

Prince of Condé's Corps was divided on an extremely extensive Line, and considerably above One Half of it was detached from under the immediate Command of His Serene Highness.

On the 11th of August the Prince was posted in Front of Mindelheim, having Two Advanced Corps on the Guntz; that of the Right near Erckheim, commanded by the Duke D'Enghien; that of the Left at Southeim, under the Orders of General Viomenil. He had also sent a Detachment of Cavalry to Loppenhausen, to cover his Right, or rather to observe the Enemy's Movements in that Quarter, and another on the Left to Guntzburg, on the Road between Mindelheim and Kempton; the Detachment at Guntzburg communicated with the Corps at Kempton.

On the 12th the Enemy attacked the Duke D'Enghien's Corps, and were repulsed; but the Superiority of their Numbers enabled them to succeed in turning General Viomenil's Left, and they thereby obliged both these Corps to retire to the Prince of Condé's Position. The Enemy now advanced in great Force close to His Serene Highness's Front, established themselves in the Wood and Village of Kamlach, and appeared to intend a decisive Attack, which the Prince prepared to resist. He placed the Center of his Infantry on the Heights behind the Villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, both of which he occupied; his Cavalry was judiciously concealed from the Enemy's View, and sheltered from the Cannonade, but ready to advance whenever an Opportunity occurred for it to act. The Duke D'Enghien's Corps was posted on the Heights in Front of the Right of the Position, and General Viomenil in the same Manner on the Left, occupying the Road that leads from Southeim to Mindelheim: The Reserve was posted on the Heights in Front of Mindelheim, and a Detachment of between Five and Six Hundred Men in the Valley of Mindelheim, in such a Manner as to prevent the Enemy's coming quite round the Left into the Rear of the Position, which otherwise was much to be apprehended from the great Superiority of their Numbers, and from the Country being extremely woody.

As the Republicans did not venture to advance to the Attack across the Plain which separates the Wood of Kamlach from the Villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, the Remainder of the Day of the 12th passed in a distant and unimportant Musquetry. In the Evening, however, the Prince received repeated and positive Information, from his reconnoitring Parties and Patroles, that strong Columns of the Enemy were advancing on his Right and Left. He therefore judged that his only Chance of maintaining his Position was by beating the Corps in his Front, before those which were moving towards his Flanks could approach near enough to annoy him; and though His Serene Highness knew he should have to do with infinitely superior Numbers, he boldly determined on the Attack, the Dispositions for which were nearly as follows:

The Right, under the Duke D'Enghien, was ordered to carry the Village of Lower Kamlach, and to penetrate through the Wood, if possible, towards Erckheim. The Center, in Two Columns, was to attack the Enemy in or near the Village of Upper Kamlach; and the Left, under General Viomenil, to advance on the great Road to Southeim.

The Inferiority of his Force, and the Apprehension of the Enemy's receiving still further Reinforce-

ments, determined the Prince to march against them in the Night of the 12th, to the Battalions of *Infanterie Noble*, (composed entirely of Gentlemen, formerly Officers in the French Service, and great Numbers of whom are Chevaliers de St. Louis) began their Attack on Upper Kamlach. Having received the Fire of a Battalion that occupied the Gardens, they immediately pursued it into the Village, and driving before them the Troops that attempted to defend Kamlach, they soon arrived at the Bridge, on the other Side of it. Behind this Bridge several Battalions of the Enemy were regularly formed, and the Fire now became so severe as to render the Success of a further Attack very uncertain; but the *Infanterie Noble* advanced against the Enemy with so much Impetuosity, that the latter gave Way, and retired into the Wood of Kamlach. Here these brave Gentlemen again attacked the Republicans, and, notwithstanding the great Superiority of Numbers, and consequent long and bloody Resistance, drove them quite out of the Woods, and on to the Heights behind it. In the mean Time the Prince of Condé was informed, that the Duke D'Enghien, after carrying the Village of Lower Kamlach, had found the Woods beyond it so strongly occupied as to prevent his advancing; that General Viomenil was similarly situated; and that the Enemy was attempting to come round the Flanks of the *Infanterie Noble*, and cut them off from the Bridge of Kamlach. His Serene Highness therefore found himself under the Necessity of ordering the different Corps to retreat to the Position. The Enemy followed to the Edge of the Wood of Kamlach, but did not come into the Plain. Arrived in the Position, the Prince found it totally impossible to remain there, without Risk of being entirely cut off, not only on Account of the numerous Reinforcements which he saw advancing to join the Enemy in his Front, but still more on Account of the strong Columns that were marching round both his Flanks. He therefore, on the Morning of the 13th, began his Retreat to Kildesingen, which was almost undisturbed, his Rear-Guard, commanded by the Duke d'Enghien, being followed only by the Enemy's Light Infantry.

The Prince's Loss in this Affair was about Seven Hundred Men, and a great Number of Officers killed and Three wounded. The Two Battalions of *Infanterie Noble* lost between Four and Five Hundred Gentlemen. The Enemy's Loss must also have been very considerable, and One Lieutenant-Colonel, and One Commandant of a Battalion, with about Sixty Men, were made Prisoners.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles of Austria, Raasdadt, October 6, 1796.

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that General Moreau, (after being foiled in his Attempt to retreat from Ulm to Stutgard) having recrossed the Danube at Erbach on the 26th of September, marched upon Biberach and Schuffenried.

On the 27th General La Tour advanced to the Her, and Lieutenant-General Frolich to Leutkirch, the latter pushing forward his Advanced Guard to Wurtzach, where it took some Baggage and Prisoners.

On the 28th General La Tour advanced from the Her to the Rottam in Two Columns; that of the Right