



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

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Downing-Street, May 30, 1799.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 11.

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction that I inform your Lordship of the Surrender of the Fortrefs of Pefchiera by Capitulation, on the 6th Instant, to General Kray, an Event which will greatly facilitate the further Operations in Italy. I have the Honor of enclosing the Extraordinary Gazette published on the Occafion; and alfo an Extraordinary Gazette of Wednesday laft, containing an Account of the Operations of the Army under General Bellegarde, of the Loss fufained by the Army of Italy in the different Engagements on the Adda, and of the great Joy with which the Army was received at Milan.

Accounts from Brindifi ftate, that on the 15th the French Troops, in confequence of Orders brought to them over Land, evacuated the Place, and with fuch Precipitation as to leave both their Magazines and Booty.

Vienna, May 11, 1799.

THE General of Artillery Baron Kray, who remained behind, in obedience to the Orders of Field-Marshal Suwarrow, to undertake the Siege of Pefchiera, has fent here as Courier the First Lieutenant of Artillery Voparterny with the agreeable Intelligence, that on the 5th Instant, after having made every Difpofition for the Opening of the Trenches and for the Bombardment of the Citadel; he had offered to the Enemy's Garrifon, which according to all Accounts confifted of One Thoufand Five Hundred Men, a Capitulation, by which it fhould be allowed to come out upon Condition not to ferve for Six Months againft us or our Allies.

Our Preparations and Difpofitions for Attack made the Enemy accept our Capitulation, and deliver up the Fortrefs, with all the Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions. The First Account of General of Artillery Kray is, that Ninety Cannons and Mortars were found in the Place; befides Sixteen Gun-Boats equipped, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

Early on the Morning of the 6th, the General of Artillery placed a Company at One of the Gates of the Fortrefs, and caufed an Inventory of all the Ammunition and Provisions to be taken. The First Lieutenant of Engineers Danno, and the

Major of Artillery Gillet, the Count St. Julien, and others, particularly distinguished themselves.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at the Moment that the Garrison was forced to capitulate. That Prince, after the Evacuation of the Place, continued his Journey to the Head-Quarters of Field-Marshal Comte Suwarrow.

CAPITULATION *concluded between General Count Saint Julien and the French Adjutant General Coutheau on the 6th May, for the Garrison of Peschiera.*

Art. I. The Garrison, and every Part of the French Army, shall march out with all Military Honours.

Answer.—Granted. Those Individuals, however, who are not French may return Home.

Art. II. After the signing of the Capitulation the Garrison shall evacuate the Place as soon as possible, shall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Matches lighted, Drums beating, Colours flying, and Four Cannons, to proceed with an adequate Escort to the nearest Post of the French Army.

Answer.—Granted. The Garrison shall march out To-morrow at Eight o'Clock in the Morning by the Gate of Brescia. They shall lay down their Arms near the Convent of Capuchins, and shall be conducted by the nearest Road to the First Posts of the French Army, and during Six Months they shall not serve either against His Imperial Majesty or His Allies. We shall occupy in the First Place the Gate of Verona, and at Two o'Clock P. M. all that Part of Peschiera upon the Left Bank of the Mincio shall be evacuated.

Art. III. The Invalids, the transporting of whom would be extremely difficult, shall remain in the Hospital till the Recovery of their Health;—afterwards they shall be treated according to the preceding Article, and the necessary Waggons shall be procured for those who cannot walk.—Agreed.

Art. IV. The Officers and all those employed by the Army shall take away their Effects, their Horses, and their Carriages.—Agreed as far as is consistent with the Rules observed on such Occasions.

Art. V. All the Effects shall not be visited, and the necessary Waggons shall be given to those who have none.—Agreed under the Restrictions contained in the preceding Article.

Art. VI. The Inhabitants shall not be molested either because of their having served in the Army, or on account of their political or religious Opinions.

Answer.—This Article has nothing to do with a Military Capitulation.

Art. VII. If hereafter some Difficulties should arise respecting these Articles between the Contracting Parties, they shall be decided according to the Rules of Justice.

Answer.—That Point may be trusted to the good Faith of the Austrian Army.

Art. VIII. The Austrian Government alone shall guarantee the Articles of this Capitulation.

Answer.—That is understood.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

All the Plans shall be faithfully given up, as well as all the Ammunition, Artillery, every Sort of Provisions, all the Effects relative to Navigation; in short, all that belongs to the French Nation.

Concluded upon the Ramparts of Peschiera, the 6th May 1799.

(Signed) Comte de ST. JULIEN, Gen. Major.
Baron KRAY, Gen. d'Artillerie.
COUTHEAU, Gen. Adjutant.

