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DISPACHES, of which the following are Copy and Extract, 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 30.

I Have the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship an Extraordinary Gazette of this Day, containing an Account of the Progress of the Army under the Command of the Archduke Charles in Switzerland, and of General Bellegarde's Determination (the Object of rescuing the Grisons from the French being now attained) to proceed with the Troops under his Command to support the Operations of the Army in Italy, and a detailed Relation of the Attack of Lucien's Steig and the neighbouring Posts by General Hotze.

Vienna, May 24, 1799.

FROM Two Reports received from His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, dated at Stockach the 20th Instant, and at Singen the 21st Instant, it appears, that General Bay, whom Lieutenant-General Hotze had detached to attack the Enemy near Ainos, had driven him from that Post, carried a Flèche, and taken One Piece of Cannon and a Tumbril. General Bay proceeded to storm the Enemy's Entrenchments, and pursued him in his Retreat to Werdenberg; in the Course of which he took One more Piece of Cannon. Notwithstanding a very obstinate Attempt of the Enemy to make a Stand at Werdenberg, our brave Troops succeeded in repulsing him upon this Occasion, and One of the Enemy's Companies was, with the Exception of Thirty Men, cut to Pieces.

While General Bay was executing the above Operation, Colonel Gavini, of the Regiment of Kerpen, who was ordered by Lieutenant-General Hotze to advance to Wallenstadt, and if possible to gain Possession of the Road which leads through the Mountains from Werdenberg to Wallenstadt, reached Wallenstadt on the 19th, and posted his Troops about Half a League on this Side the Lake. He was soon after attacked by a very superior Number of the Enemy, who continued sending fresh Troops through Flums against his Flank, but could not gain a Foot of Ground. On the contrary, Colonel Gavini, in the End, succeeded in bringing a small Column to act upon the Enemy's Right Flank, and in repulsing him towards Sun-set, with considerable Slaughter, as far as Murk.

His Royal Highness here observes, that Colonel Gavini upon this Occasion gave fresh Proofs of his Spirit and Intelligence, having prevented the Enemy, notwithstanding his Superiority, from gaining the least Advantage. Our Loss was, however, not inconsiderable, as it amounted to Three Hundred Men killed and wounded, among whom were Eight Officers, Three killed and Five wounded.

A Legion formed of Swiss Emigrants, which was engaged for the First Time, distinguished itself very much, and the Country People have everywhere risen in Mass with Enthusiasm.

The rapid Progress of Lieutenant-General Hotze obliged the Enemy to abandon the Neighbourhood of St. Gall, as well as the Banks of the Rhine, near Constance and Schaffhausen, and to retreat beyond Winterthur.

Lieutenant-General Nauendorff, who observed this, immediately crossed the Rhine with a Part of his Advanced Guard, and pushed forward the Light Cavalry to observe the Enemy's further Movements. He was informed that the Enemy had abandoned the Thur and the Thor, and had fallen back towards Zurich. Lieutenant-General Nauendorff sent

Patroles of Light Troops towards St. Gall, to establish a Communication with those of the Corps which was advancing from that Quarter under Lieutenant-General Hotze.

His Royal Highness on the 21st moved his Camp from Stockach to Singen, at which latter he also established his Head-Quarters on that Day.

As soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Williams learnt that the Enemy had evacuated Rheinech, he directed the Cruise of the whole of his Flotilla towards Arbon, with a View to impede their Retreat. He further sent to Roschach Count Tusconis, one of the Officers acting under him, who seized there Eight Pieces of Cannon of different Calibres, Three Mortars, a Quantity of Shells, Ships' Stores and Ammunition, and Six Gun Boats which were not quite built, all which were brought to Bregentz.

A further Report from His Royal Highness, dated on the 22d at Singen, states that Lieutenant-Colonel Williams had reported from Roschach, that he had advanced with a Division of the Regiment of Waldeck Dragoons, which had reached that Place under Lieutenant Burfcheid, as far as St. Gall, from which Town the Enemy had retreated a short Time before. He occupied it, and took Three Pieces of Cannon and Two Tumbrils.

Lieutenant-General Hotze also reported, that Captain Count Leiningen of the Regiment of Bender had, with the Assistance of some Armed Peasants, taken in Altstüthen Two Cannon, Five Tumbrils, and a considerable Proportion of Arms and Ammunition; and that General Bay had in the Prosecution of his Attack upon Werdenberg taken Two more Cannon and Four Hundred Firelocks.

