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DISPATCES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from 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 23, 1799.

I Have the Honor of enclosing three Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, with the Translations, together with the Translation of an Article in the Ordinary Gazette of Yesterday, and sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the happy Turn of Affairs in the Grisons and the Little Cantons, which must contribute so essentially to the further Success of the Campaign in Italy, and so greatly facilitate the Operations of the Russian Army, which entered this Country on the 15th Instant, and of that under the Command of the Archduke Charles.

Vienna, May 18, 1799.

CAPTAIN VIMMER, of the Regiment of Lobkowitz Cavalry, arrived here Yesterday from Field-Marshal Suwarrow, with the following Account of his farther Operations.

As every Account agreed that the Enemy had only a small Garrison in Tortona, Field-Marshal Suwarrow ordered Prince Pangrazion, who was at Pavia, to cross the Po without Delay with the Advanced Guard, consisting of a Regiment of Chasseurs, Two Battalions of Grenadiers, Two Battalions of Infantry, and Two Regiments of Cossacks, under the Command of Colonel Grekow.

They passed the River near Corvesino in Barges and Flat-bottomed Boats, and pushed forward to Voghera. On reconnoitring, it was discovered that the Enemy had strengthened the Garrison of Tortona. In consequence of which, General Karaiczay received Orders to join the Prince, who crossed the River with Two Battalions of the Regiment of Frölich, Two Squadrons of Lobkowitz' Dragoons, and Two of Karaiczay's, which passed the Scrivia near Castel Nuovo, and formed near Torrè di Garrofole, between Tortona and Alexandria.

But the following Day having learnt that Moreau was posted near Alexandria, on the Banks of the River, with the Two Divisions of Victor and Grenier and whatever Force he had been able to collect from Turin and other Places, the Field-Marshal resolved to march with his whole Army against Tortona.

The Two Divisions Zoph and Frölich, under the Orders of the General of Cavalry Melas, marched from their Camp at Casal Pusterlengo to Plaisance, where they passed the Po, after having previously carried the important Post of Bovis, (leaving there General Morzin, with Three Battalions and Two Squadrons,) and encamped near Castel St. Giovanni. The following Day they passed through Voghera, and on the 9th arrived by Ponte Coronne at Tortona. At Dusk the same Day Major-General Marquis Chatelet attacked the Gate of Voghera with Two Battalions of the Regiment of Alvinczy, a Reserve of Grenadiers, and a Squadron of Lobkowitz, under the Orders of Colonel Spanochi, and with the Assistance of the Inhabitants, who at Heart are faithful to their King, the Gate was forced, notwithstanding the Fire from the Citadel. Thus fell the Fortrels of Tortona, the Key of Piedmont.

The Russian General Prince Gortzakow witnessed their Operation. The Troops were received with Shouts of Joy by the Inhabitants. The Town was illuminated the whole Night, and the next Day (the 10th) High Mass and Te Deum were sung at the Churches.

There were but few Cannon in the Town. The Enemy, Seven Hundred Men strong, have retired to the Citadel, which is blockaded by Four Battalions, and the Works are already begun.

The Enemy left behind them Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded or Sick, of whom Twelve are Officers.

The Army passed the Scrivia on the 10th, which was so swoln and so rapid as to render it impossible to construct a Bridge. The Men passed through the Water up to their Middle, and joined the Russian Advanced Guard near Torrè di Garrofole.

General Vukassovich advanced with his Brigade beyond Novara to Vercelli; and his Advanced Guard, under Colonel Prince Charles of Rohan, took the important Fortrefs of Ivrea, which secures to us the Valley of Aost. Thirty Pieces of Cannon and a great Quantity of Ammunition were found in the Place.

A Detachment of the same Corps has also taken Seventeen Guns on the Lago Maggiore.

Colonel Prince Victor of Rohan pushed forward with a Corps of about Two Thousand Men as far as the Lake of Como, where he took One Gun-Boat, and obliged the Enemy to burn Two others.

