

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday July 28. to Thursday July 31. 1701.

From the Imperial Camp between Villa Franca and Povejano, July 20. N. S.

The 11th Infant we lay still in our Camp near *Paglia*, as well to refresh the Army, which was very much fatigued by the Heat of the Weather, and their tireful Marches, as to expect our Provisions of Bread from *Castelbaldo*, and our Artillery and Baggage from *Castel-Guilielmo*. Advice being brought, that the Enemy lay near *Sanguinedo*, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Commerci* was sent that way with 200 Horse, who brought an Account, that only a Detachment of the Enemy had been thereabouts, who set Fire to the Forage, and to some Houses, and after that retired to their Camp at *Nogara*. The 12th, we marched and encamped at *Opzano*; The Regiment of Dragoons of *Dietrichstein* was left behind, to cover the Artillery and Baggage which were coming to us. Count *Palffy*, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal-General was commanded with 1000 Horse to cover the March of the Army on the Left; he met the Enemy near *Bovolone*, charged their Advanced Guards, and killed 5 of their Men, took 2 Prisoners, and 6 Horses, and on our side only one Dragoon was wounded. An Account came early this morning from Count *Gutenstein*, that about midnight, the Enemy quitted privately all their Posts at *Rivole* and *La Ferrara*; upon which he presently took Possession thereof; and Orders were sent him to march forthwith with the Body under his Command to *Goslingo*, and to bring down to that Place a Bridge he had laid on the *Adige*, as likewise to cause all the Boats and Vessels laden with Oats and Provisions he had with him to fall down thither. The 13th, we rested, to wait for our Artillery, Baggage, and Provisions of Bread, which did not arrive till this day. Parties were sent out, but met no Enemy, and only got Intelligence, that they had sent their Artillery from *Isoia della Scala* towards the State of *Mantua*, and began with part of their Army to march towards the *Mincio*. The Orders were repeated to Count *Gutenstein* to bring our Provisions down the *Adige* to *Goslingo*; and now that we have a free Communication by the River with the Country of *Tirol*, we design to dispose our Magazines that way. The 14th, an Account came from Count *Gutenstein*, that a Party of his Dragoons, whom he sent after the Enemy, took at *Villa Franca a Milanese* Troopers, and 7 *Spaniards*. We marched and encamped near *Butta-Preda*; but the Dragoons of *Dietrichstein* were left behind to cover our Baggage, and the Detachments commanded by General *Vaubonne* and Baron *Riedt* were ordered to join them. We sent our Parties to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and understood that they lay near *Nogara* and *St. Zeno*. Another Party brought in a *Spanish* Lieutenant of Dragoons, and a *French* Trooper. The 15th, before we began to march, Orders were sent to Count *Gutenstein* to come away from *Goslingo*, and to join the Army. We encamped in this Place between *Villa Franca* and *Povejano*, where we arrived in order of Battel, there being Advice, that the Enemy were but 3 little miles from *Villa Franca*, and every body believing we should engage this day. We sent our Parties to get Intelligence, who brought back 21 Prisoners, and 20 Horses; these Prisoners, as well as some Deserters, said, that the Enemy stood to their Arms all day long. The Detachments of *Vaubonne* and *Riedt* having made a very expeditious March, joined the Army, and soon after arrived the Regiment of Dragoons of *Dietrichstein*, and an hour before night, came up the Body commanded by Count *Gutenstein*. The 16th, we were on our guard all night, and several Parties were sent out, by whom, as well as by the Country People, the Deserters and Prisoners, we had an Account, that the Enemy were still in order of Battel, and were sending their Baggage to the *Mantua*, and had not yet Tent up in their Camp. Two Lieutenant-Colonels marched with 2 Detachments towards the Enemy, and sent our small Parties within 200 Paces of the Enemy's Lines, who killed 8 Men of their Advanced Guards, and took 21 Prisoners. This day, about 20 Deserters came over to us, 12 of them being Troopers with all their Accoutrements, and the rest Foot. The 17th, it was confirmed, that the Enemy had been two days and

