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Vienna, July 6. N. S.

LAST Week there happened in the Neighbourhood of this City a violent Tempest, accompanied with Thunder, Lightning, and Hail Showers, and succeeded by extraordinary Rains, which lasted three Days together. The Vines were destroyed, and all the Fruits of the Earth on each side the Danube were much damaged: but particularly Closternburg, a Village three Leagues from this Place, felt the Effects of this Storm. Last Tuesday several Horses were embarked on the Danube, to remount the Regiment of the Count de Tierheim in Hungary; at the same time some Officers belonging to the Regiment of Salm set out from hence, with Money for the Payment of the Soldiers of their respective Companies. Letters from Hungary bring us the following Journal of the Army under the Command of Count Heister. That General having received Advice, that Count Esterhafi was assembling his Troops, with a design to make an Irruption into Austria or Stiria, immediately on his Arrival at the City of Raab ordered all the Imperial Troops on that side the Danube to draw together within half a League of that Place; after which, being joined by Count Veterani with the Lubomirskyn Regiment of Horse, he encamped there. On the eighteenth Count Heister marched with a select Body of his Troops towards Nujus; but the Malecontents had cast up some Retrenchments on the other side of the River Raab, in order to hinder his Passage. As soon as the Imperialists approached the River, the Enemy made a great Fire on them with their small Arms; but the Imperialists having planted some few Pieces of Cannon against them, they abandoned that Post with great precipitation. General Heister immediately passed the River, and having possessed himself of the Enemy's Works, ordered a Bridge to be built near that Place. On the twentieth the Lieutenant-Colonel of Schonborn's Regiment was detached with a Party of four hundred Horse, and also a Serjeant-Major with a hundred and fifty Foot, who had Orders to March towards Schakwar, with some Carriages laden with Provisions and Palisadoes, where they were to build a Fort to secure themselves from the Excursions of the Malecontents, as well as the Plain of Heidboden, and the Neighbourhood of Raab and Tois. Afterwards the Imperial Army decamped, and marched to Peller, where they built a Bridge to facilitate their Marches out of the Territories of Raab; and Monsieur Schilling, Colonel of the Regiment of Bareit, was detached with five hundred Horse, with Instructions to March towards Etenbourg, as well to reinforce the Count de Croy, who is posted in that Quarter, as to Convey the Provisions which were there in readiness to be transported to the Camp. On the twenty first the Army made a halt, that the Troops, who were fatigued by the excessive Heats and difficult Marches, might receive some refreshment. In the Evening the Colonel who was sent to Schakwar returned to the Camp, having lodged all the Foot and one hundred Horse in those Parts. He brought with him three Prisoners, from whom they had intelligence, that General Esterhafi was posted on that side of the River Raab, with the Body of his Army. On the twenty second General Heister marched at break of Day, at the head of one thousand Horse, to join the Count de Croy, who was advancing towards him with a Convoy of five hundred Waggons laden with Provisions. The Count de Croy met him in the Evening; but it being impossible that the Waggons should arrive at the Camp that Night, General Heister returned with his Detachment to the Army, while the Count de Croy halted that Night at Ivanfa.

On the 23^d both these Generals joined near Weidferrus, and having received Advice on the twelfth fourth, that the Malecontents had formed a design for Surprize Saint Gottard, they resolved to march towards that Place, and immediately ordered their Cavalry to advance that way; but not being able to engage the Enemy, because of a Morale which hindered their Motions, General Heister was obliged to Encamp that Night at Korodfi. Other Letters from Hungary confirm the Account we had, that General Heister having made himself Master of Vesprin, advanced towards the Territories of Raab, where he engaged three Regiments of the Enemy, viz. those of Ballock, Kis Gabor, and Wolfart, and, after a great Slaughter, entirely routed them. Soon after this Action he published a Proclamation, declaring, that they who would accept of the Terms of Pardon granted by his Imperial Majesty should be received into his Protection, but that they who continued Obdurate must expect to be treated with the utmost Rigour and Severity. The last Advices we have received from the Body of Troops commanded by the Baron de Nehm, are dated the 25th of the last Month. These Letters say, that General was Encamped near Newhoff, in the Island of Murafekes, on the River Mura. His Detachment consisted of eight Companies of Croatian Hussars, six Companies of Seculian Hussars, four Companies of Croatian Heidukes, nine Companies of the Regiment of Heister, four hundred Men of the Regiment of Nehm, twelve Companies of Heidukes from the Neighbourhood of the Danube and the Save, ten Independent Companies of Hussars, with a great Train of Artillery. Those Troops will shortly be joined by Brenier's Regiment of Dragoons, the Hussars of Nadafti, and a Battalion of the Regiment of Tierheim; after which they design to pass the Mura, in order to Attack a Body of the Enemy which is Encamped on the other side of that River, which amounts, according to their Advices, to seven thousand Men.

Frankfort, July 14. N. S. The Count de Metternich is gone from hence to the Hague. Letters from the Imperial Camp bring Advice, that his Electoral Highness of Hannover was suddenly expected at the Head of the Army; and that in the mean time General Thungen had fixed his Head Quarters at Muhlberg. These Letters add, that the Marschal de Harcourt had reinforced those Troops which guarded the Lines at Laüterburg; but had made no Motions in order to repass the Rhine. They write from Breclaw, that the Baron of Stralenheim, Plenipotentiary from the King of Sweden, was returned to that Place, and had entered a Protestation against the late Edict of the Emperor, which forbids his Subjects to embrace the Reformed Religion. That Minister alleges, that this Edict is inconsistent with the Articles agreed on at the Treaty of Alt-Ranfstadt. Advices from Vienna say, that his Imperial Majesty had granted the Malecontents in Hungary some time longer for their Acceptance of the Act of Pardon which he hath offered them. Letters from Switzerland import, that the General Diet of the Cantons was re-assembled at Baden on the ninth Instant; at which time the Ambassador from the French King made his Publick Entry into that Place. Some Letters from Italy advise, that the Pope has at last acknowledged King Charles III. as King of Spain.

Bristol, July 13. Her Majesty's Ships the Hampshire and Hastings are still in Kingroad, with several outward bound Merchantmen under their Convoy.

Yarmouth, July 13. Her Majesty's Ship the Glasgow failed out of our Road on the eleventh to the Southward. Several Light Colliers failed this Day to the Northward without Convoy.

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