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From Monday November 29. to Thursday December 2. 1703.

Vienna, November 14. N. S.

ON the 11th Instant the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by all the Nobility of the Court, went to St. Stephen's Church, to assist at the *Te Deum* which was Sung for the taking of the City of Lisle. The Estates of Lower Austria being assembled here, to hold their Annual Diet for deliberating on the Affairs of the Publick, went two Days ago in a Body to Court, to present themselves before the Emperor; who being seated on his Throne, Baron Seilern, Chancellor of the Court, made a Speech to them, setting forth the Necessity his Imperial Majesty was under, to desire further Supplies from his Subjects, to enable him to carry on the War he was engaged in against their Common Enemies; after which the Emperor himself, in a few Words, represented the Necessities of the Publick, and recommended it earnestly to the Estates, to take such vigorous Resolutions as might enable him to reduce his Enemies to Reason, and restore Peace to his Subjects. Count Traun, Marshal of the Country, made Answer in the Name of the Estates, assuring his Imperial Majesty of their readiness to assist him to the utmost of their Power. They write from Buda, that the Inhabitants of those Parts have been able to gather in their Vintage without any disturbance from the Malecontents, who have been chiefly taken up this Season in making a Diversion on the Frontiers of Stiria. The Emperor goes this Afternoon to Cloyster-Newbourg, to celebrate there to Morrow the Feast of St. Leopold, Founder of that Monastery.

Vienna, November 21. N. S. Sunday last being the Anniversary of the Foundation of the Bishoprick of Vienna, the Emperor and Empress went in Ceremony to the Cathedral Church, there to hear Mass, and to offer the usual Present to the Bishop of the Place, of a Purse of 6000 German Florins. The same Day arrived here a Courier from Rome, whom the Marquis de Prié had dispatched, with an Account of the Progress he had made in his Negotiation with the Pope. He entertains hopes of being able to compose the Differences between the two Courts in an amicable way. The Presence of her British Majesty's Fleet on the Coasts of Italy, and the Prospect of their wintering in those Seas, makes the Court of Rome more pliable than perhaps it would otherwise be in the present Conjunction, and frustrates their hopes of being able to draw Succours from France, in case of an open War. The People of Rome express an earnest desire of Peace, and of a good Correspondence between his Imperial Majesty and the Pope, and are impatient to see the Event of the Marquis de Prié's Negotiation. In Upper Hungary the Imperial Troops are distributed into their Winter-Quarters, and are so posted as to be near at hand to cover the Mines, and the Towns in the Mountains, in case the Malecontents make an Attempt to regain them, which this Court is apprehensive they may do. Upon the approach of the German Troops to those mountainous Countries, the Family of Hellenbach, and many other of the noble Families settled there, retired with Count Berzeni. The Imperial Troops, on this side the Danube, are endeavouring to dislodge the Malecontents out of the Rabau, before they go into their Winter-Quarters. The Commander of the Danish Forces is here, soliciting Winter-Quarters for the Troops under his Command, either in Lower Austria or Moravia, that they may be the better supplied with all Necessaries for Subsistence, and have greater Convenience for raising their Recruits.

Venise, November 23. N. S. Letters from Rome of the 17th Instant say, That the Marquis de Prié had his first Audience of the Pope on the 10th of this Month, and that he staid three hours with him; after which he had a Conference with Cardinal Paolucci. We hear also, that he hath had two other Conferences with the same Cardinal; in which it is reported that he demanded; 1st, That the Pope shall disarm; 2dly, Grant Winter-Quarters

to the Germans; and 3dly, Give the Investiture of Naples to King Charles. It was also further insisted upon, That he shall grant to the Germans a free Passage through his Country whenever it shall be necessary. The Marquis has begun to visit the Cardinals, and is received like an Ambassador. The Pope has ordered above half of the Gates of Rome to be walled up, and a strong Guard is placed at each of the others. They work very hard at the Fortifications of the Castle of St. Angelo, and some Out-works are to be added to it on the side of the Tiber. Last Week some Troops marched to the Romagna, in order to bring back the 30000 Crowns which were lately sent thither. Some of the Pope's Soldiers are marched towards the Frontiers of Naples. The Pope having seen the Confusion the raising of the Coin had caused, has reduced all the Money to its ancient value. The City of Bologna has capitulated with Count Thaur; and the Germans are passed thro' that City with Drums beating, Colours displayed, as also with Cannon and Baggage. 3000 Germans block up Fort Urbano, where the Marquis Pallavicini commands in chief. Ferrara is surrounded. Don Antonio Verrani marched out with a Company of Dragoons, but the Germans receiv'd him so warmly, that few of his Men escap'd with their Lives, and he himself lost an Arm. General Thaur is gone to Imola and Faenza, whete he will act in Person.

Hamburg; Dec. 4. N. S. Lieutenant-General Tiesenhausen, who has been long in the Service of France, and for some time in that of King Augustus, whence he retired about three Years ago to this Place, and has all that while corresponded with France, and compos'd himself rather as a Publick Minister, than a Spy of that Court, was Arrested on the 1st Instant by some Hanover Officers, and carried over the Elbe to Harburg, a Place in the Territory of Lunenburg, belonging to his Electoral Highness. In the mean time all his Papers were seized, and delivered to the Imperial Minister, Count Schonborn. Our Magistrates having Notice of that Affair, seem'd at first to be much concerned; not knowing how the Swedes would take this Proceeding against Tiesenhausen, who was Born in Livonia, and consequently a Subject to his Swedish Majesty; but the Count of Schonborn and the Minister of Hanover sent them a Copy of a Letter from the Swedish Court, in which it was declared, that the King would not so far concern himself for Monsieur Tiesenhausen; as to be against what was just and reasonable for the Allies to do in that case.

From the Camp at Beirleghem, December 6. N. S. On the 3d Instant, a great Convoy of Ammunition and Stores set out from Aeth, under the Guard of the forty Squadrons of Horse commanded by Lieutenant-General Dompré, and came that Night to Lessines; where the Duke of Marlborough, upon Advice that Monsieur Hautefort continued with a Body of Troops near Mons, order'd Monsieur Dompré to halt with 30 Squadrons, and to send the Convoy forwards with the other 10 to Audenarde, at which Place they pass'd the Schelde on the 4th; and being joined by a further quantity of Ammunition and Granadoes out of the Stores at that Place, they pursu'd their March Yesterday towards Menin, under the Guard of 10 Battalions of Monsieur Deden's Detachment, and 500 Horse, which are to continue there with those commanded by the Comte de Hompesch till further Order, and the 10 Squadrons of Lieutenant-General Dompré's Detachment remain encamped at Audenarde. His Grace has an Account from Prince Eugene, that all his Batteries will be ready to Fire upon the Body of the Citadel to Morrow; and that his Highness designs then to Summon Marechal Boufflers to surrender, and to let him know he must otherwise expect no other Terms than to be Prisoner of War with his whole Garrison. Guards are posted on the River between the Camp and Alost; and likewise between that Place and Brussels, for the security