



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1795.

Whitehall, December 10.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were received last Night from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd and Robert Craufurd, Esq; by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's Army,
Pfedersheim, near Worms, Nov. 12, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye, after having thrown Two Bridges over the Rhine at Gemshelm, and received a Reinforcement from General Wurmsfer, marched on the 10th Instant to attack General Pichegru's Army, which was encamped upon the Heights behind the Pfim, a Rivulet that runs into the Rhine a little below Worms. General Wartenleben marched at the same Time from Altzey to attack the Enemy's Post at Kirchem.

Upon the Approach of the Austrian Army, General Pichegru quitted his very advantageous Position, and retreated towards Frankenthal and Turkheim. The Austrians could not arrive in Time to bring on a serious Affair with his Rear Guard; however, they took Three Pieces of Cannon, several Prisoners, and killed and wounded considerable Numbers.

Marshal Clerfaye encamped with the Main Army close to the Pfim that Evening; General Wartenleben at Kirchem.

On the 11th the Marshal crossed the Pfim, and encamped on the Right of the Road that leads from Worms to Macheim. The Enemy had evacuated Worms in the Night, and General De la Tour, with Part of the Reserve, drove them out of Frankenthal, whilst the Army was occupying it's Position. He

took Three Cannon and above One Hundred Prisoners: The Enemy, in the Course of this Day, had above Two Hundred killed and wounded. The Advanced Posts were pushed towards Mannheim, Turkheim and Keyserlautern.

To-day no Movement of any Consequence has taken Place on this Side.

General Wartenleben returned to Altzey the 11th, as Part of General Jourdan's Army had appeared in Front of his Posts at Kreuzenach and Bingen; and To-day he has encamped with his whole Corps between these Two Places.

The Austrians lost, in the Course of the 10th and 11th, about Two Hundred and Fifty Men.

On the 10th at Night the Trenches were regularly opened at Mannheim.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's
Pfedersheim, November 13, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that in the Afternoon of Yesterday, after I had sent off my last Dispatch, Part of General Pichegru's Army attacked the Austrian Post at Frankenthal. The Ground in Front of that Town is of such a Nature as to admit of the Enemy's approaching to within a very short Distance without being discovered; and they profited of this Advantage by bringing a large Body of Troops, and above Thirty Pieces of Cannon, so forward before they commenced the Attack, as almost to ensure their carrying the Place, more especially as it was not occupied in Force. They succeeded, after a terrible Fire of Grape Shot and Musquetry;

Musquetry: But whilst they were making their Dispositions to maintain the important Point which they had gained, the Austrian General De la Tour advanced with Two Battalions and Ten Squadrons, attacked the Town with the utmost Impetuosity, drove the Enemy out of it, took about Three Hundred Prisoners, and killed and wounded between Five and Six Hundred.

The Austrians had, on this Occasion, Eight Officers and about Two Hundred Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates killed and wounded.

General Pichegru has taken a Position with his Right to the Rhine, his Left to Turkheim; so that Manheim is not yet invested on this Side of the Rhine.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
Sc. Sc. Sc.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
Frankenthal, Nov. 15, 1795.

My Lord,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye marched Yesterday to attack General Pichegru, who occupied a very strong Position, with his Left at Turkheim, his Right to the Wood of Friesenheim, which runs close up to the Rhine a little below Manheim. His Left Wing and Centre stood upon very commanding Heights; the former being covered along Part of it's Front, and on it's Flank, by an impassable Morass; the latter by a Rivulet, the Banks of which were marshy, and intersected with several deep Ditches. His Right Wing was partly in the Wood of Friesenheim and partly in the Villages of Oggerheim, Epstein, and Flomersheim, and the adjacent Inclosures. This Wing was also difficult of Approach from the many broad Ditches that ran along it's Front, especially near the Villages and in the Wood of Friesenheim; but, upon the Whole, it presented fewer Obstacles than the other Parts of the Position. Before the Left of his Centre was the Village of Lambheim, where he had placed a Body of Infantry and some Artillery, as it stood upon one of the principal Roads leading towards his Camp.

Marshal Clerfaye's Disposition was as follows:

The Right, or First Column, forming a separate Corps of Five Battalions and Sixteen Squadrons, under General Kray, was to attack at Turkheim, and if they could not force that Point, they were at least to act in such a Manner as to prevent the Enemy's detaching from thence.

