

incamped two Leagues from us. On our Part the Resolution being taken to repass the Rhine, in order to defend our own Country against the King of Prussia; and it not being judged convenient to attack the Enemy in his advantageous Camp, we sent away our Baggage to Drusenheim, and from thence, on the 21st, to the Bank of the Rhine, whilst our Army kept its Post, and offered Battle to the Enemy all that Day, and till Three of the Clock the next Morning. Then we began our March, and passed the River Motter upon four Bridges. The Infantry lined the Banks of that River, from Rhorweiler to Bischweiler, and the Cavalry incamped between the two Hills. In this Position, the Enemy not daring to molest our Rear, composed of four Regiments of Hussars, of all the Croats and Pandours, (excepting General Bernclau's Corps) of 42 Companies of Grenadiers, and of the two Hungarian Regiments of Forgatsch and Esterhazy, nor to make any Motion with their Army, we set forward on our March, and incamped at Beinheim without any Molestation, excepting the Firing of the great Artillery at Fort Louis upon us, which however was at too great a Distance to do us Hurt.

The 22d we halted, and the Enemy came up to Bischweiler. We had the Night before evacuated Drusenheim, and broke the Bridge which he had there over the Rhine.

On the 23d we heard that the Enemy was marching towards us, and seemed inclined to engage us. Our most advanced Posts on the Right, consisting of a Company of Grenadiers of Bernclau, and 2000 Croats, commanded by the Major General Prince of Dourlach, had been already overthrown, the Croats having behaved ill, and having abandoned, through Negligence, their two Pieces of Cannon. At the same Time our advanced Posts on the Left, composed of some Croats, and of 42 Companies of Grenadiers, commanded by General Count Daun, supported a furious Attack near the Village of Sessenheim, and were at first put into such Disorder, that some Companies gave Way. But Count Daun leading on the two Hungarian Regiments with their Drums beating, and making a fresh Attack with his Grenadiers, repulsed the Enemy with considerable Execution, and maintained his Post till Midnight, when he was ordered to draw off towards the main Army; which he did in the best Order, and without losing a single Man in his Retreat. These Skirmishes cost us 522 Men killed and wounded, including 13 Officers. The Enemy's Loss was much greater, and that was their last Attempt upon us.

In the mean while our Army was kept in Order of Battle from Four in the Afternoon till Eight, in the Plain under Roppenheim, whilst all the Artillery and Baggage passed the Rhine upon two Bridges below Fort Louis; then followed the Cavalry of both Wings, then the Hussars. To cover this March of the Horse, the Infantry formed a long Square in the Plain of Beinheim, two Regiments from each Wing being detached to secure General Daun's Retreat. After the Cavalry, the Foot of both Wings passed, and all in the best Order, and

with so little Disturbance, that we did not hear a single Piece fired; so far was the Enemy from pretending to give us any Molestation in our Passage. General Daun, who passed last, ordered the Bridges to be broken behind him. After that we burnt the Pontons, being of no farther Use, since our Orders to march to Bohemia, and not having any Place upon the Rhine where we could safely have kept them. It was Three in the Morning when the Rear Guard passed, and, though it was broad Day when all were over, yet we did not see a Man of the Enemy: And, upon the Whole, it was not possible that a Passage, over so great a River, should be better executed, nor more successful, all Circumstances considered, since, excepting the Loss above-mentioned, the whole Army got safely over the Rhine; and was so far from having done it with Fright and Precipitation, that the Enemies themselves cannot pretend they have any Marks of such a Retreat to produce, or that we left behind us so much as a Sutler's Cart.

*Hague, September 4.* We hear from the Empire, that M. Seckendorff and Noailles had both passed the Rhine with considerable Corps, and that some Palatine, Wirtemberg, and Hessian Troops were in Motion to join them. The Prince of Holstein Beek, who had the Government of Boileduc, being dead, their High-Mightinesses have removed the Prince of Homburgh from Breda to Boileduc; General Ginkle from Bergen Opzoom to Breda; General Vander Duyn from Venlo to Bergen Opzoom; and conferred Venlo upon the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal. We hear from Berlin of the 29th of August, N. S. that they begin again there to talk of assembling an Army of 20 or 30,000 Men towards Magdebourg; and that the Regiments of Prince Leopold, Dessau, and Ferdinand, which have been but a very little Time there, have received Orders to march, but that it was not known whether they were to join the King of Prussia, or to go to Magdebourg.

General Post-Office, London, July 12, 1744.  
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Geo. Shelvocke, Sec.*

General