Lieutenant-General Nauendorff already occupies Frauenfeld and Winterthur, and his Patroles are in the Direction of Zurich and Balach.

In Dissenhofen, where he established a Bridge of pontoons, he found Nine Pieces of Cannon, One Hundred Firelocks, and a Supply of Ammunition. Major Morbert, who belonged to his Advanced Guard, fell in with a Detachment of the Enemy at Munsterlingen on the Borders of the Lake of Constance, which being attacked at the same Time by the Crew of One of the Vessels forming Part of the Flotilla who had landed, was dispersed, and the greater Part taken. This Detachment formed the Escort of a Transport of Artillery which fell into our Hands, and which consisted of Four Cannon, One Howitzer, and One Tumbrel.

Lieutenant-General Kospoth reported to His Royal Highness, that Captain Lück, of the Thirteenth Regiment of Dragoons, had, at the Desire of Colonel Frenelle, fallen upon and surprized the Third Regiment of French Hussars, which was encamped near Leimen not far from Heidelberg, had cut to Pieces about One Hundred Men, and dispersed the Remainder, taking several Prisoners and Sixty Horses. On his Side, One Officer and Two Men only were slightly wounded. His Royal Highness speaks in the strongest Terms of the meritorious Conduct upon several Occasions of the above-named Two Officers.

General Melas reports that Lieutenant-General Ott had ordered the Light Battalion of Mihanovich to attack the Enemy in Pontremoli, from which Post he was dislodged. Major Mihanovich particularly distinguished himself upon the Occasion, hav-

ing, besides driving the Enemy, who occupied so advantageous a Post with no less a Force than Eight Hundred Men, taken Two Cannon, Seventeen Mules laden with Ammunition, and Thirty Prisoners, and having pursued the Remainder of the Enemy into the Mountains.

With a View to give effectual Support to the Operations of Colonel Strauch and Prince Victor of Rohan, after the Enemy had assembled near Bellinzona a considerable Number of Troops, General Count Hohenzollern was sent with Five Battalions against Chiavenna, and directed also to take the Command of the whole Corps there, while General Latterman carries on the Blockade of the Citadel of Milan with the Troops that remained there.

General Vukalovich reports, that at Cospignano in Piedmont, the Armed Peasants had risen upon and disarmed One Hundred French Soldiers; that they had done the same in Carmagnola, and had wounded Two French Generals, One of whom had died of his Wounds.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde reports that, in order to support most effectually the Operation of Lieutenant-General Hotze in the Grisons, he had marched his Corps forward in Four Columns: that the First, under General Count Nobili, advanced from Süs over Mount Flola against Davos; the Second, under Lieutenant-General Haddick, from Pont across the Albula; the Third, under Colonel La Marville, over Mount Julies into the Upper Stein Valley, while he himself with the Remainder of the Troops moved upon Lenz.

The Enemy did not anywhere make much Opposition and the Column of Count Nobili alone was obliged to force an Abattis near Dörsli; after which however the Enemy retreated with the utmost Expedition, but not without the Loss of One Captain, Two Lieutenants, and One Hundred and Fifty Men, who were taken Prisoners.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde adds, that since the Object in View, namely the Conquest of the Grisons, is now accomplished, he should without Delay proceed to co-operate with the Army of Italy, leaving, however, Colonel Count St. Julien with his Brigade to cover the Engadin, to keep up the Communication with Lieutenant-General Hotze, and, if necessary, to co-operate further with him.

The following is the detailed Report promised in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 22d, which has now been received from His Royal Highness of the Attempt made by Lieutenant-General Hotze upon the Grisons.

RELATION of the Circumstances which attended the Attacks made on the 14th, 15th, and 16th May, by Order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, upon the Grisons, by the Corps stationed in the Vorarlburg.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had directed Lieutenant-General Hotze to support the Advance of Lieutenant-General Count Bellegarde into the Engadin, by combining with him his Attacks upon the Grisons, and by advancing with the utmost Celerity to Coire.

In Obedience to such Directions, Lieutenant-General Hotze, after communicating with Lieute-

nant-General Count Bellegarde, fixed the 14th of May for the Attack, and was promised by the latter that a Detachment of his Corps of One Thousand Men, stationed in Montafuner under Major Count Stahremberg of the Regiment of Neugebauer, should be at his Disposal; and that another strong Column should, on the 14th, also advance through the Valley of Flola to Davos.