The Right Wing and Centre of the Army, commanded by the Marshal in Person, was to march in Six Columns; Four, making Eighteen Battalions and Twenty-six Squadrons, to form opposite the Right of the Enemy's Left Wing, and opposite the Left of their Centre: The Two others, making Nine Battalions and Eight Squadrons, opposite the Remainder of their Centre.

The Left Wing, under General De la Tour, was to march in Three Columns; One of Three Battalions and Four Squadrons towards the Wood of Friesenheim; One of Six Battalions and Twelve Squadrons towards Oggerheim; One of Five Battalions and Ten Squadrons towards Flomersheim and

The Whole had a proper Proportion of heavy Artillery.

Generals De la Tour and Kray were directed not to attack till the Village of Lambheim, which formed a salient Point in the Enemy's Position, was carried. General Kray was then to begin, and General De la Tour, as soon as the Right Wing and Centre began to form and cannonade the Enemy's Line, after the taking of Lambheim, but not before, because his Attack must necessarily be so much facilitated by these Movements.

The Column that marched towards the Wood of Friesenheim was ordered not to make a real Attack till the Villages of Flomersheim and Epstein were carried, and the Attack upon Oggerheim, which was to follow immediately upon these Events, was taking a favorable Turn. By these Means the Troops in the Wood of Friesenheim would be turned on their Left; at the same Time that they were attacked in Front, and of Course obliged to abandon their Position without making that Resistance which they might otherwise have been enabled to do from the Nature of the Ground.

The Columns had some Distance to march to their respective Stations, so that it was Eleven o'Clock before the Village of Lambheim could be attacked. It was stormed with great Bravery by Two Battalions, and the Army began it's Formation immediately.

General Kray now reported that the Part of the Enemy's Army immediately opposed to him was so strongly posted, and so numerous, that he could neither attack them in Front, nor turn their Flank. As soon as the Marshal received this Report, he advanced with his Right Wing and Centre towards the Rivulet that covered the Enemy's Position; but he found the whole Bottom in which it runs so extremely marshy, and intersected with Water-Courses, that he could only cross it in Three Places, and with at most Six Men abreast. This he considered as too dangerous a Manoeuvre to attempt immediately under the Fire of the Enemy's Batteries, and exposed to the Attacks of their Cavalry as he was forming. Therefore he changed his Disposition; reinforced General De la Tour from his Centre, and kept up a heavy Cannonade, pushing at the same Time Two Battalions, a small Body of Cavalry, and a Battery of heavy Artillery, across the Rivulet at Two different Points, as if he intended to cross with the Army; but giving Orders to the Troops, whom it was necessary to expose in this Manner, not to advance after they had formed at the Head of the Defiles: This Manoeuvre had the desired Effect, by preventing the Enemy from reinforcing their Right, and it gave General De la Tour an Opportunity of defeating them entirely on that Wing. By the Time it was Dusk, he had carried all that Part of their Position; and if the Action had happened at a Season of the Year when the Days are longer, the Victory would have been of the most complete and brilliant Nature, because the Enemy's Centre and Left could not possibly keep their Ground after their Right had given Way, and the Austrian Cavalry would have been able to attack them in their Retreat with the most decided Advantage. However, the Night coming on made this impossible; therefore General Pichegru effected his Retreat behind the Reebach, (a Rivulet that runs from Neustadt into the Rhine above Manheim) after having evacuated the Works

which form a Protection to Manheim on the Side of the River, and abandoned all Communication with the Garrison.

Manheim is now closely invested, and the Object of Marshal Clerfaye's Manceuvres, since he stormed the entrenched Camp before Mayence, completely attained.

The Austrians had on this Occasion Twenty-seven Officers and between Seven and Eight Hundred Men killed and wounded: They took between Six and Seven Hundred Prisoners, and Six Pieces of Cannon.

The French Loss in Killed and Wounded was very great, according to all the Reports of the Deserters and Prisoners.

During the Battle General Naundorff, who was posted with a Light Corps upon the Right of Gelheim, pushed on strong Parties on the Roads leading to Kaiserlautern.

Marshal Clerfaye marches To-day, and encamps with his Left to the Rhine above Manheim, his Right to the Mountains between Turkheim and Neustadt.

