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FROM FRIDAY, MAY 24. TO TUESDAY, MAY 28. 1799.

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.)