Being supported by the Peasants, who take up Arms everywhere, he has marched against a Body of French who have retreated to the Environs of Chiavenna. The Canton of Uri, and the Districts of Bellinzona, are also in Insurrection against the French.

Major Luzioni, who entered Piedmont with Thirty Hussars, has armed all the Peasants who join our Troops, and has already advanced by Dorra Paldea as far as Chivas, Two Posts from Turin.

Colonel Strauch, detached from the Tyrol with Five Thousand Men, has penetrated into the Valley of Brembona, and has driven the Enemy from Morbegno. Major Fredigoni of the Tyrolese Chasseurs, with Eight Hundred Men, is on his March from Edola to Terano in the Valteline against the Enemy.

The Field-Marshal hopes, that by means of these different Operations, combined with those of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde, the Enemy will be speedily driven from the Valteline.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow has detached Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Otto with Five Thousand Infantry and Fifteen Hundred Horse against General Montrichard, who is posted at Bologna.—This Corps has already advanced as far as Modena, and the Enemy has retired towards Ponte Tremoli. By this Means our Army will draw Supplies from the fertile Provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Modena, and at the same Time the Territory of Parma is wrested from the Hands of the French.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim, with Six Battalions and Four Squadrons, joined the Grand Army before Tortona after the Reduction of Pezzighetone. General Hohenzollern was sent with Four Battalions to Milan, where are already Six Battalions, commanded by General Latermann, with Orders to press the Siege of the Castle of that City.

The Four Squadrons of Cavalry being unnecessary for the Siege, have received Orders to reinforce the Army in Piedmont.

Vienna, May 19, 1799.

THE Archduke Charles has sent by his First Lieutenant Leibrich de Spleny an Account, that Lieutenant-General Hotze had, agreeably to the Instructions he had received, attacked the Passes of Lucien's Steig on the Morning of the 14th Instant, and had succeeded in taking Possession of them, and made Prisoners almost the whole of the Fourteenth Demi-Brigade, and took Eight Pieces of Cannon.

Lieutenant-General Hotze entertained great Hopes that he should be able to take a greater Number of Prisoners as he advanced, the Enemy being still in the Pratigau, and our Troops having already reached the Bridge of Zollbrücke, which leads from the Valley of Pratigau to Coire, where His Royal Highness presumes our Troops had arrived on the 14th.

His Royal Highness will give as soon as possible the Details of this important Operation.

Vienna, May 21, 1799.

CAPTAIN COMTE CARAMELLI of the Emperor's Regiment of Cuirassiers arrived here this Day as Courier from His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, with the Particulars respecting the subsequent Operations of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze in the Grisons.

The Enemy's Divisions, which had been driven to the Mountains by Colonel Plunket, and the Column of General Heller, retreated to Furna in the Design of escaping either by Zizers or by Coire. But finding that Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze occupied these Two Points, and that he had already posted Two Battalions in the latter, they surrendered themselves Prisoners of War.

The Total of the Prisoners amounts to One Thousand Privates, Eighty Officers; a Pair of Colours has also been taken.

Besides this, in the Pursuit after the Affair of Lucien's Steig on the 14th, we took Four Pieces of Cannon, and made Two Companies of Grenadiers Prisoners, without counting the Eight Pieces of Cannon and the Demi-Brigade already mentioned.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze reconnoitred the Enemy on the 15th near Reichenau; at the same Time he appeared in great Force against Ragatz, where the Enemy had Two Thousand Men. This Demonstration produced an Engagement, and the Enemy being obliged to retreat, burnt the Bridge over the Rivulet Pfefferer. We, however, pursued them beyond Fettes: Part of them were driven into the Valley of Sargans, where an Officer and Thirty Men were made Prisoners.

We had a few Men wounded. We took Three more Cannon from the Enemy near Ragatz, which with those already mentioned make Fifteen Guns.

