

an Eminency in the Front of his Right Wing to reconnoitre our Situation. A Party of our Uhlans, about 100 in Number, who were posted at Plotitz, charged them, without any Loss but that of one Horse killed.

A Free Company passed the River to the Right of Konigingratz, and having advanced towards the Prussian Bridge at Lachenitz, gave the Alarm there, and Prince Charles gave Orders to Major General Radicati, who was posted with 14 Squadrons of Horse at Hohenbruck, to pass the Adler in order to harrafs them.

The Duke of Weissenfels had Advice from Lieutenant Colonel Monro, that the Prussians, after having left two Battalions at Neustadt, were march'd to Kalitz upon the River Rupa, without his being able to prevent them.

His Serene Highness intending to drink the Waters for a Fortnight for the Recovery of his Health, quitted the Command of the Auxiliary Army, which devolved upon Lieutenant General Count Renard, till the Chevalier Saxe, who is at present at some little Distance from the Army, indisposed, can take it upon himself; and his Highness sat out the 26th for Teutsch Brodt.

Upon the 26th we had Advice, that the Prussians had still a small Camp near Neustadt, and that that Town was still possessed by their Troops.

General Nadasti on his Side has drawn near Aujest, and caused Major General Radicati, with his Corps of Austrian Cavalry, to advance to Bukowina, the two Pulks of Rudnicky and Oulah being posted near Libzycz.

A Cornet, whom we had sent out with a Party, having push'd as far as Friedland, seized there upon some Cloth and Horses belonging to the Prussians.

Upon the Right Wing of the Combined Army we erected two Bridges on the Side of Swinare, for the Use of the Austrian Troops, who are to pass the Adler, and enter into the Camp traced out for them on the Right of the said River, which they will accordingly pass in two Columns.

Several Deserters, who are come over to us, depose, that the last Forage, undertaken by the Prussians, had been chiefly calculated for reconnoitring the Ground near the City of Konigingratz, in order to their attacking us on that Side, but that the King having acknowledged there would be too much Difficulty and Risque in it, appeared to have given over that Design, and that it was said, at present, that he intended to make a Motion with his Left Wing towards Pardubitz.

Vienna, July 28, N. S. The Prussians are retir'd from before Cosel in Upper Silesia, not having sufficient Numbers, both to carry on the Siege, and to escort their Provisions from Neiss through an open Country, exposed to the constant Incursions of the Hungarians.

Hague, August 3, N. S. According to Advices from the Army in the Netherlands of Yesterday, it remained in its old Post; and that in order to extend its Front the farther, it was now encamped in one Line instead of two, so that the Right Wing reached to Vilvorde. The Garrison of Namur has sent out a Party, which has had the good Fortune to surprize, and burn a considerable Magazine of Forage the French had at Thyange. Prince Cherbatow and Baron Solenthal both arrived here Yesterday from England, and set out this Morning for Hanover; as did M. Fogliani a few Days ago for Naples.

Hague, Aug. 6, N. S. By the Letters arrived to Day from the Combined Army in the Low-Countries, it had made no Motion of Consequence, still lining the Canal of Brussels; but his Royal Highness the Duke had transported his Head Quarters to Vilvorde. The French King was returned from Bruges, and joined his main Army at Aloft on the 4th. His Return to Versailles is said to be postponed. M. Ballacini is soon expected here as Minister from the Republick of Genoa.

Whitehall, July 30.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Mark Kerr, Esq; commonly called Lord Mark Kerr, General of his Majesty's Foot Forces, to be Constable and Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, and also to be Captain of that Company of Foot in the said Garrison.

John Huske, Esq; Major General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Governor of the Fort of Sheerness. And,

Henry Bellenden, Esq; to be Captain or Keeper of the Castle of Hurst.

Whitehall, July 23, 1745.

Whereas it has been represented to their Excellencies the Lord Justices, That great Abuses have been, and continue to be committed, with Relation to the Passes granted by his Majesty to several of his Subjects, for removing their Goods and Effects from France, after his Majesty's Declaration of War against that Crown, pursuant to the Nineteenth Article of the Treaty concluded at Utrecht in the Year 1713, whereby it is stipulated, That, in case of a Rupture between the Two Crowns of Great-Britain and France, the entire Space of six Months, to be reckon'd from the Day of the Rupture, should be allowed to the Subjects of each Power, to remove their Merchandizes, and Effects; and that, although the said Term of six Months is long since expired, French Wines, and other Merchandizes are frequently imported from France into Great-Britain and Ireland, under Colour of some of the said Passes; Their Excellencies, in order to put a Stop to the said Abuses, have thought fit to direct, and their Excellencies do hereby direct, and declare, That all Passes granted for the Purpose

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