



T H E

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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 22.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Vienna, May 7, 1799.

An Officer arrived here yesterday from Milan, with account of Marshal Suwarrow having forced the passage of the Adda on the 27th past, completely beaten the enemy, and established his head-quarters on the 30th at Milan. By this victory all the Milanese, except the Castle of Milan, is wrested from the French, and it must also soon fall, as the garrison does not exceed 1200 men, of whom only 400 are French. The disorder of the enemy in their flight was extreme; and it is supposed that they went towards the Po. Another body of the enemy, it is said, are throwing up works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua. I inclose the extraordinary Gazette published late last night on this occasion, and most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on these brilliant and important events.

It is with great satisfaction that I add, that by accounts just received from General Bellegarde, it appears that that General has driven the enemy from nearly the whole of the Lower Engadine. On the 3d instant, he himself was at Suz, and General Haddick was at Zernetz; Schuls was also occupied by the Austrians.

This Government is greatly hurt at the unfortunate event that has taken place near Raftadt with regard to the French Plenipotentiaries. Bonnier and Roberjot are said to be dead, and Jean de Brie badly wounded. A severe inquiry has been set on foot, the result of which will be made public, and the guilty exemplarily punished.

[Price Sixpence.]

TRANSLATION of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of Monday, May 6. 1799.

Count Bokarme, who arrived here this morning as Courier from Field-Marshal Count Suwarrow Rimmnikoy, has brought the following details of the movements of the United Imperial armies; from the time of their passing the Oglio until their entrance into Milan.

On the 24th of April, the enemy abandoned the Oglio on the approach of Colonel Strauch, of Michael Wallis's regiment, who with seven battalions forced his way from the Tyrol through the Val Camonica towards Lovreon on the north point of the Lago d'Isio.

The Imperial army passed the Oglio in two columns, the right commanded by General Rosemberg, by the way of Palazuolo to Bergamo, the left under the command of General Melas by Ponte Oglio, Martinengo, Sola, as far as the river Serio.

The next day the army marched in three columns to the Adda. The right, consisting of General Vukassowich's brigade, and some of the Russian troops, advanced by Ponte St. Pietro and Pontilla towards Lecco; the second, consisting of the divisions of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott and Zoph, marched against Baprio, and encamped opposite the village; the third, commanded by the General of Cavalry Melas, marched by the great road through Garavazio, Trivillo, and encamped opposite Gaffona.

In the mean time the enemy had strongly fortified Gaffano. This place and the right bank of the Adda were defended by formidable batteries; and a tete-de-pont on this side the river.

The head-quarters of General Moreau were at Inzago, and two divisions of his army were posted there in order to prevent our passing the Adda.

Near Lecco the enemy was also strongly fortified, and had a tete-de-pont on the left bank. A division of the enemy, under General Serrurier, defended the Upper Adda; one half of which was posted behind Lecco, a part near Porto Imberzago, and another near Trezzo.

(B.)

On the Lower Adda towards Lodi, the enemy had a detachment under General Delmas, and a strong garrison in Pizzighetone.

On the 26th of April, the Russian troops attacked the enemy before Lecco, and Prince Pangrazzian, commander of the chassours, supported by two grenadier battalions, drove the enemy back to the bridge in spite of their advantageous position.

The same day General Seckendorf marched out of the camp near Trevillo with two battalions and two squadrons as far as Crema, where the enemy had thrown themselves 1500 strong, and sent his patrols towards Lodi.

General Count Hohenzollern, who had already advanced to Cremona, sent out some strong parties to Pizzighetone, and as far as Parma over the Po.

The enemy entrenched himself on the Adda upon every side, determined to defend himself to the very last. Field-Marshal Suwarrow resolved on the 27th to force the passage of this river.

With this intention General Vukassowich crossed the river in the night near Brivio, by the means of a flying bridge, which had been nearly destroyed by the enemy, but was afterwards quickly repaired; and took, with four battalions, two squadrons, and four pieces of cannon, a good position on the right bank near Brivio, sending his patrols towards Ogliate and Garlate, where they met with the enemy.

An Austrian column arrived at nine o'clock in the evening behind the village Gervasto opposite to Trezzo, consisting of the division of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott as advanced guard; and that of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Zoph to support it. The Captain of the Pontoniers, who had been previously sent forward, reported that it was impossible to throw a bridge, owing to the declivity of the mountains and the sharp turnings of the river.

