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THE
LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 12.

Dispatches, of which the following are copy and extract, have been received from the Right Honourable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 20.

I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship an Extraordinary Gazette of this day, containing an account of the progress of the army under the command of the Archduke Charles in Switzerland, and of General Bellegarde's determination (the object of rescuing the Grisons from the French being now attained) to proceed with the troops under his command to support the operations of the army in Italy, and a detailed relation of the attack of Luciensteig and the neighbouring posts by General Hotze.

VIENNA, MAY 24. 1799.

From two reports received from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, dated at Stockach the 20th inst. and at Singen the 21st inst. it appears, that General Bay, whom Lieut.-General Hotze had detached to attack the enemy near Aftmos, had driven him from that post, carried a fleche, and taken one piece of cannon and a tumbril. General Bay proceeded to storm the enemy's entrenchments, and pursued

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him in his retreat to Werdenberg, in the course of which he took one more piece of cannon. Notwithstanding a very obstinate attempt of the enemy to make a stand at Werdenberg, our brave troops succeeded in repulsing him upon this occasion, and one of the enemy's companies was, with the exception of thirty men, cut to pieces.

While General Bay was executing the above operation, Colonel Gavifini, of the regiment of Kerpen, who was ordered by Lieut.-General Hotze to advance to Wallenfstadt, and if possible to gain possession of the road which leads through the mountains from Werdenberg to Wallenfstadt, reached Wallenfstadt on the 19th, and posted his troops about half a league on this side the Lake. He was soon after attacked by a very superior number of the enemy, who continued sending fresh troops through Flums against his flank, but could not gain a foot of ground. On the contrary, Colonel Gavifini, in the end, succeeded in bringing a small column to act upon the enemy's right flank, and in repulsing him towards sun-set, with a considerable slaughter, as far as Murk.

His Royal Highness here observes, that Colonel Gavifini, upon this occasion gave fresh proofs of his spirit and intelligence, having prevented the enemy, notwithstanding his superiority, from gaining the least advantage. Our loss was, however, not inconsiderable, as it amounted to 300 men killed and wounded, among whom were 8 officers, 3 killed and 5 wounded.

A legion formed of Swiss Emigrants, which was engaged for the first time, distinguished itself very much, and the country people have every where risen in arms with enthusiasm.

(B.)



The rapid progress of Lieut. General Hotze obliged the enemy to abandon the neighbourhood of St Gall, as well as the banks of the Rhine, near Constance and Schaffhausen, and to retreat beyond Winterthur.

Lieutenant-General Nauendorff, who observed this, immediately crossed the Rhine with a part of his advanced guard, and pushed forward the light cavalry to observe the enemy's further movements. He was informed that the enemy had abandoned the Thur and the Thor, and had fallen back towards Zurich—Lieutenant-General Nauendorff sent patrols of light troops towards St Gall, to establish a communication with those of the corps which was advancing from that quarter under Lieut. General Hotze.

His Royal Highness on the 21st moved his camp from Stockach to Singen, at which latter he also established his head-quarters on that day.

As soon as Lieut. Colonel Williams learnt that the enemy had evacuated Rheinech, he directed the cruise of the whole of his flotilla towards Arbon, with a view to impede their retreat. He further sent to Roschach, Count Tusconis, one of the officers acting under him, who seized there, eight pieces of cannon of different calibres, three mortars, a quantity of shells, ships stores, and ammunition, and six gun boats which were not quite built, all which were brought to Brezentz.

A further report from his Royal Highness dated on the 22d at Singen, states that Lieutenant Colonel Williams had reported from Roschach, that he had advanced with a division of the regiment of Waldeck dragoons, which had reached that place under Lieutenant Burcheid, as far as St Gall, from which town the enemy had retreated a short time before. He occupied it, and took three pieces of cannon and two tumbrils.

Lieutenant-General Hotze also reported, that Captain Count Leiningen of the regiment of Bender had, with the assistance of some armed peasants, taken in Altstutten two cannon, five tumbrils, and a considerable proportion of arms and ammunition; and that General Bay had in the prosecution of his attack upon Weidenberg, taken two more cannon and 400 firelocks.

Lieut.-General Nauendorff already occupies Frauenfeld and Winterthur; and the patrols are in the direction of Zurich and Balach.

In Disenhofen, where he established a bridge of pontoons, he found nine pieces of cannon, 100 firelocks, and a supply of ammunition. Major Morbeir, who belonged to his advanced guard, fell in with a detachment of the enemy at Munsterlingen, on the borders of the lake of Constance, which being attacked at the same time by the crew of one of the vessels forming part of the flotilla, who had landed, was dispersed, and the greater part taken. This detachment formed the escort of a transport of artillery, which fell into our hands, and which consisted of four cannon, one howitzer, and one tumbril.

