

Command of Captain Sotheron, of the *Latona*, I left Yarmouth the 11th Instant, and on the Morning of the 12th I observed a Brig in the Act of capturing a Merchant Sloop, about Eight or Nine Leagues off Winterton; I immediately made all Sail, and at Half past One brought her to close Action, proving to be a French Privateer of Sixteen Guns, of Six and Nine-Pounders: We continued in close Action an Hour and Forty Minutes, when, after every Exertion being used, her Superiority of sailing, together having the Advantage of the Wind, she accomplished her Escape, though I flatter myself in that shattered State as to render her incapable of continuing her Cruize: We continued in chace of her till Midnight, when it came on thick and foggy Weather, we lost Sight of her. At Daylight in the Morning we perceived a Vessel in the North-East; supposing it to be the Brig we had previously engaged, again made sail; at Eight came up with and captured the Riboteur French Schooner of Six Three-Pounders, Two of which were thrown overboard in Chace, and Twenty-six Men, which we found to be in concert with the Brig abovementioned. I have to observe, that at the Time of my engaging the Brig, a Lugger Privateer was then laying at some Distance to Leeward, but shewed no Inclination to assist the Vessel we were then engaging.

I have the Pleasure and Satisfaction to inform you, that no Men could have acted with a greater Spirit of Gallantry than all on board the *Courier*; and have particularly to mention Lieutenant Campbell, of the *Latona*, and Lieutenant Glanvill, of the *Ranger*, for their great Assistance during the Whole of the Engagement, as well as Messrs. Trefcott and Campbell, Mates of the *Latona*, and Mr. Willis, Mate of the *Ranger*.

I am sorry to add we had Five Men wounded, but have every Reason to believe the Enemy suffered considerably more.

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

T. SEARLE.

*Archibald Dickson, Esq;*  
*Vice-Admiral of the*  
*Red, Sc. Sc. Sc.*

*Vienna, April 26, 1799.*

His Royal Highness the Archduke writes from Stockach the 20th Instant, that as the Enemy, after having been driven from Schafhausen and Petershausen, still occupied an advantageous Position in the small Town of Eglisau, on the Right Bank of the Rhine, he had directed Prince Schwarzenberg to dislodge them from that Post; that in pursuance of these Directions he approached the Place, and summoned the Enemy to surrender; that upon an Answer in the negative being returned, he had attacked them with such Impetuosity that they were soon compelled to abandon their Station, and Retreat. Our Loss in this Affair consists of only Fourteen Men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness also states, that from the Report of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Koszoth, it appears, that a Detachment had been sent from Fribourg to Vieux Brisac, in order to demolish the Entrenchments that the Enemy, had raised there, but immediately had abandoned. The following Day a Detachment of the Enemy, consisting of Three Hun-

dred Cavalry and Seven Hundred Infantry, made their Appearance on the Right Bank of the Rhine. In the mean Time in another Quarter we fell in with an Enemy's Picket of Ten Horsemen, who were made Prisoners.

General Mélas sends the following Account of the Proceedings of the Army in Italy, dated the 15th Instant.

On the 14th the whole Army passed the Mincio, and encamped near Campagnola and Monté-Olivetano, pushing the Advanced Posts as far as Marcaria on the Oglio, and Monte Chiaria on the Chiese.

The Enemy retreated on the Right beyond the Oglio, and on the Left beyond the Chiese.

General Vukassovich instantly occupied Salo, by which he established his Communication with the Army.

On the 18th the Army encamped between Capriano and Caffelo. Mantua is left to its own Means of Defence; it is blockaded at a certain Distance; and our Patroles advance to its very Gates.

We took from the Enemy at Casel Maggiore a Convoy of Thirty-six pontoons, dispersed the Elcort, and made Five Officers and One Hundred and Eighty Men Prisoners.

One of our Detachments even entered Cremona, where they learnt that there were only Four Hundred Frenchmen at Pizzighetoni, that the Enemy's Army had retreated beyond the Adda, and their Head-Quarters were at Lodi.

A Detachment from our Venetian Flotilla had cast Anchor at the Mouth of the Premuna, where it had made several Prizes, and released several of our Boats.

In the Lago Sacro we took One Hundred and Twenty-eight Prisoners, (of whom Six were Officers,) with Fifteen Brass Cannon in a Vessel, and Two Hundred Pieces of Iron Ordnance, without Carriages, on the Shore.

The Armed Peasants, supported by One single Detachment of General Klénau, attacked a Detachment of Cisalpines near Mirandola, who had Two Pieces of Cannon, and made Two Hundred and Thirty-four Prisoners.

General Suwarrow has already taken the Command of the Combined Italian Army. When these Accounts came away, the First Column of Russian Troops were at Villa Franca; the Remainder were following by forced Marches.

In Addition to the above, Major-General Hohenzollern mentions the Capture of Two large Merchantmen, several Chests filled with Uniforms, great Quantities of Ammunition, One Cannon, and several Gun Carriages, with some Prisoners at Cremona.

At Castel Nuovo a Park of Fourteen Pieces of Artillery, Four Mortars, a prodigious Quantity of Ammunition, Twenty Horses, and several Prisoners fell into our Hands.

Major General Vukassovich, on taking Possession of Salo, seized a large Vessel fully equipped, having on board Three Chests full of Muskets and other Military Stores.

Two Lieutenants with Fifty Men attacked a Post near Brescia at Two o'Clock in the Morning, consisting of Three Officers and One Hundred Men, of whom Twenty-five were killed, Twenty made Pri-