On receiving this report, the Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chasteller went to the place himself, and finding the execution of this design difficult, though not quite impossible, resolved with the assistance of the fourth Bannat battalion, and that of the chassours, (whose Colonel volunteered the service,) to have the pontoons carried down by men, and to attempt to re-establish the bridge.

Between twelve at night and five in the morning all the pontoons and beams were fortunately brought down, and at half past five the bridge was completed. Thirty chassours of the corps of Alpre and fifty volunteers of Nadasy were carried over in a boat to the opposite side, and remained at the foot of the rugged mountain, on which the Castle of Trezzo is built, without making the least noise.

The bridges being finished, Major Retzer, with six companies of the above-mentioned chassours and one regiment of Russian Cossacks, passed the Adda: one battalion of Nadasy, two of Esterhazy, and the fourth Bannat battalion then passed the river, under the command of Colonel Bideskuti, and fell upon the enemy in and behind Trezzo.

The French, who considered the building of this bridge impossible, had not the least notice thereof. The above brigade was followed by the 7th hussars and two Cossack regiments. The enemy was driven back as far as Pozzo, where Field Marshal Lieutenant Ott, whose whole division crossed the river, fell upon that of the enemy commanded by General Grenier, which was on the point of advancing against Gen. Vukassowich at Brivio.

The battle was very obstinate; the enemy took post between Pozzo and Brivio, where it was most vigorously attacked. On this occasion the brave Colonel Bideskuti was wounded in the head.

The enemy, who in the mean time had drawn reinforcements from Victor's division, was on the point of turning our right wing, and the Bannat battalion had already begun to give way, when General Chasteller led up the two Grenadier battalions Pers and Stentoch, which formed the head of Field Marshal Lieutenant Zoph's division, just then coming up against the enemy.

The battalion Pers having attacked in front, suffered considerably; but the Stentoch battalion, with two squa-

drons of hussars of Archduke Joseph's regiment, under the command of Capt. Kirchner, led on by Lieut. Bokarme of the Engineers, (to the sound of military music,) fell of the enemy's left flank, which was totally routed; and the hussars, having broken through the French, made 200 prisoners, and cut 200 to pieces.

The village Pozzo was carried sword in hand. The enemy, in the mean time, had received reinforcements, and marched his troops up in order in the road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked, and Major Retzer, with the Nadasy battalion, took Baprio, and made 200 prisoners.

The enemy was pursued, and near Gergonzollo the French General Beker, and 30 wounded officers, were taken prisoners.

At the same time General Melas marched against Casano, and battered the entrenchments across the Ritorto canal with twelve-pounders and howitzers; and, as the French fell back, caused a flying bridge to be thrown over the canal di Ritorto. First Lieutenant of the pioneers, Count Kinski, completed it in spite of the heavy fire of the enemy. General Melas immediately ordered the Reisky's regiment against the entrenchments which covered the bridge, which, with three cannons, was carried with so much rapidity, that the bridge, which had been set on fire by the French, was saved by our troops.

General Melas crossed, with his whole column, the Adda, and the same evening marched to Cergonzollo, and the next day early (28th), to Milan.

The two divisions Frohlich and Ott advanced to Milan on the 28th; the right, under General Rozemberg, passed the Adda at Brivio on the 27th; but General Vuffakowich, who had already passed the river, formed the advanced guard, met with a division of French under General Serrurier at Bertero, which, after a most obstinate engagement, was beaten, and forced to capitulate. The whole corps laid down its arms; the officers were permitted to return to France on their parole, and the privates remained prisoners of war.

After this affair General Vukassowich marched to Corno, and the Russians to the right of Milan.

In Milan considerable magazines of clothing, arms, and provisions were found, of which an inventory is now making. A General with five hundred men were also taken prisoners here.

The loss of the enemy, as far as could be ascertained when the messenger left the army, amounted to four Generals and upwards of five thousand men taken prisoners, and six thousand killed. Eighty pieces of cannon were taken, of which forty-six are heavy besieging artillery; several standards were also taken.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow, after having given due praise to the Austrian and Russian troops who signalized themselves on this important occasion, passes the highest encomiums on the following officers:

General of cavalry Melas, Field Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, Major-General Vukassowich, Colonel Knefowich of Archduke Joseph's hussars, Colonel d'Alpre of the chassours, Colonel Bideskuti, Captain Count Reipperg, and especially Captain Kirchner, who, though his battalion was but weak, forced his way with the bayonets through the enemy; Captains Messieri, Rothschiuz, the last of whom received two wounds; Lieutenants Count Bokarme of the engineers, and Habinay of Nadasy, and also the second Lieutenant Ritsko of the same regiment.