Lieut.-General Kospoth reported to his Royal Highness, that Captain Luck of the 13th regiment of dragoons had, at the desire of Col. Frenelle, fallen upon and surprised the third regiment of French hussars, which were encamped near Leimen, not far from Heidelberg, had cut to pieces about 100 men, and dispersed the remainder, taking several prisoners and 60 horses. On his side, one officer and two men only were slightly wounded. His Royal Highness speaks in the strongest terms of the meritorious conduct, upon several occasions, of the above named officers.

General Melas reports, that Lieut.-General Ott had ordered the light battalion of Mihanovich to attack the enemy in Pontremoli, from which post he was dislodged. Major Mihanovich particularly distinguished himself upon the occasion; having, besides driving the enemy, who occupied so advantageous a post with no less a force than 800 men, taken two cannon, 17 mules laden with ammunition, and thirty prisoners, and having pursued the remainder of the enemy into the mountains.

With a view to give effectual support to the operations of Col. Strauch and Prince Victor of Rohan, after the enemy had assembled near Bellinzona a considerable number of troops, General Count Hohenzollern was sent with five battalions against Chiavenna, and directed also to take the command of the whole corps there, while General Letterman carries on the blockade of the citadel of Milan with the troops that remained there.

General Vukassovich reports, that at Consignano in Piedmont, the armed peasants had risen upon and disarmed one hundred French soldiers; that they had done the same in Carmagnola, and had wounded two French generals, one of whom had died of his wounds.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde reports that, in order to support most effectually the operation of Lieutenant-General Hotze in the Grisons, he had marched his corps forward in four columns; that the first, under General Count Nobili, advanced from Sus over Mount Flola against Davos; the second, under Lieutenant-General Haddick, from Pont across the Albul; the third, under Colonel La Marfeille, over Mount Julies into the Upper Stein Valley, while he himself, with the remainder of the troops, moved upon Lenz.

The enemy did not any where make much opposition, and the column of Count Nobili alone was obliged to force an abatis near Dorfli; after which, however, the enemy retreated with the utmost expedition, but not without the loss of one captain, two lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty men, who were taken prisoners.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde adds, that since the object in view, namely, the conquest of the Grisons, is now accomplished, he should without delay proceed to co-operate with the army of Italy, leaving, however, Colonel Count St Julien with his brigade to cover the Engadin, to keep up the communication with Lieutenant-General Hotze, and, if necessary, to co-operate further with him.

The following is the detailed report promised in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 22d, which has now been received from his Royal Highness of the attempt made by Lieutenant-General Hotze upon the Grisons:

Relation of the circumstances which attended the attacks made on the 14th, 15th, and 16th May, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, upon the Grisons, by the corps stationed in the Vorarlburg.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had directed Lieutenant-General Hotze to support the advance of Lieutenant-General Count Bellegarde, into the Engadin, by combining with him his attacks upon the Grisons, and by advancing with the utmost celerity to Coire.

In obedience to such directions, Lieutenant-General Hotze, after communicating with Lieutenant-General Count Bellegarde, fixed the 14th of May for the attack, and was promised by the latter that a detachment of his corps, of one thousand men, station

ed in Montafuner under Major Count Stahremberg, of the regiment of Neugebauer, should be at his disposal; and that another strong column should, on the 14th, also advance through the valley of Flola to Davos.

Lieutenant-General Hotze was confirmed in his opinion that Lucien's Steig could not be attacked in front, upon receiving information that the troops which occupied that post had been reinforced, and that the enemy's Commander in Chief, Massena, had a short time before been there, in order to render the pass into the Grisons more defensible. He therefore determined to leave a considerable corps in the line of defence between Feldkirch and Bregentz, and to divide into four columns the infantry and cavalry destined for the attack.

The first column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze in person, was assembled on the night of the 13th at Baduz and Balzers, notwithstanding the batteries which the enemy had established on the left bank of the Rhine at Werdenberg, and which rendered the narrow pass near Baduz very dangerous.

On the same night Lieutenant-General Hotze established batteries of twelve-pounders near Balzers, with a view to block up the road which leads along the Rhine from Werdenberg to Ragatz.

The second column under General Zellachich assembled on the night of the 13th upon Mount Meyenfeld in the Alps.

The third column under General Hiller was assembled by him, between the 13th and 14th upon Mount Sevis in the Alps.

The fourth column under Colonel Count Plunket assembled on the evening of the 13th at the extremity of the defile of Gurgellen.

The first column was destined to make false attacks upon the enemy's front and flanks, while the second was to pass the Mayenfeld Alps, and to penetrate to the rear of the enemy's works at Lucien's Steig, and thereby enable the first to advance to the river Langwart, and there to take post.

