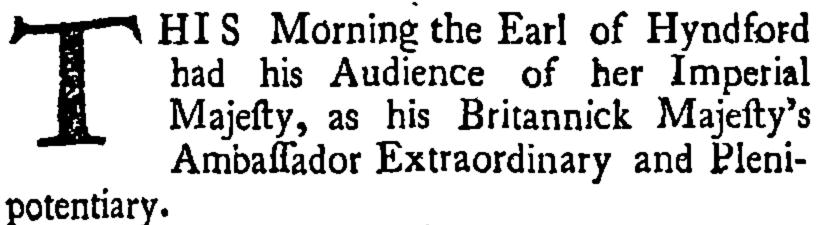
## The London Gazette.

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## From Saturday April 20. to Tuesday April 23. 1745.

## Petersbourg, March 30.



Turin, April 10, N.S. By Letters received laft Night from Prince Lobcowitz, dated the 4th

vent the Enemy's perceiving which Side he fhould turn to: In this View we marched the 14th along the Amber towards Kirchdorf, and, to make the Enemy believe that our Defign was against the Bavarians, we detached a Body of the advanced Guard on the Right towards Purk, and another towards Dachau, but the 15th we turned, with the whole Army, towards the French and Palatine Troops affembled at Pfaffenhoven, who were reached that fame Day by the Avant Guard commanded by Lieutenant General Field Marshal Count Mercy, and the Generals Counts Palfy and Serbettoni; the latter, with 40 Horfe of the faid advanced Guard, immediately attacked the Enemy, who was posted without the City, and obliged him to retire into it, and as the Infantry could not come up quick enough, he made 200 Dragoons difmount, with whom he advanced to the Gates, which were cut thro' with Hatchets by the faid Dragoons. During this Interval the reft of the Avant-Guard alfo arrived, and fet about purfuing the Enemy from one Eminence to another, till the whole Army arrived; but, when that happened, the whole Corps of them was obliged absolutely to retire in the greatest Haste, and we did not cease pursuing them till Night, a good Way beyond the River Baar, behind which they thought to be in Security, because there were no Bridges ; but as the Horse was always close at their Heels, and as the Foot cross'd the faid River with the Water up to their Middles, there was nothing but the Night which favoured this last Retreat. According to fome Reports the French and Palatins have passed the Rain and the Lech, and a Part of Bayarians and Hessians has turned towards Fridberg, and the other Part towards Landsperg. We cannot give at prefent a just Account of the Enemy's Lofs, becaufe he was purfued chiefly through Forests, and we consequently cannot know, with any Certainty, the Numbers that were difperfed, or killed in them; but it is very fure he has loft upwards of 2000 Men, as well in Killed, Wounded, and Priloners, as in Deferters. According to the Reports of their Deferters, General Ripplemonde is amongst the Slain, and General Zastrow the Wounded. Yery few or none at all would have escaped, if they had not made their Retreat through Forests from Hill to Hill, with extraordinary Speed, Iq. that our Infantry could never reach them, and if the Night had not separated us. What is most furprifing is, that we had but fix Men and re Horfes killed, and 28 Men and 10 Horfes wounded. We have made ourselves Masters of all the Enemy's Baggage, of nine Pieces of \* Cannony

Instant, from his Quarters at Imola, we have Advice, that he had ordered his heavy Baggage, and whatever might incumber his Retreat, to be sent to Castel San Giovani, on this Side Bologna. With regard to the Motions of the Enemy we are informed, that M. de Gages was not come farther than Fano, where it was even likely he would be obliged to make fome Stay, in Expectation of his large Artillery (confifting in 40 Pieces of Battering Cannon with feveral Mortars) and his Stores which were coming from Naples by Sea to Ancona. If their Passage and their March by Land fhould be obstructed by contrary Winds, or other Difficulties, it is not impossible, but in the mean while, the Austrian Army may be enabled by their Recruits coming up, to make a Stand. On the other Hand, the Spaniards in the Riviera, who feemed to be preparing in Earnest to move and second M. de Gages, are at prefent pretty quiet in their former Quarters. Captain Ambrole is come to take the Command of the Squadron upon the Genoese Coast, in the Room of Commadore Osborne, whom Mr. Rowley has recalled to the Fleet at Mahon. We have an Account here of very confiderable Commotions amongst the Protestants in Languedoc, who have of themselves,

about Montauban, taken Arms, and defeated a Detachment of four Regiments of regular Troops fent to quell them.

Vienna, April 21, N. S. After the Rencounter of Islyreck, the Bavarian and Hessian Troop's were fcarce retired by the Way of Freyfing towards Munich, but his Excellency Count Bathiani, General and Commander in Chief, advanced the 13th from Landshut to the faid Iffyreck with his whole Army, and having learnt there that a Corps of French Troops; under the Command of General Segur, were af fembling near Pfaffenhoven, with the Palatine Troops of Neubourg, under the Command of General Zastrow, and that they were to join themselves to the Bavarians and Hessians, his Excellency General Bathiani, with a Defign to hinder that Junction, took all possible Precautions to conceal his real Intention, and to pre-

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