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Rome, May 26.

Cardinal Tencin has put off his Departure for France till the 17th of June. The Pope proposes to set out To-morrow for his Villeggiatura at Castle Candolfo.

Florence, May 29. The Desertion from the Spanish Army still continues, Parties from 50 to 90 per Day arriving at Parma, Piacenza, and other Places in Lombardy, besides those that come daily to Tuscany. The Sardinian and Austrian Troops have drawn their Line to a less Extent along the Panaro, the earlier to join together and oppose any Attempt the Enemies might offer, so that an Action is daily expected. On the 21st the King of Sardinia arrived at Saligeto from Parma, a small Village between Modena and the Panaro. Reinforcements of Troops daily join his Army from the different Fortresses in Lombardy, which are replaced by the Militia of Savoy. M. Traun was at Navicello, and his Army has lately been reinforced by about 3000 Croatians. The Austrians have removed from the Fortres of Parma to Mantua, the heavy Artillery, Ammunition, and military Stores. The Duke de Modena continues at Jassuolo, to which Place he has removed his Family and most valuable Effects. On the 25th a Council of War was held, and Orders were given to send Detachments of Soldiers out of the new Regiments of Militia into the Fortresses of St. Martino, Terra del Sole, &c. on the Borders of Tuscany.

Bologne, May 29, N. S. The Spanish Army has made a small Motion in order to encamp three Miles beyond Samoggia, towards the Panaro, and the Duke of Montemar having demanded Straw and other Forage from the People of Cento, 'tis conjectured that he intends to march towards that Town, which is situated on the Borders of Ferrara, the Bolonese, and the Dutchy of Mirandola. The King of Sardinia is gone to review the Austrian and Piedmontese Troops that encamp on the Banks of the Panaro, and has made several Dispositions for disputing the Passage of that River with the Spaniards. His Majesty has likewise thrown a Bridge over the Po, between Guastalla and Gualteri, the better to receive the Piedmontese and Swiss Troops, who are marching to reinforce his Army.

(Price Two-Pence.)

From the Camp of Cologaro, the 31st of May, on the Bank of the River Panaro.

The Spaniards that were incamped between Bologna and Nice, twelve Miles off, are approached to Panaro, and are but two Miles distant from us. The King of Sardinia gave Orders this Morning to have four Bridges built, which they are now working at, each of which will be fortified with a Battery of Ten Pieces of Cannon, with a good Redoubt. Hitherto the Enemy have not stirred, and seem as if they had no Inclination to oppose it. We cannot yet find out the King's Design in this Work, some think that it is to favour their Desertion, which hitherto has been so great, that in four or five Days they have lost 600 Men. 'Tis affirmed, that from the Beginning no less than Ten Thousand have deserted from them, all Foreign Troops, which were the choicest they had, and that they have not now left above Twenty eight Thousand Men in all. The King has Twenty five Thousand of his own Troops compleat, and Fourteen Thousand Austrians. Four Thousand Croatians have blocked up the Duke of Modena's Capital, in Expectation every Day of the heavy Artillery to begin the Siege, in case he refuses to explain himself between this Time and the 7th of June, which is the Time allowed him. The Austrian Hussars from Time to Time kill some of the Spaniards, and take others Prisoners. Our Army is in fine Order, in Want of nothing, whilst the Enemy is in Want of every Thing. The Bolognese is entirely ruined; they have been obliged to cut up the green Corn for Forage for the Spanish Horse. We have learn'd from Nice, that the Spaniards who are at Antibes have Thoughts of penetrating into Piedmont through the Valley of Dumont, but all the Passages are well guarded. 'Tis also said that some Shallops belonging to the English Fleet coming up the Mouth of the Vais to water, had been attacked by a Spanish Detachment, which they had repulsed, and killed 12 Men, one only being wounded on the Side of the English, who carried off their Water unmolested, and rejoined their Fleet.

From the Austrian Camp near Plainling in Bavaria, May 28, N. S.

M. Khevenhuller having had repeated Advices of the Violences and Outrages committed by the Peasants in Bavaria, and chiefly in the District

