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Constantinople, July 19.

ADVICE has been received from the Frontiers of Persia, that the Seraskier Achmet Bashaw, of Cars, was marched out of that City with the Army under his Command, and had posted and entrenched himself under the Cannon of the Place; in Expectation of the Enemy's Approach, who was then advanced, to the Number of 200,000 Men, as far as Usquitifé in the Province of Revan, and was soon expected to be near Cars, from whence it is but ten Days March; so that it is generally believed that an Engagement must have ensued; and if so, we may in very few Days expect to hear the Issue.

Vienna, August 22. The Night before last Prince Lobcowitz's Aid de Camp, having been dispatched from the Queen's Army in the Ecclesiastical State, with several Colours and Standards taken from the Enemy at Velletri, brought with them the News of the late Advantages gained there, which consist of the following Particulars: General Brown having taken a Round of 15 Italian Miles with 4000 Foot, amongst which was a select Body of Lycanians, and of 2000 Horse, surpris'd, lying before the Town and unmounted, three Regiments of Spanish Horse, La Reine, Bourbon, and another, totally defeated them, took their Standards, and 1000 Horses: After this Success, they entered the Town itself, and had a like Advantage over four Regiments of Foot, the King and the Duke of Modena escaping with the greatest Difficulty, by the Means of a Reinforcement sent by M. de Gages, who, in the mean while, sustained upon the Heights two false Attacks from Prince Lobcowitz's Army, which cost the latter 600 Men. The Affair would have been much more compleat on the Side of M. Brown, had General Linden, with a Party of Horse, arrived at the same Moment, by another Route, at Velletri. As it is, the Spanish Cavalry is nearly destroyed, for the Horses that could not be cartied off, were hamstringed; and besides those belonging to the three Regiments above-mentioned, the Stables of the Town were full of all Sorts of Equipages. The Loss of the Spaniards is 3000 Men. There are 87 Officers Prisoners, most of them, as is said, Irish; and amongst these Prisoners there are a Brigadier General, and M. Mariani, who had the Second Command in the Enemy's Army. General Novati, who was searching the House

of the Duke of Modena, where his Highness was supposed to have been concealed, was forgotten in the Retreat, and left a Prisoner in the Hands of the Spaniards.

Vienna, August 22, N. S. The Queen returned the Night before last from Presburg, fully satisfied with the Zeal of the Hungarians. The Prussians are advanced from Silesia by Braunow to Jarowitz, to German Miles from Konigsgratz, to the Number of seven Regiments of Foot, and eight Regiments of Horse, with some Artillery. On the other Side of Bohemia, General Bathiani has turned to Caaden; and we hear that the Saxon Troops are assembling at Zwickaw, Chemnitz and Fridberg. Within these few Days several Prussian Deserters, as well Horse as Foot, have arrived here.

From the Austrian Camp at Oitersdorff in the County of Baden, August 25, N. S.

ON the 15th Instant our Army marched from Vingerfen to Wirsheim behind the River Sor, and incamped there, being a Situation proper for covering our Bridges, and disappointing any Designs of the Enemy upon the Brisgau and Fribourg.

General Nadafti, who had repulsed the Duke of Harcourt at Sabern, was ordered to return to the Army, which was prepared, and in a Condition to give Battle to the Enemy, even after their Junction:

The 16th we had Advice that a Part of the Enemy's Army had passed the Canal of Molsheim, and incamped over-against Strasbourg, and that the rest was to follow the next Day.

The 17th we learnt that the Enemy was in Motion towards our Right Wing, marching along the Caufey, and approaching towards Haguenuau.

The 18th and 19th we had a false Alarm of their marching towards our Left Wing, tho' it appeared afterwards to be only a Motion to cover their Foragers. Hereupon however we thought proper to extend our Right Wing, in order to enlarge our Front, whilst our Left Wing continued in the same Position upon the River Sor. In the mean while we had Advice that the Enemy was forming upon our Right, with a Design to attack us the next Morning. Accordingly our Army was put at Day-break in Order of Battle, waiting quietly for the Enemy; who however did not stir; but, upon our Left Wing's advancing towards him, retreated, and incamped

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