

Downing-Street, October 29, 1796.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Captain Anstruther by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Offenburg, October 13, 1796.

MY LORD,

IN consequence of the Affairs which had taken Place betwixt the Van-Guard of General La Tour's Army and the Rear of the Enemy on the 29th and 30th Ultimo, the Austrians had advanced to Groth and Steinhausen, and the French maintained themselves between Schuffenried and the Feder See.

General Petrasch in the mean Time had taken Post betwixt the Sources of the Necker and the Danube, when he more effectually covered the Passes of the Black Forest, and his Parties incessantly harrassed the Rear of the Enemy.

Pressed in this Manner, General Moreau saw the extreme Danger to which his further Retreat was exposed, and he resolved to risque a general Action as the only Means of extricating himself from the Difficulties by which he was surrounded. Early on the 2d, accordingly, the Left Wing of his Army crossed the Danube at Riedlingen, and repassing it at Munderkingen turned and defeated the Corps which General La Tour had posted betwixt the Feder See and the River.

As soon as General Moreau was assured of the Success of his Left, he advanced from Schuffenried to attack General La Tour in Front, and the Action was maintained during Six Hours with the utmost Obstinacy. At length, however, General La Tour, finding that his Right Flank was totally uncovered, and that his Rear was menaced by the Progress of the Enemy, was obliged to abandon his Ground, and retire behind the Riss, and ultimately behind the Rothambach. His Retreat was covered by the Corps of Condé with a Degree of Bravery, and Steadiness which reflects upon them the highest Honour.

I am sorry to state that the Loss of the Austrians on this Occasion has been very considerable.

On the 3d General La Tour occupied a Position behind the Rothambach, extending from Monchrod, by Erlensmoss, to Laupheim.

General Moreau, having thus succeeded in gaining sufficient Freedom for the future Movements of his Retreat, re-commenced his March on the 5th following, with the Main Body of his Army, the Route of Stokach.

On the 6th Two Divisions of his Left passed the Danube in several Columns between Redlingen and Sigmaringen; and, having re-assembled in the Neighbourhood of Veringen, proceeded upon Beuren and Friedingen, in a parallel Direction with the Main Body; and, in Proportion as it retreated, covered it's March from the Attempts which were to be apprehended from the Corps of Generals Nauendorf and Petrasch.

On the 7th General La Tour advanced to Burhan. General Moreau was in the Neighbourhood of Stockach, and had detached General Desaix, with 300 Men, to occupy Engen.

On the 8th the Head Quarters of General La Tour were transferred to Oistrach; those of General Moreau to Stockach; and General Desaix, advancing from Engen, drove in the Posts of General Petrasch at Duttlingen, followed them towards Villingen, and

took Post between Hohen, Emingen, and the great Road from Villingen to Schemberg.

Next Day, being joined by the Two Divisions which had marched on the Left Bank of the Danube, he attacked General Petrasch at Schweningen, dislodged him from thence and from Villingen, and gained Possession of Rothweil; from whence, however, he was driven by a Detachment from the Corps of General Nauendorf at Hochingen. General Petrasch retreated upon Schillach, from whence he sent a considerable Detachment to Friberg, to secure the Valley of Kinzig.

General La Tour in the mean Time had transferred his Head Quarters to Mælkirchen; those of General Moreau were at Engen.

The Head Quarters of His Royal Highness will be transferred Tomorrow to Mahlberg.

Lieutenant-General Hotze, who commands the Corps of Light Troops which passed the Rhine at Mannheim on the 2d, has taken Post at Schweyenheim, from whence he has pushed his Parties to Weissenbourg, Seltz, Haguenau, and almost to the Gates of Straßbourg, in one Direction, and to Kayserlautern and Baumholder in the other. They have levied Contributions, taken Hostages, and spread the utmost Consternation throughout the Country.

So great are the Apprehensions the Enemy entertains of this Corps, that the Troops, which had been left to watch Maintz, have been withdrawn to reinforce the Garrison of Landau. General New, profiting of the Opportunity, has advanced to the Nahe with a Part of his Garrison, and, after defeating several small Corps, which the Enemy had left on that River, threatened to advance into the Hundsruck.

This Demonstration has obliged General Bournonville to detach Four Divisions from his Army on the Lower Rhine, to secure the Points which were menaced, and he is thus so considerably weakened, that, on the Appearance of a considerable reconnoitring Party sent out by General Werneck, he abandoned his Position near Bernberg, and retired behind Mulheim.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, October 28, 1796.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next, the 30th Instant, for the late Queen Dowager of Denmark, viz.

The Ladies to wear Black Silk, fringed or plain Linen, White Gloves, Necklaces and Earrings, Black or White Shoes, Fans and Tippetts.

Undress, White or Grey Lustrings, Tabbies or Damasks.

The Gentlemen to wear Black full trimmed, fringed or plain Linen, Black Swords and Buckles.

Undress, Grey Frocks.

The Court to change the Mourning on Sunday the 6th of November next, viz.

The Ladies to wear Black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans and Tippetts; or plain White, or White and Gold, or White and Silver Stuffs, with Black Ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear Black Coats, and Black or plain White, or White and Gold, or White and Silver Stuff Waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured Swords and Buckles.

And on Thursday the 10th of November the Court to go out of Mourning.