

on Hanau, in order to encounter the grand French army, which was effecting its retreat by that place. On the 29th October, our advanced guard encountered the enemy between Rottenbach and Gelnhausen; and after a severe combat, the General of Division, Delamotte, took from him two cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among which were two Generals, and one hundred and fifty officers.

The 30th, in the morning, the General in Chief, Count de Wrede, made a reconnoissance, from which it was positively ascertained that the enemy had still from sixty to eighty thousand men. In consequence of the detachments which the combined army had made, it had then only thirty thousand men in front of Hanau; and the General in Chief, who, with forces so unequal, could not oppose the project of the enemy to effect his retreat, by the road to Frankfort, determined at least to render that operation as difficult to him as possible. In consequence, he placed the combined army before Hanau, the right wing leaning upon the Renzing, and the left *à cheval* upon the roads which lead from Gelnhausen to Frankfort.

The advanced guard had orders to retire into the position of the army, which movement General Delamotte executed with the greatest regularity. On the left wing of the combined army, in the plain between the town of Hanau and the wood of Lampner, several batteries had been placed to receive the enemy when he should debouch. The greatest part of the cavalry had also been posted there, to prevent as much as possible, the enemy from forming.

On the 30th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the enemy advanced upon the road, in heavy columns, whilst their tirailleurs passed through the wood. One hundred and eighty pieces of cannon were brought forward to oblige the allied army to give way. The Emperor Napoleon made every effort to attain that object, but in vain. The allied army, with heroic bravery, kept possession of the field of battle until night. The heavy charges of cavalry on the left wing, and all the attacks upon the right, were repulsed. The Bavarian General, Count Bekers, with his division, particularly contributed by the most glorious firmness, to this success.

The enemy had suffered considerable loss, particularly in his old guard. The object of the Commander to impede the retreat of the enemy, was accomplished, and, in the night, he withdrew his left wing behind Hanau, in order not to expose it without necessity, as well as to enable him to renew the combat on the following day.

The enemy commenced his retreat.—In order to cover it, he attacked Hanau by assault, which was occupied by the Austrian brigade de Dimar: several of his attempts were fruitless; and he was obliged to content himself with throwing some shells into the town; this fire, however, did but little damage during the night.

In order to spare the town, and prevent the renewal of the bombardment, the General in Chief withdrew the garrison on the 31st October, at eight in the morning. The French, however, having on their entry into Hanau begun to pillage, and driven out the inhabitants who were occupied in extinguishing the fire, the General in Chief resolved

to prevent the destruction of the town, and caused it to be retaken at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The General, accompanied by his suite, and with the Austrian General de Geppert, at the head of a column of grenadiers and Austrian chasseurs, directed the assault in person, which took place with the greatest regularity. In half an hour the town was taken, but the Commander in Chief was mortally wounded. This irreparable loss for the allied army, incensed the troops to a degree, which rendered it no longer possible to restrain them; every Frenchman that could be found in the city, was bayoneted. The enemy posted themselves beyond the gates upon the bridge of the Renzing, but in spite of the most spirited resistance, he was immediately driven from this position, and the next morning he completely effected his retreat. The allied army is in pursuit of him.

The troops of the combined army vied with each other, in giving proofs of the most distinguished valour. Their loss is comparatively inconsiderable; it amounts in the total to seven thousand killed and wounded, and comprising some missing; the army has lost neither colours nor cannon; the enemy, on the contrary, have left upon the field of battle, fifteen thousand men, killed and wounded; the greatest part of the latter have perished in the wood of Lampner; the rapidity with which the enemy effected his retreat, not having permitted him to carry them off. The road from Hanau to Frankfort is covered with dead bodies, dead horses, and (dismounted ammunition waggons), and proves the disorder in which the remains of the grand French army fled. Fugitives are taken upon all the roads, and besides those already mentioned, fifteen thousand prisoners have recently been brought in; their numbers augment every instant. Among these prisoners are found the Generals Morsell and Ayesani, and two hundred and eighty officers.

FRESNEL, GO

PROCLAMATION.

THE victorious arms of powers allied against France, have, under the manifest protection of Divine Providence, nearly completed the deliverance of the country from her ten years' sufferings. The valiant army of the North is already approaching; it is led by his Royal Highness the illustrious Crown Prince of Sweden, whose love of justice and heroism, have both disposed and qualified him to become the deliverer of the Germans. The troops of our King, attached to this army, have already occupied the capital, and great part of the country. All faithful Hanoverians will gratefully venerate, in this consolatory change of affairs, those wise measures which his Majesty, our beloved King, has ever steadily pursued during the most untoward circumstances, and which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who is no less warmly interested in the welfare of the hereditary German states of his House, has, with equal constancy, continued and completed. Instead of groaning under the yoke of foreign rulers, to whom the annihilation of our constitution and language, the destruction of our property, and the shedding of the blood of our children, were only a pretext for the gratification of an idle ambition, we are now once more