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From the Imperial Camp near Castelbaldo, July 9. N. S. Prince Eugene having resolved to attempt the passing of the Adige, to prevent which the Enemy had been making Intrenchments, and using all imaginable Precautions, his Highness made the necessary Dispositions for this purpose, and ordered his Troops to make several Marches and Counter-marches, to amuse the Enemy, and the better to conceal his real Design. Every thing being in a readiness, Colonel Pace marched the 4th Instant in the Night with a Detachment from Merlara down the Adige, to find out a proper place where to pass that River. His Highness also went that Night from his head Quarter at St. Martin, and came about the next Morning to Merlara, from whence he proceeded towards Castelbaldo, near to which Place the Palatine Troops, those of Saxe-Gotha, and the Imperial Regiment of Bagni, were advanced, and had ranged themselves in a Line, which reached near Mezzi, a Place that the French had fortified. The Enemy were much alarmed with our Troops Arrival near Mezzi; and having sent a Reinforcement thither from La Badia, on the other side of the Adige, they sallied out, to the number of 1200 Foot, upon the Palatine Troops which lay nearest to them; but were repulsed with considerable Loss; and on our side there were not above 17 Men, one of them a Lieutenant, killed and wounded. Towards the Evening our Troops near Castelbaldo received 4 Pieces of heavy Cannon; and our General gave Orders for the erecting of a Battery against the Enemy's Post at Mezzi. The 6th his Highness received Advice from Colonel Pace, That being marched as far as Rotta-Nuova, he had sent 500 of his Men over the Adige in Boats, who had taken Post on the other side; upon which Orders were sent him immediately to make a Bridge there, to pass over the River with the benefit of his Detachment, and to secure himself of some advantage Post, where the Enemy might not surprize or force him. His Highness also detached his Adjutant-General Count Beaufort with some Troops, with Orders to post himself on the Banks of the Adige, between Mezzi and Rotta-Nuova, and to observe whether the Enemy sent any Troops along that River towards the Place where Colonel Pace had passed it, and to give Notice thereof to his Highness, and to the said Colonel. Orders were sent at the same time to the Imperial Troops that had been left behind at St. Martin, and the other Posts along the Upper Adige, to be in a readiness to march upon the first Notice they should receive. The 7th Colonel Pace sent an Account, That his whole Detachment had now passed the Adige, and the Enemy had thereupon quitted all their Posts thereabouts as far as La Badia; and a Body of them was drawing together at Cauda, upon which his Highness sent him Orders what he should do further; and withal acquainted him, That he had received Advice that the Enemy were sending a Detachment of 3 or 4000 Men to the Lower Adige, who were already advanced beyond Legnago. Adjutant-General Beaufort returned, and gave an Account, That he had observed a Body of the Enemy's Horse marching along the Adige, and that his Dragoons thereupon dismounted; and bringing them a-cross the River, they saw several of them drop. In the Evening his Highness received Advice from Colonel Pace, That he was marched with the Horse under his Command to Lucina, and his Foot was come as far as Boara; That Lieutenant-Colonel Mellina, with a Party of the Palatine Regiment of Horse of 2000 Men, had beat one of 150 of the Enemy's Horse, killed between 50 and 60 upon the spot, and brought in a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 11 Troopers, Prisoners, and 30 Horses, and pursued the rest of them within a Mile of La Badia. Orders were thereupon dispatched to him to send out Parties to view the Country, and observe the Enemy. The Troops under the Command of Major-General Count Jorger, and the Regiments of Herberstein and Guttenstein, which lay along the Upper Adige, were ordered to come down to Castelbaldo; and the Posts which they quitted were taken up by the Regiments of Raventlau, Kirchbaum and Zumingen. Our Battery against Mezzi being finished, we began this Night to mount our Cannon; whereupon the 8th in the Morning, the Enemy, to our great surprize, abandoned that Post, which they had fortified so well, that they might have held it a long time. His Highness immediately caused his Troops to take Possession of it; and judging the Enemy might also quit La Badia, he gave Orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffman, who commands the Regiment of Bagni, upon the first Notice of their having so done, to pass the Adige in Boats with that Regiment, and secure that Post. His Highness himself crossed the River, and went to Colonel Pace's Detachment; and upon his Arrival there, was informed that the Enemy had actually quitted La Badia: Upon which he sent out Colonel Jorger, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Herbeville, with 200 Horse towards that Place, and followed in Person with the rest of Colonel Pace's Detachment. Being arrived there, he sent Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffman with the Regiment of Bagni to take one of the Gates of the Town, ready to enter it, the French did not sooner evacuated the Place, but some Venetian Troops took Possession of it, and refused to admit those of the Emperor: Whereupon Prince Eugene, having in vain endeavoured by fair Means to get the Governor to a Compliance, gave Orders for breaking down the Gate, and took Possession of this important Post; and afterwards the Governor's Proceeding, and that he alone should be answerable for any Consequences that might attend it. The Troops commanded by Major-General Reiling came this Day to Castelbaldo, and brought with them several Pontoons for a Bridge to be made over the Adige, below Mezzi, for the better Com-
munication of our Troops on either side of that River. Several

