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to Heydenheim, where our Etat-Major General was, who retreated to Kenisbron, so that the enemy occupied an extent of four leagues on our rear, but this movement did not disconcert us.

“ Our advanced guard had likewise been repulsed but the corps of reserve arrived, and, on receiving instructions, renewed the battle.

“ The enemy's chief effort was directed against our right. General St. Cyr defended his position with the utmost bravery, although attacked by a great superiority of force.

“ The right of the left wing was likewise attacked with vigour. The state of the ground permitting again to act offensively, general Desaix made a spirited attack, obliged the enemy to give way, and took two hundred prisoners.

“ The reserve of cavalry placed between the two attacks, kept the enemy in check, and prevented them from passing between the two wings.

The two armies, after an obstinate contest, which lasted seventeen hours, remained inactive the whole night on the field of battle, and at day break the enemy retreated.

“ The success of an attack was certain, but our convoys of ammunition halting on account of the retreat of the head-quarters, precluded us from the possibility of hazarding a battle, which for want of catouches, we could not have supported above two hours; besides it was necessary that our flankers should fall into their position on the right. The enemy's advanced guard was stationed in the most judicious manner. If they had retained the position which they had occupied the preceding evening, I should have attacked them to day, but they retired behind the Vernitz, and are about to pass the Danube. Our light troops are in pursuit of them; they have already reached Nordlingen. The whole army will immediately follow them.

“ I dispatch a courier without delay, convinced that the enemy having been close in our rear, an alarm has been excited, and apprehensions entertained for our safety. I shall transmit to you the particulars of these three actions, which reflect much honour on the courage of the army, and the professional talents of the officers, who directed their operations in the various attacks, but it is impossible for me to do it now. Indeed, we have been so intent upon our object, that for six successive days, we have scarcely alighted from our horses. The army is almost exhausted with fatigue, but victory makes them forget their excessive labours. The enemy estimate their loss in these conflicts at 7,000 men killed or taken prisoners.

“ I have this instant received a dispatch from gen. Ferino, who announces the arrival of our troops at Bergens, where they took several mortars, a howitzer, four culverines, and 22 pieces of cannon, between 30 and 40 large barges, and about 40,000 sacks of oats, barley and flour.

“ I am almost exhausted for want of sleep and from incessant fatigue. We have just received the grateful intelligence of an important victory gained by the army of Italy.

(Signed)

“ MOREAU ”

#### OFFICIAL LETTER FROM CADIZ,

To the MINISTER of the MARINE at Paris.

CADIZ, 10 Thermidor, August 5.

Yesterday the two Spanish squadrons, under the command of admirals Languara and Solano, with that of the republic, commanded by admiral Richery, sailed together from this port. They made their way with a favourable wind, and are now out of sight. The departure of these three squadrons at the same time, all well armed and well commanded, has thrown a consternation among the enemies of the republic. The people here are lost in conjecture; but they look forward to great events; time will fix all these uncertainties.

#### FRANCONIA, August 10.

The contingent of the circle of Franconia is still at Mentz.

Nuremberg has now a garrison of 2,000 men, and the burghers of that city were disarmed in the same manner as those at Frankfort.

#### HESSE CASSEL, August 14.

Baron Waix, the Hessian minister of state, and the French minister, citizen Rivals, instead of going to Wurzburg, returned on the 10th instant to Frankfort. Their excursions are said to relate to an armistice between the circle of the Upper Rhine and the French Republic, which has been hitherto negotiating, and is on the eve of conclusion. A separate congress will be held at Frankfort, where citizen Barthelemy, the French ambassador, is expected from Basil.

#### LEYDEN, August 29.

A rupture which appeared on the point of breaking out between Portugal and our republic, in consequence of a step taken by the latter on account of her intimacy with the French republic, will probably be prevented; in consequence of posterior Eclaircissements, the ordinance of her most faithful majesty, dated the 19th July, for the purpose of breaking off all commercial relations between the two states, and of laying an embargo upon Dutch ships, has been revoked, by an order dated the 23d July.

#### HANAU, August 13.

This moment intelligence is received here that the corps of general Wartenleben, in Franconia, is retreating towards the Danube. On the 9th inst. his head quarters were at Lauf, and on the 10th at Hirschluck. The French continue to penetrate farther. On the 9th, part of their advanced guard was only a league and a half from Nuremberg. One of their generals afterwards entered that city with some chasseurs, and on the 10th inst. a French corps of 2000 men was expected there.

#### FRANKFORT, August 13.

The French leave Manheim entirely to itself, nor do they seem to threaten Philipburgh any farther.

On the 17th, the balloon of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which has quite recently been constructed at Meudon, near Paris, arrived.

All the remaining circles of the empire are now negotiating with France.