Vienna, May 8, 1799.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT BELLEGARDE has forwarded, by Lieutenant Dietrich, the Preliminary Details of the Offensive Operations of the Army under his Orders, from the 30th of April till the 3d May.

The Weather having become a little more favourable towards the last Days of April, and the Passes more practicable, Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde determined to execute without Delay the Plan of Attack which he had prepared. It was made on the 30th of April in Two Columns and several Detachments. The First, being the principal One, was commanded by the Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde, and the Second by the Field-Marshal Haddick. Each of those Columns was supported in its Operations by Detachments, which sometimes attacked and at other Times only made Demonstrations.

The First Column penetrated from Nauders into the Engadine. It was necessary to pass the Inn at several Fords, which the Troops, notwithstanding the extreme Cold, performed with the greatest Willingness; several were lost by the Rapidity of the Current.

As soon as the Signal for Attack was given, all the Advanced Posts of the Enemy were attacked at the same Time by the First Column, and by the Detachments which had taken the Roads leading to the Lower and Upper Lovellen; the greatest Part of them were killed and the Rest put to Flight. The Reserved Posts of the Enemy, however, availing

themselves of the Advantage of the Ground, disputed every Inch.

From Strada to Ramifs the First Column and the Detachments were obliged to climb the most impracticable Mountains, fighting at the same Time in order to drive the Enemy from several advantageous Positions.

Towards Twelve o'Clock this Column arrived before Ramifs; the Enemy was driven from the Heights which command the Valley of Ramifs, from the Village itself, as far as the Entrenched Position behind Ramifs.

This Position, naturally very advantageous, was rendered still more so by the Works which the Enemy had raised on the Front and Right Flank.

The most decisive Attack against this Entrenched Position was made upon its Left Wing, on the Side of Manas.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde had ordered a particular Column to penetrate from Isyl and Spils by the Mountains as far as Schleims and Manas, and afterwards to pass the Rivulet of Ramifs above Manas. This Column had, from the Place at which it was formed, already made some extremely painful Marches over the steepest Mountains; so that in advancing from Manas by the Valley, full of Ravines, the Soldiers had almost exhausted their Strength.

On that Side the Enemy had secured themselves by Three Entrenchments, placed one before the other, which could only be reached by a very narrow Path. That Column however, in spite of the exhausted State of the Soldiers, carried Two of those Entrenchments; but by the obstinate Resistance of the Enemy and their own extreme Fatigue, they could not reach the Third.

It was the Intention of Field-Marshal Bellegarde, that an Attack should be made upon the Entrenchments on the Enemy's Right Flank as soon as this Column had reached his Left.

The Troops destined for this Assault advanced to the Entrenchment thick set with Palisadoes, and in spite of a very brisk Fire of Artillery and Musquetry, climbed up the steep Height upon which the Entrenchment was made. They forced the Palisadoes, but their Fatigue did not suffer them to penetrate as far as the Entrenchment. In the constant Hope of being able to drive the Enemy out of this Entrenchment, who had already several Times given way, but who with Forces repeatedly renewed, defended themselves behind their Parapet with Obstinacy, the Attacking Division sustained

itself for a long Time at a few Paces from the Ditch, without either Side losing an Inch of Ground.

Night came on, and Field-Marshal Bellegarde was obliged to defer till the next Day the Assault of the Camp.

During that Time, Field-Marshal Haddick had succeeded in penetrating with his Column over the Top of the Scharl, and into the Valley as far as the Bridge near Schlus. Count Bellegarde had relied upon this Success. The Enemy could no longer maintain themselves in their Position behind the Rivulet of Ramifs, and the less so, as the Column of Field-Marshal Bellegarde had got beyond their Right Wing.

The Column of Count Haddick, from its Point of Formation until that of the Attack, had to make a very difficult Stage of Ten Hours over the steepest Mountains covered with Snow; he made his Troops take some Hours Repose upon the Summit of One of them, but only being able to allow a few Fires, they necessarily suffered from the extreme Cold.

About Four o'Clock in the Morning the Advanced Guard, commanded by Colonel Rousseau, attacked the Advanced Posts of the Enemy. They were immediately driven away. The Troop of Reserve of the Enemy maintained themselves in their Post near the Village Scharl; they did not yield till after an obstinate Battle of an Hour, during which we took several Prisoners.

