

gate, after an action of ten minutes; on which I beg to congratulate their Lordships. I am, Sir, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

MY LORD, *Tamer, off Surinam, Aug. 29, 1799.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a little after day-light, being then about four leagues to windward of Orange, I discovered a strange sail bearing W. N. W. and having the evening before had a running fight with a large French corvette, who escaped by getting into shoal water, and the darkness of the night; and conceiving the sail in sight to be the same, I immediately gave chase. About half past five P. M. I got along side of her, when after about ten minutes close action she struck, and proves to be the national corvette Republicaine, (commanded by Citoyen Le Bozee, Captain de frigate,) of 32 guns, twenty-four long nines, and eight thirty-two pound carronades, and 220 men; from Cayenne on a cruize, and had taken two Americans: I had two seamen wounded in this business, and my sails and rigging a good deal damaged. The enemy is almost a wreck, and I have towed her up here with me; her loss I understand to be nine killed and twelve wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. THO. WESTERN.
The Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

LONDON GAZETTE—October 19:

DOWNING STREET—October 19, 1799.

Dispatches of which the following are copy and extracts, have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel RAMSAY, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. CLINTON, by the Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel RAMSAY to Lord GRENVILLE, dated head-quarters, Schaffhausen, September 30, 1799.

MY LORD,

IT is with extreme regret I inform your Lordship, that an attack has been made on the allied army, the result of which has been favourable to the enemy.

The combined operations of the allies, of which your Lordship is already informed, were intended to have taken place on the 26th and 27th; and six battalions of the army, commanded by General Korsakof, were detached to Uznach on the 25th, for the purpose of increasing the force destined to act in that quarter.

The enemy, who was, no doubt, apprised of this circumstance, attacked the Russian army on the 25th, at a very early hour in the morning: A brisk attack of musquetry was heard on our left in the neighbourhood of Wallishofen, accompanied by a cannonade on our right, which appeared to proceed from the neighbourhood of Baden.

The attack on our left was intended merely for the purpose of drawing the attention from the true point; and the enemy passed the Limmat in great force in the neighbourhood of Weinengen, between Zurich and Baden.

By this manœuvre they broke the line in that quarter, cut off from the army the eight battalions under the command of Generals Markof and Duralof, who were posted between Weinengen and the Rhine; and, after leaving a corps for the purpose of observing and attacking them, they ascended the Limmat towards Zurich.

A regiment of dragoons being, in consequence of the detachments that had been sent away, and the troops that had been drawn to the left, the only force remaining in the part where the passage was effected, the enemy advanced and arrived in the neighbourhood of Zurich before they experienced any resistance of conse-

quence; the plain in front of Zurich between the Limmat and the heights, which, running parallel to the Limmat, form a continuation of the Albis to the north-west, being occupied at the same time by a line of their infantry and cavalry, who, with a very numerous train of artillery, attacked with great vigour the troops in front of Zurich, and prevented their detaching to their right, the point on which the great efforts of the enemy were directed.

At a late hour in the forenoon some reinforcements arrived on this side of the Limmat, but the enemy were already masters of some of the principal heights which command the town; and notwithstanding the bravery displayed by the Russians in their repeated attacks, the superiority in point of force and position on the side of the French rendered it impossible for them to regain that which had been lost. At sunset the French had made themselves masters of part of the Zurich-Berg and nearly surrounded the town.

The attack on the position of General Hotze had terminated rather in favour of the Austrians, but General Hotze was unfortunately killed at the commencement of the action, and General Petrasch, who succeeded to the command of the army, having resolved, in consequence of the loss he had sustained, to avoid the attack which he expected the next morning, retreated in the night from Uznach.

The situation of the Russian army was thus rendered still more critical, and it became absolutely necessary to abandon Zurich and the position in that neighbourhood, without delay. On the 26th in the morning the retreat took place, and the whole arrived in the course of that night in the neighbourhood of Eglisau and Schaffhausen without experiencing any loss of consequence during their march.

We have to regret the loss of between 2000 and 3000 men killed, wounded, and missing; and 10 pieces of cannon have, with a part of the baggage, fallen into the hands of the enemy. A nearly equal number of French cannon were taken by the Russians, but the want of horses, which prevented them from taking away their own, was the cause of their being also obliged to leave these.

The army under the command of General Korsakof is at present posted with its right to Eglisau, and its left to the Lake of Constance.

By a letter just arrived from Field-Marshal Suwarow, it appears that he has taken the Mont St Gothard, and is at present advancing towards Altdorf and Schweitz. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN RAMSAY.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel RAMSAY to Lord GRENVILLE, dated Head-quarters, Schaffhausen, September 30, 1799.

YOUR Lordship has already no doubt received accounts through France, of the calamities which have befallen us in this country, in which our losses have most probably been exaggerated to a great degree. Aware of this I would if possible have sent your Lordship an earlier account; but it was impossible for me to give a correct statement of the real state of things, which was much worse to appearance when the army first arrived here than at present.

General Petrasch has retreated from the different positions between Uznach and Rheinech, where it is supposed he has already passed the Rhine, and this part of Switzerland may be considered as completely evacuated for the present; it is the more unfortunate, as the successes of Field-Marshal Suwarow would have rendered the success of the projected operation almost certain, if we had fortunately been able to retain our