General Pichegru's Retreat has rendered his Communication with General Jourdain more difficult. The latter has advanced with Part of his Army towards General Wartensleben, who is posted behind the Nake Rivulet, between Kreuzenach and Bingen; and on the 12th he attacked the Post of Kreuzenach, but was repulsed with the Loss of a great Number of Men and Two Pieces of Cannon.

The first Parallel before Manheim is opened at a very short Distance from the Works, and the Siege is carrying on with the utmost Vigour.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
Esq. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Robert Craufurd, Esq; to Lord Grenville, dated Head Quarters of General Wurmsfer's Army, near Manheim, Nov. 23, 1795.

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Commandant of Manheim having, the Night before last, sent out an Officer to General Wurmsfer to propose Terms for the Surrender of the Place, a Capitulation was concluded Yesterday Morning, by which it was agreed that the Garrison should march out with the usual Honours, lay down their Arms on the Glacis, and become Prisoners of War.

As soon as the Capitulation was signed, the Austrian Troops occupied the Out-Works, and Two of the Gates of the Town, viz. the Heidelberg and Rhine Gates.

The Garrison marched out this Morning, and the Place was taken Possession of by General Wurmsfer, in the Name of His Imperial Majesty, after a Siege of only Twelve Days of open Trenches.

The French Troops, which by this Event are become Prisoners of War, consist of Ten Half Brigades, or Thirty Battalions of Infantry, a proportionate Corps of Artillery, Sappers, Miners, &c. and a Squadron of Hussars, making in the whole Four Generals, 389 Officers, and 9949 Non commissioned Officers and Privates.

This great Diminution of Force must be severely felt by the Enemy, at a Time when his Armies are so weakened and dispirited, and their Strength rapidly declining by the immense Desertion which daily takes Place.

The inclosed List of the Garrison of Manheim is a corroborating Proof of the Truth of the Information that is received from all Quarters upon this Subject, as, of the Ten Half Brigades or Thirty Battalions of Infantry, which if compleat ought to amount to Thirty Thousand Men, the actual Strength is only Eight Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-two. Their Officers acknowledge that they have long since ceased to receive any Recruits.

State of the French Garrison of Manheim, at the Time of its Surrender.

Names of Corps.	No. of Officers.	No. of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total
19th Half Brigade Infantry, }	38	866	904
169th Ditto, - - -	37	996	1033
108th Ditto, - - -	11	404	415
139th Ditto, - - -	26	694	720
204th Ditto, - - -	18	498	516
4th Ditto, - - -	16	715	731
89th Ditto, - - -	59	886	945
202d Ditto, - - -	44	1105	1149
21st Ditto, - - -	45	1000	1045
26th Ditto, - - -	37	877	914
Detachment of the 7th Regiment of Hussars, }	4	50	54
4th Battalion of Sappers, -	7	304	311
8th Ditto, - - -	3	172	175
6th Company of Miners, -	3	29	32
Detachment of the 5th Regiment of Light Artillery, }	1	45	46
5th Regiment of Artillery, }	33	631	664
Pioneers of the Rhine, }	6	111	117
National Gens d'Armes, -	1	27	28
Sick and Wounded, - - -	—	539	539
	389	9949	10338

CAPITULATION proposed by the General of Division Montaign, commanding the French Troops at Manheim, to General Count de Wurmsfer, commanding the Austrian Troops before that Town.

Article I.

GENERAL Montaign shall deliver up the Fortress of Manheim to the Count de Wurmsfer, on the 23d of November, with the Warlike Stores and Artillery therein, and in the State in which they now are.

Answer.—The Fortress shall be delivered up on the 23d of November.

Article II.

The French Troops shall march out of Manheim, with their Arms and Baggage, as soon as the Means shall be arranged for their passing to the Left Side of the Rhine; in all Cases they shall march on the 23d of November, and take the Route which shall be agreed upon between the Two Commanding Generals.

Answer.—The French Garrison shall be Prisoners of War: They shall march out of the Place on the 23d of November, with the Honours of War, and shall lay down their Arms on the Glacis at Nine o'Clock in the Morning: They shall take the Route which shall be directed by General Count De Wurmsfer.

Article

Article III.

The Troops of His Majesty the Emperor, under the Command of the Count De Wurmsfer, in Two Hours after the Exchange of the Capitulation, signed by the Two Commanding Generals, shall take Possession of the Fort at the Head of the Bridge of the Neck; of the Out Posts, of the Gate of Heidelberg, and of the Redoubt of the Rhine, before the Gate of P'eluse; and they shall not enter into the Town till the last Division of the French Troops have marched out.

