



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

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Downing-Street, June 26, 1799.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K.B. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:

Vienna, June 12, 1799.

I Have the Honor of inclosing to your Lordship Two Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, one published Yesterday Evening, the other this Day.

Vienna, June 11, 1799.

BEFORE communicating to the Public the Statement of His Royal Highness which was brought Yesterday by the First Lieutenant Leibinger of the Regiment of Spleny, we will give in their Order the preceding Reports, hitherto delayed from the Irregularity of the Post.

On the 25th May the Enemy, probably with the Intention of preventing us from forming a Junction with Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze, attacked the whole Line of our Out-Posts with so superior a Force as to oblige them to fall back as far as Thur, and enabled the Enemy to occupy the Bridge of Andelfingen.

Our Artillery, which was planted on the Banks of the River, checked their Progress; they were at length dislodged from the Bridge and driven back with considerable Loss.

General Kienmayer and Colonel Merfery greatly distinguished themselves by the almost total Destruction of a Regiment of the Enemy's Hussars which endeavoured to surround them in the Beginning of the Affair.

General Piatschek was wounded in the very Outset.

Nevertheless the Enemy attacked Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze's Advanced Guard with great Impetuosity and alternate Success Five different Times:—the Regiments of Kaunitz and Gem-

mingen particularly distinguished themselves on this Occasion; but towards Evening we were obliged to yield to the superior Numbers of the Enemy, and to fall back upon Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze. The Enemy then took the Direction of Pfyn and occupied the Bridge.

General Simschon was sent with a Battalion of Callenberg and a Detachment of Cavalry to dislodge the Enemy. He could not arrive before Night-fall. The Attack was made after Dark by General Pfacher, and with such Success, that the Enemy were not only dislodged from the Bridge, but also driven back with great Loss.

The Enemy, finding that their Attempts had failed, retired the 26th on all Sides. They were followed up by our Advanced Guard. The Enemy, notwithstanding, attacked the Advanced Guard of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Nauendorff on the 27th at Embrach, with the Design of forcing the Passage of the Thofs, and penetrating by that Means to the Rear of our Communication. This Attack was repulsed. The Enemy were driven from Embrach, and we took Post at this large Village.

In the Night of the 28th, the Enemy withdrew entirely behind the Klatt; in consequence of which the Advanced Guard of our Left Wing took Post before Bassersdorff, and that of our Right Wing before Bulach. These Checks, and the Appearance we shewed, induced the Enemy to detain the Columns which were already in Motion to join the Army of Moreau in Italy.

The above-mentioned Lieutenant Leibinger was sent on the 6th Instant by His Royal Highness from Klatten, with Accounts that the Enemy had abandoned all the Right Bank of the Klatt, and, after destroying all the Bridges in the Rear, had taken Post on the Left Bank of that River.

In order to approach the strong Entrenchments which the Enemy had raised near Zurich, and to drive them from the Right Bank of the Klatt, for the Purpose of forming a considerable Advanced Guard there, His Royal Highness ordered Field-

Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze and General Prince Rosenberg to pass the Klatt near Tubendorff at Four in the Morning, and to drive the Enemy from the Bridge of Klatt, which was executed notwithstanding a most obstinate Resistance. At the same Time Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Prince Joseph of Lorraine advanced from Villiken, and General Jellachich from Zullikon, with such Vigour against the Flank of the Entrenchments, that General Jellachich penetrated into the Upper Suburbs of Zurich, and the Prince of Lorraine as far as the Abbatis upon the Zurich-Berg, which was defended by Redoubts and Flèches.

It being of the utmost Importance to the Enemy to keep us as far distant as possible from their entrenched Camp, they sent such powerful Reinforcements to their Troops posted on the Klatt, and brought such a Number of Batteries to bear upon us, that they not only checked the Progress of the Division under Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze before Schwammendingen, but also repulsed the Troops which had advanced to the Abbatis, and even threatened the Right Flank of Prince Rosenberg's Corps near Seebach. This induced His Royal Highness to reinforce the Advanced Guard near Seebach with a Brigade of Infantry under Prince Reufs and Part of Prince Anhalt Cöthen's Division of Cavalry. At the same Time Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Wallis was ordered to march with Two Battalions of Grenadiers and the Archduke Ferdinand's Regiment of Infantry, by Schwammendingen to the Zurich-Berg, and to carry the Enemy's Entrenchments and Abbatis by the Bayonet. The Grenadiers speedily gained Possession of the First Flèche, and penetrated into the Abbatis, where General Hiller was wounded, as well as Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Wallis.

The Enemy being posted behind the Abbatis in superior Force, it was impossible to advance; but they were however prevented from attacking the Prince of Lorraine. This gave an Opportunity for Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Petrasch (who commanded in the Place of General Hotze, who was wounded in the First Attack) to push forward the Advanced Guard under Prince Rosenberg to within Musket-Shot of the Entrenchments, and to form there at Dusk.

