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VIENNA—April 10, 1799.

HIS Royal Highness the Archduke Charles and Lieut. General Kray have transmitted the following detailed accounts of the actions which have taken place near Stockach in Germany, and in the neighbourhood of Legnago and Verona in Italy.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE NEAR STOCKACH, ON THE 25TH AND 26TH MARCH 1799.

After the action at Osterach, the enemy retreated by Pfulendorf and Stockach; the greatest part of their forces took a position near Engen. General Ferino's division and the brigade of Rubi were posted near Singen, and in the country behind Radolpzell; that of St Cyr halted at Liptingen.

The main body of the advanced guard of his Royal Highness under the command of the Count de Nauendorff, pursued the enemy as far as Aach; General Prince de Schwartzenberg, with his brigade, drove them from Sturslingen; General Count de Meerfeld forced them from Swandorff, and took post there on the 23d March. This General attacked on the 24th the advanced guard of St Cyr, which had taken a position in front of Neuhausen, and drove them back with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, as far as Liptingen, and took 200 men prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

On the same day the enemy put itself in motion in two columns, and encamped near Stockach. The right wing occupied the heights of Malspieren, and extended itself towards Neilenberg; the left wing took position below Nellenberg, near the Custom-house, and stretched as far as the neighbourhood of Walwis, in order to cover this position on the side of the great

road from Radolpzell; two battalions of Lafcey and the regiments of cuirassiers of Anspach were posted on the heights of Erperingen. This wing had the advantage of an open country, which was for the most part covered by marshy grounds and steep hills.

On the 24th, the Archduke received intelligence from M. de Nauendorff, that the enemy had concentrated the main body of their army near Engen. His Royal Highness immediately sent some battalions of infantry to the Count de Meerfeld, who had no other infantry with him than the free corps of Wurmser, with orders to attack, on the following day (the 25th) the division of St Cyr, which was posted near Liptingen, and to endeavour to compel him to repass the Danube. His Royal Highness resolved to reconnoitre in person, on the same day, the main body of the enemy's army near Engen. But the enemy on his side had resolved on that day not only to attack the right wing of the Archduke's army with the principal part of their forces, but also to take his army in the rear, in order to cut off its communication with Pfulendorf. For this purpose, and with a view to conceal their motions, the enemy sent two divisions from Engen to Liptingen; and, in order to draw the attention of his Royal Highness to their left wing, caused an attack to be made on the 25th, at five o'clock in the morning, on the village of Ach, with five or six battalions, and endeavoured to gain the defile which is there. Prince Schwartzenberg was attacked at the same time at Steilingen, by the division of Ferino and the brigade of Rubi. His Royal Highness received intelligence of this attack at the moment when he was passing through Ach; and he had hardly arrived near Count Nauendorff before he also received from the Ge-

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(A.)



neral in Chief Wallis, at the right wing, an account that the Count de Meerfeld was totally incapable of making any further resistance to the superior forces of the enemy; and that he was retreating from Liptingen to the wood about three miles in the rear of that place.

His Royal Highness immediately gave orders to M. de Nauendorff and to Prince Schwartzenberg to retire, by degrees, to their positions; that is to say, M. de Nauendorff to the heights of Nellenberg, and Prince Schwartzenberg to the left wing. Both of these movements were executed in the most skilful manner, and with the greatest regularity, inasmuch that the enemy, notwithstanding their great superiority, was compelled to pay dear for every inch of ground. Gen. Jourdan in person commanded at this attack, and sent at the same time General Van Damme to harass his Royal Highness's communication with Pfulendorff. It was not till one o'clock in the afternoon that the enemy were able to reach the position of our left wing on the side of Shillingen, and it was near evening before they reached it on the side of Ach. His Royal Highness returned to this wing, gave the command of it to Lieutenant-General Stader, and hastened in person to the right wing. General Stader immediately detached two battalions of infantry and three of grenadiers to the heights of Nellenberg, in order to defend those heights, as the center of the position which his Royal Highness had chosen, jointly with the advanced guard under M. de Nauendorff, or, if it should become necessary to reinforce the right wing, to draw them, by this means, nearer to each other. As there was more cavalry in the left wing than could be employed, General Prince de Furstenberg was detached towards Dentwangen with the regiment of cuirassiers of the Archduke Francis; Lieutenant-General Petrasch had at this time, in consequence of orders from General Wallis, posted two battalions of infantry to the right of Malspieren, on the heights of Zizenhangen, in order to cover his right flank. This General had orders to attack the enemy, who had already penetrated through the wood, with those troops, and the regiments of Kirpen and Gemmingen, on the right of the high road to Stutlingen, whilst Lieutenant-General Prince de Furstenberg, with the regiments Emperor and Benjoffsky, notwithstanding a heavy fire of grape and musketry from the enemy, advanced along the high road, and on the left of it, for the purpose of giving support to the heights. The Prince was killed by a grape shot in the course of this attack, which he conducted with so much intrepidity. Colonel Prince of Anhalt Bernberg was also dangerously wounded, and died soon after on the field of battle; his body was found amongst the dead. The loss of these two brave officers is severely felt by the army. The Archduke immediately gave the command of part of the Prince of Furstenberg's division to General Major Stipfitz, who executed his orders with no less skill than courage, and with the greatest success.—He himself received a contusion on the arm by a musket ball, but this did not prevent him from remaining at the head of his troops. All the officers and soldiers distinguished themselves by their courage. The Prince of Anhalt Cothen, who perceived that his cavalry could not get up to the enemy, and that the infantry were in want of Generals, dismounted his horse, and made an offer to the Archduke to lead the other part of the Prince of Furstenberg's division to the enemy. The Archduke granted him his permission, and he performed, at the head of this corps, all that could be expected from the most tried conduct and courage. The enemy, who opposed us on this point with their choicest troops,

made not only a most obstinate resistance, but succeeded, in spite of the intrepidity of our troops, sometimes in repulsing them, and at others in keeping them at check; so much so, that this action remained during many hours undecided—which gave them hopes that they should finally carry the point he aimed at.