The third column was to drive the enemy from his entrenched position near Sevis, to hasten to the drawbridge, of which it should gain possession; and, if necessary, to reinforce General Zellachich with one battalion, and with the remainder to gain possession of the Upper Zoll bridge on the Langwart, and the Lower Zoll bridge on the Rhine.

Finally, the fourth column was ordered to attack the enemy's position at Kloster and Keeblis, immediately to detach Major Count Stahremberg to Davos, and with the remainder to hasten to the drawbridge, and to reinforce General Hiller. It was further to post a battalion near Federis and Conters, in order to block up the new established road in the Schafiger valley.

The second, third, and fourth columns had to scramble up the highest and steepest mountains, and to overcome incessant difficulties; to make their way throw snow six feet deep, and thus to march for twelve hours before they could reach the rendezvous from which the attack was to be made. The extreme cold which reigned on the summits of the Alps of Mayenfeld, Sevis, and Slapin, rendered it impossible to fix upon any other point for the rendezvous; and the undaunted firmness and courage with which the troops, encouraged by the example set them by their officers, braved all these difficulties, cannot be sufficiently admired.

The excellent inhabitants of the valley of Montafuner exerted themselves to the utmost in facilitating

the march, and were particularly useful in transporting the ammunition and provisions which followed the troops. The oldest and most experienced of the inhabitants expressed their surprise at the security with which the passage of the artillery and cavalry of fourth column was effected across the summit of Mount Slapin.

Companies formed of the brave inhabitants of Vorarlberg and Montafuner, were distributed to each column, who not only served as guides, but were upon all occasions most useful in action.

On the 14th at day-break, each column reached the enemy's advanced picquets. The first column remained prepared in front of Balzers, waiting the attack to be made by the second upon the enemy's rear.

General Zellachich had directed the march of his column in such manner as might enable Major Elvos, commanding the fourth Peterwarde in battalion, with two companies of riflemen under Lieutenant Raiacsech, to pass over the Klek, and attack the Steig from the rear.

The General took post on the heights betwixt Mayenfeld and Zenins, took possession of these places and attacked Mattans, while another detachment advanced to the Lower Zoll bridge on the Rhine. The enemy retreated into the wood, leaving behind one cannon, one ammunition waggon, and three artillery men.

As soon as Major Elvos heard the fire of General Zellachich's column, he ordered Lieutenant Raiacsech with his riflemen, supported by three companies of Peterwardeiners, to attack the right flank of the Steig; Captain Mirich, of the 4th Peterwardein battalion, to advance directly against the enemy's camp, while Lieutenant Rovich made an attack along a very narrow road on the left.

Although the enemy directed the fire of his whole artillery against these divisions, still such was the vigour and impetuosity of their attack, that the garrison was obliged to lay down their arms. Six pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and nine ammunition waggons were found on the Steig; the Commandant, a number of officers, and seven hundred men were made prisoners. The remainder of the garrison, consisting of three hundred men, fell into the hands of the division of the regiment of Kaunitz, which General Hotze had stationed on the left flank to make a diversion.

As soon as the gate of the Steig was open, General Hotze and General Bay advanced with the cavalry in order to reach the Langwart, and secure that position.

The enemy had burnt the upper bridge on that river; but Captain Bredtschneider, with a detachment of Uhlans, forded the stream in spite of its extreme rapidity, and forced two companies of the rear guard to lay down their arms. Captain Kiselevski pursued the enemy with his squadron of Uhlans as far as the lower bridge, but could not prevent its being set on fire at both ends. As soon as Captain Garneka of the dragoons of Modena observed this, he put himself at the head of some detachments of the regiment of Kerpen and of the third Peterwardein battalion, and in spite of a heavy fire of musketry, passed the burning bridge, dispersed the enemy, and took one cannon.

Lieutenant Serpes, of the dragoons of Waldeck, assisted by the armed peasants of the Vorarlberg, drove the enemy over the Rhine, near Flaich: he then sent Corporal Platz, of the dragoons of Wal-

deck, across the river, who, with the aid of the peasants, carried off three guns, although fired on with grape shot by the enemy.

