

considerable Body of Troops to observe the Russians and Swedes. Nothing lately has happened with the Swedes except that our Hussars, on the 14th, put to the Sword some Swedish Hussars, and made eight Prisoners.

All the Accounts from Pomerania confirm, that the main Body of the Russians have not only quitted their Camp at Dramburg, but have even entered Poland, directing their march by Timpelburg towards the Vißuia; there only remains now a few Parties of Cossacks, who ravage the Circles of Pomerania adjoining to Poland.

On the 9th, a Russian Captain arrived with 70 Men at Stargard, to reclaim the Soldiers who had been left as Safe-Guards in Pomerania, and after receiving Satisfaction, he returned to his Army by Drambourg. Two Swedish Vessels are arrived at Rugenwalde, loaded with Ammunition for the Siege of Colberg; but that Siege being raised, they set Sail again for Stralsund.

Journal of what happened at Dresden, and at the Army encamped there, from the 5th to the 14th of November 1758.

On the 3d of November, the Army of the Empire had changed its Position, and on the 4th their Van Guard having reached Frybourg, and an advanced Post having been placed at Nossen, the Remainder of the Army, and the Corps under Serbelloni being encamped at Lauenstein, there were only some thousand Light Troops, which kept the old Camp at Struppen, the Post of Pirna, and the Bridges on the River. Major General Meyer, in order to be certain of this, on the 4th in the Evening attacked the advanced Posts of the Pandours with 500 Men of the Free Battalion and 200 Hussars, and drove them from the Brick Kila of Pirna, which was consumed, during the Attack, by the Enemy's setting Fire to it. He pursued them by Klein-felditz to the Garden of Gros-felditz; and after having sufficiently reconnoitred the Position of the Enemy, and being assured of its March, he returned to the Camp with two Prisoners, having lost only one Chasseur and two Men of his Battalion in these Circumstances the Generals resolved to quit the Posts of Gamig and Mixon, to prevent the being flanked by the Enemy. In Consequence of which Resolution, the Army marched on the 5th, at Day-break, in Columns, to Bennewitz and Kesselsdorff, where they arrived about Noon; and fixed their advanced Posts at Potchapel, Hertzogwalde, and Wildstruff. In their March there was a Skirmish between the Rear Guard and the Pandours, who harassed them incessantly, in Hopes of getting some Plunder. In order to draw them into the Plain, and get rid of them, Lieutenant Colonel Belling, of the Black Hussars, lay in Ambuscade in a Village on the Side of the Road, whilst the Pandours, who imagined their Retreat open, kept advancing into the Plain, till on a Signal given, two Companies of the Battalion of Wrench, and a Squadron of Mejncke, faced about and charged them in Front and in Flank: They then attempted, with the utmost Precipitation, to return towards the Village; but M. Belling rushed upon them Sword in Hand, killed about an Hundred, dispersed the rest, and sent 1. Lieutenant, 1. Cornet, 6 Hussars, and 46 Pandours, Prisoners, into the City. The rest of the Day passed quietly. On the 6th in the Morning they learned, that a great Reinforcement, which Marshal Daun sent to the Prince of Deux Ponts, was on the 5th, after five forced Marches, at Bichoffswarda; and on the 6th, at Night, they could easily see the whole of this Corps, which they imagined to be near 20,000 Men, range themselves in Order of Battle on the Heights of Lockwitz, after having crossed the Elbe. The Suburbs of the City being unguarded, the whole Garrison of Dresden remained that Night under Arms; it however passed quietly. On the Seventh, in the Morning, General Meyer posted himself in the Suburbs with his Battalion, that of Chassignon, and the Black Hussars. On the Eighth, about Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, the Enemy caused a large Detachment of Cavalry and Hussars to advance, in Order to reconnoitre the Out-skirts of the Town; about 300 Men, divided into 4 Troops, advanced within Musket-Shot of the Garden of Mofchinka, and skirmished there a long Time with our Hussars,

who had one Officer and three Men wounded, whilst General Meyer, having placed some small Pieces of Cannon in the Great Garden, and sent some Companies to support the Hussars, killed many of the Enemy, who retreated about Sun-set: As it was thought in the Town, that this Affair would have been more serious, the Alarm was given, and the whole Garrison kept under Arms. However, this Night too passed quietly. Our Generals had resolved at Eight in the Morning to quit that Post, and to retire towards Meiffen, in order to draw near to the Succours, expected from the Marche; but that Resolution was altered, and they remained in the same Position the Eighth, whilst a Bridge of pontoons was made upon the Elbe, below the City, over which the Baggage passed that very Night. On the 9th, every Thing remained in the same Situation all the Morning; but towards Three in the Afternoon the Body of the Enemy's Army advanced in Order of Battle to the Town on the Side of the Grand Garden, before the Pirna Gate. Two Hundred Black Hussars, and the same Number of the Battalion of Chassignon, who were posted there, skirmished with the Enemy, till they were obliged, by too great Superiority against them, to confine themselves within the Suburbs, whilst the Enemy's Flanks were fired upon by four Pieces of Cannon placed at the Garden of Zinsendorf. Towards Sun-set the Firing ceased on both Sides; and the Enemy encamped behind the great Garden, so near the Town, that their Tattoo Drums could be heard upon the Ramparts. The Houses of the Suburbs, that were nearest the Ramparts, and most detrimental to the Defence thereof, had, the Day before, been filled with combustible Matter. That Evening Lieut. General Schmettau gave an Order to the Free Battalions to defend themselves in Case they were attacked at Night, in the Suburbs, from House to House, and to set Fire to all the Streets where they could not keep their Ground. The Court having been informed of this Order, sent M. de Bose to Lieut. General Schmettau, to signify to him, that their Royal Highnesses hoped he would not proceed to such Extremities in the Place of their Residence; To which the General returned for Answer, That as he was charged with the Defence of the Fortres of Dresden, he could not avoid burning its Suburbs, as soon as they became detrimental to him; but however, if the Court could induce Marshal Daun to engage his Word of Honour not to attack the Town on that Side, he would likewise engage his own, not to touch the Suburbs. Upon which the Court having replied, That their Hands were too much tied up for that, nothing more passed that Evening, whilst our Army was filing off by the Bridges they had thrown over the Elbe, and remained the whole Night under Arms. About Midnight we learned, that the Enemy, whose Army Marshal Daun commanded in Person, erected four Batteries, under the Cover of which he would attack the Suburbs, which might have put us under the Necessity of abandoning them, without being able to set Fire to them; therefore, on the 10th, at Three o' Clock in the Morning, as soon as we saw the Enemy approaching the Suburbs, Directions were given to the Free Battalions to fall back into the City, and set Fire to the Suburbs, which was immediately executed, and at the same Time red hot Balls being fired from the Cannon and Haubitzers of the Ramparts, and some Royal Granadoes, the Conflagration soon became general enough to secure the Ramparts from any Attack. Then the Free Battalions were ordered to march through the City, and to pass the Elbe over the great Bridge, whilst the Army marched round the New Town and encamped under the Cannon of the Ramparts. In the mean while, Lieut. Colonel Wrench was sent, with two Battalions to dislodge the Pandours from the Defiles of Weissenhirsch, in which he succeeded, made five Prisoners, and took Post so as to secure the right Wing of our Army from any Attack. About Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, Marshal Daun sent a Colonel with a Trumpet to Count Schmettau. This Officer was ordered to tell him, from Marshal Daun, that he was greatly surprized at the unheard of, and unchristian-like Manner, in which he had acted, in setting Fire to the Suburbs of a Royal Residence, and that he in his own Person should be responsible for this Misfortune, as well as for any other which might hap-
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