



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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*Downing-Street, November 11, 1795.*

**D**ISPATCHEs, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head Quarters, Weilmunster, Oct. 18, 1795.*

My Lord,

**I** Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that since the 13th Instant the advanced Guards of the Austrian Army, under Generals Boros, Kray and Haddick, have been in constant Pursuit of the Enemy on all the Roads leading across the Lahn between Weilburgh and Nassau. General Warneck with the Reserve marched towards Limbourg, as a central Point, from which he could support the advanced Guards to his Right or Left, according to Circumstances, whilst the main Army advanced to the Camp of Weilmunster, between Usingen and Weilbourg, ready to cross the Lahn at the latter Place, and attack the Enemy's Left if they should attempt to maintain a Position on that River.

The Marshal has taken every Step that he judged best calculated to distress their Army, but their Retreat has been so precipitate, and the Country through which they marched so extremely intersted with Woods and deep Vallies, that he has only been able to bring on some Affairs with the best Troops of the Rear Guards of their different Columns. In these the Austrians have taken several Cannon, a great many Ammunition Waggons, and between One and Two Thousand Prisoners, besides having killed and wounded considerable Numbers.

[ Price Four-pence Halfpenny. ]

It is expected that the Enemy will raise the Siege of Ehrenbreitstein To-day, and they seem determined to pass the Rhine, with the principal Part of their Army, at Neuwied, (where they have Bridges) as expeditiously as possible. Their Left Column is directing it's March towards Cologne.

The Austrian advanced Guards, supported by the Reserve, are still in Pursuit.

The Enemy have destroyed a great Quantity of Powder and other Stores, which they had not Time to send away,

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters, Weilmunster, October 19, 1795.*

My Lord,

**I** Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Siege of Ehrenbreitstein is raised, and the Enemy are crossing the Rhine as expeditiously as possible at Neuwied.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's Army,  
Limburg, October 26, 1795.*

My Lord,

**I** Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that General Wurmsler has obtained a signal Advantage over the French in the Neighbourhood of Mannheim, of which the following is a Detail:

In the Night from the 17th to the 18th Instant, that Part of the Austrian Army which was stationed

before

before Manheim, assembled in Five Columns, commanded by General Wurmfer in Person, to attack the different Posts that the Enemy occupied in Front of that Place. The Disposition was very masterly, and the spirited Manner in which it was executed answered fully to the Wish and Expectations of the General. After a severe Action all the Works that the Enemy had thrown up were carried; their Tents and a great Deal of Baggage were taken, besides some Cannon, and several Ammunition Waggon.

Owing to an impenetrable Fog, which continued the whole Night and great Part of the Morning, the Communication between the different Columns was extremely difficult, the prompt Execution of Orders was impossible, and the Generals could not conduct their Attacks with any Degree of Certainty. This unfortunate Circumstance enabled the Enemy to get off the most of their Artillery, and prevented the Austrians from following them into the Place as General Wurmfer intended.

The Austrians had upon this Occasion about Thirty Officers and between Six and Seven Hundred Non-commissioned Officers and Privates killed and wounded. The French had One General Officer, Twenty-one Officers, and between Five and Six Hundred Non-commissioned Officers and Privates taken Prisoners: Their Killed and Wounded are supposed to amount to about 2,000. In consequence of this Victory Manheim is closely invested, and the Bombardment will be began immediately.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters, Limburg, October 26, 1795.*

My Lord,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that General Jourdan's Left Column, which had directed it's March towards Cologne, has passed the Rhine, as well as all those Troops who retired upon Neuwied.

From the Reports of the different Corps which are now collected, it appears that the Austrians have taken in all, during the Enemy's Retreat, about 4,000 Prisoners, 30 Pieces of Cannon, and 200 Ammunition Waggon. The Enemy destroyed a great Quantity of Military Stores, which they had not Time to carry away. It is impossible to ascertain with any Precision their Number of killed and wounded, but it must have been very considerable, more especially as the Peasants rose against them in many Places. The whole Country through which the French have marched on this Occasion bear the most evident Marks of their Depredations. There is no Village, and I may almost say no House, that has not ample Reason to lament this Invasion; for, however short it's Duration has been, the Effects will be felt for

many Years to come. The Inhabitants have been plundered of their Cattle, Grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. In many Places what could not be carried off was destroyed. Even Women and Children have been murdered; in short the manifold Acts of Atrocity, which are proved in the clearest Manner, are such as could only be perpetrated by Men lost to every Sentiment of Humanity.

The Prussian Troops that were on the Line of Demarkation, and the Guards which they stationed at different Places for the Purpose of affording Protection, were ill treated and driven away by the French with Expressions of Repentment and Contempt.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,*

*Mayence, October 30, 1795.*

My Lord,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that on the 28th Instant the Austrian Troops, under the Command of General Wurmfer, stormed the Galyenberg, an entrenched Height which formed an advanced Post to the Fortrefs of Manheim. The Possession of this important Point facilitates extremely the Approaches against the Body of the Place. To favour the Assault of the Galyenberg, a false Attack was intended to be made upon the Necker Fort; however, the Impetuosity of the Troops was such, that they stormed it without having Orders to do so; but as it could not be maintained, being immediately under the Fire of the Town, they abandoned it, after spiking 13 Pieces of Cannon.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,*

*Mayence, October 30, 1795.*

My Lord,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye attacked the Enemy's entrenched Camp before Mayence Yesterday, and gained a complete Victory. The following is a Detail of this very brilliant and important Operation.