His Royal Highness reconnoitred the Enemy's Entrenchments on the 5th, and, notwithstanding their Strength and their advantageous Situation, he resolved to attack them at Two o'Clock in the Morning, and to take them by Storm. His Royal Highness in consequence ordered his Troops to be refreshed, and to take Rest in Sight of the Enemy. This unexpected and menacing Aspect disconcerted them; and to avoid the Risk of this fresh Attempt they retired on the 5th with the Main Body of their Army in the greatest Precipitation towards Baden, leaving in their Entrenchments Twenty-five Cannon, Three Howitzers, and Eighteen Ammunition Wagons.

The following Day His Royal Highness took Possession of the Entrenchments with a strong Advanced Guard, and soon after the Town of Zurich. He gave Orders to the Commanders of the Out-Posts to send out numerous Patrols to watch the Motions of the Enemy.

All the Generals and the Officers of the Staff who commanded the Troops deserve the highest Praise. The Success of this Day is to be attributed to their Courage and Skill.

One Chief of Brigade and Two Adjutant-Generals are among the Prisoners.

The Enemy estimates their Loss at Four Thousand Men. Ours will be made known immediately.

Vienna, June 12, 1799.

AS already mentioned, the Corps under the Command of the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, has, in consequence of the fortunate Change of Affairs in the Tyrol and the Grison Country, received Orders to advance into Italy to support the Operations of the Army there. The Arrival of Count Bellegarde in Chiavenna is already known.

In conformity to particular Orders since received from the Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, a Part of the Count's Corps was to operate in the Right Flank of the Army of Italy, and to take a Post near Migliandone and Domo d'Asola; by this Means to secure a Communication between the Italian Army and that under the Command of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles; and he himself to proceed expeditiously with the Remainder of his Corps to Como, and thence through Milan and Pavia against Tortona.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Hadik having already placed himself at the Head of the Troops collected at Bellinzona, the greatest Part of which consisted of the Brigades of the Colonels Prince de Rohan, Strauch, and Count Saint Julien, Count Bellegarde has destined this Corps to the above-mentioned Operations on the Right Wing of the Army, and he himself has embarked with the Rest of the Troops on the Lake Como, to proceed to his further Destination.

By Three Reports from the Count, dated Como, May 30, 31, and June 3, we learn, that Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Hadik had received Advice of the Intention of the French General Loison to get Reinforcements, and to maintain his Position near Airolo and on the Mount Saint Gotthard, and he thought it expedient to counteract this Design.

With this View, on the 28th of May, in the Evening at Six o'Clock, he attacked the Enemy on this Side at the Foot of the Mount Saint Gotthard; the obstinate Defence of the Enemy fully demonstrated how important this Post was to them. The Centre had the most difficult Part of the Battle on account of the perpendicular Rocks, and the Left Column could not immediately give any Support, because the Enemy had broke down the Bridge over the Ticino. Finally, the Perseverance of the Light Infantry under the Command of its Chief Lieutenant-Colonel Le Loup, supported by a Division of Banalis's, surmounted all those Obstacles which opposed the Centre. Now the Battle became general. The Enemy using every Means that could result from Number, local Advantage, and Courage, and it remained for some Time doubtful; but when the Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan had crossed the Ticino with the Left Column, and ascended the steepest Rock on the Right Flank of the Enemy, and the Major Siegenfeld with his Column posted himself upon that Mountain which commands the Left of the Mount Saint Gotthard, it was impossible for the Enemy to maintain their Position in this important Pass.

In this critical Situation the Enemy was attacked on the following Morning, the 29th, by Colonel Count Saint Julien on the other Side of Mount Saint

Gotthard, who sat off in the Morning at Half past One o'Clock from Selva in Upper Rhinethal, ascended Mount Ursula, drove down the Piquets of the Enemy, and leaving behind him a Battalion in case of a Retreat on his Part, he descended with Impetuosity to attack the Enemy's Position at the Devil's Bridge, and to Urseren, compelled the Enemy, by the Briskness of the Attack, to abandon this advantageous and important Post with such Precipitancy, that even the Battalion destined to cover their Retreat, by a well-directed Fire in its Flank from a Division of De Vins, commanded by the Lieutenant Kall of the General-Quarter-Master Staff, fell in Disorder, and the Commander of it, with some Officers and many Privates, by a quick Pursuit, were made Prisoners.

