

Commissions in the Loyal Hitchin Volunteer Association, signed by His Majesty. Dated April 11, 1799.

Ensign Daniel Times to be Second Lieutenant.
William Bedford, Gent. to be Ensign and Adjutant.

Commissions in the Rotherhithe Volunteer Association, signed by His Majesty. Dated February 13, 1799.

First Lieutenant John Grice to be Captain, vice Wells, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George Steadman to be First Lieutenant, vice Grice.

Joseph Haycraft, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Steadman.

William Gaitkell, Gent. to be Surgeon.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 4th Instant.

Kent Provisional Cavalry.

For ——— *Worlett*, Gent. to be Cornet,

Read ——— *Woolett*, Gent. to be Cornet.

Admiralty-Office, May 7, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Charles Cobb, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Glatton, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated in Yarmouth Roads, the 4th Instant.

AT Six A.M. arrived Le Vengeur French Cutter Privateer, mounting Twelve Guns and Ninety-eight Men, taken by His Majesty's Sloop Martin, off the Scaw. The Master of the Martin has just brought me Captain St. Clair's Letter to Vice-Admiral Dickson, which I enclose for their Lordships' Information.

His Majesty's Sloop Martin, at Sea, April 29, 1799.

SIR,

I Beg Leave to inform you I arrived safe at Elsinneur with the Convoy; I found the Roads full of Ice, and no Trade come down from the Eastward, in consequence of which, and Information of several Privateers off the Coast of Norway, I left the Place, and on the 28th Instant, at Ten A.M. the Scaw bearing S.W. by W. Five Leagues, descried One Lugger and Two Cutter Privateers; I immediately gave Chace, came up with, and captured One Cutter at Seven in the Evening; she proved to be Le Vengeur, commanded by Citizen Charles Tack, a very fine Vessel, Fourteen Guns, and One Hundred and Five Men, from Christiansand, taken nothing since out: I used all Expedition in getting out the Prisoners, and made sail after the others, but it coming on dark I was not so fortunate as to come up with them; had the Daylight continued Two Hours longer I must inevitably have taken them.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

M. ST. CLAIR.

Vice-Admiral Dickson, &c. &c. &c.

Vienna, April 24, 1799.

A Letter from Marshal Suwarrow, dated Veggio, April 18, states, that the French had repulsed the Adda, after throwing Fifteen Thousand Men into Mantua, and Five Thousand into Peshiera; and that the Marshal was preparing to follow them, after leaving General Kray with a Corps of about Twenty Thousand Men to invest those two Places. Marshal Suwarrow's Patroles had been pushed as far as Cremona, and General Klenau's to the Neighbourhood of Bolona, without meeting any considerable Body of the Enemy.

By Accounts received in the Evening of the same Day, it appears that the Enemy were employed in throwing up Entrenchments at Lodi and Cassano.— Marshal Suwarrow, with a Body of between Forty-five and Fifty Thousand Men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monta Chiaro on the Chiesa in order to occupy Brescia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

Vienna, April 24, 1799.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has reported the following Particulars relative to the taking of Schafhausen.

As the Enemy still retained Possession of the Town of Schafhausen and the Suburb of Constance called Peterhausen, both situated on the Right Bank of the Rhine, with an apparent View to assemble there, and particularly in Schafhausen, a Number of Troops, and to make an advantageous Attack from both Points upon the Corps of Lieutenant-General Count Nauendorf, which was posted in the Neighbourhood, His Royal Highness directed that the Enemy should be driven from those two Points, and that their Stations should be occupied by our Troops.

In consequence of this Arrangement, Lieutenant-General Count Nauendorf was charged to order Lieutenant-General Count Baillet to advance against Schafhausen with a considerable Body of Light Infantry and Cavalry, supported by Four Battalions of the Line and some Reserve Artillery. He obeyed these Orders, and summoned the Enemy to abandon the Town in the Course of Half an Hour, and to retire to the Left Bank of the River. The Officer who commanded in Schafhausen fought to gain Time by Negotiation, with a View to draw unto himself a Reinforcement; but Lieutenant-General Count Baillet, aware of the Enemy's Object, ordered his Artillery, which he had posted to great Advantage, to fire upon the Bridge and the Gate of the Town, and without further Delay he attacked the Enemy in the Town; and notwithstanding a very obstinate Resistance, he drove them across the Rhine, the Bridge over which they burnt in their Retreat.

The Enemy lost upon this Occasion several Hundred Men killed and wounded, and One Hundred taken Prisoners; Seventeen Pieces of Cannon, and Arms of various Descriptions, were taken. Our Losses does not exceed Twenty Men.

Lieutenant-General Count Baillet particularizes the spirited Conduct of a Private of the Regiment of Lacy, who voluntarily swam across the Rhine and, under the Protection of our Fire, loosened Two Vessels which were on the Left Bank, and got back with them as far as the Middle of the River, where, however, the Current drove him against the burning Bridge, which set Fire to the Two Vessels. This Circumstance obliged the Man to dive and to swim back to the Right Bank. His Example encouraged another: both plunged into the Rhine and brought over some Vessels; the Consequence of which was, that Seventeen or Eighteen more Men, of the Regiment of Lacy, followed the others, and got Possession of many more Vessels. His Royal Highness, as a Reward for so meritorious a Zeal, and as an Encouragement to others, gave the First Man the Golden Medal, and the Second the Silver Medal.