

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday December 13. to Monday December 17. 1705.

Turin, Novemb. 25. N. S.

**T**He Enemy since our last have abandoned their Posts near Quieri; and Monsieur d'Estain, with all the Troops under his Command, is marched back into that part of the Montferrat which belongs to the Duchy of Mantua, where Winter Quarters are assigned them. The Enemy continue very quiet in their Quarters. Our Duke has given the necessary Orders for recruiting and remounting his Horse with all possible Expedition, his Foot being already compleat. The French Recruits have begun to pass the Alps: And we hear that about 500 English Prisoners or Deserters from the Army in Flanders, passed last week through the Valley of Aosta, to recruit the Irish Battalions in Lombardy, being tied and chained together like so many Gallieslaves. Our Letters from Nice of the 20th instant give an Account, That the Duke of Berwick, having received fresh Supplies of Cannon, Mortars and Ammunition, summoned the Town to surrender; but the Marquis de Carail would not suffer them to capitulate till the Enemy's Batteries were made, and then the Duke would grant them no other Terms than to surrender at Discretion; whereupon the Marquis, with the Garrison, and about 600 Burghers, retired the 14th into the Castle. The Enemy had begun two days before to Cannonade and Bombard it from Montalbano. The 17th they opened their Trenches. The 18th the Marquis de Senantes, at the head of 50 Men, made a Salley towards the Enemy's Trenches, who immediately ran away, abandoning all their working Tools, which our Men carried off. When the Enemy perceived how small a Number had so shamefully put 'em to flight, about 400 of them returned to fall upon our Men; but the Marquis de Carail having ordered his Piquet-Guard to advance, and planted 6 Pieces of Cannon to fire upon the Enemy, they were obliged to retire; with the Loss of above 50 Men killed, and a Captain of Granadiers, with several others, wounded. On our side there were only two Serjeants and as many Soldiers wounded. The Enemy continue to ply the Castle very warmly both with their Mortars and Cannon, but with little Success; having from the time they first began to the Date of these Letters, only killed two Soldiers and another Person. We have received from all Parts the Confirmation of the Surrender of Barcelona, and of his Catholick Majesty's Glorious Successes in Catalonia; which we have great reason to hope will in the Consequence prove an effectual Means of putting a stop to the Enemy's further Progresses in these Parts.

*Genoa, Nov. 29.* The Newcastle and Antelope Men of War, the latter of 54 Guns, commanded by Captain Cavendish, arrived here the 27th instant from Barcelona; as did also this day the Mary-Galley, Captain Scot Commander. They came thence the 7th, together with the Lime Frigate, and soon after fell in with some French Merchant-men homeward bound from Newfoundland, of which they took four. They were since separated by bad Weather; and the Antelope met off of Corfica a large French Man of War of about 70 Brass Guns, and had a sharp Engagement with her, that lasted about two hours, wherein Captain Cavendish was slightly wounded; 12 of his Men were

killed, and 16 wounded. There are now some Ships in sight making for this Port, which we hope will prove to be the Lime and the 4 Prizes abovementioned.

*Grodno, Nov. 28.* On the 23d instant the Great Officers and others of the Nobility of Poland, who are come hither to wait upon the King, met in a great Council, which was opened by Count Denhoff, Marshal of the Confederacy of Sandomir; who, in the Name of the Assembly, Congratulated his Majesty upon his safe Return into these his Dominions, assuring him of their constant Loyalty and Affection; and was answered in very obliging Terms, in his Majesty's Name, by Count Schoenbeck, Vice-Chancellor of Poland. Yesterday they sat again, and appointed Commissioners to confer with the Czar of Muscovy's Ministers, upon several Matters relating to the Treaty concluded with them the last Year by the Polish Ambassador; and this day they began their Conferences. Yesterday two Companies of the Muscovite Guards began their March towards Muscovy; and the Czar intends to follow them in 7 or 8 days.

*Vienna, Dec. 9.* The 27th past the two Hungarian Deputies, Visa and Occolucciani, arrived here from Tyrnau, upon the Occasion of some Points which the Malecontents insist upon as Preliminaries to the Treaty to be made for composing those Troubles; which the Emperor having been pleased to comply with, they were dispatched back again the 5th instant. They said there was a Report at Tyrnau, that there had happened a sharp Dispute about the middle of the last Month, between the Imperial Army commanded by General Herbeville and that of the Malecontents under the Command of Prince Ragotzki, not far from Somblio on the Borders of Transilvania: And last night the Emperor's Council for Military Affairs received an Account from the Governor of Arath, that the Bassa of Temiswar had sent an Officer to inform him of this Action, which he related as follows: That it happened the 10th of the last Month, at a certain Pass between Somblio and Sivo; that the Malecontents were headed by Prince Ragotzki, Count Forgatz, and Count Caroli; and their Troops consisted of a Body of Hussars; 5000 Hungarian Foot, and 1200 Germans, the last being commanded by one Roht, formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the Emperor's Service; that the Pass was disputed a considerable time; and it cost the Imperialists near 1000 Men before they could force it: But at length, the Malecontents were put to flight, with the Loss of above 3000 of their Foot, among whom are numbered most of the Germans beforementioned, whom they look'd upon as the best of their Troops: The Hussars suffered the least, having made their Escape into the Mountains; Prince Ragotzki seeing his Troops so entirely dispersed that there was no probability of rallying them, fled by the way of Zamosch-Visar towards Bessrecia, intending, as is supposed, to return into Hungary by the way of Poland. The Imperialists took 24 Pieces of Cannon from the Malecontents, besides other Booty; and continued their March towards Clausenbourg. This Letter makes no mention of our having lost any Officer of Note in this Action; of which we expect a more full and particular Account by the next Courier from the Army. Our Letters from Bavaria say, That Colonel de Went, with a small Body of Imperial Forces, defeated 2000 of the Peasants who are in Arms in that Country, killing 400 on the spot, and taking 450 Prisoners; which Advantage we hope will be of good use towards suppressing this Insurrection; for the more speedy effecting whereof the Regiment of Osnaburg, that was marching towards Italy, is ordered to halt for a short time at Munich. We have received, by the way of Venice, a Confirmation of the welcome News of the Surrender of Barcelona; and that the best part of Catalonia had submitted to his Catholick Majesty. They write from Constantinople of the 23d of October, That Count Teckity being lately dead at Imit; (as has been formerly mentioned) the French Ambassador desired Leave of the Ottoman Porte to send his Body into Hungary to be there interred; but it was refused.

H. G. H.