Answer.—After the Signing of the Capitulation, the Austrian Troops shall take Possession of the Out-Works, of the Gate of Heidelberg, and of the Gate of the Rhine, To-morrow, the 22d of November, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning.

Article IV.

The Carriages necessary for the Transport of the Effects belonging to the Republic, or to the Corps and Individuals composing the Garrison of Mannheim, shall be furnished to them upon paying for the same by Agreement, according to the Orders of the Count De Wurmsfer, on the Roads by which the French Troops shall pass.

Answer.—The Carriages necessary for the Transport of the Effects and Property belonging to the French Officers shall be furnished to the French Troops at the Rate usual in the Country. Whatever belongs to the Nation shall be delivered up to the Austrian Commissaries.

Article V.

The Count de Wurmsfer shall give Orders for furnishing the necessary Forage in the Places where the French Troops shall pass, and which the Garrison may not be able to provide at Mannheim; as also Four Days Provision for the French Troops, to be computed from the Day of their Departure from thence.

Answer.—Care shall be taken to furnish Bread to the Troops. The Officers, who shall be desirous of keeping their Horses, may purchase Forage, which shall be delivered to them by the Conductors, at the current Price.

Article VI.

The Sick remaining in the Hospital of Mannheim shall be taken Care of by the Officers of Health of the French Army, who shall remain in the Place till the entire Evacuation; for whom the necessary Carriages shall be provided to the nearest Town in the Possession of the French Troops. General Montaign relies upon the Humanity of the Count de Wurmsfer that they will be supplied with every Assistance necessary for their Recovery.

Answer.—The Sick shall be treated with Humanity, which is never refused in such Cases: But they shall be attended by Austrian Surgeons. After their Recovery they shall remain Prisoners like the other Troops.

Article VII.

An Officer of Engineers of the French Army shall deliver to an Austrian Officer the Plans, Maps and

other Effects which the French Engineers have received since their Entry into Mannheim.

Answer.—This Article shall have Effect as soon as the Austrian Troops occupy the Two above-mentioned Gates; and it is to be understood that all Military Effects are to be delivered up, such as Artillery, Magazines, Plans, Maps, &c. for which Purpose Austrian Officers of the Engineers and Artillery shall be sent into the Town on the 22d of November, at Eight o'Clock.

Article VIII.

The Regency, Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Town of Mannheim shall not be proceeded against in any Manner on Account of the former Surrender of that Town to the French.

Answer.—This Article depends entirely on the Pleasure of His Imperial Majesty.

Article IX.

When the Day is fixed for the Garrison to march out of Mannheim, a Staff Officer of the Austrian Army, accompanied by a Staff Officer of the French Army, shall precede the Troops in order to give the necessary Orders for their March, and for providing Quarters, until their Arrival on the Territory occupied by the Troops of the Republic.

Answer.—Answered by the Second Article.

Article X.

As soon as the Capitulation is signed by the Two commanding Officers, the Count de Wurmsfer shall furnish an Officer of the French Army with a Passport to enable him to carry an Account of the present Capitulation to General Pichegru.

Answer.—The Reports made by General Montaign shall be sent to General Pichegru.

Mannheim, November 21, 1795.

(Signed) MONTAIGN.

Additional Articles to the Capitulation proposed by General Montaign, commanding the French Troops at Mannheim, to General Count de Wurmsfer, commanding the Troops of His Imperial Majesty.

Article I.

THE Garrison shall have no covered Carriage, and Reference shall be had to the Fourth Article, by which all Military Effects, without any Exception whatever, such as Chests, Ammunition, Horses, Cloathing, Provisions, are to be specified, and faithfully delivered up to the Austrian Officers and Commissaries appointed for that Purpose.

Article II.

Until the Execution of the present Capitulation, reciprocal Hostages shall be given, viz. a Field Officer and a Captain shall be exchanged To-morrow Morning at Seven o'Clock.

Article III.

To-morrow Morning the French Commanding Officer shall make known the Number of Carriages that are wanted, and before the Garrison shall march out he shall deliver a Return of his Troops.

The Garrison shall give up the Austrian Deserters.

Mannheim, November 21, 1795.

(Signed) MONTAIGN.