



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1799.

Downing-Street, August 16, 1799.

DISPACHES from the Right Honorable Lord Henley and the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, of which the following are Copies and Extract, have been this Day received by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 31, 1799.

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor of enclosing to your Lordship Two Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, the one published Yesterday Evening with the important Intelligence of the Surrender of the Citadel of Alexandria on the 21st past, and the other published this Afternoon with the Articles of Capitulation of that Fortrefs.

The Batteries against Mantua were finished on the 23d; and on the following Day a most formidable and tremendous Fire was opened upon that Place from One Hundred and Eleven Pieces of Artillery.

M. Fiorella, late Commandant of the Citadel of Turin, having endeavoured to inculcate into the Minds of the Inhabitants of a small Place near to Verona, where he resided on his Parole, his own seditious Principles, has been sent to the Castle of Ruffstein; and it has been notified to some of the principal Cisalpine Prisoners for the Information of the French Directory, that if any Cruelty be exercised on any of the French Emigrants in the Service of this Country made Prisoners by the French, severe Reprisals will be made on them (the Cisalpines) and such other Prisoners as are not Natives of France.

It is with great Pleasure that I mention that the Report of M. de Chastelet's Death, which was confidently reported, is not true.

I have the Honor to be, &c. HENLEY.

Vienna, July 30, 1799.

GENERAL MELAS has sent from the Head-Quarters at Alexandria the agreeable News of the Surrender of that Citadel. An Approach was made from the second Parallel against the Glacis on the Night between the 19th and 20th, and by this Means Thirty Paces were gained from the Glacis towards the Covered Way.

As the Batteries of the second Parallel were now finished, and the Artillery placed in them, the Firing was recommenced with the utmost Energy.

The Enemy then abandoned the Covered Way and retired within the Works, as the Assault projected against the Covered Way was now no longer necessary. Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde determined on the following Day to attack the Counter-Guard, to maintain himself there, and in the mean Time to crown the salient Angles of the Covered Way, and to re-establish the necessary Communications.

On the 21st this Work was completed upon the salient Angles, and especially upon that of the Counter-Guard of the Ravelin between the Bastions Beato Amadeo and St. Carno. A Demi Sappe was also pushed forward in the Centre, to within Twenty Paces of the Angle of the Bastion Amadeo, and by Means of Three Boyaux on the Left Wing, to within Thirty Paces of the Pallisades.

In the mean Time our Batteries continued firing in the Two Parallels, and the Enemy answered them briskly.

General Gardanne, Commander of the Citadel, seeing the approaching Danger, and probably unwilling to sustain an Assault, sent, at Three in the Afternoon of the 21st, his Adjutant-General Louis, with a Letter to Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde, to the following Effect:

"That the Answer which he had given him to his first Summons to surrender was such as his Duty required of him, and such as the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant would have made had he been in his

Situation:—but that now, being enabled to listen to the Voice of Humanity without acting against his Conscience or Fear of Reproach, he was disposed to enter into Negotiation for a Capitulation upon Conditions which Frenchmen could accept, who knew how to sacrifice every Thing for their Honour.”

As the Bearer had no full Power, he was immediately sent back with Injunctions to procure Instructions and full Powers within Two Hours, and to inform the Commandant that he should be responsible for any Loss occasioned by his Delay.

At Eight in the Evening the Firing on both Sides ceased: the Capitulation was concluded: the Garrison in consequence was made Prisoners of War; they marched out on the 22d at Four in the Afternoon, laid down their Arms on the Glacis, and were sent by Pavia into the Hereditary States.

General Melas means hereafter to transmit the Articles of Capitulation, together with a List of the Effects found in the Citadel, and an Account of our Loss during this obstinate Siege.

By an unfortunate Accident General Chastelet was severely wounded by a Ball in quitting the Trenches.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray writes under Date of the 22d, that Eleven Batteries had been constructed before Mantua, and that the Artillery would be placed in them the following Night in order to batter the Body of the Fortrels.

Vienna, July 31, 1799.

GENERAL MELAS has dispatched Baron Ertel with Six Pair of Colours, taken from the Garrison of Alexandria, and with the following Articles of Capitulation:

CAPITULATION of the Citadel of Alexandria, between Field-Marshal Count de Bellegarde, in the Service of His Majesty the Emperor and King, and the French General Gardanne, Commander of the Citadel.

Art. I. The Garrison of the Citadel of Alexandria shall march out of the Gate of Asti with all military Honors, Drums beating, Colours flying, and Matches lighted, carrying with them Two Four-Pounders, with the necessary Carts, Horses, Ammunition, and Artillery.

