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FROM FRIDAY, MAY 3. TO TUESDAY, MAY 7. 1799.

VIENNA—April 19. 1799.

Particulars of the battle of the Osterach, which took place on the 21st March, between the Imperial troops, under the orders of the Archduke CHARLES, and the French forces commanded by General JOURDAN.

INFORMATION having been repeatedly received that the enemy continued to make farther progress in Suabia, and that they had driven back our advanced posts and detached corps, his Royal Highness determined to march against them.

On the 20th March, his Royal Highness was informed that the enemy had attacked the whole line of our out-posts along the Osterach; that they had succeeded in driving them on one side; but that notwithstanding the inferiority of numbers, our troops had not only stopped their progress, but had even repulsed them as far as Polltera. On the side of Attchausen the enemy could penetrate no further than Hofzirchen, from whence they were shortly after dislodged.

The enemy had concentrated the greatest part of their forces behind Osterach, and placed their advanced guard on the right bank of the river of that name.

His Royal Highness took the necessary measures for attacking them on the following day; during the night, he divided his troops into three columns; the first was to march from Sulgau to Pfokenstadt, the second, under the command of the Archduke, pushed forward upon Kuffen, and the third from Attchausen to Ratzenteite; each column had its advanced guard.

Early on the 21st, all our advanced guards attacked the enemy, and were soon followed by the columns, who charged the enemy upon all sides. By the good disposition, and bravery of our troops, the enemy, in

spite of their obstinate resistance, were defeated and driven back every where. They retreated during the night with great precipitation to Stockach, where our advanced guard pursued them. The French General Ferino, who, with his division and that of General Aubi, had driven back one of our brigades, finding himself by the defeat of General Jourdan's army obliged to make a retreat, owed his safety only to the extreme expedition with which he effected it. We, however, made a great number of prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. The loss of the enemy amounts to five thousand men. We have lost two thousand one hundred and sixty killed and wounded.

Supplement to the battle of Tauffers and St Marie, on the 4th of April.

We found at St Marie a very considerable magazine of ammunition, containing more than ninety casks filled with cartridges and powder.

Account of the Events of the 8th April.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Bellegarde ordered General Count Alraini to harass the enemy by different movements, in order to facilitate the operations of the army of Italy. He beat and drove back the enemy wherever he met with them. Having halted with his corps before Rocca d'Anso, he pushed forward his advanced guard, and took possession of Bagalino.

Our loss in these different actions is very inconsiderable compared to that of the enemy. We took from them one cannon, one standard, and made many prisoners.

Accounts are this moment received that we are in possession of Rocca d'Anso, and that the enemy are retreating upon Vestone and Brescia.

[Price Sixpence.]

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