

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday June 24. to Monday June 28. 1703.

Port-Royal in Jamaica, April 18.

Commodore *Whetstone* returned hither the 8th Instant, having been out ever since the 14th of February; He had cruized about 5 weeks on both sides of *Hispaniola*, in hopes of meeting with a considerable Fleet of Merchant Ships, which, as he had been informed, was expected in these Parts under a Convoy from France; but not being able to get any Account of them, he failed to *Petit-Guavas* and *Leogane*, in the Gulph of *Hispaniola*; and for the better preventing any Ships escaping out of that Bay, he divided his Squadron, and sent Captain *Vincent* with one half to the South side, and himself steered with the rest to the Northward; and as he had conjectured three French Privateers, upon the appearance of Captain *Vincent* and the Ships with him, immediately stood to the Northward, and so came in the Commodore's view, whereof one of 12 and another of 14 Guns were chased ashore and burnt, and the third of 10 Guns was taken. In the mean time Captain *Vincent* with his Boats rowed in the night undiscovered into the Gulph, where there lay 4 Ships, whereof the biggest was formerly taken from us, and was called the *Selwin*; She had her full Cargo, and was richly laden, but all her Sails were on Shore: Our Boats burnt one, sunk another, and towed out a third, which was a Consort of the other Privateers; the fourth was boarded by one of our Boats, but by accident blew up: This alarmed the Enemy in those Parts, and it put them under great Consternation to see the Ships burning thus on both sides of their Bay. The Squadron looked into *Port a Pee*, a Harbour on the North side, to see if there were any Ships there, but found none. These 4 Privateers which have been taken and burnt were all they had, and were designed to sail with 500 Men to the North side of *Jamaica*, to make a Descent, and to plunder and destroy the Country. The French compute the Loss they have sustained by the taking and destroying the said Ships and their Cargo to be about 18000  $\text{£}$ . Sterling, and we have taken 120 Prisoners.

*Ratisbome*, June 25. The Elector of *Bavaria* being advanced towards *Kueffstain*, a Post on the Borders of the Country of *Tirol*, made himself Master of that Town on the 19th Instant by a very unlucky Accident. The Garrison on his Approach set fire to two Houses near one of their Bastions, which might have given shelter to the Enemy; the Wind was then favourable for them, but it turned on a sudden, and drove the Flames with such violence against the Castle, that they set fire to two Powder Towers, which blew up and carried with them the best part of the Bastion; whereupon the Elector ordered the Assault to be immediately made, and in this Confusion his Men spread into the Place. General *Walkenslein*, the Commander, found means to escape to *Rosenburgh*, another Town on the *Inn*, with 400 of his Men, but the rest were taken Prisoners. The Elector is marched wide of *Rosenburgh* towards *Innsbruck*, an open Place, and of no Defence. General *Geschowind*, who commands the Imperial Forces in the Country of *Tirol*, is getting together what Troops he can to oppose him; and the Counts *de Schlick* and *de Solari*, who, according to our last Accounts, were at *Riedhaus*, on the Frontiers of the *Upper Austria*, will, it's hoped, be able to reinforce him time enough to prevent any further Success. It is said the Elector expects to be joined by a Detachment of French Forces from *Italy*; but we have no account of what is doing in that Country, our Letters from thence having been intercepted by the *Bavarians*. The *Bavarian* Forces commanded by the Count *de Monasterode* are separated, and having provided the Towns of *Rothenberg* and *Amberg* with good Garrisons, the rest of them retired the last week with great Precipitation to *Kelheim*, from whence they are to march towards *Tirol*. Thus they have left the whole Country of the *Upper Palatinate* at the Discretion of the Imperial Forces under the Margrave of *Bareith*, who is now at *Newmark*; and last night one of his Parties of 500 Men came into this Neighbourhood, and alarmed the *Bavarian* Forces which are in possession of our Gate and Bridge on the *Danube*, that they did not come near the Town. The Marshal *de Villars* was still on the 21st Instant with his head Quarters at *Gaudefingen*, but his Army had made a small Motion, having itched out their Right as far as *Hochstet*; where they are re-

pairing their Bridge on the *Danube*, which River it is probable they may pass when the Imperial Army approaches nearer to them: In the mean time they have put the Towns of *Gettingen*, *Papenhain*, *Rosenhain*, and all the Country thereabouts, under Contribution. We have no further Advices from the Imperial Army under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; since his putting himself at the head of it on the 16th, when he reviewed the Troops, and found them about 30000 strong, and in a very good Condition.

