

Langensaltze, and the Villages in its Neighbourhood were occupied by Saxons. M. de Sporcken found on the Heights of Dorne Four Battalions of Grenadiers of France ranged in Order of Battle, and the Infantry posted in the Wood towards Eschwege, to protect the Communication of the Werra with Muhlhausen and Langensaltze. M. de Luckner had Orders to attack them the next Day in the Morning with his Corps, which was to be sustained by two Battalions and Six Squadrons. The same-Day M. de Belfunce appeared before Duderstadt, with Three Thousand Men, and some Cannon of the Garrison of Gottingen. He summoned Lieutenant-Colonel Rehborn, who commanded in that Town, three Times; and, upon the negative Answers received from him, he caused the Gates to be battered for Three Hours; but his Attempts were fruitless, and he returned the same Night.

M. de Luckner attacked the 12th, the French and Swiss Grenadiers who had passed the Night under Arms, in the Wood of Dorne, over-against his advanced Posts at Anerode and Buckewiede. He pushed them as far as the Heights of Egerieden, where they gained a thick Wood, which Count de Solms had fortified by felled Trees. They cannonaded each other. The Enemy received Reinforcements from the Quarters on the Werra, and those of the Saxons.

The Night coming on, M. de Sporcken could not assemble his Men, so as to undertake any Thing against the Enemy; he contented himself with making some Changes in the Disposition of his Quarters, and to push the Posts farther on. The Skirmishes of this Day cost him Forty Men in killed and wounded. The Loss of the Enemy was more considerable, and Four Officers and Fifty of their Men were taken.

M. de Sporcken put his Troops in Order of Battle the 13th, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, upon the Height called Eisberg; but having found the Enemy considerably reinforced; that they had occupied all the Woods where the Horse could not act; and that the Troops of his Prussian Majesty were at the Distance of Three Marches, he resolved to pass the Unstrut at Silberhausen and Hortsmar, to draw near them by a forced March.

He informed M. de Sibourg of his Intentions, and the Motion was executed in Presence of the Enemy without the least Loss. The Troops were cantoned between Kayferslager and Marolderode.

The Corps of Prussians advanced the 14th to the Height of Langensaltze, which was occupied by 3000 Saxons. M. de Sporcken occupied the Village on the Left Side of the River Unstrut, with the Troops of his first Line, and drew those of his second Line as near it as possible.

He agreed with M. de Sibourg, that the Prussian Troops should pass the Unstrut at Merxleben, whilst he passed it at Thomasbruck, and M. de Luckner at Bolstedt. In the Night, the Bridges, which the Enemy had broken, were repaired.

On the 15th, at Seven in the Morning, all the Troops came to the River Side in order to pass it, but the Thaw had increased the Waters to such a Degree in twice 24 Hours, that there was an Inundation from Mulhausen almost to Langensaltze.

The Prussian Cavalry got through the Passage of Merckleben, while their Cannon was battering the Town of Langensaltze. Eight Squadrons of M. de Sporcken's first Line passed at Thomasbruck with a Brigade of Chasseurs, and a Squadron of Luckner's, whose whole Corps could not pass, the Waters continuing out all the Day. In the mean Time the Prussian Cavalry fell upon the Enemy, who were going out of Langensaltze; and M. de Sporcken's Corps did so likewise upon the Troops which were coming down the Hills to their Assistance.

M. de Sporcken computes the Enemy's Loss that Day at 5000 Men, at the same Time that his own scarcely exceeds 100. Lieutenant General Hodenberg was wounded and taken Prisoner.

The Prussians took three Battalions, and seven Pieces of Cannon; and M. de Sporcken's Troops took two Battalions and six Pieces of Cannon.

During the Action, the Infantry of M. de Spor-

cken's first Line passed the Unstrut at Thomasbruck; but the Troops being greatly fatigued, M. de Sibourg cantoned his Corps at Langensaltze, and General Sporcken's re-entered his former Quarters on the Left of the Unstrut, except M. de Luckner's Body, which remained at Mulverstedt and Schoustedt.

On the 16th, the first Line, under the Command of General Sporcken, passed the Unstrut again at Bolstedt, and advanced cantoning as far as Gros Gultern and Opperhausen. The second Line passed the Unstrut at the same Place, and cantoned at Mulhausen, where still 53 of the Enemy's Sick were found, and made Prisoners of War.

On the 17th Major General Luckner, with his Corps, composed the Van Guard, and marched to Eisenach, which he attacked, and forced the Enemy, who was still there under the Command of the Generals Stainville and Solms, to retire to Vacha. About 40 Prisoners were taken there, and two Saxon Officers. The Army made a forced March in two Columns, and cantoned in the Neighbourhood of Streck, and Neukirchen. Luckner's Corps remained at Eisenach.

On the 18th they halted. This Day came in above 100 Swiss and Saxon Deserters.

On the 19th, Luckner's Corps, reinforced with four Squadrons of Veltheim's and Bremet, marched as far as Vacha, (the Bridge of which was barricaded) attacked and forced the Enemy to abandon it about Midnight. Six of our Men were killed, and about 30 of the Enemy's wounded. General Luckner lodged the Light Troops in Vacha, and cantoned the Rest of his Corps, on the Right of the Werra near Vacha. The first Line marched to Ober Elln, and Forda, and the second to Eisenach.

On the 20th Luckner's Corps halted. The first Line of Sporcken's Corps marched to Heringen and Kieselbach, and the second to Vehren-Breienbach and Frauensee. The Prussian Troops marched this Day to Gotha, to observe the Army of the Circles, which was re-assembled at Arnstedt.

On the 21st Luckner's Corps marched to Mansbach, and passed the Werra at Vacha. The first Line marched to Friedenswald, Hamelshausen, and Lengers, passing the Werra at Vacha and Lengers. The second marched to Heringen and Vacha. Many Deserters came in from Stainville's Corps, which made its Retreat by Mansbach to Fulda.

#### *Whitehall, March 3.*

The King has been pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Honourable James Earl of Kildare, and his Heirs Male, of the Dignities of a Marquis and Earl, by the Name, Style, and Title of Marquis of Kildare, and Earl of Ophaly in the said Kingdom.

#### *Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 3, 1761.*

Orders for the Court's further Change of Mourning on Sunday next the 8th Instant, for His late Majesty King George the Second, of Blessed Memory, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans, and Tippetts.

The Men to continue in black full trimmed, and to wear coloured Swords and Buckles.

#### *Admiralty-Office, February 17, 1761.*

Notice is hereby given, that in Pursuance of the Directions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 32d Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled an Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy and effectual Manning His Majesty's Navy, and for the prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War, a Session of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Monday the 30th of March next, at Justice-Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

J. Cleveland.