

On the 26th he landed his troops at Porto Primaro with two three pounders, having previously concerted upon the mode of attack with Major Pooz, the Commander of the flotilla; and Jacobi, the chief of the insurgents at Commachio.

Major Pooz entered the canal of Ravenna with his flotilla, and landed his sailors. Lieutenant Grill marched to Ravenna through Pozzuolo with three companies and two pieces of cannon; and three hundred of the insurgents marched at the same time from St Alberto.

On his approach the enemy shut their gates and defended themselves, but the gates were soon forced open, and, after a short resistance, the enemy retreated by the gate of Lugo. They lost in their retreat one piece of cannon, a Lieutenant-Colonel, an officer, and about one hundred prisoners. Major Pooz was very active in the landing, and soon after the forcing of the gates, he came to the assistance of Lieutenant Grill with sixty armed sailors.

Lieutenant Stromada and Frankenbush, of the regiment of Stuart, distinguished themselves particularly.

To support the expedition against Ravenna, General Kray also detached a squadron of hussars, two companies of infantry, and a battalion of light infantry from Ferrara. The capture of this place secures the whole road along the coast, and the subsistence of the troops in the province of Ferrara.

An account from General Melas of the 21st May, from Candia, states, that after some very fatiguing marches, the three divisions of Kaim, Frolich, and Zoph, with the Russian troops under the command of General Forster, had entered the camp between Langasco and Candia on the Sessia, where the Russian General Rosenbergh was already stationed with the rest of his troops, who, together with General Vukassovich, occupied the strong points of Valenza and Casale.

SUPPLEMENT,

Conformable to a report from his Royal Highness, dated, Head-quarters, Winterthur, 28th May:—

General Massena, Commander in Chief in Switzerland, made a general attack on our troops on the 25th, and occupied Frauenfeld at the moment when Field-Marshal-Lieut. Petrash, who had been detached by Field-Marshal-Lieut. Hotze, with the dragoons of Kinsky, and the brigade of General Prince Rosenbergh, arrived there to occupy that post. The engagement lasted the whole day with the greatest obliquity. Our infantry, who had marched the whole of the preceding night, distinguished themselves by their intrepid conduct notwithstanding their fatigue:—They were supported with energy by the dragoons of Kinsky's regiment, under the command of General Prince Rosenbergh, who, on account of the ground being unfavourable for cavalry, served on foot in the hottest fire with distinguished bravery. The Prince received a contusion, which, however, did not prevent him from continuing the command.

The loss was considerable on both sides. Night coming on put an end to the engagement; but the post was abandoned to the enemy, who had attacked it with three divisions.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Petrash highly commends the steadiness of the regiments of Kaunitz and Gemmingen. He extols particularly the bravery of General Prince Rosenbergh, and the skill displayed by him in availing himself of every advantage that the ground afforded. He praises, in the highest terms, the co-operation and efforts of the Officers of the Staff, and more especially the courage displayed by the whole regiments during the action.

The number of prisoners taken on this occasion, at first stated to be only three hundred men, amounts to more than five hundred.

The Archduke Charles having determined to quit Fyn and Vyll, in order to attack the enemy with the left wing of the army, ordered Field-Marshal Lieut. Prince Reufs to march on the 26th with his division by Fyn, and form a junction with Field-Marshal-Lieut. Hotze, for the purpose of acting in concert.

The attack took place on the 27th, under the orders of Field-Marshal-Lieut. Hotze and Prince Reufs, whilst the right wing of the army remained upon the Fyn.

This attack had the wished-for success. The enemy was driven back every where with considerable loss. All our troops acting in Switzerland formed a junction on the 27th near Winterthur and Heffenbach, and our columns arrived at Winterthur at eleven o'clock in the morning. This obliged the enemy to retreat to their position near Zurich. We took on that day three hundred prisoners and four pieces of cannon.

This first success of our troops in Switzerland determined General Massena to recall General Lorche with his division, who was already on his march for Italy.

VIENNA, June 1. 1799.

By accounts received from General Melas, of the 26th, it appears that the two divisions of Kaim and Frolich had passed the Stura and advanced against Turin, the capital of Piedmont, the left wing being placed upon the Reggio and Barco, and the right behind Madonna Della Campagna.

The suburb was occupied by two battalions of Giulay. The Russian troops, with the division of General Karaiczay, also passed the Stura and the Dora, and placed themselves in front of La Certosa, so that their right wing extended to Cruliako.

General Vukassovich, being reinforced with one battalion, advanced on the right bank of the Po, and occupied the heights; and at nine o'clock at night every thing was prepared for the bombardment of the town.

Lieut.-Colonel and Adjut.-General Thelen arrived here yesterday morning, with a farther account from Field-Marshal Suwarow, that on the 27th General Vukassovich, who commanded the advanced guard, summoned the town of Turin to surrender. Being refused, General Vukassovich ordered some shells to be thrown into the town, which set fire to one of the houses near the gate of the Po, when the well-disposed citizens, notwithstanding the opposition of the French, opened the said gate to General Vukassovich.

Two squadrons of the seventh regiment of hussars immediately forced their way into the town, and pursued the enemy as far as the gate of the citadel, and made 40 prisoners. In the mean time General Vukassovich occupied the town with his infantry and opened the rest of the gates. Captain Veczay took this opportunity to pursue the enemy with a detachment of cavalry and the picquet of Giulay, in the suburb of Palino, and took several prisoners.

The enemy having thrown themselves into the citadel, General Kaim's division was ordered to blockade it from within the town, and the Russian General Prince Pankrazion with five battalions, four companies of rangers, and four squadrons of Lewenohr from without.

The division of General Frolich has been stationed on the road of Pignerolo near Orbassano, to which place Zoph's division and the rest of the Russian troops have also been ordered.

Upwards of 360 pieces of cannon, a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores of every kind were found on the ramparts and in the arsenal. The enemy left two hundred and fifteen sick in the hospital. General Melas entertains no doubt that he will be able to discover an additional quantity of stores.

Immediately upon our entering Turin, the enemy cannonaded the town from the citadel for upwards of