But Field Marshal Suwarrow principally praises the discernment and vigilance of Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chasteller; as also Lieutenant-Colonel Theien, his Aid-de-Camp.

With regard to the Russian troops, the Field-Marshal Suwarrow particularly commends General Prince Kozakow, Colonel Laborrow, Majors Romanzow and Roian, and Captain Stalrakow.

The articles of capitulations granted to General Serrurier and his division will be added in our next.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow has left Field-Marshal Kray with a sufficient force in the environs of Mantua and Pechiera; Mantua is blockaded, and Pechiera besieged.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 25, 1799.

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

VIENNA, MAY 8, 1799.

I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship the Gazette of this place of this evening, containing the capitulation of General Serrurier.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION proposed by Serrurier, General of Division, commanding a Corps in the service of the French Republic, to General Vukaffowich, of his Imperial Majesty's service.

PROPOSALS.

All the French and Piedmontese troops stationed at Verderio, give themselves up as prisoners of war, on the following conditions.—Agreed.

Art. I. All Generals, Staff Officers, and Field Officers, shall keep their swords, horses, and baggage. The French and Piedmontese Soldiers, both cavalry and infantry, to retain their baggage also.—Agreed.

Art. II. On both sides, in the usual order, an exchange shall first take place at the army.—Agreed.

Art. III. Until a general exchange of prisoners takes place, an immediate exchange of those on the spot, in possession of each army, shall be made.—Disallowed.

Art. IV. The remaining French, subject to this capitulation, shall continue prisoners of war. The Generals, Staff and Field Officers, both French and Piedmontese, shall be allowed to return to France and Piedmont on their parole, not to serve against his Majesty the Emperor and King, or his allies, until regularly exchanged.—Agreed.

Art. V. The same indulgence, as contained in the foregoing article, shall be granted to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the cavalry, who remain prisoners of war.—Disallowed.

Verderio, 9th Florial, 7th year of the Republic, 28th April 1799.

(Signed)

SERRURIER.

OBSERVATION.

General Vukaffowich promises that the soldiers, prisoners of war, shall not be sent back further than the Ex-Venetian States, until such time as General Serrurier shall have arranged with his Government the means of exchanging the same numbers, rank for rank, and man for man.

VIENNA, MAY 12, 1799.

A messenger arrived this morning with letters from Marshal Suwarrow, of the 4th instant; from an obscure village near Cremona, and with the colours taken at Peschiera.*

The Marshal states, that the enemy is flying on all sides, without daring to make head against him; that the Austrians are in possession of Novara on one side, and of Pavia, whither the head-quarters were to be transferred that evening, and the Castle of Placentia, on the other; that Vercelli is abandoned; that on the 7th he proposed to batter Pizighetone; that a detachment had been at Modena, which they found evacuated by the enemy; that four hundred croats and a numerous body of peasants closely blockaded Ferrara; that preparations were making for forming and pushing with vigour the siege of Mantua; that great quantities of cannon, ammunition, and other stores, had been taken at different places, particularly at Peschiera, where the booty far exceeded all expectation; that the inhabitants of the different countries shewed the utmost gratitude for their deliverance; that the Piedmontese officers who had been taken, are, under the auspices of the Marshal, drawing up a proclamation, inviting their brother officers and soldiers to rise and join them, for the purpose of assisting in the re-establishment of their sovereign on the throne.

Extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd to Lord Grenville, dated Lindau, the 10th instant.

Part of General Bellegarde's army has advanced from the Upper Engadine, in the direction towards Cone, and

* A dispatch of a preceding date, supposed to contain the details of the taking of Peschiera, is not yet arrived.

had passed the Albula. The French, who were in the Upper Engadine, have retired towards the Splügen.—It is reported that there has been a considerable insurrection of the inhabitants of the Upper Valais and Uri; but the particulars are not known.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 25, 1799.

Copy of a letter from Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen, in Port Royal harbour, the 15th April 1799.

SIR,

Captain Otway, of his Majesty's ship Trent, having acquainted me by his letter of the 30th of last month, with his having succeeded in cutting out a ship and schooner then lying in a small bay to the northward of Cape Roxo, under the protection of a five-gun battery, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the said letter for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and am to desire you will be pleased to communicate the same to their Lordships; and further acquaint them, that, since my letter of the 10th of February, the squadron under my command have taken or destroyed eight armed vessels, and sixty-seven merchant vessels of every description, as per inclosed list. I likewise inclose a copy of a letter from Captain Vesey, of the Amaranthe, for their Lordships information.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

H. PARKER.

SIR,

Trent, at anchor off the west end of Porto Rico, March 30, 1799.

