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From Saturday April 29. to Tuesday May 2. 1710.

Venice, April 18. N. S.

Letters from Naples say, that Admiral Baker continued at Tarento, while the Ships under his Convooy took in their Loading of Corn, and other Stores, for the Service of his Catholick Majesty; that two Dutch Men of War bound from Manfredonia were driven into Brindisi by bad Weather; and that one hundred and fifty Catalans were arrived at Naples, in order to transport six hundred Horses to Barcelona. These Letters add, that by the last Advices from Sardinia, they had an Account of some Commotions in that Island; but it was believed they would be speedily suppressed, they having no longer hopes of Support and Assistance from the French and Sicilians. The last Courier that arrived at Naples from Barcelona, brought with him from his Catholick Majesty the Nominations to several vacant Bishopricks. It hath been resolved, that during the present Exigency of Affairs, one fifth part of all the Revenues in Naples formerly alienated from the Crown, shall be raised for the publick Service. Advices from Rome say, that the Pope assisted in Person at a Convent held on the 7th Instant, wherein nothing was transacted, besides the usual Presentations to vacant Benefices. We hear that the Restitution of Commachio is resolved on, and that the Pope hath acquainted the College of Cardinals with the Proceedings of the Congregation appointed to adjust that Affair. His Holiness hath also represented to them what great Expences the Emperor hath been at in erecting new Fortifications, and that therefore a considerable Sum of Money must be granted to his Imperial Majesty, when it should be delivered up into his Possession. The Congregation, to whose Management this Affair is entrusted, continue their Conferences. Some Difficulties have happened about the Sum which is to be paid down at the Restitution; and they write that the Inhabitants of the Town and the Neighbouring Territories have sent a Petition to Vienna, desiring that they may be continued under the Government of the Emperor, or of their ancient Lord the Duke of Modena. The Pope having in some Measure recovered his Health, went to St. Peter's Church on the 11th Instant, and designs to officiate at some of the Functions of the Holy Week. His Journey to Loretto is laid aside. Several Spaniards, pursuant to an Edict of the Duke of Anjou, are departed from Rome.

Warsaw, April 24. N. S. This Day the Great Council of War was assembled, in order to concert the Operations of the ensuing Campaign. The Tax that was imposed by the General Council on the several sorts of Stamp Paper, having received the Consent of most of the Senators, was rejected by a Committee to whom the same was referred, after the General Diet was dissolved. Monsieur Konasky, Castellan of Cracow, and General of the Artillery of Poland, died lately at Camienicz in Podolia. Yesterday the King disposed of the Offices of which he was possessed at his Death. Adam Stanislaus Sieniawsky, Great General of the Crown, succeeds him in the Castellan of Cracow, and Count Fleming, his Majesty's first Minister, hath the Office of General of the Artillery of Poland. Monsieur Coningpolsky is made Weywod of Siradia, which Place was vacant by the Resignation of the Palatin of Siradia. The King hath also disposed of several other important Places; and it is reported that his Majesty will speedily remove to a Seat about twelve Leagues from this City, situated on the River, to enjoy the Diversions of Hunting and Horse-racing.

Hamburgh, April 28. N. S. Two Polish Officers from the Army of the Weywod Ryowsky are arrived at S-ralsund, with Advices to King Stanislaus. We daily expect to hear of an Engagement between the Swedish and Danish Fleets in the Baltick. Letters from Lithuania of the 14th Instant advise, that the Muscovites are marched out of their Winter Quarters to the Camp before Riga, having left that Country in an inexpressible Misery. These Letters say, that they have consumed and carried off every thing that might be serviceable to their Army, and left the Inhabitants destitute of Necessaries for their Subsistence. The Misery of that People makes them earnestly desire the Conclusion of the Diet of Warlaw, that they may be freed from those Exactions of the Muscovites. His Czarish Majesty is set out for Petersbourg, attended by his chief Ministers, and several Strangers, particularly by Monsieur Juel, formerly the Danish Envoy to the Czar, on whom we hear his Czarish Majesty will confer the Command of the Russian Fleet. Letters from Moscow of the 3d Instant say, that by the last Advices they received from Bender, his Swedish Majesty continued in that Place, and had refused to accept of the Grand Signior's Guard to accompany him in his Journey, but had again desired the Protection of the Ottoman Court, to continue at Bender in Safety, till a more convenient Opportunity should offer for his Return into his Dominions. These Letters add, that Mr. Whitworth, her Britannick Majesty's Ambassador to the Czar, was preparing to set out for England.

Lisbon, April 29. N. S. On the 23d Instant Sir Edward Whitaker arrived here with five British Men of War from Port-Mahon. The Earl of Galway is indisposed with the Gout. The Dispositions being made for opening the Campaign, our Army is to be assembled near Elvas, and the Troops are in motion towards that Place. The Enemy are likewise drawing their Forces together near Badajos, in which City the Marquis de Bay lies dangerously ill. The Duke of Anjou's Army doth not consist of more than ten thousand Men, four thousand of whom are Horse; but it is reported, that they speedily expect Reinforcements from Andalusia.

Brussels, May 7. N. S. Last Tuesday five Deputies of the States-General arrived here from visiting the Frenchiers. This Day they returned to Holland in the Yatch appointed to attend them. Letters from the Camp before Douay say, that the Works were carried on with such Silence, Order and Application when the Trenches were opened, that a Parallel of two thousand Paces was thrown up before the Enemy perceived the Workmen. Both Attacks are on the North side of the Scarpe, and have Communication with each other. Since the Allies began their Lines of Circumvallation, the besieged have not attempted to disturb the Workmen; but they have perfected their new Fortifications, and Monsieur Albergotti takes all Precautions to signalize himself by a vigorous Defense. Advices from the Enemy's Frontiers say, that the Marechal Villars was expected at Cambrai before the 9th Instant; that the French Troops were marching from all Quarters towards the General Rendezvous; that their Cavalry is advancing towards Cambrai, between which Place and Peronne they design to form their Army. At present they have no considerable Body in the Field; and the Horse being quartered in distant Garrisons for want of Forage, their Forces cannot be assembled before the 20th Instant. Letters from Madrid of the 21st of the last Month say, that