one night in order of Battel, without setting up one Tent, or foraging, or watering their Horses, because they had no Water near them, except some little Springs; but that yesterday, about 10 at night, they marched without beat of Drum, or sound of Trumpet, towards *Goito* and *Valeggio* on the *Mincio*; But we never could guess at the reason of their continuing so long in order of Battel, and going away thus privately, seeing their Camp was sufficiently guarded all round by Ditches and Morasses, so that they could not expect that we should attack them. In this day's march, they have, as far as they could reach, plundered and spoiled the Country, and made it a very Desert. Some Deserters came over to us, who confirmed this Account, and Baron *Riedt* was sent to the *Mincio* to get Intelligence. The 18th, by break of day, Prince *Eugene* went along the *Mincio* as far as *Peschiera*, to observe the Country, and in his way saw the Enemy's Camp on the other side near *Goito*, and a Detachment of 200 of their Horse posted at *Valeggio*. A Trumpeter was sent that day to *Mantua*, with a Message to the Duke of *Mantua*; but was answered, The Duke was not there; And when the Commander of the Garrison was informed of the Trumpeter's Arrival, he sent for him, and ordered him immediately to return to our Camp, and gave him a Convoy, who came with him as far as within a league of our Camp, and had Orders, if the Trumpeter should drop any Letter or Note, to shoot him in the Head immediately; The Country is in great Confusion, and the Inhabitants, as well on this, as on the other side the *Mincio*, do all retire to *Mantua*. The Prince of *Vaudemont* arrived there the 16th, and came to the *French* Army the next day. The 19th, Baron *Riedt* went out again to take a view of all the Roads and Avenues along the *Mincio*, and Prince *Eugene* did likewise observe the Enemy's Camp, who were drawn somewhat back; he found it very large, and accessible only on one side, and that also full of Defiles. Major-General *Serini* was sent out with a Party of 500 Horse, and advanced as far as *Castiglione* in the *Mantua*, where he found a *Spanish* Party, consisting of 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, and 50 Common Soldiers, who, after exchanging a few Shot, surrendered themselves; but it not being yet quite day, 8 Soldiers made their Escape, so only the 2 Officers and 41 Soldiers were brought away. The Major-General sent a Captain with 50 Horse further towards the Enemy's Camp, who met a Party of 60 *French* Horse, charged them, and drove them to their Main Guard, of whom they killed 6 or 7, and brought away one Prisoner; but as they were coming back, not knowing that the aforesaid Party had with them some Foot, who hid themselves in a little House, they saluted our Men as they passed by with a Volley of Small Shot, but without killing or wounding one Man. Prince *Eugene* caused it to be signified to the Prisoners taken at *Castiglione*, who were most of them *Neapolitans*, as he had done before to the other *Spaniards* that were taken Prisoners, that he looked upon their being in Arms against us as a thing forced upon them; Therefore if they would oblige themselves in Writing, and by Oath, not to serve any more against the Emperor, he would give them Passes to return home, or go where else they would. They all immediately embraced this Proposal, except the Captain, who had particular Reasons not to do it, and so remains a Prisoner. The 20th, a Detachment of 400 Horse, and another of 200 Horse, were commanded to cover the Foragers, who returned all safe to the Camp; and 140 great Sacks of Meal belonging to the Enemy being found in a little House near their Camp, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Dietrichstein* went thither with a Party of Horse, and brought off the same without being discovered by any of the Enemy. Adjutant-General *Bacon Chara* went out as far as the Enemy's Camp to observe it, and reported, that a great part of their Army was on this side the *Mincio*, and that the Body which stood near *Valeggio*, was marched towards *Peschiera*, leaving only 2 or 300 Horse at *Valeggio*; that they had burnt the Wooden Bridge over the *Mincio*, and undermined another made of Stone, and that they are draw-

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drawing a great Line all along the *Mincio* from *Man-
tua* to *Peschiera*, from whence we conclude, that they
intend to dispute with us the Passage of that River.
Six or seven Deferrers are come over, who bring nothing
particular, only that the *French* are daily expecting very
strong Succours. We are endeavouring on our side to
fettle our Magazines, without which we can march no
farther, and this will require several days.

From the French Camp near *Goito*, July 28. The Duke
of *Savoy* arrived here the 25th Instant in the evening; the
26th he took a Review of the Army; and yesterday he went
to *Borghetto* on the other side the *Mincio*, to review 14 Bat-
tallions of Foot, and 35 Squadrons of Horse, which are
posted there to oppose the Imperialists passing over the River.
The Germans continue in their Camp near *Villa Franca*, which
Place is on their Right, and *Povejano* on their left; 'Tis said they
want forage where they are, which will soon oblige them
to remove; We receive daily fresh Troops; Since Writing
the above, we have Advice that part of the German Army
advanced this morning to a Place called *St. Leon* on the *Mincio*,
between *Peschiera* and *Borghetto*, where they intend to
lay a Bridge over the River; And just now we have a far-
ther Account, That the whole Imperial Army are marching
towards the *Mincio* near *Peschiera*; 'Tis thought we shall
pass the River this night, and if the Enemy go over it, a
Battel will follow in few days.