General Hiller having assembled the third column about midnight near Geneier Bade, sent a battalion of Bender under Captain Bach, supported by another battalion of the same regiment under Major Rhineck, to attack the enemy's abatis and strong redoubts near Sevis; he followed with the rest of the column at the same time; in order to facilitate this attack he detached Lieutenant Bilhaker, with a company of Bender, over a very high mountain in the enemy's rear: the whole operation was conducted with such spirit that the redoubts were almost immediately carried. Ensign Kraft, of Bender, who commanded the volunteers, and contributed much to the success, was wounded. Captain Bach pursued the enemy to the Schlofs bridge, and as he there attempted some resistance, Lieutenant Foulon, with the volunteers of Bender, carried the bridge by storm, and made several prisoners: Captain Bach was unfortunately killed. General Hiller, in order to cut off the enemy from the roads still open to him, sent at the same time several detachments into the mountains, advanced with his column to Zitzers, and ordered Lieutenant Metz-macher to push on with the volunteers of Bender, who entered Chur the same evening. The enemy, thus surrounded on every side, was obliged to surrender, to the amount of twenty-six officers and one thousand one hundred and ten privates: considerable magazines of arms, ammunition, and clothing were found in Zitzers and Chur.

The fourth column advanced from Slapin at break of day, through a narrow path, which they were obliged to pass in single files, against the enemy's out-posts. Col. Plunket detached 200 men of the regiment of Neugebauer, in order to drive in the strong picquet which guarded the mouth of the defile. This detachment was observed; the enemy took the alarm, and in spite of every exertion made good his retreat across the Langwart to Schrims, in order to join the rest of the corps. Col. Plunket also detached Major Colloredo over the mountain of Gavia towards Keeblis and Conters, in order, if possible, to cut off the enemy's retreat; but he too was discovered, and found it impossible to effect his purpose.

Col. Plunket immediately sent a battalion of Gemingen, along with his cavalry and the armed peasants, to join General Hiller at the Schlofs Bridge; and, as soon as he was assured that General St Julien had reached Dorfli, he ordered Major Stahrenberg to join him, and advanced himself to the Schlofs Bridge.

On the 15th Lieut.-General Hotze occupied Chur with two battalions of Bender and two squadrons of Modena, and reconnoitred the enemy's position near Reichenau. A heavy cannonade ensued, and the enemy burnt the bridge of Reichenau. Major Jacobi of Walbeck also advanced with a strong escort towards Ragatz, in order to reconnoitre it; this produced an attack, which ended in the retreat of the enemy, after burning the village of Ragatz.—Major Jacobi pursued the enemy through the Pfefers to Vetis, occupied that debouche of the pass of Kuokels, and pushed his advanced posts near to Sargans. These advantages were the more important, as there now remained no retreat open for the enemy, excepting the foot road to Illentz and Disentis, which the rising of the peasants of the Upper League must have rendered very insecure.

Two dismounted guns were found in Ragatz. The enemy retired in the greatest confusion towards the lake of Wallenstadt and Disentis. Many of his detachments dispersed in the mountains have since surrendered.

On the 16th the enemy abandoned Reichenau and Sargans, which were immediately occupied by our troops. The precaution which the enemy took of burning or destroying all the bridges on his route, made it difficult to follow him quickly.

All the troops distinguished themselves by their perseverance and steadiness, and those who were particularly engaged, gave signal proofs of their courage. Lieutenant-General Hotze commends in a particular manner the conduct of the regiment of Bender, the Major's division of the second Uhlán regiment, the third battalion of the Peterwardeiners, and the division of Brooder (riflemen). In the opinion of Lieutenant-General Hotze, General Hiller gave fresh proofs of his extensive military knowledge, great resolution, and exemplary steadiness, which he had manifested on so many previous occasions. To the good conduct and unwearied activity of General Zellaich and Count Bay, as well as of Colonel Plunket, and to the precision with which they executed the orders entrusted to them, is in a great measure to be imputed the fortunate result of the undertaking.

Major Wachtenburgh of the artillery gave great satisfaction in the measures he took, and in the judicious manner in which he posted the guns.

Captain Romberg of the Quarter-master-general's department distinguished himself on the 1st instant, by his personal bravery, and by the great judgment he evinced in the attack at Fläsch; and in the action of the 14th, his conduct was so meritorious that Lieutenant-Gen. Hotze thought himself in justice obliged to send him from the field of battle to his Royal Highness the Archduke with the first account of the victory.

Lieutenant-General Hotze in a very particular manner praises Captain Meyer of the Quarter-master-general's department, whose accurate knowledge of the ground decided him in his disposition for the attack, and who contributed by this means very much towards the defeat of the enemy.

Captain Gratze of the first Wallachian regiment, who ever since the opening of the campaign had been most usefully and actively employed by Lieut.-General Hotze, is mentioned by that General in high terms of commendation. The commanding officers of the several columns have praised the conduct of the following officers for their particular good conduct:—

In the first column—Of the Major's division of the second Uhlán regiment, Major Count Trautmannsdorf, Captains Kiffelévski and Bredschneider, Lieutenants Koniasch and Czerna—Of the Modena dragoons, Major Petz and Captain Garnika—Of the dragoons of Waldeck, Major Jacobi, First Lieutenant Baron Serpes, and Corporal Platz—Of the regiment of infantry of Kerpen, Col. Count Gavifini, Captain Niederman, and Ensign Count Kinburg—Of the horse artillery, First Lieutenant Karnpf—Of the militia, Captain Wochener and his whole company.

