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Relation of the King of Prussia's March into Silesia, and of the Victory gained on the 15th of August near Lignitz, over the Austrian Army under the Command of General Laudohn.

ON the 3d of August the Army marched from the Camp of Dallwitz, on the Borders of the Elbe, and arrived on the 7th at Buntzlau, keeping constantly close on the Side of Marshal Daun's Army. We made about a hundred Prisoners at the Passage of the Rober, and halted in this Camp to give some Rest to the Troops, which, in five Days, had marched 19 German Miles.

On the 9th the Army got to Goldberg; that of the Austrians were in March, and we accompanied them to Hohendorff, where the King encamped. The Corps under M. Laudohn, occupied the Heights of Praunitz before our Arrival, and M. de Beck covered the March of the Enemy, from his Post of Wolfberg.

On the 10th, the King took Possession of the Camp of Lignitz; and the Army of the Enemy occupied all the Ground between Parchwitz and Cosendau; so that Marshal Daun with his Army formed the Center, and occupied the Heights of Wahlstadt and Hochkirk. M. Laudohn with his Army covered the Ground between Jeschkendorff and Coschitz: General Nauhendorff that of the Heights of Parchwitz; and M. de Beck, who formed the Left, extended his Troops beyond Cosendau. This advantageous Position of the Enemy, prevented our passing the Katzbach and the Scharzwasser. The King's Army marched in the Night of the 11th to turn the Enemy, and to reach Jauer. At Break of Day the Columns were already near the Village of Hohendorff, from whence a new Camp at Praunitz was discovered; and Advice was received by some Prisoners, that it was M. de Laschy's Corps, which was just arrived from Lauban. The Army immediately passed the Katzbach to attack him. M. de Laschy made his Dispositions with so much Skill, and knew so well how to avail himself of the Advantages that the Ground gave him, that he retreated to Marshal Daun, without our being able to attack him with any Prospect of Success. He fled off by the low Grounds, and posted himself upon the Heights of Hennerdorff, which covered Jauer, before our Army, which was stopp'd by the Defiles, could get thither. Both Armies encamped; the King's at Seichau, and that of the Enemy's at Hermsdorff

and Schlaup. The next Day, Attempts were made for turning the Enemy on the Side of the Mountains by passing at Pomfen and Jagerdorff. The Roads might have been practicable for the Army, but they being so steep, the Ammunition Waggons could not be brought on; and therefore the Attempt was laid aside. On the 13th we went back to our Camp at Lignitz, and Marshal Daun, with the Generals Laudohn, Laschy, and Beck, came to occupy his former Position behind the Katzbach. There we heard that the Russians had laid a Bridge at Auras, and that Count Czernichew was to pass it that same Day with 24,000 Men. It was suspected besides, that the Enemy had some Design upon us. Troops which have for a long Time been opposed to each other, can reciprocally guess at each other's Designs; the Method, used by the Enemy's Generals, grows familiar; and the least Motion, they make, discloses their Designs.

Had we waited for the Enemy in our Camp at Lignitz, M. de Laschy would have passed the Katzbach, in order to advance upon our Right, Marshal Daun would probably have attacked our Front, and M. Laudohn would have fallen upon our Left, possessing himself at the same Time of the Heights of Pfaffendorff. These Considerations were the Motives of the March we made on the 14th, to put our selves in order of Battle on the aforesaid Heights, which changed the Scene of Operations, and must disconcert the Dispositions the Enemy had made from the Nature of the Ground. Scarce had we taken this new Position, when we were informed, about Two o'Clock in the Morning, that M. de Laudohn was in full March, and that his Columns advanced by Bennowitz. Whereupon our Army separated into two Bodies; our Right remained upon the Ground, where it had been formed, to observe Marshal Daun, and to prevent him from advancing from the Schwartzwasser and thro' Lignitz. Sixteen Battalions, and Thirty Squadrons turned about, in order to fall upon the Corps under Laudohn. Near Three o'Clock, the Action begun, the Prussians attacked, and drove, the Austrians fighting almost to the Katzbach, where the Left halted, and it was not thought advisable to push on more vigorously, that we might be able to succour our Right, in Case M. Daun succeeded in advancing from Lignitz. His Army attempted it several Times, and his Want of succeeding was owing to the Disadvantage of the Ground, and to his Columns being exposed to the Fire of our Batteries.

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