

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday December 6. to Monday December 10. 1705.

Rome, November 21. N. S.

WE received some days ago from Poland the News of the Cardinal Primate's being dead: And there being now 19 Places vacant in the College of Cardinals, it is believed the Pope will shortly think of supplying them. He has lately sent Briefs to the Archbishop of Lemberg, the Bishop of Caminieck, and the Suffragents of Chelm and Gnesnen, who assisted at the Coronation of the new Elected King Stanislaus, reproving them for it, and requiring them immediately upon the Receipt of those Letters to quit that Interest, and return to the Allegiance they owe to their lawful King Augustus. The Tribunal has been opened here in the usual manner, for examining into the Life and Conversation of Signior Gregorio Barbarigo, late Bishop of Padua, in order to his being Canonized.

Venice, November 28. The Imperial Army under the Command of Prince Eugene having passed the Meta and Chiese, is now encamped between the last of these Rivers and the Lake di Garda; and the French are advanced to Asola, where it is said they intend to pass the Chiese, in order to observe the Motions of the Imperialists, and to cover the Country of Mantua. Prince Eugene has lately received from Germany a considerable Sum of Money for the Subsistence of his Troops, with a good number of Recruits: And they write from Trent, that more Forces are daily marching through that Place in their way to his Highness's Camp. Our Letters from Dalmatia say, that Signior Ruzzini, Ambassador Extraordinary from this Republick to the Ottoman Porte, was come into the Gulph of Cattaro, with two Men of War belonging to this State, that attend him in his Passage to Constantinople, and was detained in that Gulph by contrary Winds. We have had continual Rain for several days past, which have swelled the Rivers in such manner that they have overflowed the Country, and done considerable Damage, particularly the Po, which has laid under Water a great part of the Permesan and the Cremonese. There have also been great Storms at Sea, and several Ships have been cast away upon our Coasts.

Grodno, November 21. The King of Poland and the Czar of Muscovy continue in this City: Many of the Nobility who are in his Majesty's Interest are come hither to wait upon him. They are to have a Meeting the 24th Instant, together with his Ministers and Generals, and those of the Czar, to consult upon the Measures to be taken in the present Conjunction; and a General Diet will shortly be summoned to meet in this City. The King has instituted a new Order of Knight-hood, called the Order of the White Eagle: Every Knight of that Order is to wear a Medal of Gold, with an Eagle enamell'd White, and over it a Crown of Diamonds, with this Inscription, *Pro Fide, Legi & Rege*; with the Addition of a Cross, in the middle of which the Eagle, with the same Crown and Inscription, are to be placed, for the Senators of this Kingdom who shall be admitted into that Order. He has nominated the Bishop of Cujavia to be Archbishop

of Gnesnen, in the room of the Cardinal Primate lately deceased, and the Sieur Sziniawski, Referendary of Lithuania, to the Bishoprick of Cujavia; and has given one of the rich Abbies that were enjoyed by the Cardinal Primate to the Bishop of Culm. The Repartition of Winter Quarters for our Forces is appointed as follows: The greatest part of the Muscovite Foot is to remain in and about this Place, and the rest at Tykozin, and in the neighbouring Towns; the Muscovite Horse is to be quartered at Augustow, Pultow, and the Towns and Villages lying between those Places; the Troops of Lithuania at Brescici, and in the Territories of Livens and Chmielnick; those of Gnesnen in the District of Drokiacz; the Saxon Forces in the Palatinates of Lublin and Sandomir, and in the District of Sambor; the Cossacks in the Palatinate of Belsko, and the Territory of Chelm; the Forces which are under the Command of the Crown Generals in the Palatinates of Podolia and Bracław; those commanded by the Crown Referendary in the Palatinate of Rusland; and those of the Nobility (who entered into a Confederacy at Sandomir, for the Support and Defence of their King against the Swedes, and all other Opposers) in the Palatinate of Volhnia.

Warsaw, Nov. 27. The Marshal of the Confederated Nobility of Poland is returned to this Place from Blonien, where he had been to confer with the King of Sweden: And on the 17th Instant the Treaty, which has for some time been negotiating here between the Polish Commissioners and those of his Swedish Majesty, was concluded, whereby it is said all Demands for Damages sustained by the present War are to be remitted on both sides. They have issued Summons for the calling together of a General Diet. The Bridge which the Swedes had made over the Weiffel has been broken by the Ice; and they are now at work in repairing it. A Company of Swedish Foot having been defeated at Pilzka, and another at Warka, by the Cossacks under General Mezeppa, the King of Sweden has sent thither several Regiments of Horse and Foot, for the better securing the Quarters of his Forces on that side. The Body of Swedish Troops under General Stromberg have left Cracow, and are now posted at Petrikow.

Dresden, December 2. Our Forces in Lusatia are preparing to march to the Quarters assigned them on that Frontier: After which it is believed that the Swedish Troops under General Reinschild, that have been encamped some time at Meseritz, on the other side of the Oder, in order to observe their Motions, and oppose their entering into Poland, will likewise separate, and go into Winter Quarters. They write from Cracow, That the Body of Swedish Troops commanded by General Stromberg had quitted that Place, by reason of the Sickness there, and was marching to rejoin the King of Sweden's Army at Blonien.

Cologne, December 8. A small Party of the King of Prussia's Forces being marched last week from Duits to make an Incurfion into the Country of Luxembourgh, met with a Party of the Enemy's Troops, whom they defeated, killing the Commanding Officer and 8 or 9 of his Men on the spot, and brought home about the same number of Prisoners. Several Officers of the