

DUBLIN, September 10.

IN the county of Armagh, and in part of Down, a barbarous and bloody persecution continues to ravage without controul. Blowing the brains out of unoffending and industrious men, cutting off legs of others, and prostrating houses and cabins are daily and common enormities. At Market Hill they have added fire to sword, and burnt nine houses at mid-day.

On Thursday evening last, a number of combining broad cloth weavers assembled on the Combe, armed with swords and bludgeons, and having seized on a few industrious peaceable men, whom they denominated Rebels, or Kilkenny men, they cut and abused them in a most shocking manner. We are happy to hear that vigorous measures are about to be adopted by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to suppress this dangerous combination; his lordship intends calling a meeting of the manufacturers, and with their cooperation to afford protection and support to those unhappy men on whom these combiners have wrecked their vengeance.

LONDON, September 15.

The following observations are taken from the Redacteur, the paper of the French Directory. The statements we believe to be incorrect. We give them only for the purpose of shewing that the accredited agent from the country is not likely to meet in the first instance, with a favorable reception.

Hammond, the confident of Mr. Pitt has been with the king of Prussia, to engage him to re-join the coalition. He proposed a large subsidy, and Boyd was at Hamburg for the purpose of realizing the offer. He was authorized also to offer the re-establishment of the stadtholder, and the restitution of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, and to promise to the king of Prussia the possession of Hanburg, with whatever territory he may chuse to appropriate to himself on the right bank of the Rhine.

Mr. Pitt is also to send an Englishman, whom he will endeavor to introduce into France as an American, and who is to declare that he is vested with powers to negotiate a peace between Great Britain and the French Republic.

He has also sent an emissary into Spain, who is empowered to surrender Portugal to that monarchy, provided that the Court of Madrid will agree to detach itself from its new alliance with France.

September 17.

Yesterday we received by express the Paris Journals to the 15th and those of Brussels to the 12th. By an article inserted in the latter, we are led to believe that Jourdan intended to assemble all his different corps at Frankfort, where it is probable his headquarters are arrived by this time. Some of the letters pretend that Jourdan's retreat is only a stratagem calculated to draw the Archduke into a more fatal snare than that into which he fell by Jourdan's retreat across the Rhine at Coblenz, in the beginning of the Campaign. But we do not concur in this opinion.— Jourdan's letters plainly shew that he has sustained several defeats. We do not think it improbable that either the archduke will cut off Moreau's retreat, or Moreau will cut off the Archduke's. Moreau's army now becomes much more an object of interest than that of Jourdan. From the banks of the Nahe to Ramelberg, the distance which Jourdan has retreated since the archduke crossed the Danube at Innolstadt, is fully 150 miles.

An official letter from Garrau, the French commission in Italy, announces a victory gained on the 4th instant, by general Malena, who is said, in two attacks, to have made five or six thousand prisoners, and to have taken

fifteen pieces of cannon, and seven standards of the Imperial army.

September 20.

Downing-street, September 18, 1796.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, have been received from Capt. Anstruther by the right honourable Lord G. enville, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

Head-quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles, Zell, near Wurtzburg, Sept. 4, 1796.

My Lord,

Your Lordship is acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances which have obliged Colonel and Mr. R. Crauford to remain for a time at a distance from the scene of operations. The absence of these gentlemen at a moment so particularly interesting as the present, must be regretted, as a loss to the public service; which though at their request, I now attempt to detail to your lordship the late proceedings of the army, I feel myself inadequate to supply.

Your lordship is already informed of the movements of his royal highness the archduke up to the 31st ultimo; at which period the right wing of the army was assembled in the plain between Forcheim and Barberg; and the left, consisting of upwards of twenty two battalions and fifty squadrons, under the command of lieutenant general Stzaray had reached Eberach, and threatened at once, by detachments, the points of Scheinfort and of Wurtzburg.

