

The London Gazette.

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From **Monday** September 16. to **Thursday** September 19. 1705.

Turin, August 26. N. S.

Letters from Nice confirm the Count de Toulouse's Arrival at Toulon, where he was raising and arming the Militia. The French Battalions which lately marched from the Country of Nice, are to be posted at Antibes, and other Places along that Coast. The 20th Instant a Party of our Hussars met with another of 30 French Horse, between Chivas and the Venerie, of whom they killed about half, and brought away the rest Prisoners hither. The 21st a Body of the Enemy came to Lusan, a little Village about a Mile from hence, where they committed great Disorders. The 22d a Party of our Hussars surpris'd a Forage-Guard of the Enemy near the Venerie, consisting of a Lieutenant, and 30 Men, who were all killed; after which the Hussars brought away with them 90 Horses and 100 Sheep. They made this Expedition in four hours time, and returned without any Loss on their side. The 23d another Party of our Hussars made an Excursion towards Chivas, and came back with 50 Horses and Mules. These Excursions give great Trouble to the Enemy, who dare not stir out of their Camp but in strong Parties. The 24th early in the morning a Detachment of 500 of the Enemy's Horse, and as many Foot, came over the Doire, with intent, as is believed, to have surpris'd our Foragers; but they retired without any manner of Success. This day arriv'd a Courier from Vienna, being sent to Count Guido Staremberg, with Bills for a considerable Sum of Money for the Use of the Imperial Forces under his Command.

Zurick, Sept. 9. Letters from Milan of the 5th Instant give an Account, That the Imperial and the French and Spanish Armies were still in the same Camps, the former at Treviglio, and the latter at Rivolta: That they had lately had much rainy Weather, which had swelled the Adda, and made the Passage of that River very difficult; however Prince Eugene still seem'd to have a Design of attempting it; And that the Duke de la Feuillade expected a Reinforcement from France to enable him to undertake the Siege of Turin. By the same way we have Advice from Spain, That the Confederate Fleet was come upon the Coast of Catalonia; and that the Viceroy (who governs there for the Duke of Anjou) continued at Barcelona, and was providing for the Defence of that Place; but lay under great Difficulties, by reason of the strong Inclination of the Inhabitants for their King Charles the Third; and that he had been oblig'd to send 12 of the Chief of them out of the Town, to confine the Monks to their Convents; they being generally for their King's Interest, and to take other Precautions for the preventing of an Insurrection in favour of his Catholick Majesty.

Berlin, Sept. 12. Monsieur H usch, Resident from the House of Lunenburg, had Audience of the King of Prussia the 6th Instant; and deliver'd to his Majesty a Letter from the Elector of Hanover, notifying the Death of the Duke of Zell: Whereupon the young Count of Waitensleben, one of his Majesty's Chamberlains, was sent from hence the 9th towards Hanover, with a Compliment of Condolence upon this Occasion; and with one of Congratulation upon the late Marriage between the Electoral Prince of Hanover and the Princess of Anspach; and upon the great Succession which, by the Death of the Duke of Zell, is fallen to his Electoral Highness, that Duchy being thereby United to that of Hanover. The Count of Waitensleben is also to go to make a Compliment of Condolence in his Majesty's Name to the Dutches-Dowager. Our last Advices from Mittau are; That the Czar was come thither with a considerable Body of his Forces, and had caus'd Batteries to be rais'd against the Castle in order to attack it as soon as his heavy Artillery should be come up: The Swedish Governor appear'd resolv'd to make a vigorous Defence, and threaten'd to ruine the Town if the Muscovites did not retire out of it. These Letters add, That the Swedes quitted Libau on the 31st past; that the Muscovites had put a Garison into Goldingen; and that Riga was said to be actually Invested. Letters from Warsaw of the 4th Instant say, That three Swedish Commissioners being lately arriv'd there, had had Audience of the new Elected King Stanislaus, who had nam'd Deputies to renew the Treaty that was formerly begun between his Swedish Majesty, and that part of the Nobility of Poland which is in his Interest. There have been warm Disputes in the Assembly, which is now held at Warsaw by Virtue of the new Elected King's Summons, concerning the Pope's intermeddling with the Affairs of their State: And it is said they have resolv'd to write to the Cardinal Primate, to come thither from Dantzick, notwithstanding the Pope's Censure; and at the same time to send a Remonstrance upon this Subject to the Court of Rome.

Frankfort, Sept. 13. The Imperial Army Commanded by Prince Lewis, and the French Army under the Command of the Marshal de Villars, do still continue at a small distance from one another; the former being encamp'd not far from Pfaffenhoffen, and the Enemy between Haguenau and Bischweiler. Our Army will be join'd this day by the Prussian Troops; and in two or three days by the Troops which the King of Poland furnishes for his Quota as Elector of Saxony. Our Men found in the little Town of Pfaffenhoffen, when they lately took it from the French, four Pieces of Cannon, and a considerable quantity of Provisions and Ammunition.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Walsbergen, Septemb. 17. The Works which the Enemy had made for the Security of Tielmont being demolished, and the Pallisadoes carried to Leawe, my Lord Duke returned