In the second column—Major Etves of the 4th battalion of Peterwardein, to whom Lieut.-General Hotze gives the credit of the taking possession of the post—Capt. Mixich, Second Lieutenant Waffich, and Serjeant Kovacs of the third battalion—First Lieut.

Novich, and Second Lieut. Greigen, of the fourth battalion of Peterwardein—First Lieut. Raiacsch, and Ensign Illich, of the first Brooder battalion.—Captain Gerbeth of the grenadiers of Breschainville, who commanded the militia of Oberland, distinguished himself very much by his good conduct and bravery.

Of the regiment of Bender infantry, Major Rhi-neck, Capt. Bach, First Lieutenants Lagoutte, Metz-macher, Sodan, Billharts, and Maldini, Second Lieut. Foulon, and Ensign Krafft.

General Hiller speaks of Captain Baumgarten, of the Quartermaster General's Department, in the highest terms.

Of the militia of Montafuner, Capt. Patlock and his company.

In the fourth column—Major Richter, of the Quartermaster General's Staff; and Count Stahrem-berg of the third regiment of Neugebauer—Of the militia, Captains Fournier and Kofsler.

Our loss in all does not amount to more than 100 killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be reckoned at 1000 killed, wounded, and drowned.—The prisoners brought in amount to nearly 3000 men, among whom are 100 officers. No precise account can yet be sent, as numbers are daily brought in.

Thirteen pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and 22 ammunition waggons, have fallen into our hands.—The enemy, in their retreat, set fire to and blew up a number of the latter.

Lieut.-General Hotze finally praises the good conduct and active services of his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Nestor.

VIENNA, MAY 31.

General Count Hohenzollern, who was entrusted with the siege of the Citadel of Milan, has sent Capt. Otto, of the engineers, with a report that, in consequence of the orders he had received on the night of the 14th to blockade the Citadel of Milan, and to support Colonel Prince Rohan, against whom the enemy was advancing with very superior numbers, he, on the 15th, left General Lattermann at Milan, with five battalions and one squadron, and hastened with the remaining five battalions to join the Prince, whose advanced posts were opposite to those of the enemy at Ponte Ceresa in Anio.

Notwithstanding the great distance, General Count Hohenzollern on the 17th had advanced beyond Ponte-Ceresa, and formed a junction with the Prince.

The enemy's position was immediately reconnoitred, and the attack to be made upon them, in three columns near Caverna, was fixed for the 18th. It was accordingly made, and with such vivacity, that the enemy was driven back for the space of five leagues, and forced over the rivulet Ancre. A detailed report of this operation will follow.

From the extent of the position to be occupied by Colonel Prince Rohan, Count Hohenzollern reinforced him with one battalion, and left his corps posted near Luciono, Ponte Ceresa, and Lugano, with his advanced posts in Caverna. His march back to Milan with the remaining four battalions was so expeditious that he reached it early on the morning of the 20th.

In the night between the 20th and 21st the trenches were opened before the citadel of Milan. On the 23d, notwithstanding the very heavy fire from the besieged, the batteries were in a sufficient state of forwardness to begin playing on the works. Upon a second summons being sent, the enemy agreed to capitulate, and the garrison, consisting in the

whole of two thousand two hundred and twenty men, of which nine chiefs of battalions, one hundred and fifty-eight officers, are not to serve against their Imperial Majesties for the space one twelvemonth. One hundred and ten pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and military stores of every description were found in the citadel.

The total number of killed on our side does not exceed forty-six men. Major-General Count Hohenzollern praises in the strongest terms the conduct of all the officers and men employed in the siege.

The inhabitants of Milan expressed the greatest joy upon this occasion, and were very liberal in their presents of money, &c. to the troops.

General Melas, in a report of the 19th from Cusa Fisma, states, that the enemy had abandoned the position near Valenza, which the Austro-Russian troops had occupied. General Vukaffovich reported on the 17th, that the movements he had made had obliged the enemy to abandon Cuzale and its citadel. His corps marched out of the camp at Tose di Gurafolo, and early on the 19th encamped behind the rivulet of Copa, whence he will proceed to Mortano.

In the night between the 18th and 19th two deputies arrived in the camp from Montoni, with an account that the armed peasants, to the number of 10,000, had, after a blockade of nine days, taken the Piedmontese fortress of Ceva, the French garrison of which, of 325 men, they had made prisoners of war, and conveyed to Mondovi, to be there confined in the citadel.