At this crisis, with a view to secure the fortune of the day, the Archduke ordered two battalions, under the skilful conduct of Colonel Ulm and Major Richter, to advance on the left of the high road. Captain Bibra particularly distinguished himself on this occasion.—The grenadiers which his Royal Highness had sent from the left wing, and from the Hellenberz, arrived at the same time. They advanced in one column along the high road, under the command of Lieut. General Count de Kollowrath. The battalions of Tegethof and Bajokowsky were at the head of it. In this order they reached the point of the wood, before which they extended themselves in front towards the left, forming a flank, whilst the battalions of Teschner and Lippe, which followed them, extended themselves towards the right, and advancing in order of battle, took the enemy in the rear, and forced a half brigade to surrender themselves prisoners. During these manoeuvres, and this success of our brave grenadiers near Neuhaus, on the high road to Dutlingen, the enemy hazarded an attack, with four regiments of cavalry, on the flank of our grenadiers. They were received with great steadiness, and by a well-directed fire, followed by a charge on the part of the cuirassiers of Nassau and Mack, who had formed themselves with the greatest expedition in a hollow ground, under the orders of Lieut. General Reifen; the enemy was completely overthrown, and forced to fly. We pursued them as far as Liptingen, and took one piece of cannon. Night coming on, prevented us from pursuing them farther on this wing.—Whilst this was going on, the enemy had detached a division under General Van Damme towards Molkireh, for the purpose of turning our right wing. The Prince of Wirtemberg, who had formed near to Dentwangen with the cuirassiers of the Archduke Francis, took of his own accord the resolution to attack the enemy, who was already in possession of the villages of Millingen and Dentwangen, and who, we learnt by the reports of a prisoner, intended to carry off our artillery of reserve. He executed this attack, with the assistance of a small body of light infantry, who were on their march to rejoin the army, retook the two villages, and pursued the enemy as far as the little wood near Birkell, to which place General Van Damme had already sent considerable reinforcements to the support of his troops. This well-combined enterprise perfectly succeeded.—The enemy was also repulsed on this point, with a great loss in killed and wounded, and the Prince of Wirtemberg rejoined our right wing.

On the left wing, under Lieutenant-General Stader, the enemy pushed their attacks with vigour. Our light infantry was withdrawn from the village of Leuxingen, of which the enemy took possession. The Nellenberg still remained occupied by our troops. The enemy made every effort by repeated attacks, to dislodge them from thence. They were filed by a well-directed fire from our field batteries, as also from that on the Nellenberg. After these unsuccessful attempts, the enemy endeavoured to establish batteries against us, in which attempt, however, they were equally unsuccessful; for no sooner did one battery begin to play than it was dismounted, and the attack repulsed. The enemy directed all their forces towards the village of Wawlis, and made repeated efforts to carry it; but the excellent disposi-

tions made by Lieutenant-General Prince Reufs, who had this village in his front, and who had entrusted the defence of it to two battalions of infantry, added to the well-directed fire of our batteries, caused this enterprise equally to fail. The repeated attacks on the village of Walwis were continued till the night was far advanced, and thus ended this important day.

On the 26th, at half past four in the morning, the enemy renewed their attack on Walwis, and made the greatest efforts to take that village. Some time after they seemed also inclined to attack our left wing on the road to Radolprell. This attack was again repulsed and the enemy was obliged to retreat. During the continuance of this day, they still maintained themselves behind Liptingen. Our advanced guard followed them close in the rear. His Royal Highness cannot exactly state our loss; however, it is supposed that it amounts to three thousand men in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy must have lost five thousand, among whom two thousand were made prisoners. His Royal Highness gives here an exact account of all the officers who have distinguished themselves; of whom the principal are already mentioned in the report of the different actions in which they commanded.

His Royal Highness, since the date of this report, has communicated to Government that the enemy, after having been defeated at Stockach, had retired as far as Neustadt, Hornberg, and Freudenstadt. His Royal Highness had pushed his advanced guards to the positions abandoned by the enemy; and on the 3d of April he was encamped on the heights of Villengen.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE WHICH TOOK PLACE NEAR LEGNAGO ON THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1799.

On the 26th at day-break we heard at a great distance a severe cannonade in the neighbourhood of Verona and Pastrengo. About eight o'clock the advanced posts near Legnago were also attacked, upon which Lieutenant-General Kray removed, as soon as possible, the camp at Bevilaqua to Legnago. The garrison of the town occupied the ramparts, and the road which was not yet quite repaired. A battalion of the regiment de Guilay and another of Latterman were posted in front of the town, near the Canal of Busco, in order to defend the bridges. The enemy attempted, in every direction, to advance towards the town; but were repulsed in all quarters. They had stationed their principal forces upon the Adige, and near Anquiari, where they were sheltered.

