

The London Gazette.

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From Monday September 14. to Thursday September 17. 1702.

Whitehall, Sept. 15.

This day we received Letters by an Express directly from Her Majesty's Fleet commanded by Sir George Rooke, which bring the following Accounts.

From Port St. Mary's near Cadiz, August 24. N. S. The 15th Instant, his Grace the Duke of Ormond, with the Forces under his Command, landed in the Bay of Bulls, about a mile to the Left of Fort St. Catherine, which play'd upon our Men all the while with their Cannon, but without doing them any other mischief than wounding three or four Soldiers. The first that landed were 1200 Granadiers, commanded by the Baron de Pallens and the Earl of Donnegall; The Landing was so difficult, that very few, if any, got dry ashore. Some Horse appeared in several Places on the rising Grounds; upon whom our light frigates, which for that purpose were ordered near the Shore, play'd continually with their Guns. An Officer of Note, said to be a Lieutenant General, who commanded 3 or 4 Squadrons of Spanish Horse, came down with 30 Men, (not being able to persuade any more to make so bold an Attempt) in a very resolute manner with Sword in hand upon 50 of the English who were just got ashore, and very wet; but they received the Spaniards so warmly, that their Commander immediately fell, with 7 or 8 of his Company, whereupon the rest retired. As soon as the Forces were landed, his Grace sent a Drummer to summon the Fort St. Catherine; but the Governor refused to surrender. The 16th, the whole Army marched to a Camp marked out for them near *Rotta*, a Town about a League to the Left of our Landing-place, which we possessed our selves of without any Opposition, most of the Inhabitants being fled; but such strict Orders had been given against Plundering, or giving them any Offence, that they were thereby encouraged to return, and appear highly satisfied with the Moderation of his Grace, and of the Forces under his Command. We found here some Cannon mounted on the Walls, and about 1000 Fire-Arms in a private Houfe. The three following days were employed in landing our Artillery, Ammunition, Bagage, &c. The 20th, in the evening, the Army decamped, in order to take in Port St. Mary and Fort St. Catherine, a Garrison of 300 Men, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Newton, of the Guards, being left at *Rotta* to secure that Place. About a League from the Camp, at a Desile, some Spanish Horse, to the number of 600, as a Deserter assured us the next morning, fired upon our advanced Guards, but Lieutenant Colonel Gore, of the Dragoons, had his Horse killed under him, and received a Shot through his Coat and Saddle; but some Granadiers being ordered to support them, the Enemy retired. Here the Army made a halt, and lay upon their Arms till break of day, and then marched on in 4 Lines, and we soon destroyed 6 Squadrons of the Enemy's Horse, who retreated when our advanced Guards came within Shot of them. So the 21st, about 10 in the morning, we set to Port St. Mary's, and here about 120 Men, whereof 20 were Officers, having got into a Houfe, made some Opposition, but soon yielded themselves Prisoners at War, and we met with no other Resistance in this Place. Lieutenant Colonel Pierce, of the Guards, was commanded with a Detachment of the Regiment to attack Fort St. Catherine, and soon beat the Enemy from their Outworks, notwithstanding their continual firing; whereupon the Garrison retired into a small Tower, but upon bringing down 2 Field-pieces against them, they surrendered at Discretion: A Council of War is to be held this day, to consider of proper Measures for attacking *Cadiz*.

From on Board the Royal-Sovereign in the Bay of Bulls, August 26. On Sunday the 8th Instant, in the evening, we made Cape St. Vincent. On Monday the 9th of this, with two English Frigats from Lisbon, and about 1000 of Logos; and on Wednesday we anchored off two Leagues to the S. W. of Cadiz. The next day it was agreed at a Council of War to make our Descent in the Bay of Bulls, which was done on

Saturday the 15th, with the Loss of 15 or 20 English and Dutch Seamen that were drowned, and some Boats were overfet by the Surge of the Sea, it blowing then very fresh. The next morning our Men marched to *Rotta*. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, were taken up in landing the Horse, Artillery, &c. and on Thursday the Army marched to Port St. Mary's; and on Saturday the 22d they reduced Fort St. Catherine; our Bomb Vessels contributed much to this Success, by throwing the day before 120 Shells into the Place. On Sunday the 23d Sir Stafford Fairborn, with 10 English and 6 Dutch Ships, of 60 and 70 Guns, was ordered into the Bay of Cadiz, and with some Frigats, to protect from the French Gallies the Bomb Vessels which were designed for the Bombarding of that Place. His Grace the Duke of Ormond was of Opinion, that it would be better for the Service to delay the Bombarding till he could advance with the Army near to the Town, in order to attack it at the same time, which was agreed to. At our coming hither, we found there were in Cadiz Bay 3 or 4 French Men of War of about 60 Guns; and 8 Gallies, who retired above the Puntals; before the Entrance whereof they have sunk several great Ships, and it is thought have entirely ruined that Harbour. Some of our Men of War having been sent to the Coast of Barbary, several Moors came on board them in Sir Jeremy Smith's Bay, and told the Captains, That there are considerable quantities of Provisions sent to Tangier, to supply the Fleet if there be occasion; And that Orders are lodged there accordingly.

