

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, July 12, 1745.

TURIN, March 27.

Commodore Osborne, on board his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Essex, is arrived at Vado; and has taken the Command of the Squadron on the Genoese Coast, which consists of 6 of 70 Guns, 4 of 50, and 3 of 40. He proposed to go on a Cruise to the Westward, so soon as the Ships had taken in their Wood and Water.

March 30. The Army commanded by Prince Lobkowitz being inferior in Number to that of Spain and Naples, it is said that a Reinforcement, consisting of 8 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Regiments of Horse, will be sent him from hence, under the Command of Prince Carignan and General Sinzani. The new Work which the King has caused to be made to the Fortifications of Coni, will be finished before the 15th of next Month: The Artillery of that Fortrefs will be augmented with 86 Pieces of new Cannon, 52 of which are already upon the Road thither. As to Demont, 'tis thought that the Fortifications of that Place will be thoroughly repaired in 6 or 7 Weeks: All the Piedmontese Militia are marched towards the neighbouring Mountains, to oppose the Passage of the Spanish Troops; and are to be supported by several Battalions and some Regiments of Dragoons.

From the Austrian Camp in Bavaria, April 9. General Lips had Orders to march before Day-break, with the Hussars and Waradins towards Eiser-Eck, to take this important Post from the Enemy if possible; which Orders the said General executed with great Exactness, and attacked the Castle with such extraordinary Courage, Sabre in Hand, in Sight of the Enemy's Army (which was encamped about a League from Eiser-Eck, on one Side of the Amber), that the Garrison, upon the Waradins coming to the Gates, beat a Parley, as was done at Vilshoven; in Consequence of which, all the Troops of the Place, amounting to 439, were made Prisoners of War; among whom were 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, a Major, and 15 Officers.

The same Evening, Baron Berenclau and General Palfi, with their Detachment, and General Lips, with the Hussars and Waradins, marched towards Mospurg, and encamped the Enemy's Camp, which was on the other Side of the Amber, with 4 Field-Pieces; upon which the Enemy immediately struck their Tent, and left their Camp, with the utmost Precipitation, retreating towards Munich: Our Hussars pursued them that Night.

This is the third Place of Rendezvous the Enemy have been beaten from; and it is confirmed by Defectors who come over in great Numbers, that they are in great Confusion.

Hague, April 16. We learn from Bavaria, that the said Infant General Berenclau caused a Detachment to pass the Ri-

ver Danube at Deckendorf, under the Command of Baron Lutzen; who dislodged the Enemy from Fichendorf and Naderberg, seized upon the Castle of that Name, and oblig'd the Enemy to retire with great Precipitation from Platteng, which the Austrians took Possession of. The Bavarians have also abandoned Straubingen, Burghaufen, Kelheim, and Landshut, which last surrender'd before it was summoned by the Austrians. There were considerable Magazines at all these Places. From Peterburg we learn, that the Empress is determin'd to consult with the maritime Powers concerning her Answer to the Grand Signior, on his offering his Mediation to the Christian Powers.

Vienna, April 3. The taking of Willhoven is consider'd here as a Matter of great Importance, and that for many Reasons: It has oblig'd the Enemy to abandon the best Part of Bavaria, and to slight some Posts of great Consequence; it has put 3500 of their best Troops into our Hands, as Prisoners of War; and it has throw'n the Court of Bavaria into such Consternation, that there is Reason to believe we shall soon hear from Munich of Propositions of Peace.

From the Body of Insurgents in Silesia, April 9. The Commanding General Count Joseph Esterhasi, having on the 6th Instant order'd General Caroli to observe the Enemy, and the latter having heard that they were in Rosenber, he attacked them with the Insurgents on the 8th with so much Bravery, that the Prussians were oblig'd to abandon the Suburbs, and retire into the Town; upon which the said General caus'd two Companies of his Troops to dismount, and oblig'd the Enemy to quit the Town also, and to retire into an inclosed Garden, where they capitulated: The Officers to march out with their Baggage and Arms, but the rest without any Signs of Honour, and to be oblig'd not to serve against the Queen for a whole Year. Just as the Capitulation was going to be signed, a Lieutenant-Colonel came up with a Succour; but they were so rigorously attacked by the Insurgents, that they were oblig'd to ask Quarter, and give themselves up Prisoners of War. The Prussians, in setting Fire to a Magazine, set the whole Town on Fire.

Nuremberg, April 7. The Austrians have extended themselves in such a Manner in Bavaria, that the French who were in the Neighbourhood of Nueustadt are as if were cut off from the Bavarian Army, which Count Thoring is assembling near Landshut.

Hague, April 14. The last Letters from Hanover say, that they were making the necessary Dispositions all over that Electorate, to prevent an Invasion: That the regular Troops and Militia are assembling; and that they reckoned to be assist'd, in case of Need, not only by the Munster Troops, but also by a Body of 8000 Saxons, and the same Number of Danes.

April