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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET; NOV. 28. 1799.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received this day from the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD, Head-quarter, Montenaux, Oct. 26.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that a report was this morning received by General Melas from General Karaczai, (who commanded a corps of 6000 men near Novi, to observe the chief debouche from Genoa), stating that he had been attacked by very superior numbers of the enemy, and after a very severe engagement, had been obliged to retire with considerable loss to Alexandria, where he had taken up a position behind the Bormida. General Kray marched this morning with a considerable reinforcement, and I hope will arrive time enough to prevent the enemy from making any further progress. A resolution has been taken on the part of the Commander in Chief, immediately to embody the Piedmontese army; these troops are to be placed in every respect upon their ancient footing; they are to take the oath of fidelity to the King of Sardinia only; and are in no manner whatever to be made subject to Austrian discipline. The Piedmontese troops that are employed have behaved upon all occasions in the most gallant and honourable manner. Vast numbers of deserters come in daily, who all describe the distress of the enemy, for want of provisions, to be extreme.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

Head Quarters, Centalo,

Nov. 6. 1799.

MY LORD,
In my last letter I had the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that in consequence of information having been received, that a large detachment of the enemy was

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coming from the side of Savoy the army made a movement to its right. The French having taken Pignerol and Susa, and having advanced to Salucco, threatening our communication with Turin, General Melas thought it necessary to march still farther to his right; and a camp was chosen between Bra and Fossano. These operations, when connected with the system of defence only, upon which this army had so long been acting, deceived the French into a belief that the Austrians were in full retreat. The evacuation of Mondovi, which was determined upon for the purpose of adding a very considerable force to the army, confirmed still more this opinion. Elated with these hopes, they advanced on all points, and on the 3d took possession of Savigliano.

On the 4th the enemy marched in three columns to attack the Austrian army. The first column marched from Savigliano by Marene; the second by Genola, and the third marched to the attack of Fossano, which had been put in a state of defence, and was occupied by a considerable garrison. It happened that the Austrian army moved with the same intent, at the same time, and in the same number of columns, and upon the same roads. Lieut. General Ott commanded the right column, Lieut. General Elsnitz the centre, and Major-General Gotterheim the left. The two armies met at Marene and Genola. It was not till after a very severe engagement that General Ott obliged the enemy to fall back from Marene; a part retired to Genola, and a part to Savigliano. General Ott pursued the enemy to the latter place, where he took three cannon, and above 2000 prisoners. The column of Gen. Elsnitz, that was destined for the attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable resistance. The action lasted for several hours, and it was not till the arrival of the column of General Ott from Savigliano upon the rear of the French, that victory declared in favour of the Austrians. The two columns immediately proceeded in pursuit of the enemy. General Ott by Villa Fallette, Gen. Elsnitz by Valedig.

(B.)

