

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-Street, August 6, 1796.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Colonel Crauford by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the foreign Department, dated head quarters of his Royal Highness the Arch-duke Charles of Austria, Felbach, near Stuttgart, July 19, 1796.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Arch Duke, upon receiving intelligence that the army were marching towards Stuttgart, with a view to cut off his Royal Highness's direct communication with General Florich and the Prince of Conde moved from his camp near Pfortzheim, on the 14th inst. to Vahingen, upon the river Entz, where he remained the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, as the enemy continued their march towards Stuttgart. His Royal highness moved to Schwebertingen, and on the 18th to Lugwigkerg, having detached two small corps to occupy the bridges over the Neckar at Canstadt, Unter Turhnen, and Esslingen, in order to cover his left flank, and secure the great road from Stuttgart to Ulm, by which lays his communication with his principal magazine.

In the afternoon of the 18th the enemy arrived at Stuttgart, and attempted to dislodge the Austrian advanced posts, which were placed in such a manner as to command the roads leading from that city to Ludwigsberg and Canstadt.

The attack commenced about four o'clock, and was directed with much violence against two distinct corps; that on the left, posted near Canstadt, under the command of General Baillet, and that on the right, between Canstadt and Feyerbach, under the Prince John of Lichtenstein. On the heights of Canstadt the enemy were repulsed three times, but they succeeded in making themselves masters of the commanding ground on the Prince of Lichtenstein's right flank, as he had not troops enough to occupy it in sufficient force.

However, his Highness determined to wait till the last moment for the arrival of general Devay, who was marching to his support with another division of the troops that formed the advanced posts of the army. In the mean time the enemy gained so much ground that even their musquetry fire along the front and on the right flank crossed in the Prince of Lichtenstein's ranks, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could keep them from falling upon his rear.—At this critical moment General Devay appeared, and defeated that part of the enemy's troops who were in possession of the heights of the Prince of Lichtenstein's right, this gave his highness an opportunity of attacking in front, which he did with a degree of success that fully rewarded the exemplary firmness displayed by himself and his small corps during the whole affair; and general Baillet having maintained his ground on the left, notwithstanding the repeated efforts made to dislodge him, the action terminated, towards nine o'clock at night, in favour of the Austrians.

Their loss amounted to about 900 men; that of the enemy was certainly much greater.

On the 19th his Royal Highness crossed the Neckar, and encamped at Felbach, for the purpose of covering more effectually his communication with Ulm.

The contingent troops of the Circle of Swabia having quitted the positions of Ulm, on the Neckar, and retired behind Keckingen, the Prince of Conde and General Florich, who had united at Villingen, and were still there on the 17th, will by this time have been obliged most probably to fall back.

General Wartensleben withdrew the garrison of Franckfort on the 14th instant, as that place is not capable of defence; and he arranged with general Jourdan a partial armistice for two days, to give time for carrying off what still remained there belonging to the Austrians. On the 16th, finding that the enemy were detaching round his right, thro' the Bishoprick of Fulda, his Excellency continued his retreat, towards Wurtzburg, in the neighbourhood of which place he was with his whole force when the last accounts came

from him:—So that Wurtzburg, upon the Mein, Canstadt and Esslingen on the Neckar, and Sigmaringen on the Danube, may be considered at this moment as nearly the principal points of the Austrian position.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. CRAUFORD.

The misunderstanding which has for some time past existed between this country and Spain, begins at length to assume a serious and most alarming aspect. The Marquis de las Cafas, the Spanish ambassador, presented a note to Lord Grenville on Sunday, which although not yet officially published by his Majesty's ministers, is generally considered, in the best informed circles to contain a declaration of the grounds of complaint of the cabinet of Madrid, against the British government.

The declaration then adds *The True Briton*, contains many other grounds of complaint equally trifling;—and to give due effect to the unreasonable farrago, the Marquis de las Cafas has received orders from his court to demand an immediate and categorical answer from the British cabinet; and in case of its not being satisfactory, he is directed to leave the kingdom without delay.

His excellency is at present at Bath, whence it is said, if a satisfactory answer is not given to the manifesto or declaration of the cabinet of Madrid, he means to take his departure for Spain by way of Bristol.

Mr. Hammond, one of Lord Grenville's secretaries, set out yesterday for the continent, with the result of the deliberations of our ministers on the subject. Some say he takes the route of Paris, in which case it is probable his mission is not merely confined to the question of the Spanish demands upon this country.

N O R F O L K, October 10.

By the schooner Fame, Capt. Webb, arrived yesterday, in 20 days from Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the 13th September, from which the following is extracted:

K I N G S T O N, August 31.

