

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday June 11. to Saturday June 15. 1745.

Genoa, May 29, N. S.

L E T T E R S from Nice of the 24th Instant say, that frequent Councils are held by Don Philip and the General Officers, the Result of which were kept secret. And that a Fray had happened lately near that City, between a Regiment of Spaniards and a Battalion of French: The Occasion was, A French Officer being found murdered near the Place where some Spanish Officers were quartered, the French seized the Standards of the Spanish Regiment, which brought on a Skirmish, wherein several were killed and wounded on both Sides.

Venice, June 4, N. S. Prince Lobcowitz has sent General Neuhaus with a Detachment of 2000 Men towards St. Sebastian and Bobbio, to observe the Motions of the Enemy, and proposes advancing with the main Body of the Army nearer to Tortona, that he may be at Hand to join the King of Sardinia. The Spaniards and Neapolitans under M. de Gages, who are reduced to 14,000 Men, continue still in the Neighbourhood of the City of Genoa; from whence we learn, that the Regulations made by the King of Sardinia, to prevent the carrying Provisions out of his Dominions, from which Place the State of Genoa is chiefly supplied, and the Vigilance of the English Fleet upon the Coasts, has occasioned a great Scarcity both in the Army and City. The English Squadron, commanded by Capt. Ambrose, has done very effectual Service in retarding the Operations of Don Philip's Army; for upon receiving Intelligence that the Enemy's Horse had Orders to march the 15th of May from Nice to Villa Franca, to join their Infantry at Oniglia and Albenga, and that M. Delage, with three Sail of Men of War, was at Villa Franca, expecting to be joined by four Sail from Toulon, and eleven Gallies from Marseilles, in order to proceed with the Transports laden with Artillery and Provisions, he came to an Anchor the 7th at St. Remo, and stationed his Ships within Musket Shot of the Shore, at three different Passes, so as to prevent the Passing of the Convoy; upon which Orders were sent to the Troops to continue where they were, and for Part of the Cavalry to repass the Var, there being no Forage for the Horse in the Valley of Nice. Their Infantry likewise suffers greatly for Want of Provisions, having no Subsistence but what is carried to them daily upon Mules, which by Reason of the Stationing of the English Ships, are obliged to take another Road by the Back of the Mountains, which prolong their Journey eight Days, and is only passable for Mules with the greatest Difficulty. Marshal Maillebois's Army is said to be 40,000; but as he must wait for the Melting of the Snow in the Mountains, he cannot possibly act till the End of this Month, or the Beginning of next.

Extract of a Letter from a Saxon General Officer, dated from the Camp at Slatin near Jaromitz in Bohemia, June 8, N. S.

The Combined Army of Austrians and Saxons have been retreating, till To-day they halt, ever since the unfortunate Battle which was fought on the 4th Instant near Strigau in Silesia, between them and the Prussians. The Royal Regiment of Saxon Cuirassiers was ranged, on the Day of Battle, in the left Wing, next to the Austrian Troops that joined them; and it happened in the Engagement, that two Prussian Squadrons, which attacked the Austrians that were on the Right Hand of the Body Squadron of the above Regiment, were repulsed by them in such a Manner, that they were got just upon the very Back of the said Body Squadron, of which the Lieutenant Colonel gave immediate Notice to the Colonel, advising him at the same Time to wheel about, and endeavour to prevent the great Loss and Danger they were like to undergo: The Colonel approved of his Advice, and they were scarce come about, before the Prussians pressed upon them, being driven by the Austrians. The Colonel fell immediately by a Pistol Shot; after which the Fight was obstinate; and of the Prussians, who were taken to be Gendarmes, scarce half escaped, and those much wounded. There was hardly Time to dispose the said Body Squadron, before it was attacked again by another Prussian Squadron, which was said to be Carabineers: These made great Efforts for the Standard and Kettle Drums, as the Squadron was already very weak; but the Bravery of the Officers, and of some under Officers, and private Men, helped the Lieutenant Colonel, who had taken the Command after the Colonel fell, to preserve them. When this Attack was over, and the Prussian Squadron repulsed, the Lieutenant Colonel scarcely found 30 Men left by him, and seeing some of the Saxon Troops by a little Grove on the left Wing, he went to join them, and found there the Lieutenant Colonel of the Haudring Regiment, who had but a few more Men than himself. While they were there, two Captains, two Lieutenants, and 15 Men, with the Standard of the other Squadron of the said Royal Regiment of Saxon Cuirassiers, came and told them that their Commander was much wounded, and the whole Squadron, except themselves, dispersed. After this, the said Body Squadron was attacked a third Time by a Squadron of Prussian Dragoons, supposed to be the Mullendorff, and were so fortunate as to repulse them likewise; but were by this Attack separated from the Haudring Troops. Hereupon, seeing no more of the Austrian or Saxon Cavalry on the Field of Battle, and that the Prussians were pursuing them to the Village on the Right; the Lieutenant Colonel, finding he had but few Men left, in order to save the Standard and Kettle Drums, prudently retreated on the Left Side of the said Village.