In the Heat of the Pursuit our Troops, animated by Victory, forgot all the Fatigues of the preceding nocturnal March over Mount Ursula and the Exertions of the Battle, and followed the Enemy over Gellina and Waafen, a Space of Five Leagues, to the Stile, and prevented the Enemy from taking a Position; took Prisoners several Divisions of its Rear, and would have driven the Enemy to Altdorf at the Lake of Lucerne, if the Battalion placed at the Stile had not collected the Fugitives, and prevented our further Pursuit by breaking down the Bridge, which was prepared and preconcerted in case of a Flight. In that they could the better succeed, as the Column who had Orders to pass the Mount Kritzly to the Stile found the Road impassable, and could not arrive in Time, even by the Acknowledgment of the People of the Country.

The principal View of the Attack (the Junction with Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Hadik, and the Possession of Mount Saint Gotthard, with all the Passes leading there from the Rûsstal) having completely succeeded, the Colonel Count Saint Julien contented himself with taking a Position near Waafen and Gertina, and supporting it by all necessary Means.

In these continued and obstinate Battles our Loss is not inconsiderable, but that of the Enemy much greater. A more minute Account will in Time be given. When the Report was sent off, Five Hundred and Thirty-one Prisoners were brought in, among whom are a Commander of a Battalion and Twelve Officers.

The Enemy left behind in Airolo Four Hundred Sacks of Rice, One Hundred Casks of Wine, some Casks of Brandy, and other Provisions, together with One Four-Pounder, and a considerable Quantity of Ammunition ready for the Infantry.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Hadik and the Colonel Count Saint Julien universally extol the Courage and Perseverance of the Troops. Count Hadik particularly praises the Lieutenant-Colonel Le Loup, the Major Siegenfeld, and the Captain Sokolovich of the Staff of the General-Quarter-Master, who commanded the Columns which chiefly contributed to the Decision of the Battle, by their accurate Judgment of the local, by leading them to the most essential Points, and by their personal Examples of Bravery. Further the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hadik praises the Intrepidity of Captain Losberg, of the Regiment of Michael Wallis, who, with the forementioned Captain Sokolovich, leaped the first into the Ticino, by which they inspired the Troops with Resolution to follow.

The Colonel Count St. Julien particularly acknowledges the judicious and spirited Conduct of Captain Wesselich of Mungatsi, Captain Bubna of De Vins, and Captain Lehn of Neugebauer, Commanders of Battalions; and that of Lieutenant Kall of the General-Quarter-Master-Staff, who facilitated not only the Victory, but much contributed to secure the Prisoners, of which Two Companies were compelled by Captain Saint Ivany of De Vins to surrender their Arms in the Wood.

The Colonel also applauds the Conduct of Corporal Zerini of the Third Battalion of Artillery, who not only invented Frames of Ordnances for the Eight One-Pounders belonging to the Brigade, to apply them in all Places, but personally attended them on every Occasion, and particularly in these later Actions, with as much Ability as Effect.

Finally, a considerable Quantity of Silk and other Merchandise, which the Enemy had confiscated, was found in Airolo, but which our Troops have left untouched, although the Place was taken by Assault. The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hadik took upon him to restore the Goods to the former Proprietors.

In consequence of the Reports to the 3d of June from the General of the Cavalry De Melas, the Position of the Army in Turin, and surrounding it, has not been considerably altered.

The Division of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Frolich has extended itself over Pignerol, Boncaliere, and Carignan, and the General Vukassovich has beset, with his Van, Carmagnol, Alba, and Cherasco.

In Cherasco he has taken Six Metal Eight and Sixteen Pounders, Five of Iron, heavy Artillery, One Howitzer, Three Metal, and Ten Iron Guns, Two Bombs, and a Quantity of Ammunition and Stores.

According to a farther Report of the General of the Cavalry Melas, the Preparations for besieging the Castle of Turin are urged on with Vigour. To this Purpose some of the Guns found in this Town and Ammunition are applied.

The Two Companies of the Regiment of Anton Esterhazy, sent to the Fortress Ceva, (taken from the Enemy by the Country People of Piedmont,) have happily arrived there by the judicious Guidance of the Inhabitants, notwithstanding the Enemy patrolled that whole Country, and the Fortress was supplied with Provision for Thirty Days.

Since that Time the Enemy has collected Troops round this Place, blockaded it, and thrown Shells in it since the 28th of May. But the General Vukassovich has advanced with his Van towards Ceva, and forced the Enemy to raise the Blockade, and to quit Mondovi.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Frolich has occupied Fossano with his Division. He staid near Savigliano, and sent his Patroles towards Cuneo.

The General Lusignan has Orders to repulse the Enemy, which is at Fenestrell, and the General Aleaini has already commenced the Bombardment of the Citadel of Tortona.

The General of the Artillery Kray reports from Castellucio, dated the 4th of June, that the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, who had received Reinforcements from him, is posted very advantageously near Fornovio, which Position covers Parma and Piacenza, and that he himself is incessantly urging forward the most serious Preparations for the Siege of Mantua.

