

The London Gazette.

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Vienna, August 19. N. S.

This Day a Courier arriv'd here from Spain, with Letters dated the First Instant, by which it appears, that Orders had been given for drawing the Confederate Forces together, and that his Catholick Majesty was preparing to put himself at the head of the Army, which we are assur'd will consist of more than Thirty thousand Men of regular Troops, besides the Miquelets, who continue their Incursions with good Success, and much annoy the Enemies Parties. It is confirm'd on all hands, that a Peace has been concluded between the Turks and Muscovites, but we cannot yet learn the Particulars of the Action that is said to have past between 'em. If our Advices of the Ninth Instant from Belgrade are true, it is evident, that the Turks have had the Advantage; since by the Articles of the Peace, large Concessions have been made on the part of his Czariſh Majesty, who has engag'd to deliver up Afoph, and all its Dependencies, in the Condition it is in at present, and demolish the Fortresses built by the Muscovites on the Frontiers of Tartary. His Majesty is likewise oblig'd to grant the King of Sweden a free Passage into his own Dominions, and restore Riga. This is the Substance of those Articles, which are generally in favour of the Turks, who have fir'd the Cannon at Belgrade by express Order from the Grand Visier, and given other publick Demonstrations of their Joy on this Occasion. Several of the Morlaques, Subjects to the Port, having rebell'd, and seiz'd on a small Town near Ragusa, and some other Posts in the Neighbourhood of that Place; the Bassa of Belgrade has sent Four thousand Men thither, in order to suppress them, and enquire into the Authors of that Rebellion. The Count de Sammaglia, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Parma, having had his Audience of Leave of the Emper's Regent, set out from hence this Morning for Italy.

Hamburg, Aug. 25. N. S. We have received Letters from Pomerania, advising, that the Swedish General Ducker is retir'd with Ten thousand Men, part of the Forces that had been posted between Demmin and Tribbeses, towards Stralsund; and that the Swedes have another Body of Troops, amounting to Ten or Twelve Thousand Men, on this side the Oder, near a Place call'd Conau, about a League from Stetin. Some of these Letters add, that his Polish Majesty has had an Interview with the King of Denmark at Rostock, where it was agreed, that the two Armies should not join 'till they were enter'd Pomerania. The King of Poland has order'd a Manifesto to be publish'd, dated at his Camp at Strelitz the Twentieth Instant; in which he declares, among other things, that such of the Inhabitants of Pomerania as shall show themselves of a peaceable Disposition, shall be sure of his Majesties Protection; but as many of them as shall be found arm'd, he will treat with all possible Severity; and lest they should imagine, that

the King of Sweden will soon be in a condition to relieve and protect them, he declares, that he has receiv'd undoubted Advice of a Peace concluded between the Ottoman Port and the Czar of Muscovy, exclusive of his Swedish Majesty. It doth not yet appear that this Declaration has had any Influence upon the Inhabitants, who seem in no Degree to Favour the Danes and Saxons. Our Magistrates continue to take all the Precautions necessary to prevent the Sickness from reaching this Place; and among other Expedients, two of the College of One hundred and forty are appointed daily to each Gate of the City, where they carefully Examine all Persons that come, before they suffer 'em to be admitted into it.

Brussels, September 2. N. S. Our Letters of the Thirty-first past, from the Confederate Camp before Bouchain, bring an Account, that the Cannon and Mortars had begun to play the Morning before at the three Attacks. Several Deserters have found means to get out of the Town, and report; that the Batteries have already had a very good Effect, and will extremely facilitate the carrying on our Approaches. The Enemy continue in their former Camp, but have order'd some Detachments to be made for the reinforcing the Garrisons of Valenciennes and Quesnoy, the former of which consists, at present, of Seventeen Battallions, and the other of Nine. The Enemy give out, at Valenciennes, that they will attempt the Relief of Bouchain, proposing to form, for that purpose, a Body of Twelve or Fifteen thousand Men out of that and the neighbouring Garrisons, with which they threaten to fall on one of the Quarters of the Confederates, whilst their main Army attack 'em in Front: However, it is not believ'd that they will venture to put this design in Execution, but that they will rather content themselves with harassing our Convoys, and by that means endeavour to retard the Progress of the Siege. They write from Paris, that the Differences which have lately been between the French Court and the Republick of Venice, are adjusted by the Negotiations of Signior Emo, Ambassador Extraordinary from that State. The several Persons appointed to raise the Tenth Penny throughout the Kingdom, continue to meet with great Difficulties in the Execution of their Office, notwithstanding the many Declarations that have been publish'd for the more effectually carrying on that Service. According to these Letters, the French in Spain, are preparing for a general Rendezvous of their Army near Cervera, where they have formed very large Magazines for the use of their Forces. The Duke of Vendome was to set out the Tenth past from Saragossa, from whence most of the General Officers were gone before, in order to assemble the Troops, of which their Army is to be compos'd. Letters of the Seventeenth of the last Month from Dauphin, advise, That both Armies continu'd in their former Camps; the Duke of Savoy's Forces having not been able to make any Motions by reason of the great Rains, which have render'd the Roads impracticable.

Whereas