

My Design was, that they should fall upon the Left Wing; and this Scheme was so well executed, that the Colonel Marquis de Grävis, of the Bavarian Troops, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, and 451 as well Subalterns as private Men, of divers Regiments, were made Prisoners, and about 60 of the Enemy killed. Eighty one Deserters came also over to us, and above 100 more the following Night. We had 6 Men killed, 9 wounded, and 12 missing.

The Enemy have, at last, entirely abandoned the Approaches on the 6th at One in the Morning, and marched to Ziegenhals. Above 70 Deserters came over to us that Day. The Enemy were obliged to leave behind them several Thousands of Bomb Shells of 50 and 70 Pound Weight, a large Quantity of Cannon Balls of 36, 24, 12, and Six Pound Weight, and a great many Granadoes ready charged, as may be seen in the following List.

De Treskow, Lieutenant General.

*List of the Ammunition and Implements, which the Enemy abandoned near Klumpenau, before the Fortress of Neiss.*

22000 Cannon Balls of 24 Pound Weight; 23000 Ditto of 12; 1700 Bomb Shells of 75 Pound Weight; 3900 Ditto of 50; 6100 Ditto of 36; 6000 Ditto of 10 and 7; 20000 Granadoes; 500 Iron Crows; 1000 Joists, and 500 thick Planks, for Batteries; and 10 Gunpowder Magazines.

N. B. The Balls, Bomb Shells, and Granadoes, not being ranged pyramidically, we have not been able to give a more exact Account of it in this List; but we have likewise found a great Quantity of Ammunition of all Kinds dropt upon the Roads as far as two Leagues from the Fortress.

De Merkatz, Colonel of Artillery.

Neiss, Nov. 10, 1758

After raising the Siege of Neiss, General Harsch retired from Freudenthal, where he arrived the 9th, into Bohemia, by Alt-Stadt and Grulish, and General de Ville by Neustadt to Troppau. The Desertion in these two Corps continues to be very great, and sometimes 100 Deserters come in one Day to Neiss.

The Fortress of Cossell, which has been blockaded these four Months, is likewise relieved, by the Resolution the Enemy took in the Night between the 9th and 10th, to retire and take the Route of Troppau.

Berlin, Nov. 18. Marshal Daun perceiving, that notwithstanding the Advantage he had gained at Hochkirch, he had failed in his principal Design, which was, to prevent the King of Prussia from marching into Silesia, and raising the Siege of Neiss, thought it proper however to take Advantage of the Absence of his Majesty, by falling upon Saxony, in Hopes of making himself Master, at the same Time, of the Cities of Dresden, Leipzig, and Torgau. For this Purpose, he followed the King no farther than Gorlitz, and after detaching a Body of about 24000 Men, in order to make his Majesty believe by their March, that the whole Austrian Army was upon his Skirts, he himself made forced Marches with the main Body towards Dresden, after having passed the Elbe at Pirna. On the 8th Count Schmettau, Governor of Dresden, was informed, that Marshal Daun approached the City with his whole Army, and a Part of that of the Empire. Finding himself threatened with a Siege, he gave Orders to the Free Battalions quartered in the Suburbs, to defend themselves from House to House, and to set fire to the Streets, where they could not keep their Ground. The Court having been informed of these Orders, sent M. de Bose to Count Schmettau, to signify to him, that their Royal Highnesses hoped that, in the Place of their Residence he would not proceed to such Extremities; to which M. Schmettau made Answer, that the City of Dresden being a Fortress, with the Defence of which he was charged, he could not avoid burning the Suburbs, whenever they became detrimental to him; but nevertheless, if the Court could induce Marshal Daun to give his Word of Honour not to attack the Town on that Side, he, on his Part, would give his, not to touch the Suburbs: But the Court made Answer, That their Hands were too much tied up for them to interfere therein. Here it is proper to add, that it was declared, several Months be-

fore, both to the young Court, and to the States of the Country, and Magistrates of Dresden, that it depended upon the Court to prevent the Suburbs from being burnt, if they would agree with the Austrian Generals that that Capital should not be attacked. On the 9th, about Noon, the Enemy advanced, with their whole Army, behind the Grand Garden. The advanced Posts immediately charged our Free Battalions and Hussars, drove them into the Suburbs, attacked the 700 Foot which were posted there under the Command of Col. Itzenplitz, and pushed forward as far as the Pirna and Ram Gates, from whence however, they were repulsed. About Midnight we learned, that Marshal Daun was erecting four Batteries, under Cover of which he intended attacking the Suburbs. M. Schmettau, therefore, on the 10th, could no longer defer setting Fire to that Part of the Suburbs, which are close to the Ramparts, in order to prevent the Enemy from making a Lodgment there. However, not more than one Third of the Houses were consumed. In the Afternoon, Marshal Daun sent Col. Savoiski to Count Schmettau, to acquaint him, that such Proceedings were not usual in a Place, which was to be considered as the Residence of a Royal Family; and that he, in his own Person, must be responsible for it: To which M. Schmettau answered, That the Marshal ought to be too well instructed in the Rules of War, to be surprized at it, and not to know, that when an Enemy approaches a Town, and attacks it as a Fortress, it is usual to burn the Suburbs. As M. de Savoiski replied, that the Marshal hoped they would, at least, spare the City, M. Schmettau answered, that that depended on the Marshal; but if they intended to batter the Town in Breach, and take it by Assault, he would defend it from Street to Street, and at last the Castle itself.

Whilst Marshal Daun was thus employed in reducing the City of Dresden, a Body of the Army of the Circles, advanced before Leipzig; and General Haddick marched with 10000 Men towards Torgau, imagining he should carry, by Storm, a Place almost without Defence. But the King, who had not been imposed upon by these Demonstrations of Marshal Daun, had given Orders to Lieutenant General Count Dohna, and Major General de Wedel, to march with a Part of the Troops under their Command towards Saxony, to supply the Place of those who were drawn off by his March into Silesia. On the 12th M. de Wedel got to Hertzberg, where he heard of the Arrival of General Haddick before Torgau; and having Recourse only to his Courage in so pressing a Danger, went, with 200 Hussars, with the utmost Haste, to Torgau; the Rest of his Cavalry and Infantry following as fast as possible. After which M. de Wedel attacked the Enemy with 15 Squadrons so briskly, that he obliged them to retire, with great Precipitation, as far as Eulenbourg. We made on this Occasion about Twenty Prisoners. General Wedel waited at Torgau for Count Dohna, who having joined him on the 14th, they directed their March together towards Eulenbourg. The King marched at the same Time, with all possible Expedition, on his Return into Lusatia. On the 15th his Majesty came to Lauban; Marshal Daun did not think proper to wait the Arrival of the King, but after having made several unsuccessful Attempts before Dresden, between the 8th and 16th, he retired, on the last mentioned Day, to Pirna, giving up his great Designs upon Saxony. Thus the King, merely by the Report of his marching, occasioned the raising of two Sieges in 14 Days Time; which plainly proves the Falsity of the exaggerated Accounts published by the Enemy, of the famous Action of Hochkirchen. The Body of Troops, which remained near Dresden under the Command of Lieutenant General Itzenplitz, finding themselves too weak to oppose the united Forces of Prince Deux Ponts and Marshal Daun, filed off by the City of Dresden, and posted themselves on this Side of the Elbe, where they wait to be reinforced, in order to repass the Elbe, and pursue the Enemy.

The Journal annexed will shew the Particulars of what passed in this Army, as well as at Dresden, from the 5th to the 14th of this Month. Lieutenant General Maistrasch remains with a considerable