

the Assistance of the Left, against which the King of Prussia turn'd his whole Force, so that this last not being able to stand their Ground, the whole Army successively was obliged to retire into the Defilés on the Side of Reichenau, which was performed in good Order. We had a great many Generals and other Officers, especially of Horse, killed and wounded. The Foot behaved well, but was obliged to give way to the superior Force of the Enemy. The Park of Artillery was not come up. Some of the Field Pieces which the Regiments carried along with them, we were obliged to leave, on account of a Ditch which was in the Road. The greatest Part of the wounded were brought off; and, at the Departure of the Count de Noftitz, the whole Army was got together at Landshut, where they were in such a Position, as not to have any thing to fear from the Enemy, and to be easily supplied with every thing that was necessary out of Bohemia.

*Dresden, June 9, N. S.* M. Cagnoni, the Prussian Resident, departed from hence this Morning without taking Leave of the Court, having had Orders some time since, as he gave out, to behave in that Manner, when he should be certainly informed that the Saxons were marched into the County of Glatz, or the Dutchy of Silesia. M. Walter, the Saxon Resident at Breslau, has, by the King of Prussia's Orders, been obliged to leave his Residence in eight Hours Warning, and was conducted to Poland, not being permitted to come hither.

*Dresden, June 9, N. S.* By Letters from Marshal Traun's Army of the 3d Instant from Schrotzberg we have Advice, that they continue their March by Marckelsheim to Bocksborg, intending to arrive there upon the 7th; and that the French had made two or three Bridges over the Neckar near Wimpfen, where their Avant Guard of 4000 Men had passed, but were driven back by the Austrian Hussars, who made two Officers and 40 private Soldiers Prisoners. They therefore took up their Bridges again, and march by Sinheim and Visloch to Ladenberg.

*Berlin, June 8, N. S.* Upon the 6th of this Month M. Wartenberg, Aid de Camp to the King of Prussia, arrived here from Silesia, preceded by seventeen Postillions, sounding their Horns, with an Account of a Battle which had been fought upon the 4th Instant, at Four o'Clock in the Morning, between the Prussian Army and the Allies, between Freyberg and Strigau. The Relation, as it was this Morning publish'd by Authority, is as follows.

*Berlin, June 6, N. S.* The Combined Army of Austrians and Saxons, to above the Number of 80,000 Men, having, about the End of last Month, entred into Silesia thro' the narrow Passages on the Side of Schemberg, Friedland and Landshut, began, upon the 2d and 3d Instant, to form on the Side of Bolckenhayn, in the Plains towards Strigau and Jauer, when the King, who had been encamped with his Army at Jauernick on the 2d, quitted that Camp on the 3d, and attack'd the Enemy, whose Right Wing consisted of Austrians, and their Left of Saxons, upon the 4th, at Four o'Clock in

the Morning, near Friedberg. The Battle lasted till Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and the Horse as well as Foot having performed Wonders, we gained the most compleat and signal Victory that has been known for this long Time, having taken 5000 of the Enemy Prisoners, amongst whom are six Generals and 30 other Officers, 66 Pairs of Colours, 10 Standards, eight Pair of Kettle Drums, and 40 Pieces of Cannon. The Austrians and Saxons left above 4000 Men killed and wounded upon the Field of Battle, and we pursued them above a League and half from the Field quite to the Mountains. Our Loss amounts to 1200 killed and wounded. Lieutenant General Count Trousches was killed by a Cannon Ball. The Colonels Massau and Schwerin, and the Lieutenant Colonels Bodenbrouk and Calbouz were dangerously wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel Berticou killed. The King, who commanded the Army, was every where, accompanied by the Princes his Brothers, in the hottest of the Fire. We shall not delay giving a more circumstantial Account of this glorious Day in a very little Time.

*Postscript, Berlin, June 8, N. S.*

The following are the Names of the General Officers taken Prisoners, killed, wounded, and dead of their Wounds.

The Grand Master of the Austrian Artillery, Baron Berlichingen, Prisoner and dangerously wounded.

The Grand Master of the Austrian Artillery, Thungen, dead of his Wounds.

The Lieutenant Feld Marshal of the Austrians, François St. Ignon, Prisoner and wounded.

Major General Forgatsch of the Austrians, Prisoner.

Major General Schlickling of the Saxons, Prisoner.

We reckon amongst the Enemy's Generals killed,

Major General Hohenhausen of the Austrians.

Major General Bestenbostel of the Saxons, without mentioning Colonels and other Staff Officers.

We have just had a great Number of Officers sent in Prisoners. There are already above 80.

The same Day a Huntsman arrived here with a Confirmation of the above Account. Yesterday Morning Lieutenant Colonel Willick, Aid de Camp, arrived here with a Detail of the Action, which he delivered to the Queen Mother, and afterwards pursued his Journey to the French Army in Flanders.

Upon this Occasion Te Deum was sung here this Morning under a triple Discharge of the Artillery upon the Ramparts. Before this Battle, Orders had been sent to the Reigning Prince of Dessau to repair hither forthwith with all the Troops that had been intended for the Encampment at Magdebourg, but upon the 6th a Courier passed thro' this City with Orders to him to countermand his March.

*Hambourg, June 9, N. S.* Though many suspicious Symptoms of the Mortality among the Cattle, continue to approach this City, and the Parts adjacent to it, the Magistrates are still in

Hopes