

and marched towards Giengen and Haydenheim, in order to come into the Rear of General Moreau's Position. This latter Movement was to be covered on it's Right by a small intermediate Corps under General Mercantin, who was to preserve the Communication between General Riese and the Main Army. As the Enemy had a great Superiority of Numbers, it was resolved to attack by Surprise, and for this Purpose the Marches were so arranged, that the Columns were to be formed on the different Points, from whence they were to advance, just before Day-Break, and proceed immediately. However, a most violent Storm, which lasted several Hours, made the Night so extremely dark, and the Roads so bad, that the Troops and Artillery were above double the Time they otherwise would have been in performing their Movements, and therefore the Attack was necessarily deferred till Seven o'Clock. This enabled the Enemy to discover the whole Plan, and prepare for their Defence.

Notwithstanding so unfortunate a Circumstance, which deprived the Archduke of the great Advantage of Surprise, His Royal Highness persevered in his Resolution. The Three Columns of the Center were successful in dislodging the Enemy's Advanced Guard from the Woods, and they drove it back to the Heights of the principal Position; but the Column that marched towards Umenheim finding itself taken in Flank by General Moreau's Reserve, which had advanced for that Purpose as soon as the Affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid General Hotze's Right Flank open, and forced him also to fall back to the Position of Foreheim, from whence he had marched in the Morning; but the Prince of Furstenberg and General La Tour maintained their Advantages. Just as the Archduke was making his Dispositions for strengthening and bringing forward his Right again, he received a Report from General Wartensleben, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a Column of General Jourdan's Army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the Purpose of co-operating immediately with General Moreau. His Royal Highness now judged, that even if victorious on this Point he would probably still be obliged to retreat to Donawert, by the Movements that the Enemy were making on his Right, and, should he be so unfortunate as to experience a Defeat, the Consequences from the same Reason, might be most disastrous. He therefore suspended his Attack, and contented himself with remaining Master of the principal Part of the Field of Battle; a Decision however taken with the utmost Reluctance, because General Riese had succeeded to the Extent of his most sanguine Hopes, and had advanced, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, nearly to Haydenheim.

The Austrians lost on this Occasion from 12 to 1500 Men. The French Loss in killed and wounded is estimated at above 2500, besides more than 1200 Prisoners are already brought in, Four Pieces of Cannon, and several Ammunition Waggons.

This Morning the whole Army of His Royal Highness has taken exactly the same Position that it had on the 10th.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

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

Head Quarters of His Royal Highness
 the Archduke Charles of Austria,
 Donawert, August 14, 1796.

MY LORD.

I Have the Honour to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke marched with his Main Army to this Place on the 13th, where he was joined by Generals Hotze and Riese. The Enemy did not attempt to interrupt this Movement, though it was made in the Day, nor have they advanced since, which is a convincing Proof that the Affair of the 11th checked very materially their intended Plan of Operations.

The Pass of Bregentz continues to be defended by General Wolf, and that of Freussen will be covered by General La Tour's Left.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

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

Admiralty-Office, August 30, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on Board the Royal William, at Spithead, August 28, 1796.

THE Telemachus Cutter brought in Yesterday Evening a small French Privateer, of Four Swivels and Twenty-two Men, and also a Smuggling Vessel; both which were taken the same Day at the Back of the Isle of Wight.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Lamb, Esq; Mayor of Rye, to Evan Nepean, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Rye, August 28, 1796.

I Have the Honor to inform you, that this Morning Captain Amos, of the Swallow Cutter in the Service of His Majesty's Revenue, brought into this Port a French Privateer, called Petit Diable, of the Burthen of Six Tons, belonging to Calais, which he captured last Night off Farleigh. The Crew consisted of the First and Second Captain and Twelve Men.

War-Office, August 30, 1796.

6th Regiment of Dragoons, Cornet R. C. Hill to be Lieutenant, by Purchase, vice Johnstone, who retires.

William Beevor Finch, Gent. to be Cornet, by Purchase, vice Hill.

13th Regiment of Foot, Major the Hon. Charles Colville to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by Purchase, vice Watson, who retires.

Captain G. K. Dana to be Major, by Purchase, vice Colville,

18th Ditto, George Street, Gent. to be Ensign, by Purchase, vice Conolly, promoted.

19th Ditto, Charles Hume, Gent. to be Ensign, by Purchase, vice Macdonell, promoted.

21st Ditto, Serjeant William Barber, of the Coldstream Guards, to be Quarter-Master, vice Landers, deceased.

26th Ditto, Lieutenant Edward Vincent Eyre to be Captain-Lieutenant, by Purchase, vice Daniel, promoted.

60th Ditto, — Germain, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sullivan, who retires.