

Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze and General Prince Rosemberg 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 Rosemberg'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 Rosemberg 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