

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday September 10. to Monday September 14. 1702.

St. Jago in Jamaica, June 29.

**T**HE 3rd Infant, in the evening, in Honour to the Memory of our late Sovereign King William, the great Guns were (by the Direction of Peter Beckford Esq; our Lieutenant-Governor) at a minute's distance at this Town, at Port Royal, Kingston, from Sun-set till 12 at night, the same being done by Vice-Admiral Bombow, and Her Majesty's under his Command then in Port. The next day, at 11 o'clock in the noon, Her Majesty was, with all possible Solemnity proclaimed in this Town, being the Capital of the Island, the Lieut. Governor, the Council, and most of the Officers being present, and the several Companies of the Militia, being under Arms; All the great Guns in this Town were thrice discharged, and answered by as many Volleys of small Shot. All the Forts in the Island fired all their Guns thrice, and Vice-Admiral, the Men of War, and all other Ships did the like. The Lieut. Governor entertained the Council, and other Gentlemen at Dinner, and Her Majesty's and his Royal Highness's Healths were drunk, the great Guns firing all the while. At 4 o'clock the Bonfires were made, and all the Demonstrations of Joy were shewed which dutiful and loyal Subjects are wont to do to great and glorious occasions. The French Camp at Luzzara, Aug. 29. N. S. The French Army and ours are still within Musket shot of each other, and the Cannon continues playing on both sides. We have had our Parties with very good Success, and many Prizes are lately come over to us from the Enemy. We believe that they are again set down before our Intrenchment at Borgoforte, and that there is great Cannonading on that side.

**Sept. 1.** There is a Report, that the King of Spain will shortly return to Milan. They write from Havana, that there are no less than 10000 sick and wounded French and Spanish Soldiers in that Place. 2000 more are brought thither daily from the Army; and 2000 more have been sent thence to Lodi. They write from Naples, That the Count de Toulouze is still on the Coast of Sicily with his Squadron; and 6 French Gallies which were in the Port of Naples and the Gallies of that Kingdom, would sail in 10 days to the Adriatick Gulf, in order to join the French Commanded by the Chevalier de Bourbon.

**Sept. 6.** We continue to raise Recruits in these parts with very good Success for the Imperial Army in Italy. General Heiler is on his departure from hence for Croatia, and a body of the Forces of that Province is got together, to whom it is said he is to march to Italy to reinforce the Army.

**Sept. 11.** In the Imperial Camp before Landau, September 11. The King of the Romans being informed, that Ma shall have received some Reinforcements, was detached from the Neighbourhood of Strasbourg, and marching this way, with intent to relieve Landau; His Majesty and Prince Lewis of Baden marched in front with all the Horse and Hussars, making together 7000 Men, towards Croon-Walmsen, in order to surprise him, leaving the Direction of the Siege to General Thungen. The 9th Infant, between one and two in the morning, we assaulted the Citadel of Landau, and carried it in a quarter of an hour's time, the French that were in it retiring into the Town; They retired to several Mines, but with little Effect, and in the whole Action we had not above 26 Men killed; General Thungen having given Orders for a general Assault, it was prevented by Monsieur Melac the French General's bearing a Parley; whereof Advice being sent to the King of the Romans, the following Capitulation was, by his Direction, concluded and Signed yesterday.

**Monsieur Melac, the Governor, shall deliver to the Imperial Forces one of the City Gates on the 11th Instant, at 11 in the morning, and on the 12th, before noon, the Garrison shall march out of the Place with Drums beating, Colours flying, &c. to Peilichheim, where they shall be permitted to remain 2 or 3 days, to settle their affairs; If**

any Officer cannot remove his Baggage out of the Town so suddenly, he may leave any of his Servants, or others, provided they be not Military Persons, to look after it.

**II.** The Garrison may carry out with them 2 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars, and shall be furnished by the Imperialists with Horses for that purpose.

**III.** They may take with them 24 Charges of Powder and Ball for each Piece of Cannon, and 24 Bombs, and as many Horses and Wagons as they shall have occasion for to carry the same; and they shall be furnished with 2 Wagons to carry their Armour.

**IV.** The Inhabitants of Landau shall be maintained in their Privileges, &c. and the Exercise of their Religion, especially the Roman Catholic, as is stipulated by the Treaties of Munster and Ryswick.

