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Petersbourg, March 30.

THIS Morning the Earl of Hyndford had his Audience of her Imperial Majesty, as his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Turin, April 10, N. S. By Letters received last Night from Prince Lobcowitz, dated the 4th 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 Giovanni, 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 some Stay, in Expectation of his large Artillery (consisting in 40 Pieces of Battering Cannon with several Mortars) and his Stores which were coming from Naples by Sea to Ancona. If their Passage and their March by Land should 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 seemed to be preparing in Earnest to move and second M. de Gages, are at present pretty quiet in their former Quarters. Captain Ambrose 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 considerable Commotions amongst the Protestants in Languedoc, who have of themselves, about Montauban, taken Arms, and defeated a Detachment of four Regiments of regular Troops sent to quell them.

Vienna, April 21, N. S. After the Encounter of Issyreck, the Bavarian and Hessian Troops were scarce retired by the Way of Freysing towards Munich, but his Excellency Count Bathiani, General and Commander in Chief, advanced the 13th from Landshut to the said Issyreck with his whole Army, and having learnt there that a Corps of French Troops, under the Command of General Segur, were assembling 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 Design to hinder that Junction, took all possible Precautions to conceal his real Intention, and to pre-

vent the Enemy's perceiving which Side he should turn to: In this View we marched the 14th along the Amber towards Kirchdorf, and, to make the Enemy believe that our Design 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 assembled at Pfaffenhoven, who were reached that same Day by the Avant Guard commanded by Lieutenant General Field Marshal Count Mercy, and the Generals Counts Palfy and Serbettoni; the latter, with 40 Horse of the said 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 dismount, with whom he advanced to the Gates, which were cut thro' with Hatchets by the said Dragoons. During this Interval the rest of the Avant-Guard also arrived, and set about pursuing 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 said River with the Water up to their Middles, there was nothing but the Night which favoured this last Retreat. According to some Reports the French and Palatins have passed the Rain and the Lech, and a Part of Bavarians and Hessians has turned towards Fridberg, and the other Part towards Landsperg. We cannot give at present a just Account of the Enemy's Loss, because he was pursued chiefly through Forests, and we consequently cannot know, with any Certainty, the Numbers that were dispersed, or killed in them; but it is very sure he has lost upwards of 2000 Men, as well in Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, as in Deserters. According to the Reports of their Deserters, General Ripplemonde is amongst the Slain, and General Zastrow the Wounded. Very few or none at all would have escaped, if they had not made their Retreat through Forests from Hill to Hill, with extraordinary Speed, so that our Infantry could never reach them, and if the Night had not separated us. What is most surprising is, that we had but six Men and 11 Horses killed, and 28 Men and 10 Horses wounded. We have made ourselves Masters of all the Enemy's Baggage, of nine Pieces of Cannon,

(Price Two-Pence.)