

# The London Gazette.

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Portsmouth, October 18.

SIR John Leake came yesterday to St. Hellens, on board Her Majesty's Ship the Prince-George, having been separated by bad Weather from the rest of the Ships under his Command. They failed from Altea the 6th of the last Month, and the 9th came before Ivica; the Governor and Inhabitants of which Place were so well disposed for King Charles III. that upon the first Appearance of the Fleet, they sent Deputies on board to make their Submission to his Majesty. The 13th the Fleet failed from Ivica, and was the next day before Majorca, where the Conde de Alcaudia, the Vice-Roy, with some few that favoured the Duke of Anjou's Interest, pretended to make a Resistance; but two Bomb-Vessels being sent in, upon their throwing in 3 or 4 Shells, the Inhabitants obliged the Vice-Roy to desire a Capitulation, which was soon after concluded, to this Effect: That the Island, with all its Castles, &c. should be surrendered to the Arms of his Catholick Majesty and his Allies in 12 Hours; and immediately after the signing, the Field-Gate and Prince-Bastion should be delivered up to a Body of Militia, to be appointed for that purpose by the City of Majorca: That the Vice-Roy, and any others that would, might retire, with their Goods and Effects, to any Ports of Spain, France or Italy; they should think fit, and should not be detained or molested upon the Account of any thing they might have done since the Death of King Charles II. but that none of the French that were among them should be allowed to carry away their Goods: That such as desired to retire immediately, should have Shipping provided for them: That a Month's time should be allowed to such as could not then depart, and three Months to dispose of their Effects: That the French in Garrison at Fort St. Geran might retire, and should be allowed to carry away the Tartanes that brought them over, as were necessary to carry them back to some Port of France, with such Provisions as were requisite, but should leave behind them all their other Stores, Arms, Baggage, and Ammunition: That the City and Island should have their Rights and Privileges confirmed to them in the manner they enjoyed the same at the Death of the late King Charles II. That the Churches and Religious Houses should remain unmolested, and nothing should be touched of whatever might be deposited there by private Persons, provided that the French should enjoy no Benefit by this Article: That the Bishop and Clergy should not be molested in their Persons, Goods or Functions, nor in their several Rights, Immunities and Privileges: The Magistrates and other principal Inhabitants of the Island being assembled in a General Council, deputed four of their Body to attend the Admirals, and treat of what related particularly to them; with whom a further Capitulation was agreed upon; That they should Proclaim King Charles III. and should open their Gates to the Admirals; but that they should not be plundered, or obliged to pay any Contributions: That they should enjoy the same Privileges, Customs and Liberties, as they did at the Death of King Charles II. That the Clergy and University should likewise be maintained in the possession of their Rights, Privileges and Immunities: That no Money should be demanded of them to redeem their Bells or their Artillery: That no Garrison should be put into the City till they themselves should desire it; but as for the Forts without its Walls, his Catholick Majesty might put as many Troops into them as should be necessary for their Defence: That any of the Inhabitants who desired to remove from thence might do it, within the time, and in the manner mentioned in the other Capitulation; but none of the French should carry away their Effects, as being liable to Confiscation: That all Persons in Offices, who were appointed by the late King Charles II. should keep their Employments, but not those named by the late Government, unless they obtain a new Grant thereof from King Charles III. or those who shall be authorized in that behalf by his Majesty. They desired some new Regulations and Privileges; for the obtaining of which they were referred to the King, as the proper Method of making such Application. Sir John Leake, having thus reduced those two Islands, of which the latter abounds in Corn, Wine and Oil, from whence Supplies may be sent to his Catholick Majesty's Army if there be occasion, and having left a Garrison in the Castle of Porto-Pin, and two Men of War to transport the Vice-Roy and the rest of the distressed Persons who were desirous to remove, failed the 23d of the last, being off the Southward Cape, detached Sir George Byng with a Squadron towards Lisbon; and with the rest of the Fleet proceeded on his Voyage home.

Venice, October 19. N. S. The Confederate Troops having taken Picignatone, a Body of them marched to attack Alexandria, and another to besiege Cremona. The Prince of Vaudemont is retired to Mantua with part of the Enemy's Troops, and the rest are posted in the Scraglio. The Prince of Hesse, with the Forces under his Command, is advanced to Luzzara.