**V.** All the Horses and Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers in the French Service may be conveyed away, except those which belong to the French King himself.

**VI.** For carrying the same, and for the Convenience of the sick and wounded, 400 Wagons shall be furnished at the Emperor's Expence.

**VII.** The sick and wounded may continue in the Town till they are recovered, with some Chirurgeons to look after them, but nothing more than Ammunition-bread shall be allowed them at the Emperor's Charge; at whose Expence they shall afterwards be sent to the next French Garrison.

**VIII.** The Officers, Soldiers, &c. in the French Service shall be furnished with Passes to go to Strasbourg.

**IX.** Such baggage, &c. as cannot be now removed may be left in the Town, and 2 months time is allowed for carrying it away.

**X.** The Commander, with his Garrison, may remain 2 or 3 days at Haguenuau to refresh, but it shall be at his own Charge.

**XI.** When the Garrison marches out they shall not be molested, and the Prisoners made on either side since the Declaration of War shall be set at liberty.

**XII.** The Burgers and Inhabitants shall be comprehended in this Capitulation, and shall be allowed to buy of the Garrison such Baggage as they do not carry away.

**XIII.** Those to whom the Officers and Soldiers are indebted, shall declare it within 24 hours after the Conclusion of the Capitulation.

**XIV.** If any Money has been borrowed of the Burgers upon the King's Account, they shall content themselves, in lieu of Payment, with Bills payable at Strasbourg, or elsewhere, and the Officers that borrowed the same shall not be detained on that account.

**XV.** The same Method shall be observed in regard to the Debts of the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison.

**XVI.** The Inhabitants of Landau shall not pretend to be indemnified for any Losses suffered during the siege.

**XVII.** All the French King's Officers, Civil and Ecclesiastick, whom the Imperialists will not suffer to remain in the Town, may carry away or sell off their Effects; and retire in 6 weeks time, if they do not depart with the Garrison.

**XVIII.** The same Method shall be observed in regard to the French Merchants and others.

**XIX.** No Officers Baggage shall be searched; Six cover'd Wagons shall be allowed them, which shall also be free from searching; And no French Desjerters shall be entertained by the Imperialists.

**XX.** The Wagons and Horses furnished at the Emperor's Expences shall be unladen at Peilichheim, and the Baggage belonging to the Garrison shall be conducted by the shortest way to Strasbourg, and shall not be obliged to travel above a French League a day.

**XXI.** All the Country People who retired to Landau are at liberty to depart with their Effects, or to continue there.

**XXII.** An Inventory shall be made of all the Ammunition, Artillery, and Provisions belonging to the French King, which is in the Town, and it shall be delivered to the Imperial Commissary.

**XXIII.** Such Registers and other Papers as relate to the French City, shall be restored to them.

**XXIV.** The Garrison may take Provisions with them 4 days.

Forces should be protected in their Privileges, Religion, &c. In the same manner, they did not concern with the Emperor's good Intentions, in that they then the Hostilities commenced his Command might retain his Loyalty, and follow the same and Interest, &c. &c.

from Lisbon of the 28th. That upon the appearance upon the Coast of Portugal, that the Emperor not having the Defence of their Coast, they did not think proper to be obliged by them, and to their Friends. That the Officers of the Artillery that came, some for Cadix, where the Officers and Granadiers, were sent to that River, the Militia was dismissed, and the troops sent back to their Regiments.

Friday last is not yet come in.

and Affiliants of Trinity-hospital, of the Saints upon the 28th. That the 1st of the said St. Winterton near Toroway, in the South-west, as to the Pilots, that for their own sake, they were sent upon the South-east coast, in the two Buoys bearing from the S. E. and being adjacent to the Regiments.

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XXV. Host ages shall be given on both sides, to be restored when the Capitulation has been complied with.

XXVI. The King of the Romans shall dispose of the Provisions that shall be in the Town, belonging to the Burgheers.

XXVII. The Siear Willmahas, the French Town-Major, shall have 3 months time allowed him to sell off his Goods.

XXVIII. The Imperialists shall not take any French Soldier out of his Rank, nor by Force or Argument engage him into the Emperor's Service, but they may seize all German Deserters.

In pursuance of these Articles, the French have surrendered to us the City Gate, next to our Great Attack, and all things are making ready for their evacuating the Place. The French Garison of Landau consists of about 2000 Men, of whom above 600 are disabled.

