

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.