

The London Gazette

Published by Authority.

From Saturday September 10. to Tuesday September 13. 1743.

Prince Charles of Lorraine's Relation to the Queen of Hungary, from the Camp at Hochstet near Old Brisac, on the 5th of September 1743, N. S.

YOUR Majesty will already have been informed by my last, of the Preparations I have all along caused to be made for passing the Rhine, especially by assembling Vessels provided with all Necessaries, drawing the Artillery out of Fribourg, and putting it in the necessary Condition for acting. Every Thing being in Readiness, I drew up Directions, distributed them to the Generals, and in the Night between the 3d and 4th Instant, I proceeded to the Execution of my Design. I had already, on the 3d at Eight in the Evening, sent the Pandours and Croats I had with me over the Rhine in pontoons and small Craft, with so good Success, that they attacked the first Redouts of the Enemy, made themselves Masters of them, and put all those that were in them to the Sword. They were followed by the Grenadier Companies, who likewise got over with Success. At Eleven at Night a Beginning was made of laying the Bridge, during which the Infantry was transported, so that 12 Battalions were successively landed. The Hussars, Carabineers, and Horse Grenadier Companies were intended also to be transported; but for want of Floats, Rafts, and other proper Bottoms, it was necessary to defer it till the finishing of the Bridge. This it was hoped would be ready in Four Hours Time, but it took up unfortunately Fourteen instead of Four, which Delay was occasioned, first, by the sorting and joining together proper Materials, which required much more Labour than was thought; secondly, there were no Anchors of a proper Size and Weight at hand; but last of all, the greatest Obstacle proceeded from the Bottom of the River being full of Rocks, so that the Anchors could not so soon lay hold or be fixed, and there were even 10 of them lost on this Occasion. These Delays gave Time to the Enemy to draw together from all Parts, to post themselves behind the Morass called *Geiss wasser*, and to reinforce the Head of their Bridge there; they also got the Advantage of a Piece of Ground, upon which the Cavalry could not form itself and act, it being surrounded with Bushes, in which were Morasses, Holes and Ditches. All this would not have hindered the passing a sufficient Number of Cavalry over the Bridge, the attacking the Enemy and the Head of their Bridge, and dislodging them; but I was obliged to lay this Scheme aside, upon receiving Advice from Prince Waldeck, who was to have passed the Rhine at the same Time near Rhineweiler, that though the first Transports of Soldiers had succeeded very well, and the Enemies Redouts being taken, yet a thick Fog arising obstructed the Sight so, that the Men who were al-

ready got on the other Side of the Rhine, could not be seconded by our Batteries on this Side; thus the Enemy being superior in Number, retook their Redouts; and the Reinforcements could not land at the proper Places by Reason of the Fog, but fell in with the Enemy's Post, which occasioned brisk Skirmishes, the Enemy fired hard upon those that followed, particularly upon the Watermen, many of whom were killed and wounded to about 100 Men; of the regular Forces we had about 100 Croats, and 300 others killed, wounded, or otherwise lost, and among them several Officers. The Enemy's Loss was not less considerable, (for the Soldiers on their Side defended themselves with great Bravery) but according to Prince Waldeck's Report, amounts to 800 Men. In my Attack and finishing the Bridge, I only lost 16 or 20 Pandours, Croats, or Grenadiers, and only one Captain of Pandours. In the Redouts above-mentioned, taken by the Pandours, upwards of 160 Enemies were cut off. Thus the Passage attempted by Prince Waldeck miscarried; however I have still Hopes to carry my Point on any Side, and shall maintain the Post I have taken on the other Side, by a good Head of a Bridge, which I am actually raising.

Worms, Sept. 13; N. S. On Monday last, the 9th of September, the first Division of the Dutch Auxiliaries, under the Command of Count Maurice de Nassau, arrived within a League of our Camp on the other Side of the Rhine, and Yesterday the second Division joined them. A Courier arrived here this Morning with Advice, that Prince Charles had withdrawn his Troops from the Island in the Rhine near Brisac, which he had taken Possession of, with the Loss only of about 80 Men, Croats, Pandours, Boatmen and regular Troops included, tho' the Enemy had industriously reported that his Loss amounted to 1200. His Highness had not given over his Attempt of passing that River in another Place. The definitive Treaty between the King, the King of Sardinia, and the Queen of Hungary, was signed this Day by Lord Carteret, Mr. Wäster, and M. Oflorio. The Right Honourable the Earl of Stair, who lately obtained his Majesty's Permission to retire from the Command of the Army, set out this Day from hence for the Hague, where his Lordship will deliver his Recredential Letters to the States, and afterwards proceed to England.

Vienna, Sept. 7. General Bernclau opened the Trenches before Ingolstadt without having Artillery to attack it in Form, but he advanced so fast in his Approaches by the Dexterity of his irregular Troops in opening the Trenches, that he had reached the Passadoes of the Town, and was within Musket Shot of it before any body thought it possible. Soon after he raised a Battery of Bombs, which play'd for eight Hours successively, and set Fire to a Magazine in the Town.