

# The London Gazette.

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Genoa, August 30. N. S.

**A** Courier whom the Duke of Savoy had dispatch'd to Barcelona, arrived here yesterday in his return from that Place. He brings Letters from the Confederate Army of the 20th Instant, dated from the Camp at Cervera, where they had continu'd several Days, within 3 Leagues of the Enemy, who were still entrench'd in their Camp at Agremont. These Letters advise, that Marshal Staremberg intended to march his Army into a Camp which he had mark'd out for them within a League and a half of the Enemy, and that he had drawn together all his Forces, except two small Garrisons in Tarragona and Girone, and a few Troops that guarded the Passes on the Mountains, with a design to attack the Enemy, if he found an opportunity of doing it with Advantage. The same Letters add, that he is superior in Horse to the French Army, who seem willing to decline any further Action this Summer. The Duke of Orleans will be reinforc'd by the Detachment under the Chevalier d'Asfeld, who has Orders to join him with all Expedition. The Courier who brings these Letters confirms the Reduction of Sardinia to the Obedience of his Catholick Majesty, having met a Vessel going into Barcelona with the News of it, as he was coming away.

*Vienna, Sept. 5. N. S.* The Letters from the King of Sweden's Camp at Mohilow, of the 25th of July, bring a very full and particular Relation of the late Action with the Muscovites, in passing the Wabitz, a little River that falls into the Nieper. According to this Relation, the loss of the Swedes amounts to 265 killed, and 1028 wounded. They compute the Loss of the Muscovites to be 4000 killed, and a great number wounded. They made few or no Prisoners, the Officers of the Swedish Army not being able to restrain the Fury of their Soldiers. After the Action, the Muscovites retired over the Nieper, and broke down all the Bridges, except one at Schlow, which they left guarded by a small Body of Men, the main of their Army marching further into the Country, and as the Swedes conjecture, to Smolensko. The King of Sweden intended to follow them as soon as the rest of his Army was come up, being then at Liberty to pass the Nieper when he pleased. Those Letters add, that a great many German Officers came over to them daily; and that the Muscovites were grown so suspicious of the Germans, that they would not any longer intrust them with any Command or Guard of importance, laying the Loss of the last Battle to their Charge. There are fresher Advices of the 28th of July, which say, that some of the Swedish Army had actually pass'd the Nieper without any opposition. The Emperor has received from the College of Cardinals an Answer to the Circular Letter he sent to every one of them in particular, with his Manifesto relating to the Pretensions of the Roman Empire to the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia; in which they endeavour to extenuate the Pope's partiality to the House of Bourbon, in the present Wars with that of Austria; to assert the Pope's Sovereignty over the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, and to represent the Proceedings of the Emperor and his Catholick Majesty in their late Conquests in Italy, as Invasions of the Rights of the Holy See. They say, that the design of their Answer is, to remove the prejudice which they judge his Imperial Majesty has conceived against the Pope, as being a declared Enemy to the House of Austria; which, they pretend, is entirely owing to the unseasonable breaking off of all Commerce between the two Courts; the Pope's Enemies having by that means an advantage to misrepresent his Actions and Intentions, and his Holiness not having an opportunity to undeceive his Imperial Majesty of what has been falsely suggested to him; whereas they, who have daily Opportunities of knowing more intimately the mind of their Holy Father, can safely vouch for his hearty Paternal Zeal for the Welfare and Prosperity of the House of Austria. They desire his Imperial Majesty will not look upon the Pope's annulling the Agreement made by the Imperial Commissioners with the States of Parma and Placentia for Contributions to the German Troops, as any Encroachment on the Rights of the Emperor and Empire; but as asserting of his own; since it is very well known that, for these three last Ages those Dutchies have been held as Fees of the Holy See, and the Possessors of

them have paid an yearly Acknowledgment to the Apostolical Treasury. They complain of some disrespectful Terms used in the Manifesto, which some of their number, they say, could not read without shedding Tears, and all of them were grievously afflicted to see things so Sacred treated in so light a manner by those who profess themselves Members of their Church. It is to the encouragement of such Sentiments of Disrespect and Disloyalty to the Pastors of the Church, that they ascribe the Violence lately done to the Holy See by the German Troops, in seizing the Town of Comacchio; and by the Government of Naples and Milan, in Sequestering the Revenues of such Ecclesiasticks as do not reside in those Countries. They hope his Imperial Majesty will, by his own Authority, do Justice to the Holy See in the former Point; and, by his powerful Intercession, procure a Redress in the latter. In the last place, they request his Imperial Majesty to follow such Counsels as may incline him to restore Peace and Tranquillity to the Church; that they, instead of being obliged to repel Force by Force, may be at liberty peaceably and safely to offer up their Prayers for the Happiness and long Continuance of his Reign. This Letter bears date the 12th of August, and is signed in the Name of the College, by the three following Cardinals, as Heads of the three Orders; Cardinal Carpegna, as eldest Cardinal-Bishop, in the absence of Cardinals Bouillon and Acciajoli; Cardinal Marescotti, as eldest Cardinal-Priest; and Cardinal Panfilii as the first of the Cardinal-Deacons.

*Turin, Sept. 8. N. S.* By Letters from Turin of the 29th past, we have Advice, that the Batteries before Fenestrelles were finish'd, and wou'd begin to play the next Day; that the Duke of Savoy hop'd in three or four more to be Master of the Place; that the Marshal de Villars was still hovering about it with his Army, and every Day made some new Attempt to throw Succours into the Town; but that the Avenues were so well guarded, that it was thought impossible for him to succeed. By Letters of the first Instant, arriv'd this Day from the Duke of Savoy's Camp at Balboet, we are informed, that Fenestrelles was taken on the 31st past, and the Garrison, which was reduc'd to about 800 Men, made Prisoners of War.

### Journal from the Camp before Lisle.

*September 10. N. S.* Lieutenant-General Sparr continu'd in the Trenches, and the Relief was brought on by Major-General Zoutland, and Sir Richard Temple, and Monsieur Boiffet, Brigadiers, being 5 Battalions to the Right, and 6 to the Left. A Major with 300 Grenadiers was order'd to attack the Place of Arms, form'd by the Cover'd-way of the Counterguard, and that of the Body of the Place opposite to the Breach, which was perform'd with good Success; but as our Men were beginning to make a Lodgment, the Enemy came upon them with a much Superior Force, and oblig'd them to retire, having kill'd the Major, wounded the two Captains and a Lieutenant, and several of the Men who cover'd the Retreat of the Workmen. We advanced the Sap considerably along the Cover'd-way opposite to the Breach, and made a good Lodgment in the Cover'd-way along the side of the Counterguard, and another Lodgment in the Cover'd way of the Horn-work on the Left. On the Right the Saps were advanc'd within 10 Paces of the Cover'd-way of the Grand Breach. A new Battery was likewise begun in order to ruin the Flank of the broken Face of the Horn-work on the Right. In these Works we had 10 Men kill'd and wounded. The 11th in the Morning the Mortar-Battery on the Counterscarp in the Front of the Counterguard began to play. In the Evening the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General Arnam, Majors-General Volkershoven and Vickenbach, with five Battalions for each Attack. Major-General Volkershoven, in going into the Trenches, receiv'd a slight Wound in the Breast. The Enemy made a small Sally on the Right, but were immediately repuls'd. The 12th, about nine in the Morning, while the Enemy were playing their Batteries against the Village of Entiers with much greater Warmth than they had done before, the Besiegers came out