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FROM *FRIDAY*, NOVEMBER 1. TO *TUESDAY*, NOVEMBER 5. 1799.

DOWNING-STREET—Nov. 2, 1799.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lieutenant Colonel RAMSAY, by the Right Honourable LORD GRENVILLE, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Head Quarters, Stokach, October 15, 1799.

MY LORD,

THE Russian army under the command of General Korfakof took up a position, after its retreat from Zurich, with its right to Egglizaw and its left to Constance. The bridges of Dieffenhofen and Stein were occupied by it in front, and a garrison of 2000 men were placed in a tête de pont at Buefingen, a village between Dieffenhofen and Schaffhausen, where a pontoon bridge had been placed by the Austrians. On the 8th, the enemy appeared in force in the neighbourhood of Buefingen. It was evident that he came for the purpose of reconnoitring the position, and though he retired in the evening there was reason to believe he had not retreated far. An immediate attack on the tête de pont was expected.

On the morning of the 9th, General Korfakof resolved to pass the Rhine for the purpose of driving the enemy from their position. He took with him 10 battalions and 22 squadrons.

The army advanced for about a league without discovering any traces of the enemy. They at last, however, found him in considerable force, and strongly posted, with his left to the village of Schlatten, and his right to a wood which he had also occupied. It is impossible for words to do justice to the intrepidity with which the Russians immediately attacked them. The whole line fell upon them with their bayonets, and the French flew for protection to the woods, where, under cover of their chasseurs, they endeavoured to take a se-

cond position. They were driven from this likewise by the Russians; and a third position, which they took in the neighbourhood of the village of Tublikon, was likely to have proved still more unfortunate to them. Two of their battalions had already thrown down their arms, and were on the point of surrendering, when a regiment of French cavalry, followed by a large column of infantry, commanded by Massena in person, came in view and saved them.

The object of the expedition was to drive the enemy from the woods in the neighbourhood of the Tête de Pont, and this object being effected, it became no longer prudent, with so small a corps, to risk an action with a force now become so superior, or to advance farther unsupported, against the enemy, who, from the neighbourhood of their army, had an opportunity of receiving still greater reinforcements. After driving the enemy therefore nearly to the river Thur, the army retreated by the road on which they had advanced, and entered their camp about six o'clock in the evening.

While these operations were going on in the neighbourhood of Buefingen the enemy attacked the bridge of Dieffenhofen and the town of Constance, which confirmed us in the belief that the attack would have taken place on the Tête de Pont, if the offensive operations on the side of the Russians had not prevented it.

At Dieffenhofen they were repulsed by General Wornoff, who with a very small number of men very gallantly defended himself during the whole of the day, and, after occasioning a very great loss of men to the French, took several prisoners and three pieces of cannon.

At Constance, where the corps of the Prince of

[Price Sixpence.]

(A.)