I have the honour to inform you, that having discovered a Spanish ship and three schooners in a small bay about seven leagues to the northward of Cape Roxo, I sent the boats under the command of Lieutenants Belchier and Balderston, and covered them with the Sparrow cutter; the vessels being in shoal water, close in shore, and under the protection of a five-gun battery.

Lieutenant M'Gee, with his party of marines, were landed, and some seamen under the orders of Lieutenant Belchier, who immediately stormed the battery, bayoneted five, and wounded several, and effectually destroyed the guns, &c.

The ship and schooner were in the mean time boarded and brought out by the boats; the other two schooners were scuttled by the enemy. Great praise is due to Lieutenant Wylie for his spirited conduct in the Sparrow, as likewise the officers and men of his Majesty's ship employed on this service. I am happy to add, only two seamen and one corporal were wounded on the occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Sir H. Parker, Knt. &c.

R. W. OTWAY.

A list of armed vessels captured and destroyed by his Majesty's squadron under my command, since Feb. 12, 1799.

By the Maidstone—A French schooner privateer, of 10 guns and 79 men, taken.

By the Aquilon—A French schooner, pierced for 16 guns, mounted, coppered, with a cargo of coffee for Europe, taken.

By the Surprise—A French schooner privateer of five guns, (pierced for ten) and 60 men, named La Leone, taken.

By La Prompte—The Urca Caradora, a Spanish ship, of 1300 tons burthen, commanded by a Lieutenant, (pierced for 26 guns,) mounted 12 six-pounders, copper-sheathed, quite new; loaded with ship timber for the navy yard at Havanna, set fire to and burnt near the Matanza.

By the Rattler—A French ship pierced for 16 guns, 10 mounted, and 42 men, taken.

By the Lark—A French schooner privateer, captured, a Spanish latine vessel, of one six-pounder and two swivels, taken.

By L'Amante—Le Vengeur French schooner privateer, of six guns and fifty men, taken.

H. PARKER.



A List of Merchant Vessels captured and destroyed by the Squadron under my Command, since the 12th of Feb. 1799.

By the Queen, 1 taken. By the Hannibal, 2 taken. By the Thunderer, 2 taken. By the Renommee, 1 taken. By the Trent and Sparrow, 4 taken, 2 destroyed. By the Maidstone, 2 taken. By the Aquilon, 5 taken. By the Alarm, 1 taken. By the Surprise, 6 taken. By the Squirrel, 5 taken, 1 destroyed. By the Jamaica, 2 taken. By the Carnatic, Maidstone, and Greyhound, 4 taken. By the Regulus and Swallow, 1 taken. By the Swallow, 1 taken. By the Diligence, 7 taken. By the Lark, 7 taken. By the Rattler, 3 taken. By the Pelican, 4 taken. By the La Legere and Pelican, 1 taken. By the Albicore, 1 taken. By the Serpent, 1 taken. By the Merlin, 1 taken. By the L'Amaranthe, 2 taken.—Total, 64 taken, 3 destroyed.

H. PARKER.

L'Amaranthe at Sea, east end of Jamaica, bearing S. S. W. 25 leagues, six P. M. April 13. 1799.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that I this day captured Le Vengeur French schooner letter of marque, mounting six four-pounders, after a long chase S. W. and a brave resistance of an hour and eight minutes, nearly within pistol-shot; in which his Majesty's sloop under my command had one quarter-master killed, and three seamen slightly wounded. By the best account I can get, she had 36 men on board, including passengers; of whom 14 were killed outright, and 5 wounded, one of which is just dead, and another not likely to live. She was from St Jago de Cuba, bound to Jeremie, with a cargo of flour, is a very fine copper-bottomed schooner, capable of mounting 10 carriage guns, nearly new, and sails uncommonly fast; and was a privateer last cruize. I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed) F. VESEY.

