

or to cover and secure his Retreat, by posting himself at the Stradella, it was resolved Yesterday, that the Sardinian Army should march this Morning towards the Scrivia, on the Borders of which it is to encamp To-morrow at Castellnuovo. The French General has the Start of us by three Marches.

*From the King of Sardinia's Camp at Schiatezgo, between Voghera and La Stradella, June 17, N. S.* An Officer, who arrived this Morning with the Account of the Victory obtained Yesterday by Prince Lichtenstein over the French and Spaniards under the Walls of Placentia, informs us, that the Fire on both Sides was extremely violent, and the Slaughter of the Enemy very great, particularly of the French, who had suffered terribly by the Austrian Horse and Hussars. The said Officer thinks their whole Loss amounts to 7 or 8000 Men, amongst which there were a great Number of Officers. It is expected we shall march To-morrow with the whole Army to Stradella, towards which Place our Cavalry is already in Motion, in order to be more at hand for seconding Prince Lichtenstein's Operation. It is certain the Enemy cannot subsist long in their Retrenchments; they having no further Communication with the Genoese State, and a Stop will in a few Days be put to their Excursions into the Milanese, from whence alone they still draw some few Subsistences, by the fresh Body of Imperial Troops from Germany, which are all by this Time about Mantua. Should they retire towards Genoa, we are at hand to send Detachments into the Mountains; and take them in Flank most Part of the Way. If they cross the Po into the Milanese, we shall have a Bridge on that River in a Day or two, and be able to inclose them on the Side of Pavia, while Prince Lichtenstein does the same from Cremona. In this Dilemma they may be reduced to the Necessity of attacking the Imperial Army again; but there is such a Spirit in it from their late Successes; and their Loss has been so inconsiderable in Proportion of the Enemy's, that it is thought we may reasonably hope a second Attempt will prove more fatal to them than the first.

*Extract of a Letter from Rochelle, June 21, N. S.* This Morning at Ten o'Clock the Fleet under the Command of M. le Duc d'Anville sailed; but the Wind changing, they were obliged to put back, and came to an Anchor at about o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Wind becoming favourable again; it is thought they will sail To-morrow Morning between Four and Five o'Clock. During the Fleet's lying for these two Months past at the Islands of Aix, they have had very high Winds, and particularly within these twelve Days. They have taken all the Provisions this Place affords; and if they continue some Time here, this City will be greatly distressed. Yesterday in the Afternoon a Nobleman arrived here, preceded by a Postillion, and followed by four Gentlemen. The Nobleman was mask'd, and was immediately conducted to M. d'Anville's Pinnace, in which were some Officers, and the

Commissary of the Fleet; and was carried off board the Duke d'Anville's own Ship, which hoisted the Admiral's Flag, which is never displayed but for the Princes of the Blood, or the High Admiral of France.

*Berlin, June 21, N. S.* The King of Prussia will remove to Charlottenberg the 24th Instant, whither the Queen Mother will repair likewise for some Days.

*Vienna, June 22, N. S.* Count Althan entered this Capital at Two of the Clock this Afternoon, preceded by 12 Postillions, with an Account of the Defeat of the French and Spaniards before Placentia.

*Munich, June 23, N. S.*

*The following is an Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Austrian Army; written from the Camp near Placentia the 17th of June, N. S.*

After Marshal Maillebois had joined the Spaniards in the Night between the 14th and 15th, with 10,000 Men at Placentia, Dispositions were made in the Enemy's Camp for attacking our Right Wing by the Spaniards, and the Left by the French. The 15th, about Nine at Night, the Cannon and Small Arms began to fire, and the Enemy repulsed our advanced Guards upon the Left Wing, which consisted chiefly of Hussars and Croats. Whereupon five Regiments of Horse, viz. Those of Lobkowitz, Berlichingen, Balayra, Cohari, and Holli, were sent to their Support; together with seven Battalions and ten Companies of Grenadiers. The 16th, at Six in the Morning, the Hussars and Croats were repulsed to our Flank, where the French, under the Command of Maillebois, attacked furiously, but after the Cannonading and Firing of Small Arms had lasted without ceasing for four Hours, General Luchesi order'd eleven Squadrons to attack nine Battalions of the Enemy, which was executed Sword in Hand on full Gallop. They soon routed this Body of Infantry, although it was formed into a hollow Square, and those, who escaped the Sword, were made Prisoners, insomuch that few Men out of the said nine Battalions escaped. After this Defeat the Enemy retired, abandoned sixty Cassines, which they had possessed the Night before, and regain'd their old Camp. At our Right Wing, which was weaker than the Left, the Enemy made themselves five Times Masters of our Redoubts and Batteries, from whence our Cannon had been removed; but at last, about Ten of the Clock, they also were obliged to retire towards their Camp. The Fire of the Cannon as well as the Small Arms, and the Bravery of the Troops on both Sides, are inexpressible. According to my Information, we have taken from the Enemy eight Pieces of Brass Cannon, sixty Colours, and 3000 Men, of whom the greatest Part are wounded. As to the Killed, their Number is not yet certainly known, but there has been a Cessation of Arms to Day to bury them. It is said the French have lost 300 Officers. The Loss on our Side amounts to 3000 Men wounded and killed.

*Liege, June 24, N. S.* The Garrison of Mons makes a vigorous Defence.