Lieutenant-General Hotze was confirmed in his Opinion that Lucien's Steig could not be attacked in Front, upon receiving Information that the Troops which occupied that Post had been reinforced, and that the Enemy's Commander in Chief, Massena, had a short Time before been there, in order to render the Pass into the Grisons more defensible. He therefore determined to leave a considerable Corps in the Line of Defence between Feldkirch and Bregentz, and to divide into Four Columns the Infantry and the Cavalry destined for the Attack.

The First Column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze in Person, was assembled on the Night of the 13th at Baduz and Balzers, notwithstanding the Batteries which the Enemy had established on the Left Bank of the Rhine at Werdenberg, and which rendered the narrow Pass near Baduz very dangerous.

On the same Night Lieutenant-General Hotze established Batteries of Twelve-Pounders near Balzers, with a View to block up the Road which leads along the Rhine from Werdenberg to Ragatz.

The Second Column under General Zellachich assembled on the Night of the 13th upon Mount Mayenfeld in the Alps.

The Third Column under General Hiller was assembled by him between the 13th and 14th upon Mount Sevis in the Alps.

The Fourth Column under Colonel Count Plunket assembled on the Evening of the 13th at the Extremity of the Defile of Gurgellen.

The First Column was destined to make false Attacks upon the Enemy's Front and Flanks, while the Second was to pass the Mayenfeld Alps and to penetrate to the Rear of the Enemy's Works at Lucien's Steig, and thereby enable the First to advance to the River Langwart, and there to take Post.

The Third Column was to drive the Enemy from his entrenched Position near Sevis, to hasten to the Drawbridge, of which it should gain Possession, and if necessary to reinforce General Zellachich with One Battalion, and with the Remainder to gain Possession of the Upper Zoll Bridge on the Langwart, and the Lower Zoll Bridge on the Rhine.

Finally, the Fourth Column was ordered to attack the Enemy's Position at Kloster and Keeblis, immediately to detach Major Count Stahremberg to Davos, and with the Remainder to hasten to the Drawbridge and to reinforce General Hiller. It was further to post a Battalion near Federis and Conters in order to block up the new established Road in the Schafiger Valley.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Columns had to scramble up the highest and steepest Mountains, and to overcome incessant Difficulties; to make their Way through Snow Six Feet deep, and thus to march for Twelve Hours before they could reach the Rendezvous from which the Attack was to be made. The extreme Cold which reigned on the Summits of

the Alps of Mayenfeld, Sevis, and Slapin rendered it impossible to fix upon any other Point for the Rendezvous; and the undaunted Firmness and Courage with which the Troops, encouraged by the Example set them by their Officers, braved all these Difficulties cannot be sufficiently admired.

The excellent Inhabitants of the Valley of Montafuner exerted themselves to the utmost in facilitating the March, and were particularly useful in transporting the Ammunition and Provisions which followed the Troops. The oldest and most experienced of the Inhabitants expressed their Surprise at the Security with which the Passage of the Artillery and Cavalry of the Fourth Column was effected across the Summit of Mount Slapin.

Companies formed of the brave Inhabitants of Vorarlberg and Montafuner, were distributed to each Column, who not only served as Guides, but were upon all Occasions most useful in Action.

On the 14th at Daybreak, each Column reached the Enemy's Advanced Picquets. The First Column remained prepared in Front of Balzers, waiting the Attack to be made by the Second upon the Enemy's Rear.

General Zellachich had directed the March of his Column in such Manner as might enable Major Elvös, commanding the Fourth Peterwardein Battalion, with Two Companies of Riflemen under Lieutenant Raiacsch, to pass over the Klek, and attack the Steig from the Rear.

The General took Post on the Heights betwixt Mayenfeld and Zenins, took Possession of these Places, and attacked Mattans, while another Detachment advanced to the Lower Zoll Bridge on the Rhine. The Enemy retreated into the Wood, leaving behind One Cannon, One Ammunition Wagon, and Three Artillery Men.

As soon as Major Elvös heard the Fire of General Zellachich's Column, he ordered Lieutenant Raiacsch with his Riflemen, supported by Three Companies of Peterwardeiners, to attack the Right Flank of the Steig; Captain Mirich, of the Fourth Peterwardein Battalion, to advance directly against the Enemy's Camp, while Lieutenant Rovich made an Attack along a very narrow Road on the Left.

