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The following Relation of the Battle which happened on the 17th of May 1742, between the Army of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary, and that of the King of Prussia near Czaflaw in Bohemia, has been published here by our Court.

ON the 15th Instant her Majesty the Queen's Army was scarcely entered the Camp near Willimow, but they learnt from the Deserters come over from the Prussian Army which was then at Chrudim, that the King of Prussia had put himself the same Day at the Head of Six Thousand Men, and was gone to Podhorzan; which was unanimously confirmed by those who had been sent out to reconnoitre; and the next Morning they could perceive very distinctly from an Eminence near Willimow, that the abovesaid Corps had removed the Camp which they had pitched the Evening before at Podhorzan, and that they continued their March on the Side of Czaflaw, which obliged Prince Charles to order the Queen's Army to march from the Camp at Willimow, and to enter into that which they had marked out on the Side of Ronow. Almost at the very Time that our Army arrived there, we received Advice from Lieutenant General Nadafty, who was then at Setz with a Detachment of two Regiments of Hussars, to make an exact Observation of the Enemy's Motions, that the Troops of the Enemy which had remained at Chrudim, were gone from thence at break of Day, and turned towards Hermaniestitz. They were perceived accordingly about Eleven in the Morning upon the Hills of Podhorzan, where the King of Prussia had encamped the Evening before with his Corps. But they did not halt, continuing, without stopping, the same Route towards Czaflaw, which the said Corps had taken in the Evening, and altho' in the Neighbourhood of Ronow, this March of the Enemy might have been obstructed without much Difficulty, on account of their Nearness, it was nevertheless now impossible, (on account of the Roads being cut, and surrounded with Morasses,) to incommode them in any Manner.

All that could be observed was, that their Force consisted in about Thirty Thousand Men, and this Conjecture was verified by what the Deserters owned.

Things standing thus, it might be easily conjectured that the Enemy would not hold out long so precipitate a March, but that they would be forced to stop, wherefore Prince Charles agreed, and took the Resolution, with Count Konigseck, to march the Queen's Army again the same Day (the 16th) to see if they could not come up with the Enemy; and thus, between Eight and Nine at Night they departed from Ronow, leaving all the heavy Baggage behind, and advanced on the Side of Czaflaw in two Columns, in such a Manner, that in case of Necessity, the one might be always able to sup-

port the other, and the Corps of Reserve march'd likewise to Czaflaw, taking the Right, near Zlep, to cover our Flank during their March.

In the mean while, the Hussars were sent before, with Orders to pursue the Enemy, and to do them all the Damage and Prejudice possible, and to endeavour to stop them, in order to enable the Army to come up with them.

With these Hopes, our Army hastened its March as much as possible, and as the Cavalry served for an Avant Guard to each Column, that was the Occasion of their arriving near Czaflaw about Midnight, and they were followed soon after by the Infantry, and by the Artillery of Reserve, but as they had several Defilés to pass, it was impossible to assemble the whole Army at the said Czaflaw before Four in the Morning; in the mean while we were informed that the Enemy was still certainly cantoned at Kuttenberg, and in the Villages round about, and that thus they were dispersed here and there, but presently after we found that this Intelligence was ill-founded, the Enemy's whole Army being encamped behind a Village quite close to Czaflaw, named Chotushutz, and that only the King himself was in Quarters in the said Kuttenberg, with a very small Party of Troops. So it was no longer doubtful, that we should have an Opportunity of coming to Blows with the Enemy. All necessary Dispositions were accordingly made; we sent directly the 400 Hussars, which had hitherto been employed on different Errands, to join the Avant Guard of the Left, and made all the Piquets of the Horse follow immediately, then the Infantry, and the Artillery of Reserve. In this Order we advanced to Czaflaw, on a little Eminence, from whence we perceived some of the Enemy's Troops, but as they were in a Valley, and were encamped behind the Village of Chotushutz, we could not guess at their real Force.

Our Army was drawn up in the mean while in order of Battle, and we perceived soon after that the Enemy was doing the same; that their Force was continually augmenting, and that they were beginning to advance upon us.

The two Armies were as yet distant from one another above 2000 Paces, when the Enemy made a brisk Discharge of their Cannon, with Balls of 24 Pounds Weight. Our Hussars were therefore obliged to approach them more and more, and our whole Front advanced at the same Time. As our Avant Guard was immediately repulsed at the first Attack, they fell back upon the Corps of Reserve, which was thereby put in some Disorder, and besides, the Regiment which covered our Flank, having been covered by the Enemy's Wing, three Regiments of Cavalry of our left Wing were likewise put in Confusion, but the rest of the Line kept in good Order, and advanced with great Courage. Our Right Wing repulsed the Enemy's Left three Times; they set the Village of Chotushutz on Fire, wherein there was a great many of the Enemy's People, from whence they advanced into