

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday September 4. to Monday September 8. 1701.

Majesty has been graciously
Dignity of a Baronet
Thomson, of Milnes

the Bank of England give
of the Bank will be by
stant on Friday the 12th
Dividend.

ments.

4th Instant, is Pub-
WORLD, or, the Mac-
First, Containing the History
to be continued to the Year
Empires, Kingdoms, Princ-
Government, and Custom
likewise the Lives and
Judges, Princes, Emperors,
his Apollis, and other

The Second, An Account of
th of Aug. 1701. To be
J. Nutt near Stationers-Hall,
January, 1700. Price 6 d. each.
A Plate of 100 l. value will
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A Plate of 20 l. value will be
o Stone weight, 3 Heats; the
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Jordan Lutchmans, Bookbinder,
s Library of Mr. Frederick
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Leyden, consisting of Latin,
French, English, Italian, &c.
r be had of Mr. Smith, at
s Church-yard, London.

nk-Powder is so impor-
ir Writing Ink as Strong as
enny Paper of this Power
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o or River-Water, and it is
Land. Sold by most Station-
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and chiefest Towns in England,
in Red-Lion-Street, against
he having His Majesty's Privi-
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late Lord Lovelace obtain'd
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use, Shop or Warehouse, or
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able to be searched for, and
l and Unaccustomed Goods
aid Goods, to forfeit the Sum
that no Person may pretend
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fore said, that they do or
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ween St. Nicholas-lane and
Debenure in the Name of
of 2894 lb. of Tobacco,
Duty secured, No 698, Wm
r. John Glover in St. Nich-
Payment or Allowance of it

From the Imperial Camp between Vrago and Ponte
Oglio, August 24. N. S.

THE 19th Instant, General Palfi sent an Account, that the Enemy were marched towards Comissano. The 20th, our Foot which were left behind in the Camp near Ronato, We had Advice, that the Enemy were drawn up their Forces together, with design to attack us; and that they had plundered a Village in the Cremonese, and hanged several Peasants, because they assisted our Parties. A Party sent out by General Palfi returned to his Camp, having defeated 2 French Parties, killed 40, and taken a Captain, a Lieutenant, 14 Troopers, and 4 Foot-Soldiers Prisoners, without the loss of one Man on our side; And 'tis remarkable, that in all the Rencontres our Parties have had with the Enemy, our loss has been so inconsiderable, as not to be worth mentioning, having never lost above 2 or 3 Men at a time, and very often none; and all the Prisoners the Enemy have taken from us during this whole Campagne, are 2 Troopers of the Regiment of Cuirassiers of Visconti, who staying behind to have their Horses shod, were surprized by the Enemy. Upon Advice, that the Enemy receive their Provisions from Cremona, the Marquis de Vendome was sent out with a strong Party to endeavour to surprize their Convoys. The 22d, Prince Longueval, with 2 Battalions of his Regiment, arrived in our Camp. We had Advice, that the Enemy are encamped at Fontanella, and that Marshal Villeroi was arrived at Cremona from France with 4 other General Officers. Count Palfi sent an Account, that the Country People between the Oglio and the Adla having desired his Assistance against the Enemy who plunder them, he had sent out Count Roccarione Colonel of Dragoons with a Detachment of 200 Horse to protect them. The 23d, by break of day, Prince Eugene went out to view the Ground on the other side the Oglio. We had an Account, that the Enemy had received the day before a Reinforcement of 20 Battalions, and 6 Regiments of Horse and Dragoons. The 24th, Major-General Vaubonne sent in Montieur de Narbonne a French Brigadier-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain of Grenadiers, 2 Lieutenants of Foot, and 3 or Horse, 2 Ensigns, and about 15 Servants; as also some Common Soldiers, whom he met in the Road of Cremona on the other side the Oglio below Soncino, and took them Prisoners, having cut their Convey in pieces; He took also between 30 and 40 Horses, together with some Mules, and much Baggage, Arms, and other things, and 4 Wagons laden with Wine; He sent an Account, that he had repass'd the Oglio, not only for his Security, but also to reit the Men under his Command, and particularly the Horse, who had marched near 28 hours; But that he would go out again as soon as he should receive any Account of the Enemy, and find an opportunity of gaining any Advantage over them. Divers Deserters came over to us this day, who report, that the Enemy expect several General Officers from France, viz. Monsieur de Villars, Sr. Silvester de Grequi, Bamberger, and Mongon, with further Reinforcements. Besides the Prisoners abovementioned, our Parties have at several times within these 5 days killed near 150 of the Enemy, and have taken a French Commissary, a Lieutenant of Horse, and about 60 other Prisoners.

