

# The London Gazette.

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Constantinople, November 3.

**T**HE Sultan, who had been extremely ill for some Time, died here on the 29th past at Night; and the next Day, early in the Morning, his Successor Sultan Mustapha, Son of Achmet, was proclaimed to the People, by the Firing of the Cannon from the Seraglio, Tophana, &c. All passed as if no such Change had happened, by the sagacious Management of the Ministry. He is a Prince about Forty. All Ranks of People seem happy and content, and hope to see a flourishing Reign. He has been inaugurated this Day at Egipt, by having the Sword girt on. The Vizir and Musty have both been confirmed in their Employments, the former having had the new Seal delivered him, and each a fine Horse and Furr. The late Sultan was buried near his Brother Sultan Machmud, at the Mosque called Jeni Jami. M. Foscarei, the new Venetian Ambassador, who arrived here on the 11th past, notified the same to the Foreign Ministers in Form, and has finished the usual Visits of Ceremony. He has made his Publick Entry, and Yesterday had his Audience of the Vizir, to deliver his Credential Letters. The Captain Pascha returned here some Days ago, from his annual Visit to the Islands of the Archipelago.

*Extract of a Letter from the Imperial Army near Breslau, November 25.*

Notwithstanding the different Motions of our Army for several Days, the Prince of Bever did not stir. On the 20th he had already sent the Baggage of his Army into Breslau; at last, on the 22d, we attempted to dislodge him by Force.

The Cannonade, which was one of the most violent that ever was heard, (we having made use of Forty 24 Pounders, besides other Pieces of a smaller Bore) began at half an Hour past Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and continued till One, when the Fire of the Small-Arms began, which was the sharpest I ever saw. At last we carried our Point, by clearing the Redoubts, Defiles, Morasses, and whatever other Opposition Art and Nature had thought fit to oppose to us. The Resistance of the Enemy was most obstinate; but at last they found themselves obliged to yield to Numbers, and to abandon the Village of Pilzenitz. Our Right did not meet with so much Resistance as the Left, where the Fire began; for the Enemy, at the very Beginning, drew the greatest Part of their Troops towards the Right, and there concentrated their Force. The Fire of the Small-Arms lasted till Five o'Clock in the Evening, when the Enemy began to retire towards Breslau. One Part of the Army threw themselves into the City, and the rest posted themselves under the Cannon. Night prevented any further Progress.

We have lost a great Number of Men; the Enemy rallied three different Times, and the

Defiles prevented our extending ourselves, and caused now and then some Disorder, of which the Prussians availed themselves. Hitherto I have only seen 22 Pieces of Cannon, 3 Mortars, and 4 Colours that we have taken, but it is said there are more. 1600 Prisoners, including Deserters, are brought to the Head Quarters. I do not mention the Wounded, because I do not know the Number of them; but I believe that, in this Article, we have more than they. Our Loss is by no means inconsiderable. General Wurben is killed; Lieutenant-General Clerici, and Major-Generals O'Kelli, Mayerni, Gemmingen, and Reichel, are wounded; M. Keihl, Master-General of the Ordnance, has had his Arm shatter'd. The Prussian Dragoons say, that Prince Francis of Brunswick, the Prince of Wurtemberg, and General Schultz, are wounded. The Body of the Prussian General Kleift was found on the Field of Battle. The next Day the Enemy passed the Oder, and are marching towards Glogau, after having left a Garrison at Breslau. On the 24th Te Deum was sung. The same Day the Prince of Bevern, Commander in Chief of the Prussian Army, having been to reconnoitre us, had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of a Body of Croats, who were in General Beck's advanced Posts. He is made Prisoner of War, and carried to Stablowitz, where Marshal Daun's Quarters formerly were, and is guarded by a Lieutenant and 30 Men. He is treated with every Mark of Distinction that his Birth, Character, and eminent Qualities, deserve. You may easily imagine we are not sorry for this Accident; for he cuts us out a great deal of Work. Last Night the City of Breslau desired to capitulate. The Garrison, which is said to be 3000 Men strong, under the Orders of General Letwitz, Governor of Breslau, is to march out this Day with all military Honours. It is not to serve against the Empress or her Allies for two Years. All the Magazines, Chests, Artillery, &c. remain in our Hands. This is all I know at present of the Capitulation of Breslau.

*Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Nov. 26.*

Several Couriers, dispatched by Prince Charles, have brought the News of his Royal Highness's having attacked the Prince of Bevern on the 22d Instant; and forced his Intrenchments. This News at first occasioned great Joy at Court; but was much allayed by the Particulars of the Action, the most bloody that History can furnish an Instance of. People whisper each other, that, with such another Victory, there would be an End of the Austrian Army. It has cost the Lives of twenty thousand Austrians. The Court endeavours, in vain, to palliate this Loss; for it is easy to be seen, that they repent having given Orders to attack the Prussians, who have made such a Resistance, as was not expected, notwithstanding the many Proofs they have already

ready.