Count Klenau states in his report, that not having succeeded in his endeavours, when he took possession of the town, to make the enemy evacuate the citadel, a regular pentagon in perfect repair, abundantly supplied with artillery, ammunition, and provisions, he was induced to direct Colonel Oreskovich to order Captain Victora of the artillery to erect two batteries; which work was carried on with so much activity and spirit, that they were finished in the evening of the 22d.

On the 23d, at three o'clock in the morning, the enemy had already evacuated the town, which General Klenau garrisoned with the light battalions of Bach. At eight o'clock Count Klenau summoned the Commandant of the fortresses to surrender, but a negative answer was returned.

The batteries being ready, and the artillery and ammunition having been conveyed into them at day-break, General Klenau ordered shells to be thrown both from mortars and howitzers into the citadel. Two magazines in the fortresses having caught fire, the Commandant was summoned a second time, and after some delay, a flag of truce was sent about nine o'clock in the evening with proposals of capitulation, which were concluded at one o'clock in the morning. The enemy's fire killed two privates of the artillery, and wounded an artificer.

On the 24th, in the morning, the copies of capitulation were exchanged, hostages mutually delivered up, and the gate of Soccorfo was occupied an hour after.

Seventy-two new brass cannon, with their ammunition, and six months provisions, were found in the fortresses. The hospital stores alone are estimated at one million five hundred thousand French livres.

General Klenau gives praise to Colonel Oreskovich, Captain Victora, and Lieut. Cantori, the two latter of whom not only erected their batteries 120 feet from the covered way, but by their skill and bravery also set fire to the enemy's magazines, which obliged them so soon to surrender.

Count Alberti, Lieut. Diferiski, and others, distinguished themselves upon this occasion, but particularly Colonel Skall, who joined General Klenau as a volunteer, and who proved both an able engineer and an experienced negotiator.

[Here follows the capitulation, consisting of 14 articles, and signed by Alberti, Captain of engineers, Colonel Skall, and De-faux, Chief of battalion Triqueurt, on the part of the Austrians; and by the Commandant Lapointe, on the part of the French. By this capitulation the citadel of Ferrara was to be given up to the Austrians 30 hours after; the garrison were to march out with the usual honours of war, and one field piece; to lay down their arms on the glacis, but the cavalry to give also their horses; the officers kept their swords, and the garrison was to be sent by the shortest way to the French army, having previously given their parole not to serve against the troops of the Emperor or his allies during six months; the sick were entitled to the same terms; the treatment of the Cisalpine and Piedmontese troops was to be like that of the French.]

As it is a principle in the Austrian service to distinguish brave soldiers, I consent to the request of the Commandant Lapointe, that non-commissioned officers may keep their side-arms; and I approve in general of the above articles of capitulation.

Count KLENAU, Major-General.

The French garrison consisted of fifteen hundred and twenty-five men. Ammunition of every sort, and in great abundance, was found in the place.

Whilst this operation was carried on against Ferrara, Lieutenant Grill was ordered upon another expedition against Ravenna.

According to his report of the 26th to General Kray, he embarked on the 24th, with four companies of the regiment of Stuart, and entered Porto di Goro on the 25th.