The Column pushed before them the defeated Divisions of the Enemy under a continual Fire till Half past One o'Clock. But the Advanced Guard found themselves unexpectedly before a Position which was strongly fortified both by Nature and Art, the Front of which could only be reached by a narrow Path; and all the Attempts of Colonel Rousseau to penetrate to it were rendered fruitless by the vigorous Resistance of the Enemy.

At length the Colonel detached some Companies under the Command of the First Lieutenant Giwachak, which by taking a very long Bye-Road through an Abatis got beyond the Entrenchments of the Left Flank of the Enemy, and as they could from the Top of a Hill distress the Right Flank, more Energy could be employed in attacking the Front: in this Manner the Enemy was soon forced to abandon this Position with a considerable Loss. The Column pushed forward, but met with an almost insurmountable Obstacle. The only Way by which it could pass was a narrow hollow Path on the Declivity of a Rock, which was entirely

exposed to the Fire from the Enemy's Entrenchments.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick, finding it impossible to approach the Enemy in Front, determined to attack their Entrenchments in the Rear from a Height which appeared almost inaccessible, and to dislodge them from their Position by an Attempt which they by no Means expected. The Chief Chasseur Mathieu, of the Corps of Le Loup, with some other Chasseurs, and Captain Enyeter with a Company and an Half of the Regiment of Antoine Esterhazi, were charged with this Enterprize, who by Means of Cramp Irons scaled the highest Summit of the Mountain undiscovered by the Enemy; and while their Attention was engaged by our Cannonade from the Mountains in their Front, the whole Detachment, headed by Captain Enyeter, gained their Entrenchments by descending a frozen Ravine in their Rear.

This bold Attempt totally disconcerted the Enemy, and gave our Advanced Guard Time and Opportunity to penetrate by the narrow Path in their Front. The Entrenchments being carried by Assault, the Enemy took a new Position further back; but they were attacked and dislodged from it with great Loss. To cover their Retreat, they destroyed a Wooden Bridge, which could not be repaired in less than an Hour and an Half.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick pushed on by a forced March as far as Schlus; but he was forced to halt upon the Heights of the Right Bank of the Inn near Schlus, as his Troops, exhausted by a Twenty-four Hours' March, were unable to make another Attack, the Bridge over the Inn near Schlus being destroyed, and the only fordable Passage being commanded by the Enemy's Batteries.

The remaining Detachment on the Left, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Count Veissenwolf of the Regiment of Michael Wallis, was destined to alarm the Enemy in the Valley of Tschirffer, and to keep them at Czernitz. This Division was also compelled to make a very long and difficult March to arrive at the Point of Attack. His Advanced Guard soon drove in all the Enemy's Out-Posts to their Reserve, which was posted behind an Abatis, and for some Time there was only a partial Discharge of Musketry. The Enemy however, being reinforced, attacked our Advanced Guard, but were repulsed. About Noon the Enemy made a Sortie from their Abatis in greater Force, and renewed the Attack; our Advanced Guard was driven back

upon the Reserve, and were obliged to retire by the narrow Path already described, as they could not advance against the Enemy on account of the Snow being no longer strong enough to bear them. Part of the Rear Guard fell into the Enemy's Hands.

The First Column has made several Officers (among whom are a Chef de Brigade) and some Soldiers Prisoners; One Cannon and several Wagons loaded with Powder fell into our Hands.

The Column of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick has also made some Prisoners.

On the 1st of May at Day-break, the Van Guard advanced as far as Fottan, and the First Column joined the Second between Schlus and Fottan.

The Posts of the Enemy were between Guarda and Lavin. On account of the great Fatigues of the preceding Day, the Troops were not able to proceed farther than to the lofty and steep Heights of Fottan.

On the 2d of May the re-united Columns marched from Fottan towards Lavin, and took Post on the High Road. A small Column, under the Orders of Colonel Zeegradt of the Regiment of Beaulieu, marched towards the Right Bank of the Inn in the same Direction as the First Column.

The Enemy having destroyed the Bridge near the Lower Guarda, and it being indispensably necessary to have a Bridge of Communication, a small Bridge was constructed there, which could not be completed in less than Four Hours. In the meanwhile the Position of the Enemy was reconnoitred, and the Dispositions for Attack made. While they were doing this, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde placed the Van Guard before Guarda, and the Main Body behind the Village. The Van Guard, as well as the Column where Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde was in Person, advanced under the Orders of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick upon the High Road which leads to Cus. The Division of Colonel Zeegradt, reinforced by Two Battalions, made a Column apart under the Orders of General Count Robili, who was to march upon the Right Bank of the Inn in the same Direction as the principal Column.

