

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 Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Riedlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

MY LORD,

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 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, 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 re-inforced 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 Duttlingen.

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 Gen. 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 Leiptingen, 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 Gen. 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.

In the afternoon of yesterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilst Gen. 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 sun-set 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 the 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, or indeed can it be supposed that the expectation of the enemy should not have been extreme during the whole day 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 honor to be, &c.
(Signed) 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 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 further, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with Gen. 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 six thousand 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 Austrians' 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 honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 20.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir T. Williams, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Endymion*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Spithead, May 17.

You will be pleased further to inform their Lordships, that the *Endymion* has taken from the enemy,

The Saint Joseph Spanish lugger privateer, of 46-pounders and 38 men.

El Intripido Spanish lugger privateer, of 26-pounders, and 21 men.

La Paix French letter of marque, of 106-pounders, and 44 men, from Nantes, with a cargo, bound to the Isle of France.

After an arduous chase, Le Scipio ship privateer, of 18 brass 9-pounders and 149 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, three days out from St. Andero.

When in company with the Champion and Mediterranean convoy, we fell in with a Portuguese Brazil ship, deeply laden, totally dismasted and abandoned; this ship, after considerable exertion, was put into a navigable state and towed by the Champion into Gibraltar.

EAST-INDIES.

BOMBAY, December 4.

Zemaun Shah had formed his army into eight divisions, and endeavoured by different routes to approach the rear of the Seiks, but being unsuccessful, he has again united his forces.

A very sanguine battle has been fought by the contending armies at Umroofsur; the engagement took place early in the morning of the month of October, when the Shah opened his shuter renais, or wall pieces, mounted on camels, upon the Seiks, and both parties commenced a heavy and uninterrupted fire for seven hours with matchlocks. About this time, the Seiks, finding they had made but a very trifling impression on the enemy, gave the signal for a general charge, and, agreeable to their mode in close combat, flung away their turbans, loosed their hair, put their beards in their mouths, and dashed into the midst of the Shah's army sword in hand.

The account mentions that the two armies continued thus engaged for six hours, when Zemaun's troops gave way, and were pursued by the Seiks to the very entrance of Lahore.

The number of men killed and wounded on both sides was incredibly great.—Zemaun, it appears, suffered severely, and all his Tassildars, or Collectors, were put to the sword by the victorious Seiks.

Another letter, of the 15th of Dec. states, that Zemaun Shah had begun to retreat into his own country, in consequence of an account received by him of Shah Murad Bey, the Vizier of Bokharah, having availed himself of his absence to invade his dominions with a numerous army.

The same advices mention that the Seiks had collected their whole force, and again (the fifth time) engaged Hamud Khan, whom they completely routed, and drove back in confusion beyond Lahore.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Yesterday morning Mr. Wigstead, attended by the proper officers, visited the different bakers in the vicinity of Kensington, when 14 pounds weight of alum was found secreted in one baking-house, which the Magistrate immediately seized, and convicted the baker in the full penalty of 20*l.* agreeable to the 38th of Geo. III. In these times of apparent scarcity too much attention cannot be paid by the Magistrates in every division to the necessary comforts of the poor, and particularly to the article of bread.

One day last week, a good-looking young woman in rags, and without shoe or stocking, attracted the notice of many in Lewes, by eating grass, which she had gathered and deposited in her bonnet for that purpose. Whether she did it with a view to excite compassion, or actually to satisfy the cravings of hunger, we are unable to say; but on asking her the reasons for taking such kind of food, she replied, it was for want of better, which she had endeavoured to obtain through the medium of charity, but it had only exposed her to the saucy upbraidings of the affluent.

MAY 20.

Yesterday Mr. Ford attended at the Duke of Portland's Office, where a per-

son was brought before him, charged with having said that he had reason to believe that the next attempt on the King's life would be attended with better success. After a short hearing, he was dismissed; as was also the shoemaker, charged with hissing his Majesty at the corner of Southampton-street, when the Royal Family were returning from the Play on Thursday night. The wife of Hadfield made application for permission to see her husband, which was refused her.

A report which has been propagated respecting another attempt on his Majesty's life at Windsor, is totally false, and appears to have originated from some enemy of the public peace.

Yesterday morning, an account was received of the Spanish Squadron consisting of several ships of the line and frigates, which had for some time blockaded our ships at Canton, having landed their stores, had returned to Manila, to refit. The warehouses in which the stores were deposited accidentally took fire, when they were all destroyed, which has left the fleet entirely destitute of sails and cordage.

MAY 21.

Admiral Duckworth is to succeed Lord Hugh Seymour in the command on the Leeward Island station. Lord Hugh Seymour takes the command at Jamaica, Sir Richard Bickerton replaces Admiral Duckworth.

Another West-India Packet, has been taken, to the very great inconvenience of the Merchants. We cannot add that we feel much regret upon the subject, for having for several years past taken notice of the very unfit vessels employed in this service, which are neither armed for defence, nor can sail; and seeing that no measures have ever been taken to procure better, it is to be hoped that the repeated captures, and the inconvenience suffered, may at last remedy the evil.

Monday arrived at Deal, and passed at the back of the Sands, the *Maria Charlotte*, a Hamburg ship from Bengal, after a passage of three months and 15 days, without touching at any port since she left India. This ship brings an account of the arrival in the Ganges, of the Sansom American ship, from England, after having had an engagement off the Island of Chedubah, with a French privateer brig of 16 guns, which she beat off. One man on board the American, was killed; and a Lady, a passenger, had the misfortune to lose her arm by a shot, while employed in the humane act of dressing a seaman's wounds. The Madras Courier mentions the arrival there of the extra ship *Britannia*, Captain E. H. Palmer, with passengers.

The Hon. East-India Company's ship *Lushington*, parted company in the Bay of Bengal early in January, with the *Malabar*, *Caledonia*, and *Caledonian*, the former for Bencoolen, and the latter ships for Europe.

The Port Letters received yesterday, we are sorry to state, contain accounts of the damage received by the shipping, in the severe gale of wind on Friday night. The *Channel Fleet*, which we stated yesterday had put into Torbay on Sunday, has received considerable damage, several of the ships having lost their main-top masts, yards, &c. Some of the ships which sailed with troops, on Friday evening from Portsmouth, have also put back with damage.

Early this morning we received Paris papers to the 18th inst. inclusive.—Their contents are exceedingly important. The official accounts of the assumed victories of Moreau on the 3d and 5th, contain but few particulars that had not been already published, except that in contradiction to Mr. Wickham's statement, the French General asserts, that, in the affairs of Engen and Stockach, he made 10,000 prisoners. It appears that the Republicans have since taken Biberack; and a Telegraphic dispatch announces another victory at Memmingen. Thus it appears that the enemy has advanced near sixty miles further into Germany than Stockach, and so far there seems to be a sufficiency of geographical proof to warrant his statements. We trust, however, that they will prove greatly exaggerated with regard to the losses of the Imperialists.

Massena is stated to have refused surrendering Genoa, declaring that he had sufficient forces to defend the place.

The Army of Reserve is marching partly towards the Rhine—part towards Piedmont. Buonaparte was at Lausanne