The Garrison shall take Post upon the Glacis, from the Gate of Asti to the Gate of Alexandria, without laying down their Arms. They shall return to France, but not to serve against the Armies of His Majesty the Emperor and of His Allies until their Exchange, which is to take place before any other, and with a Preference of Austrian and Russian Prisoners of War, except such Persons as are distinguished in the Second Article as not in the Number of Prisoners of War.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march out with all military Honors, Drums beating, Colours flying, Matches lighted, and Two Guns, through the Gate of Asti; but upon the Glacis they are to lay down their Arms, and surrender as Prisoners of War, to be sent to the Dominions of His Majesty the Emperor.

Art. II. The following Persons shall not be considered as Prisoners of War: the General of Brigade Gardanne, Commander of the Division of Tonaro, General-Adjutant Lewis, the other Adju-

tants, the Officers belonging to the Staff, together with Three Hundred Military Persons whom General Gardanne is to select from the Garrison.

Answer.—The Commander, the Adjutant-General Lewis, the other Adjutants, and the whole General Staff must share the Fate of the Garrison.

Art. III. The Officers shall keep their Arms, Horses, Military Equipage, and in general, all their Property; the Men shall keep their Knapfacks, and the other Officers and Persons following the Army their Horses and other Effects. Care shall be taken that the Officers recovering from Illness, and the other Military Persons that have no Horses, shall be provided with them from one Stage to another. The Garrison of the Piedmontese, Cisalpine, and Swiss, making a Part of the French Army, shall enjoy the Advantages of this Article equally with the French Troops.

Answer.—The Officers of higher Ranks, as General Gardanne, General-Adjutant Lewis, the Chiefs of Artillery and of the other Corps, shall keep their Arms; the Officers in general will retain their Horses and military Accoutrements; the Men their Knapfacks, and the Officers and other Persons their Horses and Effects. Care shall be taken to supply them with Horses upon their March. The Piedmontese, Cisalpine, and Swiss are Prisoners of War equally with the French.

Art. IV. There shall be granted Ten covered Waggons, to contain the Effects of the Staff, and of the different Corps, and the Military Chest: in case some Corps should not be provided with Ammunition-Waggons or Horses, the Austrian Army will provide them with these Articles from One Stage to another to the Borders of Genoa.

Answer.—The Possession of the Personal Effects is granted, but as for the Rest it is understood that all Military Chests or Magazines, Plans, Archives, and Military Stores whatever, whether they belong to the French or Piedmontese Government, must be most faithfully delivered.

Art. V. The Sick shall be treated with Humanity in the Hospitals of Alexandria; the necessary Surgeons and Attendants shall be left, and after their Recovery they are to enjoy the Benefit of the Capitulation equally with those who remain at Alexandria on account of their Business.—The Sick are not to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Answer.—The Sick and Wounded are Prisoners of War, and shall be treated with our usual Humanity. The Garrison are to leave behind the necessary Surgeons and Attendants.

Art. VI. Three Hours after the signing of this Capitulation the Outer Guards of the Gate of the Vineyard, and of the Gates of St. Michael and of St. Antonio, shall be given up to the Austrian Troops; but the Entrance into the Citadel is only to be granted to the Austrian Commissaries, and to those who are sent by the Commander of the Siege. The Austrian Army are not to enter into the Citadel, till it is evacuated by the French Garrison.

Answer.—Three Hours after the signing of this Capitulation the Forces of His Majesty shall garrison the Inner Gate of Asti, as well as the Outer Guard-Posts of the Gate.

Art. VII. In case that the French Army should not return to the Neighbourhood of Genoa, Leave will be granted to send an Officer to the

Head-Quarters of the Commanding General with a Copy of this Capitulation.—Granted.

Art. VIII. If there should be found in the Capitulation any dubious Article, it is to be explained in Favor of the Garrison.

Answer.—On this Head a fair Explanation and Agreement shall take place.

Art. IX. The Garrison are to be allowed a sufficient Escort to the Borders of Genoa.

Answer.—The Garrison, in Conformity to the Capitulation, will be furnished with a sufficient Escort.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Directly after the signing of the Capitulation, the Hostages of Piedmont secured in the Citadel, together with their Effects, are to be delivered. Two Hostages, an Officer of the General Staff and a Captain, are to be exchanged, until the complete fulfilling of this Capitulation. An Officer of the Artillery Corps and a Commissary shall be sent into the Citadel, to whom are to be given up, without the least Reserve, all Plans, Magazines, and all other Military Effects belonging to Government. The Horses of the Cavalry, and all others belonging to the French Government shall be restored.

