

of Security for the Prussian Cavalry to rally in, as to cover the Rear of the rest of our Infantry. By this Incident we were under the Necessity of abandoning the Eleven Pieces of Cannon taken from the Enemy, with Five more of our own, which could not be got out of a hollow Way in Time. At the same Instant the Enemy attacked our Hussars at the Back of the Village of Stroischen, but were so well received by a Discharge of Grape-Shot, that they were immediately repulsed, and pursued with great Success by our Hussars. While Zastrow's Regiment, which had been posted near Lothayn, was taken up in driving the Enemy's Cavalry, who were in Pursuit of our Dragoons, by the Fire of their Musquetry, a large Body of Pandours seized the Village of Lothayn. General Schenkendorff immediately set it on Fire, as being the shortest Method to stop the Firings of the Small Arms, which they could have made on our Flanks, and which might have proved dangerous. As soon as the Village was in Flames, our Infantry were able to advance again, which they did with so much Success, that the Enemy's Cavalry and Infantry being entirely separated, sought their Safety by Flight, and the Battle was decided at Night in our Favour.

The Army of the Empire, and several Austrian Battalions, which had not hitherto been engaged, having still kept their Position behind the Village of Grogis, over-against our Van Guard and the Left Wing, Lieutenant General Finck could not but expect a fresh Attack the next Day; on which Account, he ordered General Rebenitsch back into the First Line with five Battalions and fifteen Squadrons, which were the only ones that had been engaged, and which remained till Midnight on the Field of Battle; so that the Ground of Lothayn was occupied by the Regiment of Zastrow only.

The 22d of September at Day-break, several of the Enemy's Squadrons and Battalions appeared on the Heights of Stroischen. A thick Fog prevented our distinguishing their Number and Motions; but about Seven o'Clock we distinctly discovered that it was only the Rear Guard of M. Haddick's Corps, and that the Whole were retiring towards Melnitz and Seeligstedt.

The Army of the Empire remained that Day under Arms near Neustat, where they were ranged in several Lines, whilst the Pandours and our Light Troops kept firing at one another all the Afternoon.

But the 23d they also retired towards Seeligstedt, and we pursued their Rear Guard for several Hours.

We have taken 461 Prisoners, amongst whom are 14 Officers, chiefly of the Regiments of Cuirassiers, Serbelloni, Benedict Daun, Schmetzing and Bretlach. The Enemy's Infantry having saved themselves as soon as the Confusion began, we have been able to take no other Trophies than one Piece of Cannon.

Our Loss does not exceed 800 Men killed and wounded, notwithstanding the brisk Cannonade of the Enemy, because their Cannon were pointed too high; whereas our Fire must have had twenty Times greater Effect, if we may judge by the Number of Austrians killed and wounded, with whom the Field of Battle is covered. The Loss of the Enemy must be increased by the great Number of Deserters, who, during these two Days, are come over in Crouds,

We cannot speak too highly of the Glory of the few Battalions who obtained this Victory.

It is sufficient to say, that they have done every Thing that could be expected from the Bravery of the Prussian Infantry, animated by the Example of their worthy Generals.

Hague, October 3. According to the last Letters from Berlin and from Magdebourg, Prince Henry has made two forced Marches upon Marshal Daun, having been the 24th past at Ruland, eight Miles from Dresden; which Position has opened a Communication between him and General Finck, and enabled him to cover the Siege of Dresden, which will be begun as soon as the heavy Artillery is arrived. All the Pontoons are now ready on the Side of Meissen. His Serene Highness, in his March, defeated the Corps under General Wehla. The Austrians have lost on this Occasion more than a Thousand killed, and at least as many Prisoners, in which Number is General Wehla himself.

By Letters of the 30th Instant from Prince Ferdinand's Army, it appears, their Camp continued still at Krossdorff. Lieutenant General Wangenheim, with eight Battalions and ten Squadrons, was on their Right at Heimenstein. The principal Army of the French remained in their Camp behind Gießen; M. De Broglie's Corps was about Dödenhöfen; and another Corps, said to be commanded by M. de Beaufrémont, was encamped behind Wetzlar.

Whitehall, October 9.

The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being vacant by the Death of Doctor Isaac Maddocks, late Bishop thereof; and a Letter, naming and recommending to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor James Johnson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Worcester.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Joseph Atwell, Doctor in Divinity, the Place and Dignity of a Canon or Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter Westminster, void by the Death of Doctor John Heylyn, late Prebendary thereof.

The King has been pleased to grant unto James Colebrooke, of Gatton in the County of Surry, Esq; and his Heirs Male, and in Default of such Issue to his Brother George Colebrooke, of Southgate in the County of Middlesex, Esq; and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

General Post-Office, August 20, 1759.

Publick Notice is hereby given, That, for the Time to come, no Person whatsoever will be permitted to pass from England, in any of the King's Packet Boats, stationed at Harwich or Dover, without first obtaining a Passport from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

All Persons, intending to return to England in the said Packet Boats, are in like Manner to produce a Passport from His Majesty's Minister at the Hague, or from His Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul at Flushing, before they can be received on Board.

By Command of the Post master General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Secretary.

Adm: alij