Although the Enemy directed the Fire of his whole Artillery against these Divisions, still such was the Vigour and Impetuosity of their Attack, that the Garrison was obliged to lay down their Arms. Six Pieces of Cannon, Two Howitzers, and Nine Ammunition Waggon, were found on the Steig: the Commandant, a Number of Officers, and Seven Hundred Men were made Prisoners. The Remainder of the Garrison, consisting of Three Hundred Men, fell into the Hands of the Division of the Regiment of Kaunitz, which General Hotze had stationed on the Left Flank to make a Diversion.

As soon as the Gate of the Steig was open, General Hotze and General Bay advanced with the Cavalry in order to reach the Langwart, and secure that Position.

The Enemy had burnt the Upper Bridge on that River; but Captain Bredtschneider, with a Detachment of Hulans, forded the Stream in spite of its extreme Rapidity, and forced Two Companies of the Rear Guard to lay down their Arms. Captain Kifelski pursued the Enemy with his Squadron of Hu-

ians as far as the Lower Bridge, but could not prevent its being set on Fire at both Ends. As soon as Captain Garneka of the Dragoons of Modena observed this, he put himself at the Head of some Detachments of the Regiment of Kerpen and of the Third Peterwardein Battalion, and in spite of a heavy Fire of Musketry, passed the burning Bridge, dispersed the Enemy, and took One Cannon.

Lieutenant Serpes of the Dragoons of Waldeck, assisted by the Armed Peasants of the Vorarlberg, drove the Enemy over the Rhine near Fläsch: he then sent Corporal Platz of the Dragoons of Waldeck across the River, who, with the Aid of the Peasants, carried off Three Guns, although fired on with Grape Shot by the Enemy.

General Hiller having assembled the Third Column about Midnight near Geneier Bade, sent a Battalion of Bender under Captain Bach, supported by another Battalion of the same Regiment under Major Rhineck, to attack the Enemy's Abattis and strong Redoubts near Sevis; he followed with the Rest of the Column at the same Time: in order to facilitate this Attack he detached Lieutenant Bilhaker, with a Company of Bender, over a very high Mountain in the Enemy's Rear:—the whole Operation was conducted with such Spirit that the Redoubts were almost immediately carried. Ensign Krafft of Bender, who commanded the Volunteers, and contributed much to the Success, was wounded. Captain Bach pursued the Enemy to the Schlofs Bridge, and as he there attempted some Resistance, Lieutenant Foulon, with the Volunteers of Bender, carried the Bridge by Storm, and made several Prisoners: Captain Bach was unfortunately killed. General Hiller, in order to cut off the Enemy from the Roads still open to him, sent at the same Time several Detachments into the Mountains, advanced with his Column to Zitzers, and ordered Lieutenant Metzmacher to push on with the Volunteers of Bender, who entered Chur the same Evening. The Enemy, thus surrounded on every Side, was obliged to surrender, to the Amount of Twenty-six Officers and One Thousand One Hundred and Ten Privates: considerable Magazines of Arms, Ammunition, and Cloathing, were found in Zitzers and Chur.

The Fourth Column advanced from Slapin at Break of Day through a narrow Path, which they were obliged to pass in single Files, against the Enemy's Out-Posts. Colonel Plunket detached Two Hundred Men of the Regiment of Neugebauer in order to drive in the strong Picquet which guarded the Mouth of the Defile. This Detachment was observed: the Enemy took the Alarm, and in spite of every Exertion made good his Retreat across the Langwart to Schrins, in order to join the Rest of the Corps. Colonel Plunket also detached Major Colloredo over the Mountain of Gavia towards Keeblis and Conters, in order if possible to cut off the Enemy's Retreat; but he too was discovered, and found it impossible to effect his Purpose.

Colonel Plunket immediately sent a Battalion of Gemingen along with his Cavalry and the Armed Peasants, to join General Hiller at the Schlofs Bridge; and, as soon as he was assured that General St. Julien had reached Dörsli, he ordered Major Stahremberg to join him, and advanced himself to the Schlofs Bridge.