The Garrison are to march out To-morrow the 22d of July 1799, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, through the Gate of Asti: those that remain on Account of the Surrender of the Military Effects, may stay in the Citadel till the complete Execution of their Business.

All Horses or other Effects belonging to the Emperor, to the Austrian Officers, or to any Body that serves in the Armies, shall be restored.

In witness of this, Two Copies have been made, signed, and ratified and exchanged.

In the Camp before the Citadel of Alexandria, July the 24th, Ten o'Clock at Night 1799.

COURT DE BELLEGARDE, Field-Marshal.

GARDANNE, }
A. LEWIS, } Generals of Brigade.

There were found in the Citadel One Hundred and Three Guns of a different Calibre; the other Stores were not particularized at the Departure of the Expres. The Number of Prisoners of War of the Garrison was Two Thousand Four Hundred, except the Sick that were left behind.

According to the Reports of General Klenau to General Melas, dated the 26th, from Florence, the People of Tuscany, encouraged by the Victories of the Imperial Armies, and by the Love of their Country and of their Prince, and a Hatred of the Enemy, have invested Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, and Pefcia.

According to this Report, the Insurgents of Florence have invested the Fortresses of Antignano and Pombino, made Two Hundred Frenchmen Prisoners of War, took Eight Guns, and a French Privateer with Three Guns and Twenty-one Men. Volterra and the whole Country about Rome are free; and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia are occupied by the Enemy, of whom, however, a great Number are fled to Ancona.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, August 3, 1799.

IT gives me the greatest Satisfaction to be enabled to close my Official Correspondence from this Place, with the important Intelligence of the Surrender of Mantua to the Imperial Arms. A Courier is just arrived from General Kray with Dispatches of the 30th past, stating, that on the 27th the Horn-Work was taken; on the 28th the Town was summoned; on the 29th the Capitulation signed; and on the 30th the Place was occupied by the Imperial Troops. The Garrison are Prisoners of War; the Privates have Liberty to return to France, on the Condition of not serving against the Emperor or his Allies till they are exchanged against an equal Number of Austrians. The Exchange, it is stipulated, shall take Place immediately; and the Officers are to be kept for Three Months in this Country as Hostages for the exact Fulfilment of this Stipulation.

Permit me, my Lord, to convey to you my most sincere Congratulations on this most fortunate and important Event, which will furnish such Facilities to the further Progress of the Allied Arms; and to add my most cordial Wishes, that the Successes of the Allies may be continued with the same Brilliancy and Rapidity which have distinguished all the Operations of this remarkable Campaign.

*Head-Quarters, Bosco,
July 30, 1799.*

MY LORD,

I Have the Satisfaction to inclose the Capitulation of Mantua. The Trenches had been opened only Fourteen Days. The Garrison I am informed amounts to near Thirteen Thousand Men; the Sick, including the Non-combattans, are about Five Hundred. The Loss of the Austrians does not exceed more than Two Hundred Men.

I have the Honor to be,

W. BENTINCK.

Right Honorable Lord Grenville.

CAPITULATION made between his Excellency Baron Kray, General of Artillery, and Commander in Chief of the Troops of His Imperial Majesty at the Siege of Mantua, and the General of Division Foissac la Tour, Commandant of the Town and Citadel of Mantua.

Art. I. The Garrison of Mantua will march out the 30th of July 1799, at Twelve o'Clock, with the Honors of War, Six Pieces of Cannon in Front. The Garrison shall be Prisoners of War; and, in order to prevent the Disgrace and Misery of Confinement, the General commanding in Chief, the other Generals under his Orders, the Officers of the Staff, and all the Officers of the Garrison consent to remain Prisoners in the nearest Part of the Hereditary States in Germany, in order to serve as Hostages for the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, who shall be sent back into France by the shortest Road, and shall not serve against the Troops of the Emperor or his Allies till after their Exchange.

Answer.—Granted in its fullest Extent; and in Consideration of the open, brave, and honorable Conduct of the Garrison of Mantua, the Commandant, the Officers of the Staff, and the other Military Officers of the Garrison, after having remained Three Months

in the Hereditary States, shall be at Liberty to return to their respective Countries upon their Word of Honor not to serve against his Imperial Majesty or his Allies until they are reciprocally exchanged. The Period of Three Months shall begin from the Day on which the Capitulation is signed.

