

Schweidnitz, left his army in Silesia to the command of the prince of Bevern, and putting himself at the head of a large detachment, marched instantly to the assistance of his brother. But prince Henry before his arrival changed the scene; for on the 29th of October he vigorously attacked the enemies near Freyberg, and, after an engagement of several hours, notwithstanding his inferior force, gained a complete victory over them, by which the town of Freyberg fell into his hands, together with 5000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon. The generals Stolberg and Haddick, who commanded the Imperial and Austrian armies, imputed their defeat to the treachery of one of their generals, named Brunian, who, they said, gave the Prussians intelligence of whatever passed in their military councils. As soon as the king of Prussia entered Saxony, he detached a large body of troops into Bohemia, where they exacted very heavy contributions, destroyed several magazines, and spread an alarm throughout the whole kingdom. His Prussian majesty then artfully proposed to the court of Vienna, a suspension of arms for the winter between their respective armies in Saxony and Silesia. The court of Vienna agreed to it, perhaps not a little owing to the irruption he made into Bohemia. Accordingly the Austrian and Imperial troops retired into their winter-quarters: but no sooner had they done so, than a body of Prussians under general Kleist marched into Franconia, where they raised heavy contributions and numbers of recruits; in which they had a great advantage of the Austrians, for the latter could pretend to nothing but according to law; whereas the former being in some degree declared rebels by the empire, were under no obligation to observe its laws. In the mean time the Imperial and Austrian generals could neither assemble their troops, nor march to protect the empire, until they got fresh orders from Vienna, another advantage, that has often been of great service to the king of Prussia, and was upon this occasion the cause of his troops having an opportunity to spread themselves, without opposition, over almost the whole circle of Franconia, where they raised large sums of money; for from the city of Nuremberg alone they insisted on

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