The Two Columns marched directly to Lavin, and forced the Enemy's Advanced Guards to retire as fast as possible. The Village of Lavin was carried by the Advanced Guard; but the Enemy having re-assembled behind the Village, another obstinate Engagement took place, which however ended to our Advantage, by Means of the Divisions sent to the Mountains to take the Enemy in Flank.

As the Ground behind Lavin was proper for Cavalry Manœuvres, a Detachment of Hussars of the

Regiment of Erdšbdy was sent forward to follow the Enemy's Infantry, which was flying into the Plain. On this Occasion Demont, a Brigadier-General of the Enemy, was taken Prisoner.

Our Army was obliged to open a Way among impracticable Mountains; and obstructed by continual Attacks, finding everywhere the most obstinate Resistance: but as the Enemy, whatever Position they took, found themselves threatened on both their Flanks, they did not stay either in the Village of Cus, or in the Valley of Floda.

The Village was taken by the Advanced Guard of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Haddick, and at the same Time the Heights which command it were taken Possession of, where the Enemy had rallied with its Corps de Réserve. A very brisk Fire was kept up on both Sides, and on a sudden the Enemy fell rapidly on the Village, but was repulsed by the Gorschen Regiment of Grenadiers, and the Third Regiment of Antoine Esterhazi.

Field-Marshal Bellegarde, at the Moment that the Grenadiers made their Attack with the Bayonet, advanced his Columns to the Two Banks of the Inn, where they fell upon the Enemy with so much Bravery, as to oblige them to fly in the utmost Disorder to Czernetz.

The General of Division of the Enemy Le Courbe was wounded in the Arm in his Retreat. The Rear-Guard of the French did not immediately abandon Czernetz, but retired, during the Night; and their last Posts retreated in the Morning of the 3d of May towards the Upper Engadine. They set Fire to the Bridges near Czernetz, but only the Lower Bridge was destroyed.

Our Loss in the Two Engagements of the 30th April and 2d May is considerable, of which Lieutenant-General Bellegarde intends soon to transmit an exact Account.

SUPPLEMENT to the Account of Field-Marshal Suwarroff, relative to the forcing of the Passage of the Adda, and the taking of Milan.

THE General of Cavalry Melas, in a particular Account, describes the general Satisfaction expressed at the Arrival of our Troops in that City. The Archbishop and his Suite, with all the Nobility, met the Army at Cressenzago, and delivered the Keys of the City; but could not find Language suf-

ficiently expressive of their Respect and Affection for His Majesty, and of their Joy at the Recovery of their Religion and their antient Constitution.

From that Place as far as the Town, which is at Three Miles Distance; the Army was accompanied by the People.

The continued Cries of "Long live our Religion and Francis the Second!" were so powerful, that even the Turkish Music, which is heard in the Midst of Battle, could not be distinguished.

In the Evening a general Illumination took place. It was almost impossible to pass through the Streets; yet notwithstanding the general Confusion; the Military Force was not employed, nor was there a single Excess committed, so pure and so sincere was the Joy of the People.

Our Loss in the different Engagements in which we were concerned on the Adda, amounts to Two Hundred and Forty Men and One Hundred and Five Horses killed; Three Hundred and Sixty-eight Men and One Hundred and Fifty Horses wounded; Three Hundred and Seven Men and Twenty-eight Horses missing; in the Whole, One Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-one Men and Two Hundred and Eighty-three Horses.

Vienna, May 15, 1799.

I HAVE the Honor of inclosing to your Lordship the Extraordinary Gazette published on Monday last.

Vienna, May 13, 1799.

THE First Lieutenant Eck brought Yesterday to His Majesty, from Field-Marshal Suwarroff, the Intelligence of Fourteen Standards having been taken from the Enemy in the late Engagements. The Field-Marshal had moved with his Army from Milan to Pavia, leaving Four Thousand Men under the Command of General Latterman to blockade the Citadel of Milan and to support other Operations. On the Departure of the Courier he had advanced beyond Pavia.

The Enemy had left in Pavia Twelve Pieces of Cannon of different Sizes, Eighteen Cases full of Musquets for Infantry, and a great many Barrels of Powder, with Ammunition for the Infantry and Cavalry.

General Bukassowich found at Novara Sixteen Pieces of Cannon, Four Mortars, Two Hundred

and Fifty Casks of Cartridges, Fifteen Barrels of Case Shot, and several other Military Effects.

The Enemy had also been repulsed as far as the Little Town of Livorno.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim being employed to take Possession of Pizzighetone, had regulated his Dispositions in such Manner as to ensure an Attack upon that Place at Seven o'Clock in the Morning. In consequence of which, Three Sixteen-Pounders taken from the Enemy, Twelve Twelve-Pounders, Ten Howitzers, and a Part of the Russian Artillery, were sent to him.