Vienna, July 23. Orders are sent to the Imperial Re-
giments of Foot of *Lorraine* and *Ravennau*, of 2500 Men
each, and to the Regiment of Dragoons of *Faubonne*
of 1200 Men, to march from *Germany* to *Italy*, and their
Place is to be supplied by the Troops which the Empe-
ror hires of the Princes of the Empire. The Emperor
has resolved to augment his Regiments of Foot in *Hun-
gary* from 1800 to 2500 Men, and the Horse proportion-
ably, which in the whole will be an addition of 12000
Men. The Treaty with the Bishop of *Wurtzburgh* for
his sending 4000 Men into the Emperor's Service, was
signed the 18th Instant. The Ratification of the Treaty
with *Danmark* for 5000 *Danes*, is arrived from *Copenhagen*.
The Emperor's Ministers are treating with those of the
Electors of *Hannover* for 9000 Men, to be sent into the Em-
peror's Service. General *Schlick's* departure for the
Court of *Bavaria* is put off for some days. The Bishop
of *Katib* goes to-morrow to *Cologne*, and Count *Stirum*
will be going towards the latter end of the next week
to *Holland*. The Marquis *de Villars* intends about the
same time to set out from hence in order to return
home. The Commissioners appointed by the Emperor
for the Trial of the Persons accused of the late Conspi-
racy, have not yet proceeded to give Sentence; but 'tis
generally believed, that Count *Sirmy* will be beheaded,
and Prince *Ragozzi* condemned to perpetual Imprisonment.

Frankfort, July 31. The Forces of the Circles of
Swabia and *Franconia* are now all encamped, and amount
together to 12000 Men. They will shortly be joined by
the forces of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, which are
to be augmented by making up every Company of Foot
to 100 Men.

Cologne, August 1. A Body of French Forces under the
Command of the Count *de Tallard*, are come to *Lim-
burgh*, and the French are at work in fortifying that
Place.

Hamburg, August 2. Letters from *Thorn* near *Riga*
give an Account, that the King of *Sweden* being
come to *Riga* with an Army of about 20000 Men, he
commanded a Body of 8000 to pass the River *Duna*,
which they did the 19th past, notwithstanding the op-
position that was made by the *Saxons* and *Muscovites*,
who were posted on the other side the River to hinder
their Passage. The *Swedes* had provided themselves with
a sufficient number of Boats, and among them several
large Boats of the *Muscovite* Build, called *Struttles*, where
they had put their Cannon between Bundles of Hemp
instead of Gabions. They, very early in the morning,
embarked their Foot in the Boats, and the Horse follow-
ed on a sort of Bridges laid on very large Pontons,
which were towed along by several Boats. When they
got within reach, they fired their Cannon all charged
with Cartridge shot upon the *Saxons* and *Muscovites*;
And at the same time the Wind blowing pretty fresh
toward the *Courland* side of the River, some Boats filled
with moist Hemp, Straw, and other Combustible Mat-
ter, were set on fire, and turned towards the Shore,
which, together with the firing of the Cannon, made
such a smoke, which was carried by the Wind to the
Shore, that the *Saxons*, who should have hindered their
Landing, could not get any sight of their Approach;
And therefore finding they could not prevent their com-
ing ashore, they drew back, and put themselves in
order of battle; The *Swedes* being landed, and march-
ing up to their Enemies, the Fight was very sharp
for near 3 hours, and the *Saxons* were forced to retreat,
and leave the Field to the *Swedes*; And when those
who were in the *River* saw their Forces dejected,
they all abandoned the Fort, and made their Escape as
well as they could. There is no certain Account yet of
the Loss on either side, nor have we any other Relation
but what comes from *Courland* and the *Saxons*, who own

that they had a Colonel, an Adjutant-General, and 2
Major killed, and 2 Colonels and 2 Lieutenant-Colonels
wounded, besides several other Officers killed and
wounded; and that Duke *Ferdinand of Carland*, who
was present in the Action, was missing, and they could
not tell what was become of him. Letters from *Li-
baw* say, divers of the Inhabitants of *Mittaw* were fled
thither with their best Effects, and fresher Advices from
Koningsberg give an Account, that the King of *Sweden*
was come with his Army to *Mittaw*, and had taken Pos-
session of that City, so that he is now Master of all *Cow-
land*, from whence no further Assistance or Supplies can
be sent to the *Saxon* and *Muscovite* Army, who lie en-
camped near *Kockenhausen*; And we shall soon hear,
whether they will stand to fight the *Swedes*, or whether
they will retire to *Polana*, which latter it's thought
they will rather do, than hazard a Battel. They write
from *Pomeren*, that Ships are fitting out at *Stralsund* to
fetch over two Regiments of Horse from *Sweden*; That
several Regiments are ordered to join those which lie
encamped near *Stettin*, and that a Field Artillery, and
other Necessaries for a March, are preparing; but 'tis
not known upon what Design. An Express's passed
through this Place going to *Copenhagen*, with the Rati-
fication of the Treaty lately concluded between *Den-
mark* and *Holland*; And they write from *Copenhagen*,
that Orders are given to the Regiments of Horse and
Foot which that Crown sends into the Service of the
States, to begin their March by the 5th Instant.

