

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday June 9. to Thursday June 12. 1701.

Malaga, May 24. N. S.

THE Count d'Estrees, with 8 French Men of War, passed by this Place the 20th Instant towards Cadix, and were joined by 2 French Men of War that were in this Port. Yesterday a French Man of War, 2 Fire-Ships, a Store-Ship, and 2 Bomb-Vessels, called in here for Orders, and sailed after the rest to Cadix, where they have their General Rendezvous. The same day came in 4 Spanish Galleys, commanded by the Duke of Naxara, having Soldiers on board, which they brought from Barcelona, and this day came in 6 Sattces with Soldiers from the same Place, making with those on board the Galleys, about 2400 Men. The Sattces were conveyed by two French Men of War, who took in at Barcelona 60 Pieces of Cannon, with some Mortars and Stores. They intend to sail this evening to Gibraltar; 'Tis said, when they are arrived there, the Duke of Naxara will quit his Command, to avoid serving under the Count d'Estrees, who is made Lieutenant-General of the Spanish Navy. Two Spanish Galleys came in here last week from Cadix, and are going to Carthagena, to receive on board the new Governor of Oran, whom they are to carry to his Government.

Florence, June 3. We have Advice, that the Imperial Forces are entered into the Country of Vicenza, having marched over the Mountains, which 'twas thought impossible for an Army to pass.

From the Imperial Camp at Breonyc, June 3. N. S. Prince Eugene of Savoy arrived the 20th past at Roveredo, and held the same evening a Council of War; The 21st he reviewed the several Regiments, which he found in very good order. The 22d, two Deserters gave us an Account, that the French lay near Rivole with 22 Battalions, and a small Body of Horse, and that they daily expected more Forces. Three several Parties were sent out to view the Enemy's Posts. The 23d Prince Eugene, with several of the General Officers, went to view the Enemy's Camp, and found them very well intrenched, and that it was impracticable to force the Passes on that side; The 24th, every thing was prepared for the march of the Army; The 25th, some Troops were ordered to make a Feint, as if they designed to enter into the Milanese by the Mountains of the Brescian and Bergamase; On the 26th, the Army began to march towards the Venetian Territories, a great number of Country People having been employed for several days to make Ways for them; The Horse passed by the Val Duga, and the Foot advanced by two different ways, the Val di Treda, and Berry, Count Guttenberg being left behind with 4 Battalions of Foot, and a Party of Dragoons, to cover the Frontiers of Trent. The 27th, we passed the Mountains with mighty difficulties, which were thought unsurmountable; The 28th, both Bodies of Foot joined together in the Valley of Paganze; And about the same time, the Horse entred into the Plains near Schio; The Army encamped at Breonyc. Count Palfy marched before with one Regiment of Cuirassiers, and two of Dragoons, and 6 Field-Pieces, towards Legnano on the River Adige, with Orders to post himself where a Bridge might be most conveniently made over that River, and to that end to secure as many Boats as he could. Above 100 Deserters came over to us, and said, a greater number of the Spanish and Italian Soldiers intend to do the like, out of their Affection to the Emperor's Service, to which the People of this Country in general shew a great Inclination. Count Wallenstein, who had been sent to Signior Motino, General of the Venetian Forces, to acquaint him with our March, returned to our Camp with an Answer, That the Republick would observe an exact Neutrality. The 29th, Prince Eugene went out with a strong Party to view the Country, and was informed, that the French were marching along the River Adige, having sent only a Detachment at their Camp at Rivole. The same day, Part of our Cannon and Baggage arrived in the Camp, as the rest did the day following; And we

had Advice, that the French were marching along the Adige towards Legnano, and had posted several Detachments on the Banks of that River, and secured all the Boats they could; The 31st, a Party of our Men returned to the Camp from Pescantina, and brought in a French Lieutenant, two other Officers, and 15 Soldiers, Prisoners, who had passed the River at St. Pietro, with Orders to secure the Boats on this side; And some time after, a Trumpet came from Marshal de Catinat to demand the Prisoners; to which Answer was returned, That the French were the first Aggressors, by seizing all the Boats on the River Adige, and that the Imperial Troops had Orders to treat all those as Enemies who should attempt to hinder their Passage. The first Instant we had Advice, that the French continued to make Marches and Countermarches, and to post Detachments on the Banks of the Adige towards Legnano. Yesterday, arrived here the Dragoons of Savoy, and the Cuirassiers of Vaudemont. The German Soldiers observe a very strict Discipline, and pay for every thing they have of the Country People. We are expecting to hear of Count Palfy's having secured the Passage of the Adige, and are making Preparations to march from hence.

From the French Camp at Gossolingo, June 6. N. S. The German Army lies on the other side of the Adige, and a Regiment of their Horse, and two of Dragoons, commanded by Count Palfy, are marched down by the Banks of that River, to seize upon all the Boats they can find, in order to pass into Ferrara, from whence they may either advance towards Milan or Naples; To hinder the Execution of their Design, the French Forces are posted as follows; The Prince de Vaudemont and Marshal de Catinat have their Head Quarters at this Place, with 9 Battalions only; 5 Battalions are at Piobattan, 5 near Verona, 9 at Rivole, and 9 Battalions are sent with Monsieur Vaudemont, to secure the Passes into Ferrara. Twenty five Squadrons of Horse, and two Regiments of Dragoons, are posted at Legnano, and the rest of our Horse are in the Country of Mantua, ready to join us when 'tis thought necessary. The Venetians observe hitherto an exact Neutrality, and several German and French Officers have met and conversed together at Verona; But the People are generally for the Germans.

Vienna, June 4. The Treaty is concluded for the 6000 Danes now in Saxony, to enter into the Emperor's Service; Monsieur Urbig goes with it to morrow to Copenhagen, and Monsieur Jessen, Envoy Extraordinary from Denmark, will continue here till he returns with the Ratification. Orders are sent to Monsieur Stracmann, the Emperor's Envoy at Warsaw, to make Proposals to the King of Poland, for his sending 8000 Saxons to the Emperor's Assistance. The Bishop of Osnabrug has agreed to put a Regiment of Foot into the Emperor's Service; and his Imperial Majesty has given Orders for raising two new Regiments. Prince Lewis of Baden having received entire Satisfaction as to his Pretensions from this Court, has Orders to draw together such Imperial Regiments as can be spared out of the several Garrisons in the Empire, which are to be joined by the Forces of Swabia, who are about forming a Camp; And 'tis said, the Auxiliary Forces which are furnished by the Kings of Denmark and Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and other Princes, will also be ordered to the Rhine. Field-Marshal Staremberg, famous for defending Vienna against the Turks in the year 1688. died this morning, and by his death, the Place of President of the Council of War is become vacant.

Cologne, June 14. The Elector Palatine has ordered 5 Regiments of Foot, and 2 of Horse, to march towards Wesel, to join the Dutch Forces. The Elector of Cologne has put 3 new raised Companies into Zons.

Hamburg, June 14. The Danish Agent here has received Orders to get ready the 260000 Dollars which the King of Denmark is to pay to the Duke of Holstein. Letters from Warsaw of the 4th Instant give an Account, that the General Diet of Poland met the 30th of