

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 22^d 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 22^d, 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-