*Cologne*, June 29. Letters from the Upper Rhine of the 25th Instant say, the French Army under the Duke of Burgundy was still encamped between *Lauterbourg* and *Croonweilsembourg*; but not being in a Condition to attempt any thing, it was believed they would soon retire towards *Strasbourg*.

From the Camp at *Moll* and *Balen*, July 2. The 29th part the Army commanded by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* continued their March from *Borchloen*, made only a little halt that night near *Hasselt*, and having the next day passed over the Rivers *Herch* and *Demar*, on several Bridges made for that purpose, encamped between *Coursell* on the Right, and *Beringen* on the Left, where the Artillery and Bagage, which had been sent away from *Borchloen* by *Tongerren*, and passed within a League of *Mastricht*, for the better conveniency of their March, joined us again that night. A French Party of 28 Men, some of them Horse, and the rest Foot, fell in with our advanced Guards on the first days March, whereof a Lieutenant and two of his Men were killed, and the Commanding Officer, with the rest of the Party, were taken Prisoners. As the Duke of *Marlborough* marched by the Town of *Hasselt*, the chief Magistrates came out of the Gates to wait on his Grace, and presented him with Refreshments of Wine and Sweetmeats. Yesterday the Army rested at *Coursell*, and this day marched again about 4 Leagues, and we are now encamped with our Right at *Moll*, and our Left at *Balen*, from whence we are to march to-morrow to *Herrnhals*. The Marshal *de Boufflers* was detached the 29th part from the French Camp, which was then near *Dieff*, with all the Dragoons; and several Squadrons of their Cavalry, each Horseman having a Foot-Soldier behind him, making by Computation about 15000 Men. They marched the next day through *Leer*, and went directly to *Antwerp*. The Marshal *de Villeroi*, with the rest of their Army, is marching the same way, and encamped yesterday at *Westerloe*. The Rt. Hon. the Lord *Curtis*, Lieutenant-General, joined the Army while we were yet at *Borchloen*, as did also about 80 Recruits for the Lord *Trevor's* Regiment of Dragoons, and some for the Foot. We just now receive an Account from *Breda*, That Monsieur *d'Obdam* was escaped thither, the Body under his Command, which is reckoned to be between 7 and 8000 strong, having been entirely defeated by the French near *Antwerp*; but we hope the Advantage which the Enemy has got over them is not so great as these Advices make it.

*Hague*, July 3. N. S. The first Instant in the evening a Courier arrived here, sent by Monsieur *d'Obdam* from *Breda* with an Account, That the French near *Antwerp* having received a considerable Reinforcement from their main Army, came out of their Lines the 30th part, and surrounded the Body of our Forces under his Command, and had entirely routed them; That he had escaped to *Breda* with only 30 Horse, and could give no further Account of those Troops. This put all Men here under great Consternation, and the States General met immediately, and sat in Consultation till one in the morning, and then dispatched Monsieur *Geldern* and two other Deputies towards the Frontiers, with Money and Instructions, to prevent as much as could be the evil Consequences of this supposed Disaster; but in their way thither they met with a Courier dispatched by Monsieur *Hop*, Treasurer General to the States and their Deputy in that Army, with a Letter to the States, which they opened, and finding in it a quite contrary Account, they returned hither. The Letter is as follows.

High and Mighty Lords,  
 Upon my Arrival 2 days ago at the Camp at *Ekeren*, an Express arrived there with Letters from the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, giving an Account of their March, and that the Enemy decamped at the same time, and advanced towards the *Demar*, from whence

