

To be Surgeon,
John William Norris, Gent. vice Watfcaz, resigned.
Dated April 23, 1799.

3d, or Sir Henry P. Hoghton's, (Bart.) Battalion.

To be Captain,
Peter Nicholson, Esq. Dated May 17, 1799.

To be Ensigns,
William Moreton, Gent. Dated December 26, 1798.
William Annis, Gent. Dated September 11, 1799.
Benjamin Pitts Capper, Gent. Dated September 20,
1799.

Thomas Lowe, Gent. Dated September 21, 1799.

To be Quarter-Master,
Robert Selby, Gent. vice Hardy, promoted. Dated
August 20, 1799.

4th, or Colonel Starke's Battalion.

To be Captains,
William Vavalour, Esq. Dated December 27, 1798.
Ambrose Wilton, Esq. Dated August 8, 1799.

To be Lieutenants,
William Stephens, Gent. vice Shaw, resigned.
John Hislop, Gent. vice Banks, resigned. Dated
February 2, 1799.

To be Ensigns,
James Joseph Frederick Haley, Gent. Dated De-
cember 27, 1798.

Robert Beal, Gent. Dated February 2, 1799.
George Augustus Fielding. Dated July 20, 1799.
John Heslop, jun. Dated September 19, 1799.

5th, or Colonel Patten's Battalion.

To be Ensigns,
Edward Wynne, Gent. Dated January 15, 1799.
Thomas Lafcelles, Gent. Dated January 18, 1799.
Thomas Pye, Gent. Dated March 14, 1799.
William Farrand, Gent. Dated March 15, 1799.
Frederick Ryan, Gent. Dated June 5, 1799.
Peter Matthias, Gent. Dated July 30, 1799.

*Commissions in the Volunteer Association of Saint
Leonard, Shoreditch, in the Tower Hamlets,
signed by His Majesty. Dated September 16, 1799.*

Lieutenant Thomas Longbotham to be Captain.

Robert Foulds, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

William Thomson, Gent. to be Ensign.

Thomas Imeson, Gent. to be Ditto.

Downing-Street, November 2, 1799.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a
Copy, has been this Day received from Lieu-
tenant-Colonel Ramsay, by the Right Honorable
Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD,

*Head-Quarters, Stockach, Oc-
tober 15, 1799.*

THE Russian Army under the Command of
General Korsakof took up a Position, after its
Retreat from Zurich, with its Right to Eglizaw
and its Left to Constance. The Bridges of Dief-
senhofen and Stein were occupied by it in Front,
and a Garrison of Two Thousand Men were placed
in a Tête de Pont at Buesingen, 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 Neigh-
bourhood of Buesingen. 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 ex-
pected.

On the Morning of the 9th, General Korsakof
resolved to pass the Rhine for the Purpose of driv-
ing the Enemy from their Position. He took with
him Ten Battalions and Twenty-two 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 second Position. They were driven from this
likewise by the Russians, and a third Position,
which they took in the Neighbourhood of the Vil-
lage 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 In-
fantry, 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 su-
perior, or to advance further unsupported, against
the Enemy, who, from the Neighbourhood of their
Army, had an Opportunity of receiving still greater
Reinforcements. After driving the Enemy there-
fore nearly to the River Thur, the Army retreated
by the Road on which they had advanced, and en-
tered their Camp about Six o'Clock in the Evening.

While these Operations were going on in the
Neighbourhood of Buesingen the Enemy attacked
the Bridge of Dieffenhofen and the Town of Con-
stance, 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
Condé were stationed, the Enemy were more suc-
cessful. The Position which the Prince was obliged
to take up for the Defence of the Town was vastly
too extensive for his small Number of Men, and be-
ing unable to guard all the different Points suffi-
ciently, the Enemy, after directing all his Efforts
unsuccessfully against their Front, contrived at last
to advance a Corps unperceived through the Vine-
yards, force the Left of the Position, and enter the
Town before the Rest of the Prince's Corps, who
had commenced their Retreat, were enabled to
reach it.