Frankfurt, Sept. 13. The Emperor's Envoy here has made great Rejoicings upon the good News of the taking of Landau. We have received an account, That Marshall Catinar, who was adviced with his Army as far as Croonweissenberg, upon the approach of a Detachment of the Imperial Army commanded by the King of the Romans, retired to Druzenheim; and that the Imperial Hussars fell upon his Rear, and killed above 500 of his Men, and took 9 Wagons laden with Provisions. The Imperial Army continues at Croonweissenberg, in order to observe the Enemy. We have received an Account, That on the 8th Instant a Body of 4000 Men of the Elector of Bavaria's Troops made themselves Masters by surprize of the free Imperial Town of Ulm, upon the Danube, and that he was encamped near that Place with the rest of his Army, which is said to consist of about 2000 Men; but as soon as the Garison of Landau is marched out of that Place, which (by reason that the necessary Preparations could not be made sooner) was delayed till this day, a strong Body of the Forces of the Circles will be sent to make head against him. They write from Ratisbonne, that the Ministers of the Imperial Diet appear resolved to declare War against France and Sp. in, and their Adherents.

Hamburg, Sept. 15. Letters from Warsaw of the 31st past give an account, that the King of Poland was shortly expected there with his Army; and that a Confederacy was carrying on among the Nobility of Poland to assist him. The King of Sweden's Army was still at Cracow; the Body of his Forces which came from Pomeran under the Command of Count Guldenstern was arrived near that place; but kept by it for the better conveniency of Foraging. They write from Riga, that they are at present freed from the apprehensions of being besieged by the Mulcovites, who have turned their march towards Narva, and continue to destroy the Country which they pass through.

From the Camp of the Allies at Soutendal, September 14. The Enemy decamped the 11th Instant from Beringen, and marched to Huzen and Herck, and yesterday to Tongeren, their Army lying now between that Place and Borchloen, with their head Quarters at Bazoe; Our Army thereupon marched yesterday morning from Asch, and encamped with the Right at Suotendal, and the Left at Lanaken, for the better covering of our Convoys from Maffricht, our Left being at present within a League of that Place, and our Right about 2 Leagues from thence. Orders are given for making a Bridge of Boats over the Maese a little below Stockem, as well for the Conveniency of foraging in the Spanish Gelderland, as for covering the Siege of Venlo, in case the Enemy should attempt to pass the Maese. We just now receive an Account from Venlo, That the Trenches were opened the 11th Instant on both sides the Maese without any Loss on our side, our Men having cut up such Works as did almost cover them, before they were perceived by the Enemy; They also raised a Battery of 20 Guns and 24 Mortars within 350 yards of the Counter-scarp: The next morning the Enemy fired very hard, especially upon the Prussian Attack, which is on the other side of the Maese, where they wounded several Men with small Shot, and killed Monsieur du Boucher, an Ingenier, with a Cannon Ball. At night the Trenches were advanced about 150 Paces. A great Battery was raising on this side the River, with all possible Diligence, against the Fort, which would be ready to play this day, and to morrow the Prussians will have 2 Batteries ready, one to hinder the Communication between the Fort and the Town, and the other to dismount the Cannon in the Town.

Paris, Sept. 15. The Duke of Burgundy having left the Army in the Netherlands the 6th instant, came that night to Mechlen, the next night to Douay, and arrived the 8th at Versailles, where he waited upon the King, and the next day he went to wait upon the Dauphin at Meudon. Letters from our Army in Italy of the 4th Instant give an account that a Detachment had invested Guaitalla the 29th past, and opened the Trenches before it the 31; ours and the Imperial Army were still in the same Posts; and it was discoursed that the King of Spain would come away from thence the 20th instant in order to return to Madrid. The Marquis de Castell Dos Rios Ambatador from Spain, has received an Exprels from Madrid with advice of the arrival of the English

and Dutch Fleet on the Coast of Spain, and that the Forces which were on board, commanded by the Duke of Ormond, had made a Descent near Cadiz, and had taken La Rota, and some other Forts; And that his Grace had Summoned the Governor of Cadiz who is a Spaniard, to Surrender the place, and to assist him with the Forces under his Command to Assist the Rights of the House of Austria.

