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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—May 7. 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Captain CHARLES COBB, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Glatton*, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated in Yarmouth Roads, the 4th instant.

AT six A. M. arrived *Le Vengeur* French cutter privateer, mounting twelve guns and ninety-eight men, taken by his Majesty's sloop *Martin*, off the Scaw. The master of the *Martin* has just brought me Captain St Clair's letter to Vice-Admiral Dickson, which I inclose for their Lordships information.

His Majesty's sloop *Martin* at Sea, April 29. 1799.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you I arrived safe at Elsinour with the convoy; I found the roads full of ice, and no trade come down from the eastward, in consequence of which, and information of several privateers off the coast of Norway, I left the place, and on the 28th instant, at ten A. M. the Scaw bearing S. W. by W. five leagues, descried one lugger and two cutter privateers. I immediately gave chase, came up with, and captured one cutter at seven in the evening; she proved to be *Le Vengeur*, commanded by Citizen Charles Tack, a very fine vessel, fourteen guns, and one hundred and five men, from Christiansand, taken nothing since out: I used all expedition in getting out the prisoners, and made sail after the others, but it coming on dark I was not so fortunate as to come up with them; had the day-light continued two hours longer I must inevitably have taken them. I have the honour to be, &c.

M. ST CLAIR.

Vice-Admiral Dickson, &c.

VIENNA—April 24. 1799.

A letter from Marshal Suwarrow, dated Veliggio, April 18. states, that the French had repassed the Ad-

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da, after throwing fifteen thousand men into Mantua, and five thousand into Peshiera; and that the Marshal was preparing to follow them, after leaving General Kray with a corps of about twenty thousand men to invest those two places. Marshal Suwarrow's patrols had been pushed as far as Cremona, and General Kleinau's to the neighbourhood of Bolona, without meeting any considerable body of the enemy.

By accounts received in the evening of the same day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up entrenchments at Lodi and Cassano.—Marshal Suwarrow, with a body of between forty-five and fifty thousand men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monta Chiaro on the Chiefa in order to occupy Brescia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schaffhausen:

As the enemy still retained possession of the town of Schaffhausen and the suburb of Constance called Peter-shausen, both situated on the right bank of the Rhine, with an apparent view to assemble there, and particularly in Schaffhausen, a number of troops, and to make an advantageous attack from both points on the corps of Lt.-General Nauendorf; which was posted in the neighbourhood, his Royal Highness directed that the enemy should be driven from those two points, and that their stations should be occupied by our troops.

In consequence of this arrangement, Lieut.-General Count Nauendorf was charged to order Lieutenant-General Count Baillet to advance against Schaffhausen with a considerable body of light infantry and cavalry, supported by four battalions of the line and some reserve artillery. He obeyed these orders, and summoned the