whereas the above-named General, judged that it would be easier for the Enemy to send Succours to the Lines near Antwerp, and therefore we on this side ought to be upon our Guard; That however they would with the main Army observe the Enemy as narrowly as was possible; and in case any such Detachments were made, they would do the like. This Advice coming at the same time, that one of our Spies brought an Account, That a great Body of Horse from the French Army was advanced towards Dierick, it was unanimously resolved in a Council of War that afternoon, That since our Camp at Eckeren, wherein we had no more than 13 Battalions and 26 Squadrons, lay wholly exposed and defenceless on the side of the Left Wing; and that the Enemy, coming with a superior Power, might not only cut off our Communication with Bergenopzoom and Breda, but also with Lillo, it was most adviseable to send our heavy Baggage to Bergenopzoom, which was done that night, and upon further Advice of the Enemy's Motion to change our Camp, and draw nearer to this Place; But yesterday about noon we had Advice, That the Enemy were come out of their Lines with a great number of Troops, and soon after the advanced Guards of our Left Wing had fight of them. Our Generals repaired thither, and soon observed that the Enemy, with a great Body of Forces, was filing off towards Howen and stabroek, and that thereby it was plain their Design was to cut off our Retreat; It was thereupon resolved, That to prevent this the Army should immediately retire; but this could not be done so soon but that the Enemy appeared, as well before and behind, as on each side of our Camp; and soon after the Armies engaged, and the Battle was very sharp on all sides, and lasted from 3 in the afternoon till it was dark night, and often with dubious Success; till at length, thro' the undaunted Bravery, never enough to be praised, both of your High and Mightinesses own Troops, and those of Foreign Princes in your Service, one of the most considerable Posts, and thro' which we were obliged to march to come hither, namely, the Village of Overen, was taken by force and maintained by our Men. The Cavalry, commanded by Major-General Hompeich, (who according to the Report of the Generals signalized himself in a very extraordinary manner) behaved themselves in this Fight as bravely as could possibly be, and they on our Left Wing, together with the Foot, not only sustained the Enemy's Fire, which was very great, with exceeding Resolution for above 3 hours, but also obliged them to retire: In this occasion Lieut. Gen. Fagel received two Wounds, one in his Head, and the other in his Foot, but neither of them dangerous, and Colonel Pallam, who commands Monsieur d'Obdam's Regiment, and Monsieur Bauditz, Colonel of one of the Regiments of Dragons of Holstein, were also wounded; Colonel Kamburgh was killed. The Enemy in the beginning of the Fight had taken our 4 Pieces of Cannon, but were soon obliged to quit them, and our Men took one of theirs, with some Ammunition, several Pair of Kettle-Drums, two Standards of the Genes-d'Armes, and some Colours, and took the Colonel of the Regiment du Maine, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and many Officers of less Note, Prisoners; a great many of their Men remained upon the Place; and according to the Report of Prisoners, above 400 of their wounded Men were brought to Eckeren; besides which they have sent a great number to Stabroek and other Places. As to the number of Men who have been killed or wounded on our side, in this so sharp and so long a Battle, it is impossible for me to give an Account thereof as yet. Monsieur d'Obdam, who for a time was giving Orders every where, is since missing, and a Lieutenant, who is a Prisoner here, affirms that he was taken and carried to Antwerp. The rest of the Generals, except Monsieur Fagel, are all in good Health. The Regiments of Fagel and Frictheym, the Walloon Regiment of Nassau, and one of the Regiments of Munster, have suffered most. The said Generals have greatly distinguished themselves in their respective Posts; and it is owing to their Bravery and good Conduct, seconded by the undaunted Courage of our Troops, next to the apparent Blessing of Almighty God, that the Enemy, who according to the unanimous Confession of the Prisoners, had 23 Battalions, 17 Companies of Grenadiers, and 32 Squadrons, commanded by the Marshal de Boufflers and the Prince Serceles of Tilly, did not wholly cut off and ruin our Army, which, as is above said, consisted of no more than 13 Battalions and 26 Squadrons. The Army remained under Arms all night, and by break of day marched from Overen to this Place, whither we have been some about 7 hours, without meeting with any further Resistance. We have pitched our Camp with the Left towards Berendrecht, and the Right before this Fort, towards the Cross Fort. General Coehoun, who saw the Engagement from the other side of the Scheld, did last night send our several Battalions to this Place, who are now encamped with us. I thought it my Duty, as soon as I came hither with the Army, after having been twice miraculously preserved in the Action of yesterday, to give your High and Mightinesses Notice by an Express of what is above-written; and Monsieur van Slangenbourgh will, with the first opportunity, give the Troops, who both Men and Horses are extremely fatigued, and distressed, have the Honour to give your High and Mightinesses a further Account of the Particulars of this Action. I am, &c.

Lillo, June 1, 1705.

