

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