

Woods and Villages upon the Roads, or buried under the Snow, from whence the Peasants draw them out, dying with Want and Cold. We expect also to find the Remains of their Equipages and Effects buried in the Fields, as well as a Part of their Artillery, which they have not been able to convey over the Mountains for Want of Horses and practicable Roads; so that in reckoning the Number of their Dead, Wounded, Prisoners, Deserters and Sick, it seems probable that Lieutenant General Einsiedel will not have got out of the Circle of Bunzlau with one Third of his Corps, which the Approach of the Reinforcement from Silesia, has been the Means of saving.

Hague, Dec. 29, N. S. We hear from Harmer, that the Duke de Belleisle, Marshal of France, having crossed (in coming out of the Territory of Eichfeld) a little District belonging to the Electorate of Brunswick Lunebourg, arrived the 20th in the Afternoon at Elbingerde, a small Village of the Dependency of the said Electorate, in order to take fresh Relais of Horses, which had been ordered for his Use by a Courier, who had preceded the Marshal 24 Hours. The Bailiff of the District having heard that a General of Distinction of the French Army was to pass that Way, interrogated the Marshal upon his Arrival concerning his Quality, and whether he was provided with proper Passports; and he not concealing his being a Marshal of France, and owning that he had no Passport, either for himself or his Retinue, amongst whom was the Chevalier de Belleisle his Brother, the Bailiff declared them all Prisoners of War, in the Name and on the Part of his Britannick Majesty, and caused them to be conducted as they arrived to Scharzfeld, and from thence, as the Place was not proper for their Reception, to Osterode. Upon the Road the Marshal wrote a Letter to the Ministry of Hanover, dated at Neuhoff, the 21st Instant, complaining of his being separated from his Domesticks, which, as they write from thence, was only occasioned by the Badness of the Roads, and Want of Horses in that Part of the Country. The Marshal added (in engaging his Parole of Honour) that he acknowledged himself, as also his Brother, Prisoners to the King of Great Britain, and desired that the Ministry would send for his Majesty's Orders with respect to what had happened.

Hague, Jan. 1, N. S.

The following is a Translation of a Copy of a Letter to his Serene Electoral Highness of Cologne, wrote by Count Korningsfeld, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, dated from Francfort, the 20th of December, N. S. 1744.

THE Requisition Letter, which I most humbly send you inclosed, has lain in my Hands for some Time, and I have been in

continual Expectation that the French Ministers would call upon me for it; their not having done so, has occasioned this Confusion. His Imperial Majesty has just commanded me to dispatch it according to its Directions. I obey his gracious Command, and recommend myself to the Protection and Favour of your Serene Electoral Highness, &c.

Copy of a Letter from his Imperial Majesty to his Serene Electoral Highness of Cologne, dated at Munich, the 24th of October, 1744.

YOUR Dilection cannot be ignorant, as it is a Thing already sufficiently notorious in the Empire, in what an unheard-of Manner the Army of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany behaved in their Return, with Regard to the Countries of Neubourg and Sultzbach, exercising therein all Kinds of Vexations, Plunderings, Pillage and Exactions, for no other Reason, but because the Elector Palatin, after the Example of some others of the principal Electors and Princes of the Empire, has concluded a Treaty of Union with us, tending solely to the Support of the Head and Maintenance of the System of the Empire, and because he has sent us a Succour of Troops, without Prejudice nevertheless to the Neutrality which subsists in its full Force.

It is easy to conceive that a Proceeding of this Nature, which never can be justified towards the Empire, must have sensibly afflicted us, and so much the more, as we are persuaded that it is known to the whole-World, how much we are affected at seeing our Friends and Allies, who have truly at Heart the Preservation and Repose of our dear Country Germany, exposed to the satisfying of an unbounded Desire of Revenge, and their Territories, though not concerned in the present War, to Oppressions and incredible Calamities. The more we are touched at all these Violences committed in the Countries before-mentioned, the more just Reasons have we for taking into our Consideration the Duties which oblige us to the Defence of the States of the Empire, whose Patriot Sentiments correspond with those of their Head, and for preventing, as far as in us lies, and by all imaginable Remedies, the Increase of the Evil. Now, as contrary to all Expectation, we have received certain Advices, that the Court of Vienna has formed the Design of a like Invasion, as well against the Territories of the Electorate of Brandenburg, as against those of the Elector Palatin situate upon the Lower Rhine, which she has already menaced therewith, and from which she is no longer at any considerable Distance, so that there is scarce any Doubt remaining of the Execution of this fatal Project, we find ourselves obliged not to omit any Thing which our Imperial Dignity, in these critical Conjunctions, wherein the least Delay seems to threaten the total Subversion of the Empire, requires