Your Lordship will recollect that in the Month of November last the French took a Position upon the Heights in Front of Mayence, with their Right to Laubenheim and their Left to Budenheim; both of which Villages are on the Rhine, the former above, the latter below the Fortrefs. This Position completely invests the Place on that Side; and from the Time they first occupied it, almost to the Day of the Attack, they were constantly employed in constructing and perfecting the most formidable Intrenchments.

trenchments. These consisted of Two Lines. The first was composed of large detached Works, closed in the Rear, and covered and joined with each other by Three distinct Ranges of *Trous de Loups* \*. The second was a complete connected Intrenchment, covered in the same Manner. The Ditches of both Lines were of a Depth and Breadth far beyond what is usual in Field Works. Every possible Advantage had been taken of the Ground, which is particularly favourable for the Formation of a fortified Camp; and the French Generals have been known to say frequently in private, that they considered this Position as wholly impregnable.

Marshal Clerfaye, after having forced General Jourdan to repass the Rhine, returned with a Part of his Army to the Camp of Wickert, about Five English Miles from Mayence; and in consequence of Information received by him that the Enemy intended to reinforce their Army before that Place very considerably, he, without waiting for those Troops that had advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the Entrenchments above described with Fifty-two Battalions of Infantry and Five Regiments of Cavalry.

The Army that was destined for this Attack, consisting of Thirty-two regular Battalions, some Light Infantry, and Twenty-eight Squadrons of Cavalry, taken partly from the Garrison of Mayence, was formed into Four Divisions: One, of Ten Battalions and Six Squadrons, under General New; One, of Ten Battalions and Six Squadrons, under General Stader; One, of Five Battalions and Sixteen Squadrons, under General Colloredo; and One, of Seven Battalions of Grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals New and Stader were to direct their March, the former towards the Heights above Laubenheim, the latter towards Heiligy Creutz (an old Church in Front of the Enemy's Right Wing) forming their Infantry into Three Lines, and attacking the Right of the Position in immediate Connection with each other, whilst the Warasdine Light Infantry got round the Village of Laubenheim; and about 1000 Slavonians, who were embarked on the Rhine, landed under the Protection of Six Gun-Boats behind the Enemy's Right, and kept up a heavy Fire for the Purpose of making a Diversion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bretzenheim, a Village in Front of the Enemy's Center, from whence he was to detach a Part of his Troops, particularly Cavalry, to co-operate with General Stader, and with a Part of the Remainder he was to make De-

\* Round Pits of considerable Depth: each Range was composed of several Rows of those Pits, placed irregularly and quite close together.

monstrations towards different Points of the Centre, whilst Two of his Battalions and Two Squadrons, with a considerable Proportion of heavy Artillery made false Attacks upon Monbach and Gonsenheim, Two Villages in Front of the Enemy's Left. Some Light Troops were to land behind the Left of the Position for the same Purpose as those who landed behind the Right. General Werneck's Division was to remain on the Glacis of Mayence as a Reserve.

It must be observed that Marshal Clerfaye directed his real Attack upon the most commanding and by far the strongest Part of the Camp, because the immediate Retreat of the Enemy's whole Army was the inevitable Consequence of Success on that Point.

The Attack commenced in this Order at Half an Hour past Five in the Morning. The Disposition was executed with the utmost Accuracy, and in a very short Time the Battle was decided in Favour of the Austrians, who displayed exemplary Discipline and Bravery. The General Officers, finding that they could not advance on Horseback on Account of the *Trous de Loups*, dismounted, and entered the Intrenchments on Foot at the Head of the Troops. The Enemy did not in the least expect to be attacked; and although they certainly had some Time to prepare for their Defence from the Difficulties that the Austrian Troops had to surmount in approaching the Works, yet it is to the Circumstance of Surprise, as well as to the uncommon Intrepidity with which the Attack was executed, that must be attributed their having abandoned without more Resistance one of the most formidable Positions that ever was occupied.

One Hundred and Six Pieces of Cannon, Two Hundred Ammunition Waggon, and about Two Thousand Prisoners (amongst these Two Generals and Sixty other Officers) are already brought into Mayence; whilst great Quantities of Stores of various Kinds, collected for the Purposes of the Siege, have likewise fallen into the Hands of the Austrians.

The Enemy's Killed and Wounded are supposed to amount to about 3000.

The Austrians had on this Occasion between Sixty and Seventy Officers and about Fifteen Hundred Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates killed and wounded: Amongst the former were Lieutenant-General Schmertring and Major-General Wolckenheim.

General Naundorf crossed the Rhine in the Afternoon with Part of his Troops that had been stationed in the Neighbourhood of Gerau, and took Possession of Oppenheim.

The Marshal is now encamped in Front of Mayence, and his Light Troops are pursuing in all Directions.

