

his Camp, and to pass the Oder at Breslau the following Night. The Austrians not seeing any Thing to oppose them but that City, returned to the Field of Battle which we had quitted to their great Surprise. Our Loss is small; that of the Enemy on the contrary, according to the best Accounts, and by the intercepted Letters of their own Officers, amount in the Whole to 30,000 Men.

On the 23d we remained behind Breslau.

On the 24th, at Four in the Morning, the Duke of Bevern going to reconnoitre without Escort, and accompanied only by a Groom, was taken by an advanced Party of Croats, a small Body of which had passed the Oder under the Command of General Beck.

After we had in Vain expected the Return of the Prince on the 24th, Lieutenant General Kiau took the Command, by Virtue of his Seniority. Lieutenant General Leftwitz, whom the King had ordered to take the Command at Breslau, not being able to maintain himself in a Place so extensive and so ill fortified, capitulated, on Condition that the Garrison and Wounded should have free Leave to march out, but that they should not act against the Empress Queen during the Course of this War.

The King, who could not have any News of all these Events, as the Enemy were between him and the Army in Silesia, arrived in this Interval on the 24th at Naumbourg on the Queiss, and the 29th at Parchwitz.

Our Corps, commanded at present by the brave Lieutenant General Ziechen, has repassed the Oder, and happily joined the Army of the King at Parchwitz, on the 1st of this Month, and by this Junction his Majesty has again assembled a most respectable Army.

We are but two Marches from the Enemy, who at present occupy the advantageous Camp we had before Breslau. These Misfortunes, considerable as they are, ought not to be attributed to our Troops (whose Spirit and Activity have never slackened,) but to Causes which Time will not fail to discover. However it be, the whole Army is full of Ardour to march against the Enemy under the King's immediate Command, and to restore Things to their former State.

*Magdeburg, Dec. 10.* The Day before Yesterday in the Evening, Lieutenant Baron de Purlitz arrived here, and brought to her Majesty, the Queen, the agreeable News of a complete Victory, which the King gained, on the 5th Instant, between Neumark and Lissa in Silesia, over the Austrian Army, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Marshals Daun, and Nadassy. As it is not possible yet to give a circumstantial Account of this great Event, the Express having come away from the Field of Battle, it will now suffice to relate some previous Particulars of it. The King had begun to march, on the 5th, in order to go and attack the Enemy in their strong Camp between Lissa and Breslau, the very same which the Prince of Bevern had lately occupied: But after having advanced a little Way, it was found that the Enemy was coming to meet our Army, the Saxon General Nostitz forming the Van Guard with three Saxon Regiments of Dragoons, in order to conceal the March of the Austrians. Those three Regiments were instantly broke by the Prussian Hussars, and almost all cut to Pieces or made Prisoners. Our Army then attacked the Enemy with so much Vigour, that, notwithstanding they rallied four Times, presenting a new Line each Time, by means of the

great Number of Troops of which it consisted, they were nevertheless forced at last to fly; and the Rout was so general, that the two Wings, being separated and dispersed, one retired towards Breslau, the other towards the Town of Kant in the Way to Schweidnitz.

The Loss of the Enemy, in Killed and Prisoners, is very great. Three entire Regiments of Infantry laid down their Arms; and the Infantry of Wirtemberg suffered extremely, by our Cavalry breaking through that Corps. At the Time the Express set out, they reckoned above 40 Pieces of Cannon taken from the Enemy. Our Loss is computed at 2000 killed and wounded. There is no General killed on our Side. The Battle began about One, and lasted four Hours. The King, after the Battle, took up his Quarters at Lissa, intending to march next Day towards Breslau. The Day before this great Event our Troops seized at Newmark a considerable Magazine with the Enemies Ovens and two Pieces of Cannon. Three hundred Croats were killed on that Occasion, and 600 taken Prisoners.

*Hague, Dec. 12.* According to our freshest Letters from Lower Saxony, the French continue to retire precipitately before the King's Forces, and abandon their Magazines wherever they had established them. Marshal Richelieu had demanded Permission of the City of Bremen to put a large Garrison into that City; had sent the Palatine Troops to Hamelen; and ordered a Body of Cavalry to Nienburg; in order to secure the Weser in Case of a further Retreat. The French Colonels belonging to the Regiments in Marshal Richelieu's Army, and who were gone back to Paris for the Winter, did not receive Orders to repair to their respective Corps till the 7th Instant.

The King of Prussia is in Silesia, and after having joined the Army, late under the Command of the Prince of Bevern at Parchwitz, he has marched forwards towards Breslau; and our last Accounts say even, that he had cut off the Communication between Schweidnitz and the Austrian Army.

*Hague, Dec. 16.* M. de Hellen received last Night an Express from Magdebourg with an Account of the Victory obtained by the Prussians over the Austrians on the 5th Instant. By Letters from Berlin, the King of Prussia had taken upwards of 8000 Prisoners, a prodigious Quantity of Artillery, and several General Officers, and had encamped, on the 6th at Night, in the Prince of Bevern's old Camp, between the Lob and the Town of Breslau.

The French begin to talk of repassing the Weser, in order to repose their Army, and take their Measures securely against the next Spring. Their Troops, and particularly their Cavalry, are in a miserable Condition. Several Battalions of Militia are, in the mean While, said to be in march towards Alsace, and a great Quantity of Provisions and Ammunition is loading at Metz and Thionville, to be sent down the Moselle to the Rhine.

*Hamburg, Dec. 13.* The last Advices from the Prince of Brunswick mention his having taken Possession of Zell, and that the French, who are collecting all their Forces, resolved to make a Stand near Hanover.

*Whitehall, December 20.*

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Honourable George Sackville, Esq; commonly called Lord George Sackville, Major General of His Majesty's Forces, the Office and Place of Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Ordnance,