The Garrison will lay down their Arms upon the Glacis of the Citadel. The Officers will keep their Swords, Baggage, and the Number of Horses allowed by their own military Regulations. The Non-combattans shall be sent back to France. The Generals shall keep their Secretaries, and all the Officers their Servants. A Pair of Colours shall be granted to the General of Division Foissac la Tour, in Consideration of the Energy of his Defence.

Art. II. The Cisalpine, Swiss, Poles, and Piedmontese shall be considered and treated in every Respect as Troops of the French Republic.—Granted.

Art. III. Three covered Waggon's shall be allowed the Commandant for the Carriage of his Papers, Baggage, and personal Property. These Waggon's shall not be examined, and shall be subject to his Orders only.—Granted.

Art. IV. The Chief of the Staff, and the other Chiefs of Departments, shall have the Power of taking with them all Papers relating to their own Concerns, and shall have the sole Charge of the Waggon's destined for this Purpose, and for the Carriage of their own personal Effects. The Commissaries shall be responsible that nothing belonging to the Place is taken away.—Granted.

Art. V. An Appeal is made to the Justice and Generosity of the Austrian Government, in Favor of those Citizens who have been employed in the Cisalpine Republic, (which was formally acknowledged by the Emperor at the Treaty of Peace concluded at Campo Formio,) as well as of all those who have manifested Republican Opinions, the Imperial Commissaries, and the Citizens who acted as Artillery Men, having been treated in the same Manner, according to the Terms of the noble Capitulation made by Buonaparte with General Wurmer.—Granted.

Art. VI. Engineer and Artillery Officers shall be appointed to receive all Articles relating to their Departments.—Granted.

Art. VII. Commissaries shall also be named to take Charge of the Magazines of Provisions.—Granted.

Art. VIII. The Sick and Wounded who cannot be removed shall continue to receive the necessary Care; for which Purpose the French Surgeons and Physicians who now attend them shall remain. The General in Chief shall name an Officer who shall have the particular Charge of the Sick; and as soon as they may be sufficiently recovered to travel, they shall be furnished with the Means of following the Army if it is exchanged, or of going into France or Germany according to the same Conditions with all the Rest, every one complying with what is decided for his Rank.—Granted.

Art. IX. There shall be furnished by the Austrian Troops Escorts sufficient to protect all Individuals whatever comprised in the present Capitulation, against Insult or popular Commotion, for which the Commander of the Escort shall be made particularly responsible.—Granted.

Art. X. All Doubts that may arise out of the present Capitulation shall be explained in Favor of the Garrison consistently with the Laws of Equity.—Granted.

Art. XI. After the Signature of the present Capitulation, Hostages shall be mutually exchanged. On the Part of the French, a Brigadier and a Captain,—on that of the Austrians, a Colonel and a Captain.—Granted.

Art. XII. During the Management of the Capitulation, there shall be Cessation of Hostilities on both Sides.—Granted.

Art. XIII. Migliarello shall be occupied by a Battalion of Austrians, from which Fifty Men shall be detached to occupy the outer Part of the Gate of Cerefe.—The Two Armies shall have no Communication with each other, Commanding Officers, and those who have Leave from their respective Generals, excepted.—Granted.

Art. XIV. The Commissary of the Executive Power, and the Inspector General of the Police of the Cisalpine Republic at Mantua, shall have Leave to go wherever they please.—Granted.

Art. XV. A sufficient Number of Carriages shall be allowed for the Carriage of the Effects, not only of the Officers composing the Garrison, but of all such as not being present may have left their Baggage.—Granted.

Art. XVI. Two Carriages shall be granted for the Suite of the General, and for such others as shall have been ordered by him to follow the Lot of the Garrison.—Granted.

Art. XVII. The Generals and other Officers may send any Part of their Baggage to France with the Troops:—unless indeed General Kray, who always acts like a Man of the highest Honor and Liberality, consents that the Officers should share the same Fortune with the Men, and be permitted to return to France Prisoners on their Parole.

Answer.—Regulated by Article I.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

All Deserters shall be given up to their respective Battalions.—General Kray promises them their Life.

(Signed) FOISSAC LA TOUR, le General de Division.

(Signed) BARON KRAY, General d'Artillerie.

(Signed) MONBERT, Chef de Brigade, Commandant en Chef de Genie.

Le Chef de Brigade ΒΟΥΤΤΟΥ, Commandant d'Artillerie n'a pas signé des Motifs qui lui sont personnels.

(Signed) FOISSAC LA TOUR.

Head-Quarters, Caselleccio,
July 28, 1799.