Venice, August 26. Great Complaints come from the Countries of Cremona and Bergamo, belonging to this Republick, of the Disorders that are committed by the French Soldiers. They treat the Subjects of Milan and Mantua in the same manner, which has so exasperated them, that several Towns in the Duchy of Mantua have put themselves under the Emperors Protection; and the Imperialists, wherever they come, find the Country People ready to give them all the Assistance they can, by serving as Guides to their Parties, and informing them of the Motions of the French, and what Parties they send abroad. A German Party took lately a Brigadier-General, and several other French Officers coming from Mantua, who 'tis said offer 4000 Ducats for their Ransom. They were taken in a Troop, that the Imperial Regiment of Foot of August arrived there the 23d Instant, in their march to join the

Imperial Army, the Regiment of Smit was expected the 25th, and two other Regiments followed, the one of Foot, and the other of Dragoons; These 3 Regiments of Foot are of 2500 Men each, and the Regiment of Dragoons of 1000.

From the Imperial Camp at Chiari, Sept. 4. Marshal Villeroi being arrived in the French Camp, and the Succours compos'd of their best Regiments having joined them, their whole Army pass'd the Oglio the 29th of August; Prince Eugene might in some measure have oppos'd their Passage, but that River being fordable in many Places, and his Highness being advantageously posted, he did not think fit to make any other Motion, than to alter his Camp so as to place his Front towards the Enemy, and to extend his Left Wing towards Chiari, a great Village in the Brescian. By the Enemy's Motions it appear'd, they intended either to cut off two Regiments which were coming to us from Germany, and were advanced within 3 days March of our Camp, or to attack us before these two Regiments could join us; But Prince Eugene having dispatched several Couriers to the Commanders of the said Regiments, with Orders to march more to the Right along the Hills, which would secure them; The Enemy seeing this Design prevented, resolv'd upon the other, which was, to attack us before we had received these Succours; Accordingly on the first Instant, about 3 in the afternoon, 3 Brigades of their Army, consisting of 15 Battalions, viz. 3 of Normandy, 2 Royal Anjou, 2 Royal Burgundy, 2 of Savoy, 2 Royal Conty; 1 Vaisseaux, 1 Irish, and 2 of Savoy, attacked our Intrenchments with great Boldness and Bravery, but the Germans received them so warmly with their small Arms, and Cannon laden with Cartridge Shot, that as many as advanced were killed or wounded; They storm'd our Intrenchments three several times, and were as often repuls'd; The whole Action lasted about two hours, and the French retir'd with a very great Loss. According to the Computation made of the dead Bodies, and of the Prisoners wounded, and the Report of the Prisoners and Deserters since, the Enemy's Loss amounts to above 3000 Men, among which are a Brigadier-General, 5 Colonels, and above 250 other Officers; the Regiment of Normandy alone had 300 Men killed upon the spot, and we took from them 4 Colours. Prince Eugene did not think fit to pursue them in their Retreat, and would not suffer the Horse to go out of our Retrenchments, because the Ground was not fit for them to engage in, being full of Ditches and Hedges, thro' we understood since, that the Disorder and Confusion was very great in the Enemy's Camp, which was not over till the next day, so that we might have had a further Advantage over them; but our Generals considering the Situation of the Country, and that night was coming on, were unwilling to run any hazard. The Prisoners say, they attacked us in two Keelsons; first, they did not believe we were so advantageously posted, and secondly; that our Infantry was so good; the third is, they did Wonders. Our whole Loss amounts to no more than 36 killed, and 81 wounded, all private Soldiers, except 1 Lieutenant killed, and 2 wounded. The Duke of Savoy and his Horse wounded, and received a Musket-shot in the Sleeve of his Coat. We are inform'd, that he was not a little concern'd at their ill Success in this Action, and threaten'd to attack us yesterday with their whole Army in 3 different Places; Accordingly we expected the Enemy, and had made Provision for their Reception, but they did not appear, and the day pass'd very quietly.

Vienna, August 31. Orders are sent to the Regiments of Foot of Salm, Solary, and Thunheim, which are quartered in Hungary, to march forthwith to Italy, to reinforce the Imperial Army; and 'tis said, the Emperor will take into his Service 6000 Men of the Elector of Bavaria's Troops, which will be sent to Hungary.

Bamberg, September 7. Deputies from the Neighbouring Circle are met at Heilbronn, to consider of providing for their Common Defence, and 'tis said, that among other things, it has been propos'd to make several Lines, particularly one from Philipburgh to the Fort of Keil, which would cover the Countries of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Swabia. The 4000 Men which the Elector of Wurtemberg put into the Emperor's Service, have begun to march towards Bamberg.