Loos, August 4. Yesterday, about 9 in the Morning, His
Majesty came from *Socidyke*, and having dined at *MaerVEL*, di-
verted himself afterwards with Shooting in his way thither;
and this day His Majesty hunted a Stag. This Morning the Earl
of *Macclesfield* came to this Place to wait upon His Majesty,
and will proceed from hence to the Court of *Hanover*. The Earl
of *Athlone*, General of the Dutch Horse, the Prince of *Hesse*
second Son to the Landgrave of *Heile-Cassel*, who commands
a Regiment in the Service of the States, and several other
Persons of Quality of these Parts, are likewise come hither
to wait on His Majesty.

Hague, August 5. The Regiment of Horse-Guards marched
from hence the 3d Instant to *Amheim*, and two Companies
of Cadets, and one of Granadiers, belonging to the Foot-
Guards, went by Water the same day to *Doxsbou*; several
Companies of Swiss are shortly expected in their Place. 'Tis
said, a Body of the Dutch Forces will in few days form a
Camp near *Breda*. The Earl of *Marborough* has notified to
the Foreign Ministers, his Arrival here as Ambassador Extra-
ordinary and Plenipotentiary from His Majesty of Great
Britain, for the Negotiations for Establishing the Peace;
and they have begun to pay him their Visits in the usual
manner. The Count *d' Avaux* has sent an Express to the
French Court, with the Answer of the States to his Memo-
rial, and expects further Orders in relation to his Stay here.

Paris, August 6. N. S. A Courier is arrived here from
Marshall Catinat with Letters dated the 28th of the last
Month, which give an Account, That the Germans were
laying a Bridge over the *Mincio* at a Place called *St. Leon*,
between *Peschiera* and *Borghetto*, and that when these Let-
ters came away, they had Intelligence, that the whole Im-
perial Army was advancing towards the River, and the Ge-
neral Opinion was, that there would soon be a Battel,
there being no doubt but the Germans would advance into
the *Brescian*, all the Forrage on the other side the *Mincio*
being already consumed. 'Tis said, that another Courier
is arrived with fresher Advice, but what it is we do not
hear; But there was a Rumor last Night, That a fur-
ther Detachment was ordered towards *Italy*. Letters from
Verona of the 24th past say, if the Germans had not been
obliged to wait for their Provisions when they came to *Villa*
Franca, they had certainly marched directly to the *Mincio*,
and passed it before *Marshall Catinat* could have been in a
Condition to oppose them, and that the French had fortified
several Passes on that River. The Ceremony of giving the
Order of the Golden Fleece to the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans*
will be performed to-morrow. 'Tis said, the King intends
to Establish 12 Officers of Pay-Masters of Rents, and as ma-
ny Comptrollers, by which 3 Millions of Livres are proposed
to be raised. The Earl of *Manchester*, Ambassador Extra-
ordinary from His Majesty of Great Britain, had Audience
this day of the Dauphin at *Verailles*, to make the Compliment
of Condolence upon the Death of the late Duke of *Orleans*.

Advertisements.

There is now in the Press, and will speedily
be Published, Miscellaneous; The Third Part: Containing, 1. An
Essay on Popular Discontents; 2. An Essay upon Health, and
Long Life; 3. A Defence of the Essay on Ancient and Modern
Learning, with some other Pieces, by the late Sir William Temple
Bar. Published by Mr. Jonathan Swift. Printed for Ben-
jamin Tooke at the Middle-Temple-Gate in Fleet-street.

A Vindication of the Christian Church in
the Baptizing of Infants, drawn from the Holy Scriptures. By
Theophilus Dorrington, Rector of Witleham in Kent. Pub-
lished for J. Wyat at the Gate in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Tolen or strayed out of Cobham Park, a strong brown Bay
Gelding, 14 hands and an Inch, a thick Head, and a few
Saddle Spots. Whoever brings him to Thomas Taubman in
Durham-yard in the Strand, London, or to Mrs. Bevis at the Bell-
Head in Rochester, shall have 20 s. Reward.