

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority

From Saturday December 17, to Tuesday December 20, 1757.

Stettin, November 29.

GENERAL Manteufel, our Commander in Chief, on hearing that the Enemy, persisting in their unjust Proceedings, intended to ruin the Port of Schwienemunde, took the Resolution to prevent it, if possible; and, for that Purpose, on the 20th in the Morning, he sent out from hence a Detachment of 500 Men, under Major de Kahlenberg, of the Regiment of Bevern, who, that this Design might not be known, was to go by Massow and Gulzow near Camin towards the Dievenow, and to pass it with 200 Hussars and some Cannon, in order to get behind the Enemy and cut off their Retreat towards Schwienemunde. Major de Kleift was to make, on this Side Wollin, a feint Attack with 400 Men, and 100 Hussars, in order to prevent the Enemy from going towards the Dievenow and meeting with the Detachment which they had on that Side. In Consequence of these Dispositions, the Detachment got on the 23d to the Post assigned them, and successfully passed the Dievenow on the 24th at Break of Day. As soon as Part of them had passed, Major de Kahlenberg sent forwards a Lieutenant and 40 Hussars, who met with 20 Horse of the Enemy, who retired precipitately. Proceeding forwards, they found a Detachment of Foot of 90 Men with a Captain and two Lieutenants, who surrendered themselves. The Garrison of Wollin being apprized, in the mean Time, of their Design, came out of the Town when the feint Attack began. The Cavalry, being about 100, took the Road for Schwienemunde, and made so much Expedition that our Hussars could not overtake them. The Infantry retired to Kartzig, where they had a Galley in which they intended to embark. The Trumpet, sent by Major de Kleift, to Wollin, came back and reported, that there were no Swedes left in the Town; which was open; but they could not immediately enter it, till the Bridge was repaired, which had been broken down. While this was doing, the Detachment which had passed the Dievenow, arrived. They marched directly to the Enemy, who were busy getting on board, but were presently surrounded by our Hussars, who took Prisoners 121 Men, two Captains, one Lieutenant and six Gunners. Lieutenant Colonel Blixen, who commanded the Whole, had embarked with about 100 Men, and escaped by that Means. After this Expedition was happily ended, our two Detachments went to Wollin with their Prisoners and some Pieces of Cannon which they had also taken. We took, besides, one Officer, 24 Men and six Pieces of Cannon, which were in a Boat on the Dievenow. We had not a Man killed, and the Enemy very few, because they surrendered without Resistance. We have taken in the Whole, in this Expedition, 3 Captains, 4 other Officers, 335 Subalterns and Soldiers, 6 Gunners, and 9 Pieces of Cannon.

M. Lehwald arrived here the Day before Yesterday. Most of the Troops, which are coming from Prussia, are also arrived, and are advancing in a Body towards Anclam and Swedish Pomerania.

Extract of a Letter from a Prussian Officer in Silesia, dated December 2.

You already know, that the Austrians, having penetrated into Silesia with superior Forces to those of the Prince of Bevern, that Prince, who was obliged to weaken his Army by the Detachments with which he augmented the neighbouring Garrisons, had no other Course to take, than to post himself in an advantageous Camp before Breslau; and there wait for the Enemy. But instead of attacking him, they undertook the Siege of Schweidnitz with a Part of the Army, and the Troops of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The Siege was pushed from the 27th of October, when it began with so much the more Vigour, as the Austrians carried it on by Foreign Troops, the Preservation of whom they were not very anxious about, for which Reason it has cost them about 8000 Men.

On the 11th they made a general Assault, but the Garrison made so vigorous a Resistance, that the Austrians lost a great Number of Men in it, and only carried two Redoubts, without making any considerable Breach in the Ramparts of the Town. The Generals who commanded at Schweidnitz judged it proper, however, to capitulate the next Day, and to give themselves up Prisoners of War, with the Garrison which consisted of about 4000 Men. It must be acknowledged that the Austrians found in this Place a great Quantity of Provisions, Ammunition, and Money.

The Garrison, who had seen the Capitulation with the greatest Discontent, and who had more than once offered to force their Way through the Besiegers, learned by Chance, while they were conducting them into Bohemia, the great Victory which the King had obtained near Rosbach; which News animated them so far, that the greatest Part forced the Escort, which was but weak, and escaped and rejoined his Majesty's Troops; so that the Austrians have scarce kept 200 Men of the Prisoners they made at Schweidnitz.

When that Place was taken, the Corps which had besieged it, rejoined the main Army near Lissa, and the Enemy resolved to attack the Prince of Bevern without Delay, and before the King (who they knew was marching, and had passed Lusatia, in Spite of the Corps under the Generals Marschall and Haddick) could come to his Assistance. It was on the 22d, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, that the Austrians attacked the Prince of Bevern, with a Force three Times superior to his; a Superiority of which they themselves boasted in their Journals, and in all the Gazettes which copied them. General Nadasti had even placed himself with a separate Body on the Flank of our Right Wing. The Attack was not advantageous to the Austrians: Their Right Wing was entirely beat, and forced to retire towards Newmarck. Lieutenant General Ziethen, who commanded our Left Wing, beat also the Corps under Nadasti, and the Enemy, who gave the Battle up for lost, thought only of a Retreat. But some Regiments in our Right having suffered greatly, the Duke of Bevern judged it fit to return to