After this last Attack, the Enemy withdrew in the Night between the 15th and 16th with such Precipitation, and had lost so much Ground, that when this Account came away, Field-Marshal Hotze was already at Sargans; at the same Time the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant received Intelligence that Co-

lonel Count St. Julien was at Lenz, and Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Haddick at Felfur.

The Enemy is retiring on the Side of Fufis, probably in order to join the Camp at Reichenau, and to attempt to continue their Retreat towards St. Gothard by the only Road now left them, viz. Illanz and the Devil's Bridge. But as the Upper League of the Grifons was preparing to rise, Colonel Strauch closed the Passage of Splügen, and Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze that of Gunkels. It is also probable that Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde will advance towards Coire and Fufis. From all which it may be concluded that this Corps of the Enemy, consisting of Seven Thousand Men, is in a most critical Situation, from which it will be extremely difficult to disengage itself.

In order to assist as much as possible Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze in the Attack of Lucien's Steig, His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles made at the same Time a Demonstration towards the Rhine with such Success, that a Corps of the Enemy of Seventeen Thousand Men assembled near Schaffhausen were prevented from sending any Detachment against Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze.

It appears by Accounts sent by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kospoth to His Royal Highness, that on the Night of the 14th, General Merfeldt surpris'd the Enemy's Post at Dundenheim, and killed Three Officers and Sixty Grenadiers who resisted. One Officer and Four Soldiers were made Prisoners. We took also Fourteen Horses.

Vienna, May 22, 1799.

WHAT Lieutenant General Bellegarde had announced previous to the Bulletins of the 22d and 23d Instant, which His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had ordered to be published relative to the Operations of Lieutenant-General Hotze, is connected with what follows, although the Intelligence from Lieutenant-General Bellegarde arrived later.

According to this Account, Colonel and Brigadier Strauch, after very fatiguing Marches, reached Chiavenna with his Brigade on the 9th Instant, at which Place Colonel Le Loup of the Van Guard of General Vukassovich had arrived on the preceding Day.

From the 7th the Enemy had commenced their Retreat from Chiavenna by the Valley of Giacomo, leaving at the First Place Thirty-two Pieces of Cannon, of which we have taken possession.

Colonel Strauch, being reinforced by Three Battalions of Light Troops and the Remainder of the Third Battalion of Michael Wallis commanded by Colonel Carneville, pursued the Enemy to the Heights; and Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan went with his Force to Bellinzona to dispute the Passage of the Bernadin.

The Brigade of Colonel Strauch had many Difficulties to surmount at Morpegon in the Valley of Camonica. He was obliged to wait Two Days at Piacca, in order to dig a Road through the Snow near Casa St. Marco, as it was impossible for the Soldiers to march, the Snow being Fifteen Feet Deep and not hard enough to bear. By this Means, the Communication is re-established with the princi-

pal Corps of Lieutenant-General Bellegarde, by Silva, Plana, Malagio, and Cassatsch.

Demonstrations were made for the Purpose of alarming the Enemy on the Hills of Julie and Albula, in order to facilitate the Operations of General-Lieutenant Hotze, whom General Bellegarde was prepared to support on the Side of Javos and the Hill of Albula.

Colonel Da Marseille, of the Regiment of Clairfayt, had brought from Albula Two Pieces of Cannon belonging to the Enemy. At Malagio, and at several other Places on the Road to Chiavenna were found a great Quantity of Ammunition, Muskets, and Waggons. The Enemy had destroyed a Part of them in retreating.

The First Intention of the Enemy was to proceed to Chiavenna by the Mountain of Septime, in order to join General La Courbe near Lenz; but the Detachment of the Van Guard of General Bellegarde, which had advanced from Pamada as far as Malagio and Cassatsch, prevented this, and obliged them to retreat by the Splügen.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Craufurd, dated Head Quarters of General Hotze, Mayensfeldt, May 22, 1799.