Samuel Miles, quarter-master, killed.
Joseph White, Pier Johns, George Montgomery, wounded.
Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Captain Charles Wollaston, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Cruiser, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth the 23d instant.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that St Abb's Head bearing North, on the 21st instant, at eleven A. M. I discovered two luggers to the southward, to which I gave chase, but the weather being very unsettled and hazy, I could only discern them at times, they being well to windward; and finding in the intervals of clear that we headed them fast, I took the advantage of taking, and had the satisfaction of seeing them nearly a-head when the weather cleared up; and about half past four P. M. were nearly within gun shot of them, when a sudden gust of wind from off the shore carried away our fore-top-mast, and with it the main top-gallant-mast; this obliged me to bring to for some time to clear the wreck, which being accomplished, I made what sail I could, and was thereby enabled to keep sight of them until nine P. M. when finding they steered a course directly along shore, I continued standing to the southward all night, having during the night got up another top-mast, and refitted the ship. At day-light in the morning, Scarborough Castle bearing w. half N. three leagues. I discovered one of them about eight miles to leeward, to which I gave chase, and after a chase of six hours, captured her. She proved to be the Deux Freres, Captain Jacques Bellet, of 14 guns (twelve of which she threw overboard during the chase) and fifty men belonging to Calais, sailed from thence on the 16th of April last, and has been cruising ever since. The lugger (the Captain informs me) in company with him the day before, was the Tippoo Saib. of 12 guns, and having thrown all her guns, boat, &c. overboard during the chase, has gone

either to France or Norway. Having 26 men away in prizes, and 50 prisoners on board, I judged proper to come into this port, the wind being northerly, to land the prisoners, and shall as soon as possible repair to my station.

I am, Sir, &c. CHARLES WOLLASTON.

WAR-OFFICE, DUBLIN-CASTLE, MAY 21.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions in the army on this establishment:

22d Dragoons—Captain John Baddely, from the 7th dragoons, to be Captain, vice Stewart, exchanged; dated 5th April 1799.

23d—Fielding Shaw Jones to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Robinson, resigned; dated 22d April 1799.

Ancient British Fencible Dragoons.

Cornet Edward Grainger to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth, resigned; Lieut. Thomas Skelding, from the Shropshire supplementary militia, to be Cornet; both dated 22d April 1799.

Second Battalion of Argyleshire Fencibles.

Quartermaster Edward I. Farellon, from the half-pay of the Irish brigade, to be Quartermaster, vice Campbell, resigned; dated 22d April 1799.

Loyal Nottingham Fencibles.

John Lewin to be Ensign, vice Warburton, resigned; dated 22d April 1799.

Angus-shire Fencibles.

Andrew Daly to be Ensign, vice Hay, promoted; dated 22d April 1799.

Caitness Legion Fencible Infantry.

Barry Edward O'Meara to be Ensign, vice Blake, resigned; dated 12th March 1799.

NOTICE.

COLIN SMITH, Jun. Merchant in Brechin, trustee upon the sequestrated estate of JAMES ALLAN, late merchant there, requests a full meeting of the creditors of the said James Allan, within the house of John Martin, vintner, Brechin, upon the 13th day of June next, to receive their first dividends, and give instructions to the trustee for his future management.

BRECHIN, 24th MAY, 1799.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of MURDOCH M'AULAY, Merchant and Shipmaster in Stornaway.

Cosmo Falconer, writer in Edinburgh, the trustee on Mr M'Aulay's sequestrated estate, gives notice, that a scheme of division, of the funds recovered by him, is ready for the inspection of the Creditors, who will receive their dividends on the 1st July next, being the proper statutory period of distribution.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of JOHN GEEKIE, Drover and Cattle dealer in Keithock.

At the desire of a number of Mr Geekie's creditors, the trustee requests a meeting of them within the house of John M' Martin, innkeeper in Brechin, on Tuesday the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the proceedings of the trustee and bankrupt since last meeting, regarding the offer of a composition, and the propriety of immediately applying to the Court of Session to have the sequestration withdrawn, so as to render the composition offered effectual.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of WILLIAM TEMPLE, late at Uphall Inn.

Robert Allan, accountant in Edinburgh, trustee on Mr Temple's sequestrated estate, again intimates to the said Creditors, that the Sheriff of Linlithgow has appointed Monday the 3d and Monday the 24th days of June next, within the court-house at Linlithgow at 12 o'clock noon each day, for the examination of the said Wm. Temple, or others acquainted with his business.—And the Creditors are requested to meet within the Royal Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, at one o'clock P. M. to instruct the trustee with respect to the management and recovery of the estate. The trustee requests such of the Creditors as have not already lodged their claims and vouchers of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, to do so between and the 25th day of June next—and he intimates that unless such claims and oaths of verity are lodged with him between and the 2d day of February next, the Creditors neglecting will get no share of the first distribution of the said Wm. Temple's estate.