After two very furious attacks they were obliged to retreat to that place. Another formidable attack was made since that of St Pierre de Legnago, from whence the high road leads to Manterre. After the garrison of Legnago alone had thus checked the progress of the enemy for three hours and a half, the advanced guard of the corps of Bevilaqua arrived, of which the first division, under the command of General Frolich, was employed to attack the enemy in their turn. This attack was directed in every road leading from Legnago, inasmuch as the country intersected by the lands would permit. The principal attack was made upon St Pierre. Major Reinwald, of the regiment of Wartenleben, commanded the advanced guard. Colonel Abfaltern, with the regiment of Nadassy, followed him with the main body of the column. Major Count Paar conducted the advanced guard on the road towards St Pierre, to attack the rear of the enemy. Colonel Rudt, with a part of the regiment of Latterman, followed him with the remainder of the column. Colonel Somariva, of the regiment of Lobkowitz, commanded the attack upon Anquiari. Besides these principal attacks, several

partial ones, on different points, had been made, and all the troops conducted themselves with the greatest bravery, every one having amply discharged his duty. The artillery, as well that within the town, as that which was in the plain near it, resisted all the different attacks with that ability and ardour for which it has been so long conspicuous.

Generals Frolich and Latterman commanded in the different actions; their presence of mind and their good example inspired the soldiers with courage and confidence. The Commander-in-Chief bestowed the same praises on Colonels Rudt, Abfaltern, and Somariva. The Quarter-Master-General, Marquis Chatefleur, who had only just arrived at his post, did not fail to give on this occasion the most decided proofs of his ability, activity, and zeal for the service. Major Reinwald had to sustain the most severe attack, but was most gallantly supported by Lieut.-Colonels Mercantin and Korher, the first of whom was killed, and the latter wounded. Col. Somariva commanded alone the column at Anquiari, and fought at the head of it with courage and activity. Colonel Skal, Commandant of the town, kept the enemy in check in the morning, until the arrival of fresh troops. Colonel Zack, who had hitherto acted as Quarter-Master-General of the army, has acquired great credit in this affair by the very excellent dispositions which he made; by the zeal with which he advanced the troops, and likewise by the measures which he pursued during the attacks. The Adjutant-General-Lieut.-Colonel Weirder has also gained, in fighting close to the General-in-Chief, his entire approbation. At seven o'clock the enemy was every where put to flight. They retired in confusion towards Tartaro; but it was impossible for us, on account of the canals which intersect the land, to pursue them with our cavalry, otherwise their loss would have been infinitely greater. This loss, they themselves confess, amounts to 2000 men, amongst whom are Generals Vignolles and Delmas; the former killed and the latter wounded. We have taken eight pieces of cannon, three howitzers, 32 ammunition wagons, 511 prisoners, of whom 22 are officers, nine serjeants, and 480 rank and file. Our loss amounts to one superior officer, three officers, 103 from the serjeant to the common soldier. In wounded, 24 officers, 863 rank and file, including non-commissioned officers; 82 missing or taken prisoners.

BATTLE OF VERONA OF THE 26th OF MARCH 1799.

According to a more recent report of Lieutenant-General Kray, Lieutenant-General Keim had received advice, that the enemy were concentrating their forces near Villa Franca and Castelnovo. This General was thus upon his guard ever since the 24th, when he received the information. He communicated it also to General Count de Hohenzollern, who immediately quitted Vincence, and arrived at Verona on the 25th, with two battalions of Guilay, one battalion of Stenz grenadiers, three battalions of Mitrowsky, two squadrons of Loventhr, five squadrons of Karaczay. General Liptay likewise arrived at Verona in the night between the 24th and 25th, with a battalion of Klebeck and two battalions of Furstenburg.

General Keim was thus enabled to strengthen the position of Pastenge with three battalions of Schroder, and one battery of artillery. In the entrenched lines of this position, where Generals Elnitz and Goddsheim commanded, were seven battalions of infantry and three squadrons of the new regiment of hussars, No. 5. The advanced chain commenced from the Lake of Garda, and extended along the frontier as far as the environs of Beirlaque; it was defended by a battalion of Ogulins,

a battalion of Waraldins, four companies of the chaf-fours of Alpre, and one squadron of hussars. In order to facilitate their retreat, and also to preserve a communication with the left bank of the Adige, two bridges of boats were fixed near Pol, upon that river, strengthened by a double *Tete de Pont*, defended by artillery. As this position could not keep up a communication with Verona upon the right bank of the Adige, by reason of their distance from each other, they contented themselves with sending a division of hussars from Verona to Casa Carra to keep up the communication as well as they could; but the advanced chain of Verona, through Tombetta, Lomba, St Lucia, St Massimo, Croce Blanca, which extended from one bank of the Adige to the other, was defended by three battalions of infantry, and was supported on the Glacis of Verona, at the New Gate. Two battalions, Mitrowsky, one battalion of Hungarians, No. 48, and six squadrons of cavalry were posted as a reserve behind the Porto Zeno. In this situation the enemy attacked our chain of advanced posts very early on the morning of the 26th. Lieutenant-General Keim immediately marched thither, and finding that the enemy's attack was immediately directed against St Lucia, he took measures to reinforce those points. He sent thither an additional battalion. General Liptay, who was with his troops at St Lucia, had been already wounded at half past four o'clock. General Keim then entrusted the command of that place to General Moriskwitz, and marched to Croce Blanca to endeavour to fall upon the flank of the enemy, which was attacking St Lucia. This diversion was intended to be made between Lugugnà and Massimo, towards Dossobon.