Early on the 31st the archduke entered Bamberg; and from the information there received of the enemy, determined to push on with the whole army towards Wurtzburg; as being the point on the occupation of which depended the possibility of forcing Jourdan to abandon the Mein, and take his retreat through the country of Fulda, on the Lahn. His royal highness proceeded in the evening to Bourg Eberach. Gen. Kray took post at Eltman, and general Stzaray advanced to Klotter Schwartzach.

On the 1st September the archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, general Kray, to Garoldshoffen, and general Stzaray to Kitzingen, where he passed the Meyn; his advanced guard, under General Hotze, took possession of the town of Wurtzburg, the French garrison retiring into the citadel.

In the mean time the enemy strained upon every nerve to reach Wurtzburg before the main body of the Austrian army should come up; and by forced marches, arrived at Kornach, within three leagues of the town, the same day on which General Hotze took possession of it. Next day (the 2d) Jourdan attacked, with the utmost impetuosity, the corps under general Stzaray; but tho' he succeeded in forcing some of his posts, he was not able to make any impression on the main position; and retired, in the evening to his camp near Kernach. There he resolved to abide the event of a battle and in that view posted himself in the following manner:

His right wing, to the Meyn a little below Wurtzburg, rested on a very commanding eminence; in front of which a deep river rendered the access extremely difficult. The first line of his centre occupied a long narrow wood, skirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his second line was posted. His left wing consisting almost entirely of cavalry, was placed in the spacious plain in front of Kornach; but considerably thrown back, in order to receive the more effectual support from the infantry in the wood.

A numerous artillery was distributed on the most essential points along his rout. The division of Liebovre remained posted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fulda, and a small intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army.

His royal highness halted the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach, whilst a bridge

was thrown on the Mein, near Dettlebach, which was not finished until late in the evening. General Kray remained at Geroltshoffen.

General Stzaray, in the mean time, judging from the force and usual conduct of Jourdan that he would soon renew his efforts to render himself master of Wurtzburg, embraced the spirited resolution of rather advancing against him, than of waiting for him in his position. The archduke approved of this idea, and determined to facilitate the execution of it, by making a combined attack on the enemy, to take place early in the morning of the 3d. The intention was, that general Stzaray should move forward against the corps which was opposed to him; that the main body under the command of general Wartenleben, passing the bridge of Dettlebach, should attack the centre of the enemy; whilst general Kray, crossing the river at the point nearest Geroltshoffen, should turn his left wing.

Soon after day break, accordingly, general Stzaray advanced, and drove back the posts of the enemy; as however, the other two columns had a considerable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay in the passage of the river, he soon found himself engaged alone by very superior numbers; and was not only obliged to relinquish the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original position.

At this critical instant, his royal highness sent orders to gen. Wartenleben, to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly against the left of the enemy. This judicious manœuvre had the desired effect. Jourdan seeing himself menaced in the most essential point of his position, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was pressing gen. Stzaray, who thus gained time to re-establish himself in his post.

The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy, and drove it from its ground, but the enemy retiring behind the wood, the Austrians remained exposed to a fire of musquetry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A second attempt of the same nature had a similar fate; and after fruitless endeavours to draw the enemy into the plain, his royal highness resolved to wait the arrival of gen. Wartenleben's column, without which it was evident the position of the enemy could not be forced.

At length the infantry appeared advancing from Dettlebach, and general Stzaray moving forward at the same time, a combined attack was immediately formed against the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpose, with equal order and impetuosity, regardless of Tirailleurs, who harassed them; they gained the wood without firing a shot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only from thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage and the appearance of general Kray's column on the right, decided the fortunate of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had lost, but began his retreat on every point, this he for some time conducted with much regularity; his cavalry preserving considerable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under protection of their artillery, to check the pursuit of the Austrians. At length, however, continually harassed by the hussars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confusion became general; the excessive fatigue of the Austrians, and the coming on of night, alone saved them from total destruction.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion, amounts at most to 800 men, amongst whom are no officers of distinction; that of the enemy is by far more considerable. Two thousand prisoners are already bro't in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot be smaller. One colour, six pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and bag-