On the 15th Lieutenant-General Hotze occupied Chur with Two Battalions of Bender and Two Squadrons of Modena, and reconnoitred the Enemy's Position near Reichenau. A heavy Cannonade ensued, and the Enemy burnt the Bridge of Reichenau. Major Jacobi of Walbeck also advanced with a strong Escort towards Ragatz, in order to reconnoitre it: this produced an Attack, which ended in the Retreat of the Enemy, after burning the Village of Ragatz. Major Jacobi pursued the Enemy through Pfeffers to Vetus, occupied that Debouché of the Pass of Kunkels, and pushed his Advanced Posts near to Sargans. These Advantages were the more important, as there now remained no Retreat open to the Enemy, excepting the Foot Road to Illentz and Disentis, which the Rising of the Peasants of the Upper League must have rendered very insecure.

Two dismounted Guns were found in Ragatz. The Enemy retired in the greatest Confusion towards the Lake of Wallenstadt and Disentis. Many of his Detachments, dispersed in the Mountains, have since surrendered.

On the 16th the Enemy abandoned Reichenau and Sargans, which were immediately occupied by our Troops. The Precaution which the Enemy took of burning or destroying all the Bridges on his Route, made it difficult to follow him quickly.

All the Troops distinguished themselves by their Perseverance and Steadiness, and those who were particularly engaged gave signal Proofs of their Courage. Lieutenant-General Hotze commends in a particular Manner the Conduct of the Regiment of Bender, the Major's Division of the Second Uhlan Regiment, the Third Battalion of the Peterwardeiners, and the Division of Brooder (Riflemen). In the Opinion of Lieutenant-General Hotze, General Hiller gave fresh Proofs of his extensive military Knowledge, great Resolution, and exemplary Steadiness, which he had manifested on so many previous Occasions. To the good Conduct and unwearied Activity of Generals Zellachich and Count Bay, as well as of Colonel Plunket, and to the Precision with which they executed the Orders entrusted to them, is in a great Measure to be imputed the fortunate Result of the Undertaking.

Major Wachtenburg of the Artillery gave great Satisfaction in the Measures he took, and in the judicious Manner in which he posted the Guns.

Captain Romberg of the Quarter-Master-General's Department distinguished himself on the 1st Instant by his personal Bravery, and by the great Judgment he evinced in the Attack at Fläsch; and in the Action of the 14th, his Conduct was so meritorious that Lieutenant-General Hotze thought himself in Justice obliged to send him from the Field of Battle to His Royal Highness the Archduke with the first Account of the Victory.

Lieutenant-General Hotze in a very particular Manner praises Captain Meyer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, whose accurate Knowledge of the Ground decided him in his Disposition for the Attack, and who contributed by this Means very much towards the Defeat of the Enemy.

Captain Gratze of the First Wallachian Regiment, who ever since the opening of the Campaign had been most usefully and actively employed by Lieutenant-General Hotze, is mentioned by that

General in high Terms of Commendation. The Commanding Officers of the several Columns have praised the Conduct of the following Officers for their particular good Conduct:

In the First Column—Of the Major's Division of the Second Uhlan Regiment, Major Count Trautmannsdorf, Captains Kissellevski and Bredschneider, Lieutenants Koniafch and Czerna: of the Modena Dragoons, Major Petz and Captain Garnika: of the Dragoons of Waldeck, Major Jacobi, First Lieutenant Baron Serpes, and Corporal Platz: of the Regiment of Infantry of Kerpen, Colonel Count Gavasini, Captain Niederman, and Ensign Count Kinburg: of the Horse Artillery, First Lieutenant Karnpf: of the Militia, Captain Wochener and his whole Company.

In the Second Column—Major Etvös of the Fourth Battalion of Peterwardein, to whom Lieutenant-General Hotze gives the Credit of the taking Possession of the Post, Captain Mixich, Second Lieutenant Waffich, and Serjeant Kovacs of the Third Battalion; First Lieutenant Novich, and Second Lieutenant Geigen of the Fourth Battalion of Peterwardein; First Lieutenant Raiacich, 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 Rhineck, Captain Bach, First Lieutenants Lagoutte, Metzmacher, Sodan, Billharts, and Maldini, Second Lieutenant Foulon, and Ensign Krafft.

General Hiller speaks of Captain Baumgarten of the Quarter-Master General Department in the highest Terms.

Of the Militia of Montafuner, Captain Patlock and his Company.

In the Fourth Column—Major Richter of the Quarter-Master-General's Staff, and Count Stahremberg of the Third Regiment of Neugebauer: of the Militia, Captains Fournier and Kolsler.