By the first prisoners that were taken, it was learnt that the enemy consisted of two complete divisions under Generals Victor and Grenier; that one part of the division of Serrurier had been added to them, together with 6000 Piedmontese, Swiss, and Polish emigrants; that the enemy was therefore forming an attack upon Verona, with a force amounting to between 25 and 30,000 men, in the firm expectation of taking that city by surprise. The enemy had therefore put in the general orders of the army, that, as they had already subsisted 15 days without pay, they should be indemnified with two hours pillage of the city of Verona. General Keim immediately ordered the corps of reserve to advance, sent General Hohenzollern to the left wing, with orders to support General Minkwitz; and he went himself to St Massimo.

At six o'clock the enemy mustered all their forces, and directed their principal attacks upon St Lucia, and St Massimo. The first post was soon carried by the enemy, and notwithstanding that General Hohenzollern learnt that General Minkwitz had been wounded, he succeeded twice in retaking it; it could not however, be preserved, and the enemy remained in possession of it during the whole day. They did not succeed equally well at St Massimo. They made seven successive attacks upon it, and carried the post seven times with fresh forces, and seven times they were repulsed from it by our brave troops. This place occasioned an immense loss to the enemy; we not only remained masters of it during the whole day, but our chain of advance posts was likewise maintained, with the exception of the post of St Lucia. Our loss is considerable; that of the enemy twice as great. General Keim says, that all the troops under his command performed prodigies of valour, and that there is no example of so deadly a fire of musket shots having been sustained during eighteen hours, without the smallest interval, by

reason of the superiority of the enemy, who continually advanced with fresh troops. This heroic effort of courage and perseverance is so much the more wonderful, as the troops were not able to procure, during the whole attack, any refreshment or comfort.

Towards 12 o'clock General Keim was wounded.— He did not quit his post without recommending to all the Generals not to abandon the post of St Massimo, and to continue the diversions in the flank and rear of the enemy, which would necessarily make them repent of the audacity of their enterprize. It was owing to the want of troops, and the exhausted state of those who had been so long fighting, that hindered us from profiting of the advantages which we had gained by attacking Buffolengo and Villa Franca. We took one cannon, one ammunition waggon, 316 prisoners, amongst whom were two Chiefs of battalions, and 35 officers. The General says, that it is impossible for him to make a list of those who distinguished themselves; each had shewn the most invincible courage, and every individual reflected by his conduct the greatest honour upon the army of his Majesty, of which he was part. Our losses consist of 11 officers and 901 men killed, 42 officers and 2675 men wounded. At the attack of St Lucia, 1000 prisoners fell into the hands of the enemy. The loss of the enemy cannot be estimated at less than from 8 to 10,000 men.

SECOND BATTLE OF VERONA, OF THE 30TH
OF MARCH 1799.

Immediately after the battle of Legnago, as it has been said in the preceding report, General Kray lost no time in marching with the greater part of the army to Verona.

On the 29th, General Victor sent an officer to the Commander in Chief, to propose to him a truce for twenty-four hours, in order to carry off the slain which still remained in the field of battle, and occasioned a dangerous infection. To this proposal General Kray consented, but fixed its duration to the following day at twelve o'clock; but at ten o'clock the enemy began to attack our advanced posts upon the left bank of the Adige, posted opposite to their front at Pola. The advanced posts were insensibly repulsed, and at the same time the enemy filed off across the mountains near St Ambrosio, in order to turn Verona. The retreat of the advanced posts, as well as of the battalions of Schrieder, of Sordy, and of Tellachochi, was already effected as far as Parona, when the regiment of Nadasti, the battalions of Weber, Fequelmont, Mercantin, et Korher, together with the regiments of cavalry of Lobkowitz, Karaczay, and the 7th regiment of hussars, who had been kept in readiness, put themselves in motion, attacked and overcame the enemy in a moment. The attack was made in three columns, of which one was conducted along the Adige, the other upon the *Chaussée* of the Tyrol, the third along the mountains. The attacks were performed with such promptness, that the enemy could not maintain themselves on any side; and we thus reached their bridge, where they had planted, on the opposite bank, a battery of twelve cannons, which obliged us for a moment to suspend our fire; but after a short pause, the assault of the bridge was ordered. The grenadiers of Korher, Fequelmont, and Weber immediately carried and destroyed it. The enemy, who had marched over the mountains to turn Verona, found themselves cut off, and were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners. A great number are wandering in the mountains, who will be brought in by degrees. It is remarkable that the enemy, in this expedition, had but one piece of cannon. They must have entertained

the hope of surprising and carrying Verona by storm. Our loss does not exceed 46 in killed, and 166 in wounded. The enemy has lost 1000 men, and 1112 prisoners. The enemy made this attack with the whole division of Serrurier, and with the half of that of Victor, amounting in the whole to 15000 men.

According to a still more recent account from General Kray, the enemy had, on the 1st of April, made a retrograde movement, which induced him to direct the advanced guard, commanded by Count Hohenzollern, and consisting of two regiments of cavalry, and five battalions of infantry, to proceed forward as far as Castel Nuovo. This advanced guard was supported by a division of General Zopff, which had passed the Adige, and encamped under Verona. On the 2d of April detachments were sent to Peschiera and Villa Franca, and Major General Fulda, of the 5th regiment of hussars, with two squadrons, made 29 officers and 800 privates prisoners at Villa Franca, and took two pieces of cannon, nine ammunition waggons, and 300 small arms. Several shells from two howitzers were thrown into Peschiera to alarm the enemy; and on the same day (2d April) the General crossed the Adige with his whole army, and took possession of a camp in front of Verona, supported on the left by Tomba, and on the right by St Lucia.