The dispatches brought by lieutenant Man, and by him conveyed immediately to the commander in chief, were put on board the Port-Royal, by the captain of the Magicienne frigate, in the offing on Monday. The Magicienne was from Gibraltar, and sent by the general O'Hara, to give notice to the governors in the West-India islands of a rupture having taken place between the powers of England and Spain, she is said likewise to bring information of the Spanish forces, so long since collected before Gibraltar, having attacked that fortress and been completely repulsed.—The frigate on her passage captured a very rich Spanish ship and sent her into one of the windward islands, part of her crew (to the number of fifty) she put on board the Port-Royal. The above is a recapitulation of all the intelligence said to be brought by her, but by many the attack on Gibraltar is thought to be false, that a formidable camp has been before that place there is little doubt of.

The Spanish ship taken is said to be from a French port, of consequence her capture is the effect of her having a French cargo on board. On the whole it is to be hoped that there is no foundation for believing a rupture has taken place, yet the report has wrought so much upon the minds of the people of this town, that privateering is universally talked of.—Should the dispatches of the commander in chief contain intelligence of so important a nature, it is hoped he will not keep them long a secret.

The brig Eliza, spoke the British ships of war, Canada and Leviathan, off Monte Christie, and was informed they had taken a large ship, laden with East-India goods.

A foreign schooner with dry goods, specie &c. on board, from St. Jago de Cuba for Campechy, put into this port yesterday, having sprung a leak.

September 13.

TAKING OF BANIQUE.

[From the Courier Royal de St. Domingo] Letter from M. le Vicomte de Bruges to M. le Baron de Montalambert, dated Banique,

the 12th August, at 7 in the morning.

Monf. Le Baron.

"The troops after having rested on the 9th at Quampa, were marched on the 10th for Mariana, about six leagues distant.—The settlements in the interior appeared to be inhabited, and we fell in with about 12 Spaniards, who did not wish to quit their properties. We found at Mariana some fugitive Brigands, some were killed and 2 taken prisoners. On the 11th, at 5 in the morning, we marched for Banique distant about 7 leagues. About 2 miles from the town our advanced guard took a negro, who informed us that the enemy expected us, and were determined to resist: we made our dispositions in consequence.

The entry to Banique, at the distance of a mile, is stopped by a barrier, on the left is a fort which commands the town, whose walls are washed by the Attribonite river, on the other side of the river, is a hill on which there is a fort which commands town and plain. The barrier was guarded, but the grenadiers of the Prince of Wales's regiment after having been exposed to a very brisk fire, repulsed them. We then found ourselves under the fire of the fort, at musquet shot; our little piece took too much time to be brought up, after the first fire from the fort, a great part of which passed over our heads. The infantry began then to fire at random, but the cavalry, commanded by Mr. de Govello, by my orders, turned the fort, during which movement, they only fired 7 or 8 shot. The enemy, on seeing that we were going to turn them betook themselves to flight, throwing themselves down the gullies at the moment when our Hussars were entering the fort. It was a Hussar of the Prince of Wales's regiment that entered it first; at that instant I sent a party of infantry, who passed the river, and took the other fort without any resistance: the cavalry made patrols, but in spite of all our searching only 7 brigands were slain. We have had the misfortune to lose Mr. Dugue, captain in the Queen's regiment, an auxiliary chasseur, and five chasseurs of the Prince of Wales's regiment were slightly wounded.

The town is untouched, and I hope the inhabitants will soon return to their possessions; we have taken two 8 and six 4 pounders, and plenty of ammunition; we have also found 15 barrels of flour and some other provisions, but the furniture is in general destroyed. It does not appear that the brigands thought we would march so rapidly; they were preparing to defend themselves, we found the bread for the garrison ready to be put in the oven. This rapid march has fatigued a good deal our troops and horses, but we have not one sick. I am going to establish an hospital, make every disposition for the subsistence of the army, enter into a train with the Spaniards, &c. &c. I shall then leave Major the Count O'Gorman, to command until further orders from you. He will then set about diminishing the number of forts and erecting barracks for the troops. I imagine that 200 men will be a sufficient garrison for this place.

The troops I have the honor to command have supported the fatigues, the dangers, and the wants of the campaign, short but painful, with a gaiety and courage truly astonishing. I will cite to you, the Count O'Gorman, his conduct cannot vary. The chiefs of the corps have manifested its greatest zeal—Mr. de Uovello and his Hussars have done wonders.—The Count de Marcellan has never quitted the head of his chasseurs, and his courage has I believe greatly inspired them.—Your cannoniers in every circumstance, gave me the greatest satisfaction. I will send you by the first opportunity the flag taken at the fort. I would wish to have one which is dear to us, to replace that one which we abhor. Several Spaniards came here this morning they say that the garrison of Banique consisted of 200 men, commanded by a white named Bien Aime, who the very morning of our attack was superseded by the commandant of Dondon.

(Signed)

LE VICOMTE DE BRUGES.

P. S. I received a letter from Mr. Palomates, commander of the Spanish troops