Our Loss in all does not amount to more than One Hundred killed and wounded; that of the Enemy may be reckoned at One Thousand killed, wounded, and drowned. The Prisoners brought in amount to nearly Three Thousand Men, among whom are One Hundred Officers. No precise Account can yet be sent, as Numbers are daily brought in.

Thirteen Pieces of Cannon, Two Howitzers, and Twenty-two Ammunition Waggons have fallen into our Hands. The Enemy in their Retreat set fire to and blew up a Number of the latter.

Lieutenant-General Hotze finally praises the good Conduct and active Services of his Aide-de-Camp Captain Nestor.

Vienna, May 31, 1799.

GENERAL COUNT HOHENZOLLERN, who was entrusted with the Siege of the Citadel of Milan, has sent Captain Ottol 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 upon 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 of 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 Fisma, states, that the Enemy had abandoned the Position near Valenza, which the Austro-Russian Troops had occupied. General Vukassovich 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 Mortanu.

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 Ten Thousand, had, after a Blockade of Nine Days, taken the Piedmontese Fortrefs of Ceva, the French Garrison of which, of Three Hundred and Twenty-five 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 Fortrefs. One of the Deputies proceeded with it as a Guide, while the other of-

ferred to remain as an Hostage with our Troops. Indeed the Inhabitants of every District in Italy have given Proofs of the most favorable 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,
31st May, 1799.*

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship that on the 21st Instant the Advanced Guard of the Archduke's Army (commanded by General Nauendorff) passed the Rhine without Opposition between Dissenhofen 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 General 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 Kinlky Chévaux Légers, 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 Schwartzbach, where it encamped behind the Thur, and its Advanced Guard took Post Two Leagues in Front of that River on the Road towards Elgg.

In the Course of this Day (25th) the Enemy attacked all the Corps that had passed the Thur. He drove back Lieutenant-General Nauendorff's Advanced Posts from Nefelbach, and obliged them to repass the River at Andelfingen.

Lieutenant-General Petrarfch's Corps was attacked just as it arrived on the Heights behind Frauenfeld; the Affair lasted the whole Day, and in the Evening the Enemy succeeded in obliging Lieutenant-General Petrarfch to retreat, and to take a Position about Halfway between Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this Affair the Enemy had pushed forward a Column to the Bridge of Pfin, with a View of covering the Left Flank of the Corps that was engaged with General Petrarfch. The Advanced

Guard of General Hotze's Left was also attacked, but it repulsed the Enemy and drove him as far as Elgg; in consequence however of the Retreat of General Petrarfch's Corps it was also ordered to fall back.

Early in the Morning of the 26th, a Column of the Archduke's Army under Lieutenant-General Prince Reufs, arrived at Pfin, and in the Course of the Day encamped near Frauenfeld, where it was joined in the Evening by Lieutenant-General Petrarfch's Corps. In the Night from the 26th to the 27th, General Hotze's and Prince Reufs's Columns advanced in Connection with each other, to attack the Enemy's Position near Winterthur. The Manœuvre was executed with great Precision, and the Attack was made soon after Daylight of the 27th with much Regularity and in a very Military Manner. The Enemy was driven from his Position, but the Ground being extremely favorable and much intersected with Wood, he effected his Retreat in tolerable Order, and took Post behind the Trefs, where he remained till the Evening; the Bridge over the Thur at Andelfingen had been destroyed on the 25th, and an unfortunate Delay in the Construction of the Pontoon Bridge in the Night from the 26th to the 27th prevented the Archduke's Right Wing (under Lieutenant-General Nauendorff) arriving in Time to take Part in the Affair of this Day, which otherwise might have been more decisive.

The Banks of the Trefs are so steep that it affords an excellent Position; but Massena did not think proper to make any further Attempt to defend it. He therefore retreated, and took Post behind the Glat; to which he was induced not only by the Affair of Winterthur, but perhaps also by the March of General Nauendorff's Column towards his Left Flank. The Advanced Posts of the Two Armies are now separated by the Glat, and the Enemy has an Entrenched Camp, said to be advantageous, about a League on this Side of Zurich; but I have no Doubt of his soon being obliged to abandon it. He has retired from Raperfweil and destroyed the Bridge.

Colonel Rovorea, with the Swiss Corps, is at Notre Dame d'Einsidlen in the Canton of Schweiz: he has been joined by some of the Inhabitants, and is supported by an Austrian Corps under Colonel Cavalini.

Official Accounts have been this Day received of Part of General Bellegarde's Corps having passed the St. Gothard.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

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