Portland Road, Sept. 13. Captain Harding, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship the *Dunwich*, is arrived here with Letters from the Fleet: The day he parted from the Bay of Cadiz, which was Saturday the 29th of August, having but little Wind, he heard firing of Bombs and great Guns all the day, and supposes it was an Attack made upon the Fort St. Cruz over-against Punta Cattle.

Venice, Sept. 1. The Senate has made Signior Marco Loredano Provveditore General of their Fleet. We hear several Reinforcements are coming up from Germany by the way of Trent, to join the Imperial Army commanded by Prince Eugene. The Chevalier de Fourbin is said to be with his Squadron at Ancona; and the Count de Toulouse, with the French Men of War under his Command, are still at Messina. Letters from Naples of the 22d past say, he was expected there in few days.

Copenhagen, Sept. 10. Letters from Sweden give an account, that the Muscovites with part of their Army were fallen into Ingria, and had defeated General Cronior, who had been left with 4000 Men to guard that part of the Country; of whom 500 were said to be killed, and that the Province of Finland lay open to the Depredations of the Enemy.

Berlin, Sept. 16. There is an Account from Warsaw of the 8th Instant, that the King of Poland was still with his Army near Sendomir. They write from Libau of the 7th, that a Body of Muscovites was near Cockenhausen, with intent, as was supposed, to pass the Duna; that they had two other Bodies of Forces towards Mariembourg, and a 4th in Ingria.

Frankfort, Sept. 17. The French Garrison of Landau went out the 12th Instant, in pursuance of the Capitulation, and is marching under a Convoy of 300 Imperial Horse to Marshal Catinar's Army, which lies at present between Fort Louis and Druenheim. The Imperial Army is still encamped near Croon-Weissenbourg. They write from Ratisbonne, That the Three Colleges of the Imperial Diet being informed of the Election of Bavaria's Proceedings in seizing Ulm, have resolved to desire the Emperor to express effectually his Renunciation of this Enterprize, which they call a breaking of the Peace of the Empire, and to oblige him to evacuate the City without any delay, that they may not be obliged to proceed against him in the Methods prescribed by the Constitutions of the Empire: And that they have also writ to the King of the Romans, to desire he will assist that Free Imperial City with his Forces as much as the present Posture of the Publick Affairs will permit. In the mean time we hear, that Elector

Coast of Spain, and that the Duke of Cadiz, and had the other Forts; And that his Governor of Cadiz who is a place, and to assist him with command to Assist the Regiments.

S. The 14th Instant we taking by Storm the Imperial Forces, with very little taking themselves ready for a Town, Monsieur Meade the whereof we had Advice the News of the Surrender of Accounts from the Army of the Earl of Marlborough are they were still at sea, and small Boatmen with their right left at Borchelou: It is said that his Troops, which are their Marches and Countermarches their Horses. The Siege of goriously, and we have a Ready Luredred, but this is from Madrid of the 29th inst, the way of France, say, and that day from Cadiz, and a third from Seville, with each were on board the English a Defeat between the two Spanish Horse made some Commander, who was a Lieutenant by a Cannon from the Ships, the Spaniards retired, and a small Place, but of great on; And that our whole Fleet of Cadiz, out of Cannon had an Account from Italy, which was carried on, but that had received Assurances from could be speedily succeeded. the French Army were still in

erday came in here the Williams Master, bound home America, being mistaken from ty's Ship the Bonaventure. Her Majesty's Ship the Monk, Rotterdam, which she had Greenland.

er Majesty has been pleased, Edward Carter Esq; to of the Island of Jersey into

the English Company Trading that a General Court of the Skimmers-Hall on Tuesday the forenoon precisely; and the up from this day to the 26th of

ms who have any Right to the Affairs of any Officers of the Affairs and certified by the Examining the Debits and Credits such Letters of Attorney, by Vertue whereof they at Office at the High Court of Admiralty, in order to the Affairs will be ready to be attended on Thursday the 22d Instant, following, viz. The Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Newcastle's Regiment of Dragoons; the Regiment of Scots Foot Guards; the Brigadier Selwin's, Brigadier's Col. Webb's, Col. Howard's, Col. Farnborough's, Col. Lorne's, Regiment of Carls; The Garrison of Carlisle; The Garrison of Upnor, and Windsor.

Assistants of Trinity-House of the Santos upon the North side of the small Island of Winterston near Dartmouth, as to become the Southward, as to become the Southward; do hereby give notice, That for their better Disposal, they have caused the said Sand, they have caused from the South-end thereof, in the two Buoys bearing from the E. and being distant near the

