

teries were not farther than Musket-shot from the Fortrefs.

The Fire in the Town, the Apprehension that a Quantity of Powder in the Cafemates might catch Fire, and the Proximity of our Batteries connected by Trenches, induced the Enemy's Commandant to sent Proposals of Negotiation in Writing to Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim by one of his Artillery Officers.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant sent the Quarter-Master-General's First Lieutenant into the Fortrefs with the following Capitulation; adding, that no Change whatever could be made in it. The Enemy's Commandant, after holding a Council of War, required Liberty to return with his Garrison to France, and persisted in this Point till Ten at Night. But Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim having then informed him that he could wait no longer, the Capitulation was agreed upon, and was ratified and exchanged on the Morning of the 10th. The Garrison, although consisting of Six Hundred Men and Thirty Officers, of whom Two were on the Staff, was commanded by a Captain.

Ninety-five Pieces of Cannon, Ammunition sufficient for a Siege of Six Months, Provisions to supply a Garrison of Five Thousand Men for Fourteen Months, and a great Quantity of Powder, were found in the Place.

This Siege cost us only One Man killed and Two wounded.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION concluded between Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim and Captain Francis Jaquay, Commandant of the Fortrefs of Pizzighetone.

Art. I. The Garrison shall evacuate the Fortrefs, and shall leave the Cannon, Ammunition, and every Thing that belongs to the Civil and Military Administration.

Art. II. The Garrison shall march out on the 11th of May with all the Honours of War, shall lay down their Arms on the Glacis, and be made Prisoners of War. The French Officers and their Allies shall keep their Arms, Baggage, Horses, and Military Ornaments. Every Facility of Transport shall be furnished them, and a proper Escort through the Countries occupied by the Imperial and Royal Troops.

Art. III. The Garrison shall retain their Effects and Knapsacks. Hostages shall be mutually given. Those of the French shall remain in the Fortrefs until every Thing shall have been faithfully delivered up to the Imperial Troops.

Art. IV. Immediately on the Signature of the Capitulation the Gate of Cremona shall be delivered up to the Imperial and Royal Troops, and the Gate opposite to Geza shall be occupied by General Sekendorff, who commands at Geza.

Art. V. The Inhabitants shall not be molested for any Sentiments they may have manifested during the Stay of the French.

Art. VI. The Sick and Wounded shall be attended by a French Surgeon, and shall remain at the Hospital under the Protection of Austrian Property.—On their Recovery they shall be sent under Escort to France.

Art. VII. The French Commissaries of War, and those employed by the Cisalpine Governments,

shall remain in the Place until all the Magazine, shall have been delivered over to the Persons named by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim.

All Persons, not having borne Arms, shall be set at Liberty and conducted to the French Out-Posts. Concluded and signed at Regano, the 9th of May, 1799.

KAIM, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant;
JAQUEY, Captain and Commandant.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim had Orders to follow the Army immediately after the Surrender of Pizzighetone. On the 11th he marched towards Toghera, where our Army was posted when the Courier departed, and from whence General Gotscheim, who commanded the Advanced Guard, sent out Patroles to the Environs of Turin.

The Russian Troops, with Karaczay's Regiment of Dragoons under the Orders of General Döllen, have entered Tortona. The Enemy, after having been driven from the Town by the Russians, threw themselves into the Castle, which is at some Distance; but it is blockaded, as well as that of Milan.

The General of Artillery Kray writes on the 9th Instant, that the Garrison of Mantua, reported to be Twelve Thousand strong, having learnt that the greater Part of the Force that blockaded it had marched towards Peschiera, made a general Sortie; but that on the 7th he had recalled Eight Battalions in consequence of the complete Evacuation of that Fortrefs. This Corps was advantageously employed at Roverbella under General Elsnitz, who defeated the Enemy on every Side with considerable Loss, and took Prisoners a Captain, Aide-de-Camp to General Monet, a Lieutenant, and Forty Men.

General Kray of the Artillery, not being able to give an exact Statement of his Loss on account of the Extent of his Posts, has deferred making any Return for the present.

Our Army distinguished itself very much in resisting this Sally, particularly in the Commencement, when the Enemy, infinitely superior in Strength, had considerably advanced, and discharged a brisk Fire of Artillery.

A Secretary of General Monet and a Trumpeter were taken Prisoners. The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray sent them both to Mantua, after delivering to them a Copy of the Capitulation of Peschiera. At the same Time he signified to the Garrison, that the Cannonade, which they had conceived to be a Signal from the French Army, and which had induced them to make this Sally, was in Reality the Bombardment of Pizzighetone, of which the Garrison might convince themselves by sending One of their Officers to the very Spot.

At Peschiera, besides what has been already mentioned, Eighteen pontoons of Tin and several Waggon have been found.

According to a Report from the Archduke Charles, the Enemy had attacked on the 9th Current the Advanced Posts of General Merveli, between Biberach and Gegenbach, and had taken some Hostages from the latter Place on his Retreat.

On the following Day the Enemy renewed his Attack with more Energy, and made our Front Posts rather give Way, but retired to his former Position.