At the request of these deputies an adequate detachment was immediately marched to occupy the above important fortress. One of the deputies proceeded with it as a guide, while the other offered to remain as an hostage with our troops. Indeed the inhabitants of every district in Italy have given proofs of the most favourable disposition towards the great just cause in which we are engaged.

General Kray, in a report of the 22d, states, that General Count Klenau had taken Ferrara by capitulation, and was proceeding to attack its citadel. The particulars of the capitulation will appear shortly.

Head Quarters near Winterthur,
May 31. 1799.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 21st inst. the advanced guard of the Archduke's army (commanded by General Nauendorff), passed the Rhine without opposition between Disenhofen and Schaffhausen, and moved forward to Andelfingen on the Thur. The army passed in the following days, and encamped near Paradies.

On the 22d, the main body of Gen. Hotze's corps also crossed the Rhine at different points between Balzers and the Lake of Constance, and on the 23d the General took his head quarters at St Gallen. Lieutenant General Petrarfch, who during the operations against the Grison country, had been posted with the right wing of General Hotze's corps for the defence of the Rhine from Feldkirch to the Lake, marched in the night from the 24th to the 25th with six battalions of infantry and the regiment of Kinsky Chevaux Legers, from St Gallen towards Frauenfeld, in order to form a junction with the Archduke's army, the advanced posts of which were already pushed forward to Nefelbach. The rest of Lieutenant General Hotze's corps marched in the forenoon of the 25th to Schwartzentbach, where it encamped behind the Thur, and its advanced guard took post two leagues in front of that river, on the road towards Elgg.

In the course of this day (25th) the enemy attacked all the corps that had passed the Thur. He drove back Lieutenant General Nauendorff's advanced posts from Nefelbach, and obliged them to repass the river at Andelfingen.

Lieutenant General Petrarfch's corps was attacked just as it arrived on the heights behind Frauenfeld; the affair lasted the whole day, and in the evening the enemy succeeded in obliging Lieutenant General Petrarfch to retreat, and to take a position about half way between Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this affair the enemy had pushed forward a column to the Bridge of Pfin, with a view of covering the left flank of the corps that was engaged with Gen. Petrarfch. The advanced guard of General Hotze's left was also attacked, but it repulsed the enemy, and drove him as far as Elgg; in consequence, however, of the retreat of General Petrarfch's corps, it was also ordered to fall back.

Early in the morning of the 26th, a column of the Archduke's army under Lieutenant General Prince Reufs, arrived at Pfin, and in the course of the day encamped near Frauenfeld, where it was joined in the evening by Lieutenant General Petrarfch's corps. — In the night from the 26th to the 27th, General Hotze's and Prince Reufs's columns advanced in connection with each other, to attack the enemy's position near Winterthur. The manoeuvre was executed with great precision, and the attack was made soon after daylight of the 27th, with much regularity and in a very military manner. The enemy was driven from his position, but the ground being extremely favourable, and much intersected with wood, he effected his retreat in tolerable order, and took post behind the Trefs, where he remained till the evening; the bridge over the Thur at Andelfingen had been destroyed on the 25th, and an unfortunate delay in the construction of the Pontoon bridge in the night from the 26th to the 27th prevented the Archduke's right wing (under Lieutenant-General Nauendorff) arriving in time to take part in the affair of this day, which otherwise might have been more decisive.

The banks of the Trefs are so steep that it affords an excellent position; but Massena did not think proper to make any further attempt to defend it. — He therefore retreated, and took post behind the Glat; to which he was induced not only by the affair of Winterthur, but perhaps also by the march of General Nauendorff's column towards his left flank. The advanced posts of the two armies are now separated by the Glat, and the enemy has an entrenched camp, said to be advantageous, about a league on this side of Zurich; but I have no doubt of his soon being obliged to abandon it. He has retired from Raperfweil, and destroyed the bridge.

Colonel Rovorea, with the Swiss corps, is at Notre Dame d'Einfielden, in the Canton of Schweitz: he has been joined by some of the inhabitants, and is supported by an Austrian corps under Colonel Gavi-fini.

Official accounts have been this day received of part of General Bellegarde's corps having passed the St Gothard.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

WESTMINSTER, JUNE 13. 1799.

