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Lisbon, July 16. N. S.

Letters from Madrid give an Account, That King Charles III. was Proclaimed in that City the 2d Instant with great Solemnity; upon which Occasion the People there of all Ranks and Conditions gave all imaginable Expressions of their Joy and Satisfaction to see themselves freed from the Tyranny and Oppression of a French Government, and their Lawful Sovereign restored to the Throne of his Ancestors. Our Army, since its Arrival at Madrid, is considerably increased by the great Numbers of Spanish Officers and Soldiers who come over to us daily from the Enemy, and declare for his Catholick Majesty. By several Sarcas lately come from the Straights, we have an Account, That the Conde de Cruz being sent from Carthagena with two Gallies, having on board 5000 Pieces of Eight, to pay the Garrison of Oran, chose rather to go to the Confederate Fleet under the Command of Sir John Leake, and declare for King Charles. That upon Intelligence that the City of Carthagena, the best Port of the Coast of Spain in the Mediterranean, was generally disposed to do the like, the Fleet failed thither, and the Inhabitants accordingly soon submitted. Since which Sir John Leake was come towards Alicante, having great Encouragement to hope for the like Success there.

Cambray, June 30. N. S. The 24th Instant, in the Morning, the Duke of Savoy having Notice, that the Body of the Enemy which followed him was divided, part of them remaining at Bra, and the rest having marched along the River Stura, and possessed themselves of Follano, in order to pass the River there, and cut off our Retreat, he marched away from Quierasco to the Banks of the River Stura, against Follano; and the Army lay there that Night upon their Arms. The 25th we encamped in the same Place, being a very advantageous Post, to hinder the Enemy from passing the River. In the Evening his Royal Highness called a Council of War, wherein it was unanimously concluded, That if the Enemy attempted to pass the River in our Sight, we should use our utmost Endeavours to hinder them, and to make the best Advantage we could of the Post we were in: That if they passed the River towards Quierasco, we should retire towards Coni; and if they should pass it higher, to cut off our Retreat thither, we should immediately march directly to them, and charge them with our whole Body, before all theirs could be passed. This being resolved, we fortified our selves; and Guards were posted all along the River, that we might have Intelligence if the Enemy attempted to pass it any where else, as they easily might, for it is fordable in many places, tho' the Banks are very steep, upon which we most depended. The 26th the Enemy cannonaded us with 8 Field-Pieces from the opposite Bank, and killed us 3 Men, and 8 Horses. The 27th in the Morning they laid a Budge of Logs over the River a little below Follano, and 5 of their Battalions, with about 600 Horses, passed over, and drew up in a little time on this side, within a very small distance of us, their Cannon on the other side still playing upon us as the Day before. His Royal Highness observing the small Number of this Body; judged it was only designed to amuse us, whilst the greater Number of them were some where else, as it proved; for we soon had Notice, that the rest of their Body was passing the River about three Miles lower towards Quierasco: It was therefore resolved to retire to this Place, which was performed with great Order, and the Loss, tho' several Parties of the Enemy followed us 3 or 4 Miles. We have Advice, that his Royal Highness's Family is lately arrived at Oneglia, from whence he intends they shall retire into the Territories of Genoa. We hear, that the Enemy who lay encamped near St. Alban are marched back towards Quierasco to begeth.

Cambray, July 17. The Dukes of Savoy, and the rest of the Duke of Savoy's Family, arrived here the 15th Instant. Letters from Piedmont of the 9th say, the French before Turin had, by reason of the small Number of their Troops left to carry on the Siege, been obliged to quit their Posts at Chieri and Montcalier, which given the Belieged an Opportunity of opening their Communication again with the Country; That the Fire of their Cannon was greater than that of the Enemy, they had dismounted several Batteries; and that their Fortifications were in a very good Condition, the Damage which the Enemy's Bombs and Cannon did them in the Day being repaired every Night; and that the Siege was on very slowly. These Letters add, That the Duke de la Feuillade, who with 50 Squadrons and some Battalions of Foot pursued the Duke of Savoy, having resolved to attack him the 7th near Saluz, whither his Royal Highness was retired, ordered the Marquis de Carre to advance thither with 40 Squadrons and 6 Battalions; his Royal Highness had disposed his Troops so well, that he repulsed thro' the Defiles, and passed the Po in the Sight of the Enemy, who attempted to fall on his Rear; but the Duke in Person, at the Head of Prince Eugene's Regiment of Horse, that led up the Rear, ordered them to warm a Reception, that they were forced to retire in great Disorder, with the Loss of 100 Men killed, 50 taken Prisoners, among whom were 2 Officers, and 2 Standards; and of his Royal Highness's Troops, there were no more than 50 Men killed or wounded; among the latter are reckoned the Prince Emanuel of Savoy and the Count de Sales. His Highness after this Action retreated to Bubiana.

Lisbon, July 20. They write from the Modenese, That the Imperial Troops under Prince Eugene having passed the Po, are advanced to Carpi, where they surprized a small Detachment of French Troops, and killed or took them all Prisoners of War.