Hague, September 19. N. S. The 14th Instant we received an Account of the taking by Storm the Citadel of Landau by the Imperial Forces, with very little Loss, who afterwards making themselves ready for a general Assault upon the Town, Monsieur Marce the Governor beat a Parley; whereof we had Advice yesterday, with the welcome News of the Surrender of that Place. Our freshest Accounts from the Army of the Allies commanded by the Earl of Marlborough are of the 17th Instant, when they were still at Borchloen, and the Enemy under Marshal Bouilliers with their right Wing at Tongeren, and their left at Borchloen: It is said the Marshall's Design is to canton his Troops, which are extremely harassed by their Marches and Countermarches, to refresh them and their Horses. The Siege of Venlo is carried on very vigorously, and we have a Report, That the Castle is already surrendered, but this is not certain. The Advices from Madrid of the 29th past, which came in this day by the way of France, say, an Exprels was come in there that day from Cadiz, another from Port St. Mary's, and a third from Seville, with an Account, That the Forces commanded by his Grace the Duke of Ormond, which were on board the English and Dutch Fleet, had made a Descent between La Rota and Port St. Mary's; That 200 Spanish Horse made some Opposition, but their Commander, who was a Lieutenant-General, being killed by a Cannon from the Ships, as also 3 of their Captains, the Spaniards retired, and the English took La Rota, a small Place, but of great Consequence on this occasion; And that our whole Fleet was anchored in the Bay of Cadiz, out of Cannon-shot of that Town. They had an Account from Italy, That the Siege of Guaitalla was carried on, but that the Governor of that Place had received Assurances from Prince Eugene, that he should be speedily succeeded. His Highness's Troops and the French Army were still in the same Camps.

Plimouth, Sept. 8. Yesterday came in here the William of London, John Williams Master, bound home with Logwood from Jamaica, being taken from the French by Her Majesty's Ship the Bonaventure. This day was sent in by Her Majesty's Ship the Monk, a Dutch Merchant Ship of Rotterdam, which she had retaken, bound home from Greenland.

Whitehall, Sept. 10. Her Majesty has been pleased upon the Surrender of Edward Carteret Esq; to grant the Office of Bayliff of the Island of Jersey unto Sir Charles Carteret Bar.

The Court of Directors of the English Company Trading to the East Indies give notice, That a General Court of the said Company will be held at Skinners-Hall on Tuesday the 29th Instant, at 11 in the forenoon precisely; and the Transfer-Books will be shut up from that day to the 20th of October next.

Notice is given to all Persons who have any Right to receive Debentures for the Arrears of any Officers of the Army, whose Accounts are adjusted and certified by the Commissioners for Taking and Examining the Debts due to the Army, &c. that they do produce such Letters of Attorney or Letters of Administration, by Virtue whereof they are entitled to the same, at the Pay-Office at the Horse-Guards, on or before Monday the 21st Instant, in order to the issuing the said Debentures, which will be ready to be delivered to all Officers and others concerned on Thursday the 24th Instant, for the several Regiments, &c. following, viz. Troop of Scots Guards, Col. Coy's Irish, Earl of Arundel's, (late Col's) Brigadier Langston's, Earl of Newcastle's, Regiments of Horse; Col. Lloyd's Regiment of Dragoons; Regiment of Foot Guards, Regiment of Scots Foot Guards, Royal Regiment of Foot, late Brigadier Selwin's, Brigadier Trelawney's, Sir Bewill Greenhill's, Col. Webb's, Col. Hill's, Col. Semley's, Col. Mordeux's disbanded, Col. Farrington's, Col. Northcote's, and Lord Lorne's, Regiments of Foot; and the Company of Miners: The Garrisons of Castle, Guernsey, Jersey, Lamoguard-Fort, Upnor, and White-

The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Trinity-Hole, at a late Survey by them made of the Sands upon the northern Coast, having observed, That that of the small Middle, in the Narrow off of Winterton near Yarmouth, was grown out so much farther to the Southward, as to become very dangerous to Ships passing that way; do hereby give Notice to all Masters and Pilots, That for their better Direction how to go clear of the said Sand, they have caused another Buoy to be laid upon the South-end thereof, in 11 Foot at Low-Water: The two Buoys bearing from one another N. N. W. and S. S. E. and being distant near the length of two Cables.

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