The enemy still occupies the ground between the Adige and the Tartaro, towards Legnago, but has entirely evacuated the whole space near the Lago de Garda, that the communication with the Tyrol by the valley of the Adige is open; and the Count de St Julien has already advanced from the Tyrol as far as Rivoli, and has sent patrols as far as Peschiera. At present the enemy appear inclined to cross the Adige, having with them 40 pontoons.

This passage may be expected to be attempted near Ronco and Roverchiano; but the Commander in Chief is prepared against every design which the enemy may endeavour to effect in consequence of our movements forward, and will attack them in front, or with still greater advantage in the rear. General Klenau has patrolled along the river Po, as far as Ostiglia, and has alarmed the whole country. The enemy, who occupied that space, with few troops only, have retreated in every direction; and the General, as well as his patrols, were received with acclamations of joy on both sides of the Po. General Klenau has sunk in the Lago Oscuso, a small armed vessel, and another has been dragged on shore; since which the enemy have sunk all their vessels armed with cannons, and have sent the crews to Ferrarò. The French General has proposed to General Kray to exchange the officers who had been made prisoners on the 26th and 30th. He was answered, that he must first send his Majesty's officers, and then an equal number of French officers, of those whom we had made prisoners, would be returned.

VIENNA—April 10. 1799.

The Field Marshal Lieutenant the Comte de Bellegarde has sent as courier the First Lieutenant Baron Sterndahl, with the following account:

SCHLUDERNS, APRIL 5.

The enemy having penetrated into the Tyrol, and the General of division, Desolles, having quitted, in the night of the 30th to the 31st, his position at Mals and Aurens, advanced towards Tauffers and St Marie. The Field Marshal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde judged it highly necessary to drive them from a post where they manifested an intention of establishing themselves, having already begun to throw up intrenchments, in order to act with the greater effect whenever circumstances would permit.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde accordingly assembled his troops on the 4th instant, at two o'clock in the morning, and having made the necessary dispositions, marched against the enemy at break of day.

The attack commenced at half past four o'clock:—Our left wing soon gained possession of a hill which commanded the enemy's flank, but they maintained their principal position, from whence they annoyed us by a very brisk fire of artillery and musketry.

Our right wing experienced a still greater resistance from the enemy's being as it were intrenched behind two old Castles of which they had taken possession.—The Field Marshal Lieutenant then ordered the whole of the artillery and the corps de reserve to advance, from which time the attack became general. The manoeuvres and good countenance of the Imperial troops enabled them to gain ground considerably on the top of the mountain that commanded the right flank of the enemy, who now began to give way, abandoning their position and retreating towards the village of Tauffers; but being pursued with great spirit, they retreated with precipitation, and with great loss, to the heights behind Tauffers, from whence, however, they were soon dislodged by General Bellegarde. The enemy then fell back upon Munster, where they made a vigorous stand but they were also driven from thence with great loss, in prisoners, and closely pursued by our troops.

The enemy retreated to Czernez, near which place Petrioni, Chief of the Staff, risked an attack with all his forces. He succeeded in driving back some battalions, but the enemy were again routed with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and from that time they continued to retreat without halting.

Several of the enemy's Staff-officers have been wounded, and a great number of subalterns. We have made three hundred prisoners, besides three pieces of cannon, eleven gun carriages, fourteen ammunition waggons, and a thousand muskets. A Hospital, with a number of officers, and above one hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers, and men, have fallen into our hands.

On our side the loss has been by no means inconsiderable, as the enemy made an obstinate resistance.—Many officers of merit have been either killed or wounded.

From the report of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, of the 4th instant, it appears that the advanced guard of General Count Hohenzollern had taken more than five hundred prisoners; and General Count Klenau states, that being desirous of attacking, with one company, two gun-boats which were in the Po D'Ariano, and having passed the river for that purpose, the inhabitants of the island of Ariano had shewn great satisfaction, had taken up arms, had seized upon the boats, and made sixty Frenchmen prisoners.

On the 2d, the enemy attempting to reconnoitre from Ostiglia to Merlava were stopped by the armed peasantry, and forced to retire.

VIENNA—April 12.

The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray has sent the following account:—

The enemy, after the check sustained on the 30th ult. near Verona, had descended the Adige, and taken post between that river and the Tartaro, from whence they threatened to repass the Adige. But Field-Marshal Lieut. Kray, understanding that they had been unable to rally all their forces, took the resolution of attacking them immediately. The enemy's head-quarters were at Isola della Scala, one camp near Magnan, opposite to our army under Verona, and a second near

Lecca; on the rivulet Manego, opposite to Legnago.—Field-Marshal Lieut. Kray's plan was first to attack the enemy's camp near Magnan, and to penetrate if possible as far as Isola della Scala. He accordingly drew near the enemy on the 5th inst, and at ten in the morning attacked them with three columns, supported by a fourth. The action soon became general; the enemy made a most obstinate resistance. The ground was a long time disputed, but the firmness and bravery of the Imperial troops obtained the victory. The enemy were routed on all sides, and driven from their camp at Magnan.—Night coming on put an end to the combat.