Field-Marshal Kray, availing himself of the Passage of the Courier, forwarded the further Particulars of the Surrender of Peschiera, by which he informs us, that owing to the Capitulation the Garrison, of Fifteen Hundred Men, had quitted the Town in the Morning on the Sixth; that the Number of Cannons and Mortars, according to the Inventory, amounted to One Hundred; that, instead of only Sixteen Sloops of War, there were found Nineteen completely equipped.

General Kray of the Artillery advanced on the Sixth towards Mantua, in order to besiege that Town and to possess himself of the Po, so that the Provisions destined for our Army, which moves on but slowly, should not in any Way be intercepted.

General-Major Klnau makes very considerable Incursions beyond the Po, and in the Neighbourhood of Regio, Modena, and Cento; besides which, Captain Buday, who is in Front of Modena, announces that on the 4th in the Afternoon he had sent a Detachment forward, in order to disarm those People whom the Enemy had armed in order to defend the Town: that having entered the Town, he immediately detached Thirty Hussars from Fort Orbano, as far as the River Panaro, within Three Miles of Modena. The same Day at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, One Hundred and Fifty Cispines were gone from thence; and their Retreat was so hasty, that they left behind them a considerable Quantity of Provisions; Fifty Barrels of Powder were left in the Citadel. The above-mentioned Captain, having learnt that there were at Svilambetto (which is about Nine Miles from Modena) Ninety Quintals of Powder, a Quantity of Saltpetre, and other Articles of Ammunition, had them all conveyed to a Place of Safety during the Night by a Patrole that he had dispatched thither. A Cispal-

pine Captain, who could not escape the Day before, was made Prisoner at Five o'Clock in the Morning by Captain Buday, who has sent him to Sassetta.

Our Troops were received by the Inhabitants with the most lively Joy, and their Eagerness to see us was so great, that the Army could scarcely advance;—the Enthusiasm of some carried them so far as even to kiss our Horses. Captain Buday also says, that from the Reports of several of the Peasants that came there, he learnt that the Tuscan Territories had been most shamefully pillaged; that the Contributions which had been exacted from them were insupportable; and that even Deputies from Florence had arrived at Modena to implore Assistance against the Exactions of the Enemy.

HIS Royal Highness the Archduke Charles informs us, that since the late Events nothing of Consequence had happened, but that the Enemy most probably was endeavouring to engage our Attention by Manœuvres and continual Changes in the Line of his Advanced Posts. In Return, the Patrole sent forward by Generals Gorger, Merveld, and Guilay to make Incursions, harasses the Enemy continually, do him great Injury, and are perpetually making Prisoners. There have also been Two Battles at Odenwald, in which the Peasants have taken a Part. It was near the Village of Birkenau, and above and below Steinau, with the Aid of the Division commanded by the First Lieutenant Goringier and the Hussars of Szeckler, that the Enemy was repulsed with considerable Loss.

The Hussars took Twenty Horses from the Enemy.

Upon the Bergstrasse another Party of the same Hussars took upon the Rhine, in the Neighbourhood of Rastadt, a Transport with One Hundred and Eighty Barrels of Flour, which they conveyed to Gerbach.

Vienna, May 16.

AN Officer arrived in the Night from Italy, with the News of the Surrender of Pizzighetone on the 10th by Capitulation to General Kaim.

The Intelligence brought by this Officer further states, that a Part of the Russian Troops was already in Possession of the Town of Tortona.

*Head-Quarters of Lieutenant-General Hotze,
Mayenfeld, May 14th, 1799.*

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that this Day General Hotze made a general and completely successful Attack on the French Corps in the Grisons Country, dislodged them from all their Positions, from Saint Lucius Steig (which is on the Northern Boundary) to Coire inclusive, and took Sixteen Pieces of Cannon and Two Thousand Prisoners.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. CRAUFURD.

P. S. The immediate Departure of a Courier

from General Hotze prevents my giving at present any further Detail.

*Right Honorable Lord Grenville;
&c. &c. &c.*

Palermo, May 1, 1799.

BY Accounts from the Continent, it appears, that Salerno has been taken by Captain Hood of His Majesty's Ship Zealous, who had placed there a Garrison, composed of a Detachment of Marines and of Loyal Inhabitants. The King's Colours were also flying at Castel del Mare.

On the 25th of April, General Macdonald left Naples for Capua with all his Troops, except Five Hundred, who were left in the Castle of St. Elmo.

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