Vizna, October 19. N. S. Baron Szirmai, one of the Hungarian Deputies, is lately returned hither; and it

is said, there are Hopes of renewing the Negotiation for accommodating the Differences with the Malecontents. Our last Letters from the Confederate Army in Italy are dated near Lodi the first Instant, and give an Account of the Surrender of that Place to Colonel St. Amour, who had been sent thither with a Party of 300 Horse, the Garrison, which consisted of 200 French and Switzers, believing that our whole Army was come before the Place: That our Army afterwards marching that way, the Enemy's Forces under the Command of General Medavi passed the Adia with great Precipitation, and retired towards Cremona; and Colonel St. Amour followed them with his Detachment to observe their March: That General Daun was marched with a Detachment to Payra, upon whose Approach the Senate sent Deputies to him to declare their Inclination to submit, but that there being a Garrison in the Place, it was not in their Power to do it; whereupon he broke Ground before it the 22th inst. That a small Detachment of our Troops had taken Castel Trezzo. And that they had received Advice from the Prince of Hesse of the 20th, That he was come beyond Stellara, in his March towards Guastalla.

Berlin, October 19. Monsieur Broffe, Aid de Camp to the King of Poland, arrived here yesterday with Letters from his Majesty to the King of Prussia. He says, That before he came away, 10000 Mulcovite Dragoons had joined the King of Poland, who had with him 6000 Saxon Horse, and expected 68 Battalions of Muscovite Foot, besides the Troops of the Crown of Poland; but that he intended, without staying for his Foot, to march and attack General Mardeveld, who was posted with about 8 Regiments of Swedish Horse and Foot not far from Sendomir. The last Letters from his Majesty's Camp are of the 9th Instant, from Ivica, and give an Account of his having passed the Weiffell between Solacz and Pietrowin; and that he intended after he had dislodged General Mardeveld, to march to Pietrkow, and advance towards the Frontiers of Silesia.

Hanover, October 22. Letters from Saxony say, That the Counts of Zinzendorf and Wratishw, the Emperor's Ministers, had had Audience of the King of Sweden, by whom they had been very well received; and that his Majesty had assured them of his Intentions not to do any thing that might prejudice his Imperial Majesty, or the other Princes and States of the Empire. His Troops observe a very strict Discipline, and the Deputies of the States of Saxony were conferring with his Majesty's Commissioners about a Reparition of Quarters for them throughout that Electorate: However it is believed, that when the Contributions which have been demanded are paid, they will depart out of that Country; and that a Treaty may be set on foot for accommodating Matters between the Kings of Sweden and Poland. The Electors Dowager of Saxony and the Electoral Prince passed by Lundenbourg three days ago in their way to Hambawg; from whence they will proceed to Copenhagen. The Queen of Poland continues at Barst.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Cambray, October 21. The 19th Instant Mr. Stepany, Her Majesty of Great Britain's late Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, who is to succeed Mr. Stanhope in the same Character to the States General, came hither to wait on his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Bavaria came the same day with his Court to Mons, where he is to reside this Winter. The Season being too far advanced for our Army to attempt any thing further this Campaign, the Disposition is making for their going into Winter Quarters. The 22d our heavy Artillery was sent to Brussels. This day my Lord Duke of Marlborough reviewed the Army, which was drawn out in order of Battle for that purpose; and the Troops in general appeared much better than was to be expected so late in the Year, and at the end of a Campaign of so much Service. To morrow the Army will march towards Enghein. The next day his Grace intends to go to Brussels, where great preparations are made for his Reception; and will return again to the Camp the 30th inst.

Hague, October 25. N. S. Our Troops are preparing to march to the Quarters assigned them. Monsieur d'Auverquerque intends to continue at Brussels, and the rest of our Generals will reside in the several Garrisons, that they may be at hand to draw the Forces together in case the Enemy should make any Attempt during the Winter. Count Maurice, Son to Monsieur d'Auverquerque, is made a Brigadier General. Letters from Paris say, That the Fleet under Sir John Leake being come to Ivica and Majorca, those Islands had declared for King Charles III. and that the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene had laid Siege to Cremona.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, &c. Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, &c. is pleased to direct, That all such Seamen belonging to Her Majesty's Ship the Chichester, Captain Coal Commander, as well those removed from the Expectation, as the Weymouth, to serve in the said Ship, as are in or about Town, do forthwith repair on board her at Chatham, other wise they will