During the night the Imperial troops formed a line by Leccedre Castel d'Azano, Hutta, Fredda, and Valse, to watch the motions of the enemy, after this second defeat.

At the departure of the courier we had already taken 11 pieces of cannon, 30 ammunition waggons, seven standards, and above 2000 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated by Field Marshal Lieut. Kray at 2000 men; that of the enemy must be far more considerable, as his Majesty's troops performed prodigies of valour.

APRIL 13.

According to two accounts of the 5th and 7th inst. from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, it appears that the enemy, who were posted at Freudenstadt, Homberg, and Neustadt, moved and attacked a part of his Royal Highness's army with great force at Alpiersbach; Frieberg, and Turwangen, and at the same time ordered their advanced posts to march towards Sulz on the Neckar, where there was a small Austrian corps.—His Royal Highness immediately sent General Nauendorf forward with a reinforcement of several battalions, and ordered him to attack the enemy on every point, and to endeavour to drive them back to the mountains. General Gorger at the same time marched towards Alpiersbach, whilst Generals Meerfeld and Guilay moved to Frieberg and St George, where they attacked the enemy, dispersed them, took many prisoners, and one ammunition wagon.

At the same time, General Clingling moved towards Neustadt, which post the enemy left on his approach. General Kienmeyer, who had been to the neighbourhood of Schaaffhausen and Stain, repulsed a strong detachment of the enemy, and pursued them as far as Schaaffhausen, where his (General Kienmeyer's) advanced posts now are. The enemy having some apprehensions for Stain and Dissenhausen, burnt the bridges at both places.

On the 5th it was reported at all the advanced posts that the enemy had retreated from every quarter, as far as Freudenstadt, where the rear of the French General St Cyr's division was still posted. Lieutenant-Colonel Steinhofser, of the Blankenstein regiment of Hussars, pursued the enemy with great spirit near Homberg, fell in with them, killed some, and took several prisoners.—On the 7th, the enemy retreated also from Freudenstadt, and abandoned several posts on the Kniebis, from whence they marched by Oberkirch towards Kehl, to which place several other columns, who were directing their march to Laar through Offenburgh, had retreated. The column from Freyburg took the road to Old Breyfisch, where they passed the Rhine, and broke down the bridge behind them. His Royal Highness ordered his light troops to pursue the enemy in every direction, and took possession of all the principal positions, which the enemy had abandoned, the army being now posted in the neighbourhood of Villingen, Donaueschingen, and Engen.

VIENNA—April 15.

From the latest reports received from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, it appears, that after the battle of the 5th, near Magnan, the enemy had abandoned on the 6th instant, Isola della Scala and Villa France; had posted their rear guard at Roverbella; had retired upon the 7th beyond the Mincio near Gorto; and having left a strong garrison in that place, the rest of the rear guard had directed their march towards La Volta, probably in the design either of reinforcing the garrison of Peschiera, or of throwing provisions into it.

This induced Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray to push forward his advanced guard as far as Villa Franca, to cause three battalions and some Chasseurs to advance as far as Vallegio upon the Mincio to defend the bridge at that place, and four divisions to support them.

We found at Isola della Scala 200 wounded, the greater part of whom were French; but some of them our own people. Amongst the former was General Pigeon, who died on the 7th of his wounds.

On the departure of the courier we had already made 2500 prisoners, of whom 130 were officers:—We also took 16 pieces of cannon, and 40 ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 8000 men. The disorder was so great amongst them, that the Generals were plundered by their own soldiers.

VIENNA—April 16, 1799.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, exclusive of the circumstantial details which he gives of the movements in the last battle near Magnan, and of the consequences which resulted from them, adds, that Major-General Klenau had penetrated as far as Governello with his light troops; that he had taken from the enemy 18,000 muskets, 60 oxen, a great quantity of brandy, and made 150 men and 2 officers prisoners.

At the same time Colonel Dreiskovich, supported by the inhabitants of the Po di Goro, near Ariano, seized 3 gun-boats with 13 cannon, 17,932 sacks of salt, 24 merchant vessels with their cargoes, and 20 others unladen.

VIENNA—April 17, 1799.

Letters have been received from General Bellegarde, from Schludern, dated the 9th instant, but nothing of moment had passed in that quarter since the defeat of the French at Munster and Santa Maria.

VIENNA—April 18, 1799.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has sent an account here, dated the 14th instant, of General Count Nauendorf having taking possession of Schaffhausen, on 13th in the evening, after having made several attacks upon the town with part of his advanced guard.

The said General punctually obeyed the orders of his Royal Highness in sparing the town as much as possible, and wished also to enter into an engagement with the enemy not to destroy the beautiful bridge, which is considered a masterpiece of workmanship; the enemy, however, rejected this proposition and placed themselves in a posture of defence, but were driven back with precipitation. They then set fire to the bridge, which soon became a prey to the flames, and also two houses that were situated close to it. In all other respects the town remained uninjured. His Royal Highness will soon transmit the particulars of this affair.