ON the 14th Instant I had the Honor to write your Lordship a few Lines, containing the Account of the successful Attack made by General Hotze on the Enemy's Post at St. Lucien's Steig and his other Positions in the Grifon Country. In the Course of the Evening of the 14th, above a Thousand more Prisoners were brought in, so that the Number taken in this Affair amounted in the Whole to between Three and Four Thousand Men.

The Difficulties attending this Operation were extremely great, and its Success reflects the highest Honor on the General and the Troops. The fortified Post of St. Lucien's Steig completely closes and defends the direct Passage from Veldkirch into the Grifon Country; its natural and artificial Strength is such as to render a direct Attack upon it in Front extremely difficult and imprudent, and its Flanks are so well supported as to render it impossible to turn it without marching over such Mountains as might almost have been deemed impracticable for Troops.

The First or Right Hand Column marched from Feldkirch on the great Road straight to the Steig. The Destination of this Column was to form in Front of the Post, to make such Demonstrations as to threaten an Attack, and endeavour to draw off the Enemy's Attention from his Right Flank, and to be in Readiness to pursue the Enemy with the Cavalry and Flying Artillery as soon as the other Columns should have obliged him to abandon the Steig.

The Second Column commanded by Major-General Yellachitz, consisting entirely of Infantry, made a considerable Détour to the Left, effected this March by extraordinary Exertions over the Chain of Mountains by which the Right Flank of the Position of the Steig is covered, and descended about Day-break in the Rear of that Flank, in a Place where, from the extreme Difficulty of the Ground, the Enemy could not expect an Attack.

This Column dislodged the Enemy from the Post of the Steig, and made Prisoners great Part of the Infantry that defended it.

The Third and Fourth Columns, commanded by General Hiller and Colonel Plunket, marched from Veldkirch up the Montafune Valley, from whence they with great Difficulty crossed at different Points the Chain of Mountains which separates it from the Valley called the Brettigaw, and driving the Enemy from the different Positions he occupied on this Side, they descended into the Valley of the Rhine by Marchlines and Zizers; the Advanced Guard of the First Column pursuing the Enemy from the Steig, arrived at Zizers Time enough to cut off the Retreat of the Enemy from the Brettigaw. Of the Remains of the Enemy's Corps in the Grisons, One Column retired through Coire to Reichenau, where they took Post behind the Rhine, and another passed that River at the Zollbrücke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a Rear Guard at Ragatz.

On the 15th, General Hotze reconnoitred the Enemy at Reichenau; but finding them very strongly posted, and not having any Infantry at Hand, he could not attack them. The same Day, however, he ordered Colonel Cavacini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were driven with considerable Loss. About Fifty Prisoners and Two

Pieces of Cannon were taken. The Advanced Posts were pushed forward to Sargans.

On the 16th, the Enemy retired from Reichenau towards Disentis, where they were attacked on the 18th, and obliged to retreat with the Loss of Two Cannon and several Men. On the same Day they were driven from Wallenstadt and Werdenberg, on which Occasion they also lost Three Pieces of Cannon.

On the 19th, the Enemy with a very superior Force made a severe Attack on the Corps commanded by Colonel Cavacini at Wallenstadt, but was completely repulsed on this Occasion. The Battalion of Swiss Emigrants, commanded by Colonel Rorvora, (which formed a Part of Colonel Cavacini's Corps,) were engaged for the First Time; it suffered a good Deal, and behaved with great Bravery.

The Enemy is now in full Retreat from the Pockenbourg and Canton of Appenzell. The Austrian Patroles entered St. Gall the Night before last, and found between Rheineck and that Place Thirteen Pieces of Ordnance, besides a considerable Quantity of Ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their Retreat. On the Whole the Enemy's Loss in this Quarter, from the 14th to this Day, exclusive of Killed and Wounded, may be estimated at near Four Thousand Prisoners and Thirty-Six Pieces of Cannon. Lieutenant-General Bellegarde is at Chiavenna.

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