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Moscow, December 13.

YESTERDAY the only Daughter and Heiress of the late Great Chancellor Prince Czerkaskouy, a Lady of great Merit, Beauty and Fortune, and one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to her Imperial Majesty, was publicly betrothed according to the Ceremonies of the Greek Church, in the Imperial Chapel, to Knez Scheremitoff, one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber. The Czarina, and his Imperial Highness the Great Duke, were present at the Ceremony.

Stockholm, Dec. 28. A few Days ago arrived here M. Berkentin, with the Character of his Danish Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary; and on Tuesday last his Excellency had his first Audience, to which he was conducted and introduced with the usual Ceremonies.

Montmeillan, Dec. 28. We were informed on the 18th Instant at Midnight, by an Estafette from Marquis d'Ormea, to the English and Hungarian Ministers, of the King of Sardinia's having received most certain Advices, that the next Morning, being his Catholick Majesty's Birth-day, the Marquis de la Mina intended to advance with the Army under his Command, in order to attack us in some one of our Posts. These Advices proved but too true, and the Face of our Affairs in these Parts is now very unfortunately altered. On the 19th, in the Morning, our Army was early under Arms, and in Order of Battle, expecting every Hour, and with the utmost Eagerness and Impatience, to see the Spaniards Approach, which, it was thought, they could not possibly do, without passing through the high Road that leads from the Barreux to Chamberry: But as the Spanish General had seen that this would be attended with such Difficulties as were almost insuperable, and might expose his whole Army to perish, he laid his Scheme differently, and indeed in such a Manner, and with so much Art, as shews him to be an able and experienced Officer. Of our three essential Posts, the Castle of the Marches, our Lady of Mians, and the Castle of Apremont, the two former could not be approached without their being discovered from afar off, and his Troops being exposed to the Fire of our Artillery, and taken in Flank by our Musket Shot when they drew nearer, therefore he left the main Body of his Army in his Camp, and only order'd a Detachment of 4000 Men, with his Miquelets, to advance by a Road in the Mountains of Dauphine, where they could not be perceived, and marched on French Ground till they came almost upon the Mountain that commands the Castle of Apremont, and within a small Cannon Shot of it; there they began their Attack two Hours before Noon, and made a continual and terrible Fire of Musket Shot and small Cannon for near

forty-four Hours. The little Garrison within made a very brave and vigorous Resistance, and would not surrender till the Walls were tumbling about their Ears, and they saw the Petard was fixed to the Gate, with two small Batteries in the Flanks. The King of Sardinia on his Side, and by the Mountains behind Chamberry, sent a Detachment to drive the Spaniards, if possible, from their Post, and rescue the Castle. These Detachments, at first, did Wonders, and, could they have been supported and relieved by fresh Men now and then, might have succeeded. The greatest Misfortune of our Situation came from the Impossibility of knowing the Motions of our Enemies till it was too late to prevent them, by their being covered in the Mountains of France. As long as this was the Case, and the Main of the Spanish Army continued at Barreux, the King of Sardinia could not divide his Forces, and send large Detachments to Apremont, as they must have gone a great Way about; and before he could have recalled them, the Body of his Army might have been attacked by M. la Mina, who lay in wait to take that Advantage. During this State of Uncertainty, which lasted three Days, the King of Sardinia's Troops continued under Arms, and passed three whole Nights without their Tents. As soon as the Castle of Apremont was surrender'd, the whole Spanish Army marched thither; which when we were apprized of, our Camp was likewise removed nearer to our Lady of Mians, in Hopes the Spaniards would have come down into the Plain, with a View of advancing towards Chamberry, and thereby have given us an Opportunity of attacking them, which it is impossible to do, where they now are posted; but they have not hitherto attempted it, and in the mean while our Troops suffer beyond Expression, and this every Day by the Numbers that fall sick. The necessary Substances, particularly for our Cavalry and our Equipages, begin to fail, and we must soon, if we continue in this Situation, be reduced to nothing, while, on the other hand, we are informed the Spaniards expect, about the Beginning of next Month, a Reinforcement of 4000 Men, in six Battalions of Foot, and two Regiments of Dragoons, which must give them a very great Superiority. The Disorders and Excesses that have been committed by the Miquelets, &c. are not to be expressed; for these eight Days past, we have heard of nothing else but Sacrilege, burning of Houses and Churches, robbing of the consecrated Vases, Rapes, Assassination in cold Blood, fleeing Women and Children alive, and the like Barbarities, which have caused a general Desolation in several of the Villages and Cottages about Chamberry. We are now in hourly Expectation of their taking Possession of that City, which will hasten our Retreat into Piemont, it being impossible for the Army

[Price Two Pence.]