By a further account received from General Kray, dated the 8th instant, it appears, that General Count Klenau had taken possession of the post of Governolo, the only one which the enemy was still able to retain on the Lower Mincio; and in that, as well as in the fortress near Ponte Molino, 100 men and several officers were made prisoners; by which circumstance we are entire masters of the Tartaro and Tions.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the QUARTER of Eight WINCHESTER BUSHELS, and of OATMEAL per BOLL of 140 lbs. AVOIRDUPOIS, from the Returns received in the week ended the 20th day of April 1799.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beror Big
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex,	57 10	34 0	34 5	27 9	35 4	41 5		
Surry,	58 10		37 0	28 8	38 6	44 0		
Hertford,	53 2		33 4	28 0	39 6	41 9		
Bedford,	51 11	33 8	30 5	25 2	32 9			
Huntingdon,	52 5		30 2	22 6	31 3			
Northampton,	49 4	25 6	28 2	21 2	26 8	30 0		
Rutland,	55 6		29 0	23 0	33 0	40 0	50 10	
Leicester,	53 5		29 9	22 1	31 3	38 6	37 0	
Nottingham,	53 6	33 3	34 6	23 0	36 5			
Derby,	56 0		34 4	21 10	37 2	34 0	25 5	
Stafford,	56 4		33 11	22 11	36 8		27 6	
Salop,	51 10	41 6	32 8	24 0	37 4	39 6	67 10	
Hereford,	49 2	40 0	29 1	23 3	35 2	35 5	60 3	
Worcester,	50 10	29 2	30 3	23 9	30 9	38 1		
Warwick,	56 1		32 8	23 5	33 3	40 0	34 11	
Wilts,	59 0		32 0	23 2	38 4	33 0		
Berks,	59 0		31 0	28 2	35 8	40 0		
Oxford,	55 10		29 9	23 10	31 4	35 0		
Bucks,	53 1		30 8	25 2	33 3	37 0		
Montgomery,	50 1		28 6	17 4		38 4	44 6	
Brecon,	53 10	46 4	52 0	18 8		37 4	36 10	
Radnor,	47 11		26 11	18 10		33 8	49 11	

Districts.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beror Big
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
FIRST, Effex,	56 4	32 6	32 11	28 0	30 10	33 0		
Kent,	56 10		33 0	28 0	35 6	43 0		
Suffex,	52 6		30 9	26 0				
SECOND, Suffolk,	49 5	28 5	31 1	27 9	31 4	36 0	57 3	
Cambridge,	45 10		27 4	21 8	31 0			
THIRD, Norfolk,	46 10	31 11	29 10	25 5	32 0	39 0		
LINCOLN,	46 7		29 3	21 2	32 3	38 0		
FOURTH, York,	48 0	34 9	30 0	21 7	33 7	48 0	38 9	
Durham,	52 5			23 1				
FIFTH, Northumberland,	44 11	35 5	24 2	20 0	27 6	27 0		
Cumberland,	56 1	39 9	28 4	20 7			28 0	
SIXTH, Westmorland,	59 9	38 6	28 0	20 9			19 5	
SEVENTH, Lancaster,	56 2		34 0	21 9	39 10		18 4	
Chester,	49 6			23 7			17 9	
Flint,	54 7		36 5					
EIGHTH, Denbigh,	55 8		34 3	24 0	31 3	44 10	40 8	
Anglesea,	None	bought	for sale.					
Caernarvon,	59 4	40 0	36 0	17 4	46 0	52 0	44 6	
Merioneth,	57 11	46 2	29 1	23 8		40 0	33 6	
NINTH, Cardigan,	58 11		36 0	17 0		41 8		
Pembroke,	56 3		34 4	14 8				
Caermarthen,	60 0		32 3	14 8				
Glamorgan,	54 9		28 6	20 0			14 11	
TENTH, Gloucester,	54 9		30 9	21 1	32 5	32 0		
Somerfet,	59 11		31 5	20 0				
Monmouth,	55 3		30 9	17 4		34 6		
ELEVENTH, Devon,	61 1		28 8	19 1	40 0	60 0	34 8	
Cornwall,	60 9		29 11	19 9				
TWELFTH, Dorset,	57 7		29 8	22 6	40 0			
Hants,	55 0		30 10	23 6	35 2			

Per Quarter,

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 54 3 | 35 11 | 31 2 | 22 4 | 34 5 | 38 11 | 37 3 |

AVERAGE PRICES by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated, computed according to the Directions of the Corn Acts of the 31st and 33d GEORGE III.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beror Big
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
FIRST DISTRICT,	57 1	35 4	34 7	28 8	34 8	38 8	37 3	
SECOND,	48 6	28 5	30 2	25 9	31 3	36 0	57 3	
THIRD,	46 10	31 11	29 10	25 5	32 0	39 0	37 3	
FOURTH,	46 4	35 11	28 9	21 4	32 0	38 0	42 6	
FIFTH,	48 4	35 5	24 2	21 0	27 6	27 0	37 3	
SIXTH,	57 4	39 5	28 3	20 8	34 5	38 11	25 1	
SEVENTH,	53 11	35 11	34 0	22 1	39 10	38 11	18 3	
EIGHTH,	57 4	44 1	33 11	21 4	48 7	45 7	37 1	
NINTH,	57 4	35 11	33 4	16 2	34 5	41 8	14 11	
TENTH,	56 10	35 11	30 11	20 1	32 5	33 3	37 3	
ELEVENTH,	60 11	35 11	29 4	19 5	40 0	60 0	34 8	
TWELFTH,	56 1	35 11	30 4	23 0	38 4	38 11	37 3	

N. B. The Figures against which Asterisks are placed are the General Average Prices of ENGLAND,

Published by Authority of Parliament.
JOHN JAMES CATHERWOOD, Receiver of Corn Returns.

At the Court at St James's, the 26th of April, 1799.

