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Whitehall, July 16.

**T**HEIR Excellencies the Lords Justices have been pleased to order a Form of Prayer to be used on Sunday the 17th Instant, next after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels within the Cities of London and Westminster, and elsewhere within the Bills of Mortality, for returning Thanks to Almighty God for the late glorious Victory obtained by his Majesty at Dettingen, and for imploring the Divine Blessing for the Preservation of his Majesty's sacred Person, and upon the future Progress of his Arms.

Whitehall, July 16.

*Since the Accounts before published of the Victory obtained by his Majesty at Dettingen, the following Particulars relating to that Action have been received.*

**T**HE King having received certain Advice that the Marshal de Noailles intended to prevent our Junction with the Body of Lunebourg and Hessian Troops, commanded by Prince George of Hesse, sent Orders to the said Prince to halt at Hanau, and determined to join him with the whole Army. Accordingly on Wednesday the 26th, upon several Motions which the French Army made to their Left, Orders were given for the Army to strike the Tents at beating of the Tatoes, to remain under Arms till Break of Day, and then to march from the Right in two Columns, the Troops in this March taking the Places assigned them in the Line of Battle. But as his Majesty was persuaded, that if the Enemy attempted any Thing, it would be on our Rear-Guard, he ordered the three Battalions of English Guards, and the Four of Lunebourg, that cover'd the Quarters, as also all the Hanover Cavalry, with some Artillery, to bring up the Rear; and his Majesty chose to be there in Person, as the Place of Action.

We began to march at Break of Day, the British Cavalry in the Front, followed by the Austrian; then the British Foot followed also by the Austrian. As soon as the French saw us in Motion, they also began to march with great Haste towards our Right, and several of us that went down to the River Side, reviewed their Troops as they passed, and many of their Officers conversed with ours. The French left their Camp standing, which persuaded us, that Marshal de Noailles was to have executed his Scheme that very Morning.

His Majesty had certain Advice, the Day before, of their making two Bridges upon the Mayn, a little below Selingenstadt, and Colonel Montagu and Colonel Gee who relieved him at Dettingen, had both sent Word, that many

of their Squadrons had been seen on this Side of the Mayn; so that we were under some Apprehension of their intending to cut off our Communication with Hanau. We remained in the Position we were in, after the Troops taking their Posts, halting upon the long March, and expecting the King's Orders, till Eight of the Clock, the Front of our Horse not more advanced than between Klein Ostein and Dettingen. About this Time, a Battery of Cannon, which the French had placed at a little Chapel on the Right of Hoehstst, began to play upon the Hanover Cavalry, and was soon answered by the British Artillery left in the Rear, which was well served, and did great Execution. This they meant to draw our Attention to that Side.

Whilst this was passing in the Rear, we began to perceive a Line of the Enemy's Foot, and then a Second extending between the Villages of Dettingen and Welsheim towards the Mountain, and two Columns of Horse marching the same Way; so that our Front, upon the Halt, being to the River, the Enemy's Army, at less than a Mile's Distance, was upon our Right Flank. The Danger was visible and pressing, and his Majesty, arriving that Instant, ordered the Generals of the Day to make our Front immediately to the Enemy, by extending the Right towards the Mountain, and the Left to the River, and the two Lines of Horse were immediately formed: His Majesty ordered the Foot that was coming up to the Right, into the Wood, and some Battalions posted to cover that Flank; and as fast as they arrived, placed the Infantry, British and Austrian, as also four Battalions of Hanoverians, who all marched through the Intervals of the Horse from the Mountain to the Mayn in two Lines, which were supported by the Cavalry of the Right Wing, also in two Lines. In making this Disposition, which was a very fine one, and which, by Reason of the slow Motions of the Foot, took up a good deal of Time, the Earl of Stair, the Duke d'Arenberg, and the Marshal Neipperg, assisted with great Capacity and Activity.

The French had passed over a great Body of Troops during the Night: Their Horse, the Household at the Head, passed at Fords, or swam over: The Foot, which we saw marching without Baggage along the River, passed over the Bridges, and nothing could be better laid than this Plan of Marshal Noailles's, if he had left the Morass that he passed in order to attack us, in his Front; for then the Village of Dettingen and the Mayn secured his Right, the Morass his Front, and the Mountains his Left; but probably his Persuasion of our Surprize, and that the King could not in so little a Time make a

Disposition

