

The London Gazette.

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From Sunday September 13. to Thursday September 16. 1708.

Windsor, September 14.

THE following Addresses have been presented to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the Glorious victory obtain'd over the French near Audenarde, by the Forces of Her Majesty and Her Allies, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

The humble Address of the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacons, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church, together with the Chancellor and Clergy of the Diocese of Norwich; presented to Her Majesty by the Bishop of Norwich.

The humble Address of the Custos Rotulorum, Justices of the Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants, and other Gentlemen of the County of Anglesey; and also of the Mayor, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Capital Burgesses of the Corporation of Beaumaris in the said County; presented to Her Majesty by the Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord-Lieutenant of the said County.

The humble Address of the Bailiffs, Recorder, Capital Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Bridport; sent up by Thomas Strangeways, Jun. and William Coventry, Esqrs; their Representatives in Parliament, and presented to Her Majesty by Admiral Churchill.

Which Addresses Her Majesty receiv'd very graciously.

Vienna, September 8. N. S. By our Letters from Hungary we hear, that as General Ozkai was marching with his Regiment to join the Imperial Army, many of his Men, who were not privy to his Design of surrendering himself, as soon as they came within View of the Imperial Camp, attempted to get off, and some of them found means to escape. Some Days after, as his Wife, with all his Baggage and Effects, and 120 Head of Cattle, were marching to the Imperial Camp, under a Guard of 300 Germans, the Hungarians fell upon them, and seiz'd on all the Baggage and Cattle. Upon the News of which, Ozkai himself went out in pursuit of those Hungarians, who were retiring towards the Woods and Mountains about Neytra. We do not as yet hear that Anthony Esterhafi and Bezeredi have accepted of the Emperor's Pardon. The Imperial Army under Count Palfi, Ban of Croatia, has made a Movement from Neytra to Szereadin, approaching still nearer to Neuhausel; and it is said, Marshal Heister will soon return with the Troops he has with him, to besiege that Place in form. Prince Ragozi has sent Circular Letters to all his Followers, exhorting them to continue firm to their Confederacy, and to take fresh Courage, assuring them of speedy Success. A Packet of Letters, directed to the Malecontents, has lately fallen into the hands of the Imperial Generals; from which, 'tis said, they discover a Correspondence that might have been of dangerous Consequence to the Emperor's Affairs in that Kingdom. The Letters were brought by a Native of Moravia, about the time that Neytra was besieg'd; and the whole Packet was addressed to Ozkai, his Correspondents knowing nothing of his design to submit to the Emperor. We have Advices from the King of Sweden's Camp at Mohilow, of the 2d of August, N. S. where he then continu'd waiting for the Arrival of General Lewenhaupt with his Troops, which were daily expected. The Swedish Camp reaches from Bichow to Orsa; they have laid three Bridges over the Nieper, and draw their Provisions from the Neighbouring Places on this side the Nieper, as also from the Country of Meyslaw on the other side; the Nobility of which Country have sent Deputies to the King of Sweden, to assure his Majesty of their Readiness, not only to supply his Army with Provisions, but to take up Arms against the Muscovites. The Russian Army was posted on the other side of the Nieper at Schlow, and further down the River. They were working hard on their Fortifications at Horkin; which Place the Swedes seem to make no great Account of, since they can pass both on the right and left hand of it. The Muscovites continue to desert in great Numbers, notwithstanding the

Precautions taken in the Russian Camp to prevent it. The Deserters report, that they are in great fear of an Irruption of the Tartars; and that General Repnin is under Arrest, and the Prince of Menzikow in Disgrace, for their Conduct in the late Battel. Our Letters from Constantinople of the 21st of July, O. S. bring Advice, That the Han of Tartary having represented to the Ottoman Port, that the Circassians had refus'd to pay him the yearly Tribute of a certain number of Slaves they had agreed to; the Sultan has given his Consent, that the Han, at the head of an Army of 30000 Men, make an Irruption into Circassia, and do himself Justice.

Berne, Sept. 12. N. S. Letters from Turin of the 5th Instant say, that his Royal Highness's Army marched the Day before to the Valley of Perouse, where he intended to let his Infantry rest for some time; and that he had order'd a Regiment of Dragoons to move towards the Val d'Aouft, to oppose Monsieur de Medavi on that side. His Royal Highness has likewise given Orders that two Regiments of Imperial Horse should march forthwith to the Ferrarois, which will be follow'd by others, as soon as the Operations among the Mountains are over. Fresher Advices say, that the French have left the Val d'Aouft, and repass'd the Mount St. Bernard.

Journal from the Camp before Lise.

September, 15. N. S. The Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General Spar, Major-General Veckenback, and Brigadier Boiffet, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left. The Mine in the Counterfarp, before the Breach of the Counterguard, was sprung with good Success, throwing good part of the Wall and a great deal of Earth into the Fosse. We began likewise to fill the Fosse of the Counterguard on the Right, opposite to the Breach, with Fascines and Earth-Sacks; the Sap was also considerable advanc'd with very little Loss. The 16th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General d'Arnan, Major-General Sacken, and Brigadier Temple, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left. In the Evening one of the Enemies Bombs fell into the Sap, opposite to the Breach of the Counterguard on the Left, which kill'd us 9 Men; they likewise burnt several Fascines that were laid for passing the Fosse of the Counterguard on the Right. Our Works were nevertheless very well advanc'd towards making a Lodgment on each of the Counterguards. We had these 24 Hours near 40 Men kill'd and wounded. The 17th the Prince of Holstein-Beck reliev'd the Trenches, with Major-General Soble, and Brigadier du Troffel, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left. The Fosse on the Right was fill'd up; but that on the Left could not be quite finish'd. Our Works are so near the Enemy's Fire, that we had this Night near 60 Men kill'd and wounded. The 18th the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General Spar, and Major-General Collier, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left. The Sap was quite join'd from the Counterguard to the Horn-work, and we began to fill the Fosse in order to pass the Breach in the Horn work on the Right. A small Battery was rais'd against the Breach of the Counterguard on the Right, which the Enemy were endeavouring to repair, and our Miners got to the Wall of the Cover'd-way before the two Breaches; as also to the Place of Arms to the Right of the Grand Breach on the Right: We had about 50 Men kill'd and wounded. The 19th the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General Spar, and Major-General Zoutland, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left. In the Evening the Gallery towards the Counterguard on the Right was compleatly finish'd with its Parapet, and the Gallery towards the Hornwork was advanced, but not quite finish'd, by reason of the Enemy's great Fire, which likewise hinder'd the perfecting the Gallery towards the Counterguard on the Left, as was intended.