P R E S E N T;

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, that an embargo be forthwith laid upon all ships and vessels, now within the ports of this Kingdom, or which shall hereafter come into any of the said ports, laden with any goods or merchandize, taken on board in this Kingdom, which are or may be bound to any of the ports in the territories of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and that the said embargo do continue upon all such ships and vessels until the further order of this Board. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—April 27.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral KINGSMILL, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated at Cork the 19th instant.

S I R,

PLEASE to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed letter which I have received from Captain Moore, of his Majesty's ship Melampus, informing me of his having captured Le Papillon, of Nantz, French brig privateer. The prize arrived here yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

S I R,

Melampus, at Sea, 15th April, 1799.
I HAVE the honour to inform you that we have this morning captured the French privateer brig Le Papillon, of Nantz, mounting ten 9 pounders, and four brass 36 pounder carronades, and 123 men, after a chase of 25 hours; she is a remarkable fine new vessel, and sails admirably.

I am, Sir, &c.

Admiral KINGSMILL.

GRAHAM MOORE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 29. 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Admical KINGSMILL, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated at Cork, the 22d April, 1799.

S I R,

PLEASE to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed letter received from Captain Moore, of his Majesty's ship Melampus, just returned from her cruise, giving account of a French privateer of twenty guns, said to be Le Nantois, which he was in chase of, having overset, and that unfortunately none of her crew could be saved.

I am, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

S I R,

Melampus, at Sea, April 19. 1799.
I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning in latitude 50 deg. 23 min. north, longitude 15 deg. 20 min. west, we chased a ship, which, on our firing at her, hoisted French colours. The wind blowing exceedingly hard at N. W. with a very high sea, she got before the wind when within half gun shot of her, and setting all possible sail, obstinately persisted in attempting to escape; after carrying away our studding-sail booms, we continued firing our chase guns, when she suddenly gave a broad yaw to windward, instantly overset, and in the space of two minutes she went down, and not an atom of the wreck could be seen. The greatest exertion and the utmost expedition was used in bringing the Melampus to the wind as near the spot as possible, with the view of saving these unfortunate people, but nothing remained on the surface.

I find, by the information of the Captain and officers of Le Papillon, which sailed from Nantes about the same time with this ship, and who knew her both from her appearance and the signals she made to us, that she was Le Nantois, of 14 twelve and six pounders, and 150 men. And, I am very sorry to add, that, from other circumstances, there is no room for doubt, that the master and part of the crew of the Echo, of Poole, which she had taken, were amongst the sufferers on this melancholy occasion. I am, &c.

Admiral Kingmill, Cork.

G. MOORE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ARCHIBALD RICHARDSON, Brewer in Newton Douglas.

AT a meeting of the said Creditors, held here this day, being the first day after his last examination, Mr Richardson proposed to pay his creditors a composition of 10s. per pound on the principal sums due to them, with interest to the date of the sequestration, and to find security for 7s. 6d. per pound thereof, payable against Martinmas first, and grant his own bill for the remainder, payable six months thereafter.—The Creditors present being unanimously of opinion that this proposal should be accepted of, the Trustee appointed another meeting of the Creditors to be held within the house of William Clark, vintner in Newton Douglas, upon Wednesday the 15th of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, in order finally to determine whether or not the composition shall be agreed to.—Of all which this notice is given in terms of the act of Parliament.

NEWTON DOUGLAS, April 30. 1799.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN LEIGHTON, late Merchant in Leith.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD, Partner of Mess. Peter and Christopher Wood, merchants in Leith, trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said John Leighton, hereby intimates to the creditors, That the next statutory meeting is to be held on Thursday, the 6th day of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, to give farther directions to the trustee as to the management of the estate; but as the disputed claims have not yet been determined, the Commissioners on the sequestrated estate have, for that and other reasons, again delayed the second dividend to a future period, of which notice will be afterwards given to the creditors.

Edinburgh, May 3. 1799.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM TEMPLE, Vintner at Uphall.

IN terms of the directions of a General Meeting of Mr Temple's creditors, held on the first instant, the Trustee requests the creditors again to meet within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Saturday the 18th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and instruct him with regard to an offer that has been made for the Household Furniture, and Stocking at Uphall.

EDINBURGH, May 2d, 1799.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Merchant-Tailor in Pleasance of Edinburgh.

THE Trustee hereby intimates, That he has applied to the Sheriff of Edinburgh for a re-examination of the bankrupt, and others connected with his business, who has appointed such examination to proceed within the Ordinary Court Place upon Thursday the 16th day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon.—Of which appointment this notice is given, that such of the creditors as chuse to attend may do so at the above time and place.

Edinburgh, April 30. 1799.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JOHN CARSON, late Paper-maker at Straith Mill of Galston, are requested by his Trustees to meet by themselves or doers, within the house of Alexander Hutchison, inn-keeper in Galston, on Saturday the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The particular purpose of this meeting is to come to a resolution to give up working the above paper-mill, as it has hitherto proved a losing concern to all interested.

KILMARNOCK, April 29. 1799.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

THE Bleaching Business carried on at Dunburgh, under the firm of JOHN HUNTER & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first of January last.

Archibald M'Coll, clerk at the field, is empowered to uplift all debts owing the concern, and will likewise settle any claims upon it.

JOHN HUNTER.
GEO. GOUDIE.

27th April, 1799.

EDINBURGH—Printed for the Proprietors.