This day the Lords being met, and the Commons attending, the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following bills: —

An act to continue till the 5th of July 1799, the act for permitting the issue of small notes, by the banks and certain

banking companies in Scotland. A similar act for England. An act to extend the bail to be given in cases of criminal information in Scotland. An act to continue till the 25th of March 1802, several acts relating to the transportation of felons and other offenders, and to authorize their removal to temporary places of confinement in England or Scotland. An act to continue till the 25th of March 1804, an act of the 23d of the King, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland. An act to explain and amend the laws relative to colliers in Scotland. An act for encouraging the improvement of lands subject to the servitude of thirlage in Scotland. An act to amend two acts of his present Majesty for enlarging and improving the harbour of Leith. An act for continuing for 38 years, the duty of two pennies on every pint of ale or beer sold in the city of Glasgow and village of Gorbals, and in the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark. An act for building a bridge over the Tweed at Kelfo. An act for repairing the road from Livingstone to Glasgow, and for repairing certain roads in the counties of Angus and Perth. An act for granting an annuity to Sir James Marriott, late Judge of the Admiralty. An act to permit certain East India goods to be warehoused, and to regulate the duties thereon. An act to indemnify West India Governors who have permitted the importation and exportation of goods in foreign bottoms. An act to render perpetual an act of the 33d of the King, for the relief of insolvent debtors. An act to repeal certain parts of an act of the 2d of James I. relative to tanners, &c. and to indemnify persons who may have incurred penalties under the said act; and a number of private acts.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 15. 1799.

Extract of a letter from Admiral the Earl of St Vincent, K.B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Gibraltar, April 27. 1799.

SIR,

Herewith I transmit you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Mark Robert Kerr, Captain of his Majesty's ship Cormorant, to Rear-Admiral Duckworth, giving an account of the capture of a Spanish corvette. ST VINCENT.

SIR,

Thursday, 19th March 1799, Colombrettes, W.N.W. 7 leagues.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that having parted company with his Majesty's ship Centaur on the 16th inst. in chase of a Spanish frigate, I proceeded to the rendezvous; and, on the 19th, perceiving a brig to leeward, I gave chase, and after four hours brought her to.

She proved to be a Spanish brig of war, named El Vincelo, mounting eighteen six-pounders on her gun-deck, and six brass four-pounders on her quarter-deck, and two on her fore-castle, and having 144 men on board. During her chase she threw six of her six-pounders overboard.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. R. KERR.

J. T. Duckworth, Commodore, &c.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Polyphemus, Cork harbour, June 8.

Please to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed letter which I have received from Captain Twysden, of his Majesty's ship La Revolutionnaire, informing me of his having captured Le Victoire French brig privateer, from Bayonne. This prize arrived here yesterday, was captured in lat. 48. deg. 30. min. and 19. deg. longitude west, and left La Revolutionnaire, going in quest of a large ship privateer, which she had gained information of.

SIR,

His Majesty's ship Revolutionnaire, at sea, 30th May, 1799.

I have the honour to inform you, that this evening, after a chase of eight hours, his Majesty's ship, under my command captured L'Victoire French brig,

privateer, mounting sixteen nine-pounders, and one hundred and sixty men; out nine days from Bayonne; fitted for a three months cruise, but had not taken any thing. L'Victoire is a very fine new vessel, and sails remarkable fast.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

THO. TWYSDEN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 15. 1799.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable Henry Curzon, Captain of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at sea, the 31st ultimo.

SIR,

I beg you will inform their Lordships, that I have fallen in with and captured the French privateer brig Le Venus, mounting twelve four and two nine-pounders, and manned with one hundred and one men, out nine weeks from Rochefort; she had captured the schooner Clarence, from Lisbon, bound to London; and a ship from Lisbon, bound to Hamburg, laden with falt.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

H. CURZON.

.....
BANKRUPTS.

John Scrace, Bath, shoemaker and grocer. Stephen Williams, Dover, grocer. Howson Edwards, Gravel-lane, London, and Granville Duplex, Leeds, cloth-merchants and druggalsters. Daniel Middleton, Middlewich, Chester, ale and porter-merchant.

NOTICE

To the HEIRS of ENTAIL of the ESTATE of ROXBURGH.

HIS Grace the DUKE of ROXBURGH hereby intimates to all concerned, That, in terms of the acts passed in the 35th and 39th years of the reign of his present Majesty, "For making perpetual (subject to redemption and purchase in manner therein stated) the several sums of money charged in Great-Britain as a Land Tax for one year from the 25th March 1793," and "for amending the said acts," he has applied by petition to the Court of Session, praying the authority of that Court to the sale of the following entailed lands, and other subjects belonging to him, for the purpose of redeeming the Land Tax of his whole other entailed property, viz.—

HASSENDEANBANK, COCKERHEUGH, and LADYLANDS, with that part of Hassendean Common allotted to Hassendean, lying in the parish of Minto, and shire of Roxburgh.

The KIRKLANDS of LILLIESLEAF, and Teind Yard, lying in the parish of Lilliesleaf, and shire of Roxburgh.

The FEU-DUTY of MEADOWFLATT and DISHIEFLATT, and of House in Canongate of Edinburgh.

