

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday December 27. to Saturday December 31. 1715.

Ratisbon, Dec. 26.

**L**etters from Segedin of the 8th Instant bring Advice, that Su tan Galga had received Orders from the Port to keep his whole Foice of Tartars in a Readiness to march at an Hour's Warning, whither and whenever they should be commanded. Advices of the 10th from Buda, shew the Preparations now making by the Imperialists for a Campaign, very much exceed what has ever been seen before in Hungary, both for the Stores of Ammunition and Provisions; That all the Regiments had Orders to provide themselves with Tents, and Waggon to carry their Bread, Tents, and Chevaux de Frise: That besides 7 new Regiments now raising, the Emperour had taken into his Service 3 more of Wirtemberg, 3 of Hesse, and 1 of Hesse Darmstadt: That every Imperial Regiment of Horse of 12 Troops, a 13th is added of 100 Carabineers; and to every Regiment of Dragoons, one of 100 Horse Grenadiers; by all which Augmentations its reckoned the Emperour's Troops will amount to near 200000 Men. The two Candidates now said to be most likely to obtain the Electorate of Trier, are the Cardinal of Saxe Zurs, and the Great Master of the Teutonic Order: The first is a Canon of Trier, and if the Chapter resolve to elect out of their own Body, will stand fair by the Interest of the Imperial Court, who would rather have that Electorate in the Hands of a powerful Family, than of a private Person: If the Chapter postulate, or call a Stranger to the See, the great Master besides the Personal Esteem he has in those Parts of Germany, and his Brother the Elector Palatine's Interest, will on surrendering to Cardinal Schonborn his Captivity of Mentz (which entitles him to the Expectation of that Electorate) be supported by the Elector of Mentz and his Family, as well as by the Emperour on Account of the Emperour's Dowry. The Electoral Prince of Bavaria, who is gone to Italy, has a Retinue of 56 Persons; 'tis said that after he has passed the Carnival at Venice, he is to go to Vienna; from whence it may be conjectured that the Negotiation of his Marriage with an Arch Duchess, is far advanced. The last Letters

from Hungary advise, that the Turks continue in their Design of attacking the Venetians the next Spring, notwithstanding they seem fully perswaded of a Rupture with the Emperour, on which Occasion they work with great Diligence on Temiswaer and Belgrade, and make all Preparations for a vigorous Defence, expecting to be attacked, but resolving not to be Aggressors. M. Maltzbouurg, Minister of Hesse Cassel, who was lately in Sweden, and at Straisfund, came hither on the 23d, but will proceed to Vienna in a Day or two.

*Haribur h, Dec. 27.* Letters from the Army of the Northern Allies before Straisfund give an Account, that on the 19th General Dukker sent a Letter to the Prince of Anhalt, desiring that two Major-Generals might be appointed to treat with two Officers of the same Rank whom he would send out. On the 20th in the Morning the Prince of Wirtemberg on the Part of the King of Poland, M. Borck on the Part of the King of Prussia, and M. Meyer on the Part of the King of Denmark, had a Conference with two Swedish Major Generals; who in the Name of the King their Master offered some Propositions for a General Peace: They were answered, that such Propositions were more fit to be made to the Congress at Brunswick, but that the only thing now to be treated, was a Capitulation for Straisfund; and thereupon they separated without coming to any Agreement. In the Night between the 20th and 21st, the Batteries raised against the Ramparts of the Town were perfected. On the 21st General Dukker sent a Letter to Major General Borck, desiring him to procure from the King of Prussia a Passport for two Major Generals, whom he proposed to send again out of the Town to make some Offers; his Prussian Majesty granted the Passport, and expected them at Dinner, but they did not come till after he had risen from Table: Their Proposals were much the same as those they had delivered the Day before; whereupon being told that all they had to do was to treat of Surrendering the Place, and they declaring that they were not empowered to do that, but to offer an Equivalent, and in order to the Settling of it to propose a Cessation of Arms, they were dismissed, without any Agreement.