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Downing-Street, May 19, 1800.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been this Day received from William Wickham, Esq; His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary at the Imperial Royal and Allied Armies, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Riedlingen, on the Danube, Tuesday
6th May 1800.*

THE Army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d Instant, and arrived at Engen in the Course of the Afternoon, before the Enemy had reached that Place. Notwithstanding the great Importance which was attached to the gaining the Position of Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far that Day without exposing to imminent Danger the several Corps of the Archduke Ferdinand (which covered the March on the Side of Zollhaus,) and those of Generals Ginlay and Kienmayer which had received Orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenbourg, and join the Main Army.

On the same Day the Enemy withdrew the Army which had till then occupied the North-East Part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the Side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and brought the Whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the Course of the following Night, leaving the Eastern Frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the Morning, this Force, united to that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the 1st Instant, attacked and carried the Austrian Position at Stockach, occupied by Prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a Force under his Command quite inadequate to meet that which the Enemy had brought against him. On this Occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable Loss both in Men, Cannon, and Stores; though fortunately a Part of the Magazines which had been formed at Stockach had been carried away in the Course of the Two preceding Days.

The Prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Molkirch, the left Flank of General Kray's Army was uncovered.

In this Situation of Things, and before the Archduke Ferdinand had effected his Junction, General Kray was attacked at Engen about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon by the Main French Army, commanded by General Moreau in Person. This Army had been reinforced by a Detachment from the Camp at Dijon, and consisted of Five entire Divisions. A separate Force fell at the same Time upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Durlingen.

The French attacked every where with the utmost Impetuosity, bringing up fresh Columns in Succession, and sacrificing immense Numbers of Men on every Part of the Austrian Line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any Impression on any one Point, and at Nine in the Evening they gave up the Attempt; at which Time the Austrians remained Masters of the whole Position which they had occupied in the Morning, and the Archduke had joined the main Army, after having defeated the Corps opposed to him, and taken several Prisoners and Three Pieces of Cannon.

His Royal Highness, to whose personal Exertions this Success was chiefly owing, has on this Occasion merited and gained the Esteem and Admiration of the whole Army.

At this Moment the Spirit and Confidence of the Army was such, that General Kray would in his Turn have attacked the Enemy, but for the Loss of Stockach, which rendered his Retreat absolutely necessary. He remained, however, in the Field of Battle all Night, and only began his March at Daybreak.

The Army arrived at Leiptingen at Nine in the Morning of the 4th, where it halted till Three in the Afternoon, and then marched forward to Molkirch, where a Junction was effected with Prince Joseph of Lorraine at Nine in the Evening.

The Archduke covered the March, in the Course of which His Royal Highness was joined by General Ginlay with the Corps from Fribourg, and by the First Division of the Bavarian Subsidiary Army from Baylingen.

The whole of this March was made, and the Junction with General Ginlay, Prince Joseph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material Interruption from the Enemy.