Some Subjects in Pleasance of Edinburgh, consisting of a Small Field and some ruinous Houses.

Of which application this public notice is given.

NOTICE

THAT MRS RONALDSON DICKSON of BLAIRHALL has applied to the Court of Session for authority to sell part of the Lands of INZIEVAR, in the parish of Saline and County of Fife, to enable her to redeem the Land Tax on the estate of Blairhall and Inzievar.

NOTICE

THAT JOHN GORDON of KENMORE, has applied to the Court of Session for authority to sell the Lands of HILL, part of the entailed estate of Kenmore, lying in the Parish of Balmacellan and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, for Redemption of the Land Tax, payable from that estate, all in terms of the statutes, regarding the purchase of the Land Tax lately passed.

NOTICE

THE Partnership carried on here under the Firm of JOHN BOGLE & CO. Muslin Manufacturers, is, by mutual consent, this day Dissolved.

The debts owing to and by the Company will be settled by John Bogle or James Muir.

GLASGOW, 10th June, 1799.

JOHN GRAY.
JOHN BOGLE.
JAS. MUIR.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of JOHN M'MILLAN. — States of the affairs of John M'Millan, merchant in Ayr, lie with Wm. Stewart, jun. merchant there, the trustee. Creditors to meet on the 24th day of June, in the counting-house of the trustee, at 11 o'clock, to receive their dividends and give directions.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of ROBERT BURNS, Merchant and Grocer in Edinburgh. Upon the application of John Pattison, writer to the signet, the trustee, the Sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, has appointed Tuesday the 2d of July next at one o'clock afternoon, within the Sheriff Clerk's Office there, for again examining the said Robert Burns. A General Meeting of his creditors will be held in John's Coffeehouse there, upon Wednesday the 3d of July, at 12 o'clock noon, for further instructing the trustee. The creditors to lodge their claims and grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, with the trustee, on or before 23d December next, otherwise to have no share in the first dividend.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER LAUDER, Farmer and Cattle Dealer at Dron, county of Perth.

JOHN MACLAGGAN, tenant, Castlehill of Baledgarno, trustee on the said Alexander Lauder's sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that he has made up the proper statements of the bankrupt's affairs required by the act, with an account of his intromissions with the funds, which will lie at his house, open for the inspection of all concerned, till the 27th July next, being the first lawful day after the expiration of 18 months since the first deliverance upon the petition for sequestration; upon which day the trustee requests a general meeting of the creditors, or their agents within the house of William Gordon, vintner in Dundee, at 12 o'clock noon, to give directions to him as to the future management of the estate. There being no funds in the trustee's hands, no dividend can be made at said meeting.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HENRY COWAN, Butcher and Cattle Dealer in Ayr.

AT a meeting of the Creditors of said Henry Cowan, on the 26th April last, James M'Skimming in Blairston was appointed trustee, and his appointment has been confirmed by the Court; and upon an application of the Trustee the Sheriff of Ayr has fixed Wednesday the 3d, and Thursday the 18th days of July next at 12 o'clock noon, within the Sheriff Court-house of Ayr, for the public examination of the Bankrupt, &c.

The Trustee also intimates that there is to be a meeting of the Creditors in the house of James M'Kenzie, innkeeper in Ayr, on Friday the 19th day of July next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of instructing the Trustee in the management and recovery of the bankrupt estate. The Creditors who have not produced their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, are required to lodge the same at or previous to the said meeting. And he further intimates, that unless these productions are made between and the 18th day of January next, being ten months after the date of the deliverance on the petition for sequestration, the party or parties neglecting shall receive no share of the first distribution of the bankrupt estate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER LESLIE, Farmer and Cattle Dealer in Milntown of Forres.

AT a meeting of the Creditors of the said Alexander Leslie, held upon the 21st day of May last, Charles Black, writer in Forres, was chosen trustee upon his sequestrated estate, and his appointment has since been confirmed by the Court of Session. Upon application of the trustee, the Sheriff of Nairnshire has fixed Wednesday the 3d, and Friday the 19th days of July next for the public examination of the bankrupt, to proceed on both of these days within the Sheriff-court House of Nairn, at 12 o'clock noon; of which intimation is hereby given to all concerned.

The trustee further intimates, that a general meeting of the said creditors will be held within the house of ——— Young, vintner in Forres, upon Saturday the 20th day of July next, at the above hour, for the purpose of giving instructions relative to the management and recovery of the sequestrated funds.

Such of the creditors as have not produced their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, are hereby required to produce the same in the trustee's hands, at or previous to the said meeting; hereby intimating, that unless such productions are made betwixt and the 18th day of February 1800, the party neglecting will have no share in the first distribution of the bankrupt's effects.

FORRES, JUNE 15. 1799.