other Bridges are ordered to be made; and as soon as they are ready, the rest of our Troops are to pass the Adige. The 9th the Regiments of Herberstein and Guttenstein arrived at Castelbaldo. Our General received an Account, That the Enemy had also quitted the Canal of Malopera, and were retired towards Caffagnaro, behind the Canal Bianco, and that they were under great Consternation; which indeed was evident, from their abandoning with such Precipitation so many Posts, which they had fortified with so much Art and Labour, that we expected they would have disputed the Ground with us Foot by Foot. Before we passed the Adige, they had given out, That if we did get over, they would stop us, by cutting the Banks of that and the neighbouring Rivers, and laying the Country under Water. They had begun to do so at Mezzi, but retired before they had finished that Work: They attempted the same at Anguilara, but were again prevented by our Troops coming upon them: And we have taken such Measures as will prevent their accomplishing this Design.

Baden, July 10. The General Diet of the Swiss Cantons being assembled here, the Marquis de Puffieux, Ambassador from the French King, had Audience of them this Day, and made the following Speech:

Magnificent Lords!
Every time that I have come into this illustrious Assembly, I have endeavoured to give you new Marks of the King my Master's Friendship. I have had frequent Opportunities of doing so, in acquainting you with his Victories, and in sharing with you the Joy occasioned by our happy Successes. Fortune at present has favoured our Enemies; and I am now come to give you Expressions of the same Friendship and Confidence, without concealing from you the Affront she has put upon us. It is not usual for Ministers of my Character themselves to declare the Misfortunes of their Sovereigns: But the King my Master is unacquainted with those mean Politicks to deceive his Allies and his People by false Reports. His Arms have been unsuccessful in Catalonia and in Flanders: He himself has commanded me to tell you so. On one side, the Fury of the Rebels has mistaken and repulsed their Lawful King, who was come to free his faithful Subjects from the Oppression of a foreign Power. On the other, the Courage of the French has hurried them with too great Eagerness into the midst of Enemies they were not enough acquainted with, and whose Numbers have triumphed over their Valour. A vast Country abandoned, and lofty Towns brought under Consternation, have proved the Reward of the Conquerors.

It is not to seek from you, my Lords, the Comfort that is found in the midst of one's Misfortunes; by relating them to sincere Friends, that I recal to mind so melancholly a Thought: It is rather to comfort and encourage you. The King my Master is persuaded of your Affection for his Sacred Person, and of the Share you take in all that happens to him: He is also sensible that you know your true Interest. You are not unacquainted, my Lords, with the Dangerous Condition into which the Liberty of your Country would be brought, if the House of Austria could resume that dreadful Superiority it had under Charles the Fifth. It is still aspiring, and would soon attain to it, through the Assistance of a World of blinded Allies, who, for it's sake, send away the Treasures and Blood of their People: I say, It would soon arrive to it, if France should grow weary of opposing, or should be forced to yield to a too impetuous Torrent.

You have seen in one of Monsieur Mardre's Memorials, which I have published, the Plots that are laid to break the Union of the Languable Hebretic Body, and to destroy you by your own Hands. Be aware of the false Careless that are made use of to win you; Despise the vain Threats that are employed to frighten you; Fly from the Snare that are laid for you; Do not forsake your Common Interest; Secure with firmer Bonds your mutual Confederacy; Be still more careful to preserve your joint Alliance with the King my Master, and do not suffer yourselves to be scared by the unfair Description that is given you of his Losses. Whatever they are, They do not discompose his great mind; They do not disturb his Councils; They do not exhaust his Treasures; They do not cool the Zeal of his Subjects: He will not grow weary of Combating for the Liberty of Europe; and he will not be wanting in any thing to preserve yours if it ever should be attacked. This, my Lords, is what he has commanded me to declare to you; assuring you of his powerful Protection, and of his feedersible and ever inviolable Friendship.

Vienna, July 14. N. S. On the 6th Instant the Court went out of Mourning, and that Evening there was an Opera and a Ball at the Emperor's Palace of Schonbrun; and the two Days following the Court was entertained with a Tournament, in which the Emperor himself gained two of the Prizes, the other three fell to the share of the Count de Zierolin, the Count de Colalto, and the Count de Paar. Baron Bartholdi, the King of Prussia's Minister, has lately received from his Imperial Majesty the Investiture of the Electorate of Brandenburg and other Fiefs of the Empire, which are in the Possession of his Prussian Majesty and the Margraves his Brothers. This Morning the like Ceremony was performed by Baron Freyberg, in the Name of the Bishop of Augsborg. The 7th Mr. Stepney, Her Majesty of Great-Britain's Envoy Extraordinary, and Monsieur Bruninx, who has the same Character from the States-General, two of the Mediators for the Treaty with the Malecontents, returned hither from Tirnan. The 11th a Conference was held at the Favorite in the Emperor's Presence, upon the Affairs of Hungary, where all Letters and Papers which have lately been delivered on both sides, were examined; and the Day following, the Bishop of Osnabrug and Count Wrackau acquainted Mr. Secy-