

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 17, 1800.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, May 20.

Downing-street, May 19.

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 honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs:

Riedlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

My Lord,

THE army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d inst. and arrived at Engen in the course of the forenoon, before the enemy 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 Kollhaus) and those of gen. Ginley and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Friberg and Offenburg, 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 inst. 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 Morkirch, the left flank of general Kray's army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, gen. 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 Dutlingen. 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 day-break.

The army arrived at Leipzingen, at nine in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Morkirch, 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 Ginley, with the corps from Friberg, and by the first division of the Bavarian subsidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction with general Kray, prince Joseph of Lorraine and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yesterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, which general Kray had still between thirty and forty thousand men, detached on different points, general Moreau attacked the Austrian position at Morkirch with his whole force, but owing to the steady bravery of the Austrian troops, and particularly to the decided superiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impression; and at sunset each army retired to its respective quarters. The loss was very considerable on both sides; but there is every reason to believe that the enemy has suffered much more considerably than the Austrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the prisoners, made at the close of the day, is founded not only on the circumstance of his not renewing his

attack in the night or this morning, notwithstanding his very great superiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itself, which consisted in a succession of impetuous but unsuccessful attacks made by the French infantry, under the fire of the Austrian artillery, and exposed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unless general Kray should be again attacked in the course of to-day, he will, probably, take a position this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your lordship will probably have been much alarmed at the first reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be supposed that the expectation of the enemy should not have been extreme during the whole of the 3d, or that the French officers should not have holden out to their government the most flattering hopes of ultimate and complete success; but the steady valour of the Austrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the skill and unshaken courage and coolness of the generals, have, I trust under the blessing of God, frustrated the great designs of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

ULM, May 8, 1800.

My Lord—On the 6th instant the Austrians took a position behind the Danube without any material opposition from the enemy, whose loss in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than it was at first supposed. On the same day the junction was effected with lieutenant-general Kienmayer. The second division of the Bavarians passed through this place yesterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with general Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the necessity that may exist for hastening their march. The first division consisting of 6000 men had joined the main army in time to render very essential services, and was closely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiss regiment of Roverea in his majesty's service, under the command of colonel de Watteville, has formed a part of the archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly distinguished by its bravery and good conduct. I am sorry to add, that it has suffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or severely wounded.

It is impossible at present to obtain any exact return of the Austrian's loss in killed and wounded. Though the general officers exposed themselves on every occasion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made prisoner, and one only (major-general Karzai) wounded.

Few prisoners have been made on either side; but the Austrians were obliged to leave some of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another dispatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his royal highness formed his junction with the commander in chief near Engen. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. WICKHAM.

FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS.

Army of the Rhine.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the first consul Buonaparte.

Head quarters, Closterwald, May 6.

Citizen Consul—The chief of the staff will give the minister of war an account of the different marches, combats and battles of the army of the Rhine since its entry on the campaign. I cannot praise too much the bravery of the generals and the troops.—The battle of Engen and Morkirch, on the 3d and 6th inst. produced us about 10,000 prisoners. Nothing could equal the ardour and obstinacy of the two armies. Obstacles prevented all the corps of general St. Cyr from being engaged in these two battles.

—The single brigade of gen. Roussel engaged four times on the heights of Engen. We have made no stay since our departure from France, and we are now in our fifteenth day of march. This rapidity, the fatigue attending the continual engagements, have retarded the details. They will be transmitted with the utmost expedition.—It is essential that the whole republic should know the traits of courage which will for ever immortalize the French soldiery. Our recompence will be the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and the approbation of government.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

MOREAU.

The chief of the staff to the minister of war.

Head quarters, Closterwald, 17 Floreal, May 7.

I have had the honour of announcing to you, citizen-minister, by a telegraphic dispatch, the gaining of the battle of Engen on the 3d.—The enemy, who united the most part of their forces there, have been beaten, and in their march of next day we were unable to rejoin them. Lieutenant-general Lecourbe had received orders to move from his position at Hohenwiel to Stockach, and to detach to his right part of the division of general Lorge, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from penetrating between his attack, and that to be made immediately by the commander in chief of Engen.—The divisions of Delmas and Castoul, making part of that corps, divested themselves from their position between Tengen and Hohenwiel, by Weiterengen on Engen. That of gen. Richepaufe, departing from Blumensel, marched by the left of Hohenheven on the same point, while general St. Cyr, quitted his position at Stuhlingen, to take the same direction.—Lieutenant-general Lecourbe, with the divisions of Vandamme and Montrichard, and the rest of that of general Lorge, met the enemy before Stockach: after a vigorous attack he put them to complete rout, and pursued them beyond Stockach.—The general in chief found the enemy in force before Engen. The division of Delmas drove them from Werterdengen and from the wood, whilst general Lorge got possession of the Plateau of Mulhausen. These two attacks were perfectly seconded by the division commanded by general Bassoul. At the same time general Richepaufe vigorously engaged on the left of Hohenheven. The general having assembled his principal forces on these points, opposed the most obstinate resistance, particularly at Mulhausen, which the general in chief vigorously attacked, in order to prevent the enemy from advancing with advantage against general Lecourbe, or general Richepaufe. By the evening we were in possession of nearly the whole position of Engen, which the enemy entirely evacuated during the night. They directed their retreat towards Morkirch. The length of the road, and the difficulties which the enemy opposed to the corps of general St. Cyr, allowed only the brigade of general Roussel, to arrive in the line. The loss of the enemy this day was from 5 to 6000 prisoners, and about as many killed and wounded, one standard, eight pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of magazines and baggage.—General Jacobin and adjutant-general Monroux, were on our side wounded.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

DESOLLES.

P. S. The general in chief, desirous of preventing the enemy from uniting with their corps in the Grisons, proceeded afterwards towards Morkirch, and there met them on the 5th. The enemy attacked us with the greatest fury, but were obliged to yield to the valour of our troops, which in that and the preceding affair was prodigious. The division of Vandamme, Montrichard, and Lorge, commanded by lieutenant-general Lecourbe, and that of Delmas, Bassoul and Richepaufe, under the orders of the general in chief, made their attacks with the greatest vigour. Soldiers and officers all have done their duty. The enemy have lost 4000 prisoners, from 3 to 4000 killed and wounded, and five pieces of cannon.

As soon as more particular reports have come to hand, I shall send you a more detailed account.

(Signed)

DESOLLES.

The general of division, chief of the staff, major general, to the minister of war. Head quarters at Biberach, 20th Floreal, (May 10.)

Citizen Minister—The general in chief, wishing to follow the enemy as rapidly as possible in all his movements of retreat, put the army in march the day after the battle of the 3d. On the 4th the enemy took the position of Rente, and the French army was unable to overtake it on this day. On the 5th it put itself in motion anew. The right under the command of lieutenant-general Lecourbe, advanced from Stockach to Morkirch, by the road that leads to Grembach. The body of reserve under the immediate command of general Moreau, directed itself by its right to Grembach, and its left towards Glashott. The centre, commanded by lieutenant-general St. Cyr, marched by Leipzingen, declining on its left to Tullingen. The enemy had collected great forces and a numerous artillery on the plain before the woods of Grembach. The right of the army, commanded by general Lecourbe, supported on its left by a part of the division of Delmas, forced this passage with the greatest vigour, and the enemy, notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance, were broken and driven from Morkirch, of which our troops took possession. While the head of the division of Delmas sustained the attack of the right, and the division of Bassoul was exerting itself, in front of the village of Grembach, the enemy endeavoured to turn the left of these two divisions with a numerous corps, supported by a great