the allies would have acquired great honour but no real advantage. The French have since lost several magazines, they have been driven from several important posts; their communication with Frankfort is cut off and that city is under the greatest apprehension of a visit from the allied army; these are the natural consequences of the

23 July the french were again defeated [illegible] Cassel. Prince Ferdinand ordered general Gilsae to attack the enemy's right wing composed chiefly of Saxons under Count de Lusace in their intrenched camp at Luttenburg. The attack succeeded and the enemy driven from their post with slaughter a whole regiment of Saxon horse was taken or cut to pieces; above a 1000 prisoners fell into the victors hands besides 13 pieces of cannon & 3 Standards &c: our loss did not exceed 200 men. During this attack Count de Stainville, who saved the french army at Grebenstein, marched out of his lines that cover Cassel with 10,000 men to support the Saxons & cover their retreat: Prince Frederic of Brunswick who was watching his motions immediately took possession of those important intrenchments. Count de Stainville perceiving this threw himself into Cassel: this is our latest intelligence from that quarter.

A surprising and sudden revolution has happened in Russia. The Emperor is dethroned and his consort Catherine second of the name is now seated on that throne which her Royal Husband so lately occupied. She was proclaimed the 10th of July sole Empress of all the Russias & the succession settled on her son the Grand Duke Paul. She has published a manifesto explaining the motives of this great & sudden change. They are reduced to three. 1st his said the fundamentals of the orthodox greek religion have been shaken, her traditions exposed to total ruin by endeavours made to introduce a foreign religion. 2dly the glory of

MdHS 1974 [16-1312]