Vienna, July 21. The Cessation of Arms with the Malecontents of Hungary ends the 24th Instant, of which publick Notice has been given here and in the neighbouring Country; that every body

may be upon their Guard; and in the mean time Preparations are making for carrying on the War against them with great Vigour, unless they are willing to prevent it by complying with the Conditions proposed by the Imperial Court, in order to the putting an end to those Troubles.

Philipsbourg, July 17. The Enemy having passed the Rhine at the Fort of Kehl, the Imperial Troops that lay in our Neighbourhood are all marched to the Lines of Stolhoffen, where Prince Lewis is assembling his Forces, in order to prevent any Designs they may have on that side.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Helchin, August 2. N. S. The Hussars which have come over to us from the Enemy since the Battle of Ramelies being formed into a Body, have been very useful to us in restraining the Enemy's Parties, and upon several other Occasions. On Friday last a Party of them made an Excursion as far as Douay, and brought back a considerable Booty, besides 10 Dragoons, whom they had taken Prisoners, together with their Horses. The Army under the Command of Monsieur d'Auverquerque, which lately came from Ostende, and the Troops of Prussia and Hanover, being come into the Line, my Lord Duke of Marlborough ordered the First Line to draw out on Saturday, and the Second this Day, to shew the Prince Royal of Prussia the whole in Order of Battle. General Salitch, who commands the Troops before Menin has thought fit to defer the opening of the Trenches till the Lines of Circumvallation are finished, which we hope will be to morrow. We have Advice from the Frontiers, That the Enemy are preparing to assemble a Body of Troops between Aeth and Cambron, to be commanded by the Elector of Bavaria; and another near Douay, which the Duke of Vendome is to command when he arrives from Italy. My Lord Halifax sets out to morrow Morning for Holland.

Hague, August 3. N. S. Our last Advices from the Army before Menin say, they had received all their Cannon, and would open their Trenches this Night. A Train of Artillery which lay at Coblenz is come to Ghent, and there put on board several Flat-bottom'd Boats, in order to its being brought up the Lys as high as Menin, and carried from thence where it shall be thought proper. Monsieur Isterum, who was sent by the States-General to Munster, to assist on their Part at the Choice of a Bishop of that See, is returned thither, that Election being put off for 4 Weeks. General Friesheim's Son arrived here last Night from Spain, having been sent by his Father, who commands the Dutch Forces in Portugal, with the News of the Confederate Army's being advanced to Madrid, and that City's declaring for his Catholick Majesty: Whereupon great Rejoycings have been made here suitable to the Occasion. Letters from Paris say, it was reported there, that Orders had been sent to the Duke de la Feuillade to raise the Siege of Turin, and to join the French Army in Lombardy commanded by the Duke of Orleans.

Hull, July 24. Her Majesty's Ships the *Haitings* and *Rocheester* Prize arrived here the 22d Instant, with about 24 Sail of Merchant-men under their Convoy from Rotterdam. Six Dutch Men of War passed by at the same time, with divers other Vessels under their Convoy, bound to the Northward.

Cowes, July 24. Yesterday was sent in here as Prize by a Dutch Privateer a French Privateer of 10 Guns and 52 Men, taken off of the Islands of Scilly.

Portsmouth, July 25. Her Majesty's Ships the *Expedition* and *Nightingale* failed yesterday Morning from Spithead for the Downes, with about 60 Sail of homeward bound Merchant-men and Coasters under their Convoy.

Whitehall, July 27. Letters from Dantzick give an Account of great Rejoycings made there, and a Noble Entertainment given by Dr. Robinson, Her Majesty's Envoy to the King of Sweden, upon the Occasion of the late glorious Successes of the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies; which was in the manner following: Upon his House were display'd English Pendants, Flags and Ancients: The Front was cover'd with Greens, with Her Majesty's Arms, and under them an Intercession in Letters of Gold, proper for the happy Occasion: Behind the Greens were 2 Hogsheds of Wine to run, which were filled up from others that stood by as fast as they were emptied. A Guard of 26 Men was set to prevent Disorders. There was one Table for the Ambassador of Denmark, the Envoy and Commissary of the States, the Resident of Prussia, about 12 of the Principal Magistrates of the Town, and other Persons of Note, to the Number of 24 in all. In his Garden he had 11 Pieces of Cannon, 10 Trumpets, Kettle-Drum and Hautbois, with Tables furnished for 100 Persons, most English, Scotch, and Hollanders: Besides whom there came 4 or 500 of the better sort of the People of the Town; and the Streets adjoining were crowded with great Numbers of Spectators. The whole was performed with great Order and Decency; and the Inhabitants of Dantzick upon this Occasion gave all possible Expressions of their Veneration for Her Majesty, and Esteem for the English Nation, and of their Joy for the Successes wherewith it pleases God to bless Her most happy and glorious Reign.

Windor, July 28. The following most dutiful and loyal Addresses, congratulating Her Majesty upon the most glorious and happy Successes of the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies, and more especially those under the Command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, have been presented to Her Majesty.

The humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, High Sheriff, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen, at the Quarter Sessions held at Bridgewater, in and for the County of Somerset: Presented by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Fitzharding.

The humble Address of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, of Durham, with others of the Clergy of that Diocese, at his Lordship's Triennial Visitation: Presented by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Hedges.