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It is said that in this Action 4000 Men were killed on both sides, whereof there were at least two thirds of the Enemy. Letters from Vienna confirm the Accounts we had received by the way of Venice, of the Duke of Vendosme's having been obliged to retire from before Ostiglia, and of Monsieur Albergotti's having been defeated by a Detachment of the Imperial Forces: The Account of the Prisoners taken from the Enemy in this last occasion is as follows; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 7 Brigadiers and Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Trumpets, 56 Troopers, 14 Dragoons, 1 Grenadier, and 7 other Foot-Soldiers; in all 103. And if the Imperialists had their ny Hulfars with them, or that it had been convenient for them to have separated themselves into small Parties, it is probable few of the Enemy would have escaped. The 29th past we received Advice, That 4 French Men of War had fallen in with the Fleet of Herring-Busses belonging to North-Holland near Fair Island, and had destroyed and taken 3 of their Convoys, and the 4th made away for Scotland; but that all the Busses got safe to Buis Bay, in the Island of Shetland.

Edinburgh, June 19. A Dutch Man of War of 22 Guns, Captain John Croon Commander, came into Leith Road yesterday, and brings an Account, That on the 31st past she sailed from the Texel in Company with the *Sun of Enckhuysen*, of 36 Guns, Captain *Saigars* Commander, another Ship of 36 Guns, and a third of 20 Guns, having under their Convoy 120 Busses belonging to *Enckhuysen*, which came out in order to fish for Herring: That being in the Latitude of about 60 Degrees, near Fair Island, on Friday the 11th Instant in the morning, they perceived 4 Men of War bearing up to them from the Northward, whom they at first took to be the Convoy of the Rotterdam Fleet of Herring-Busses, but upon a nearer view they appeared under English Colours. These Ships, when they were come up with the Dutch Men of War, fired up French Colours; one of them carry'd 56 Guns, another 50 Guns, the third 40, and the last 36, and all had a great number of Men on board. They attacked Captain Croon first; then the French Ship of 40 Guns boarded the last of the Dutch Ships, and Captain Croon coming to her Assistance, received a Broadside, whereby he had 8 Men killed and 14 wounded, of whom he himself is one, and is dangerously ill of his Wounds. The French and Dutch Commandores boarded each other, and immediately both blew up, but by what Accident is not known; all the Men were lost, among whom they suppose was Monsieur *Pointy*; but it is rather thought to be the Count de *St. Paul*, who lately sailed from *Dienkerk* with 4 French Men of War; the other Dutch Ship of 36 Guns was sunk, and that of 20 taken, and Captain Croon made the best of his way, and got clear of the Enemy: In the mean time the Busses were got out of sight towards *Shetland*, and it is supposed they might reach that Island; for the Fight lasted from 3 in the morning to half an hour after 11. Captain Croon intended to have made for *Shetland*, but the 3 French Men of War, with their Prizes, seeing that Course, he came to *Leith*, and in his way met the Fleet of Busses from *Rotterdam*, being above 200 in number, under Convoy of 4 Dutch Men of War, and upon his giving them notice of what had passed, they all put into *Leith* Road.

Edinburgh, June 21. Yesterday a Flushing Caper brought in here a French Privateer of 20 Guns and 130 Men; She is a new Ship, and can carry 26 Guns.

Portsmouth, June 24. Sir George Rooke came yesterday with Her Majesty's Ships under his Command from St. Helens to Spithead.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Keeper, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Lord Chief Justice Holt, the Hon. Robert Harley Esq; Sir Robert Cotton Kt. Philip Cotton Esq; Robert Cotton Esq; and William Hanbury Esq; Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for taking Care of the Cottonian Library, do hereby give Notice, That all Persons who have in their Custody any Books, Manuscripts, Coins or Medals, belonging to the said Library, do forthwith restore the same to any of the said Trustees, whose Receipt shall be their sufficient Discharge; otherwise they will be Prosecuted for the same, pursuant to the said Act of Parliament.

Whereas the Ships Triumphant of Orlone, and the Phoenix of Granoville, both taken by Her Majesty's Ship the *Mary Galley*, have been Condemn'd and Sold as Prizes; and their Nest Proceeds being now adjust'd;

The Receiver General for Prizes doth hereby give Notice, That on Thursday the first of July, at his Office (for Payment of Captors) in the Little Piazza's, Covent-Garden, he will then pay, or cause to be paid to the said Captors, the just Proportion due to each of them, according to the Directions in Her Majesty's most Gracious Declaration for the Encouragement of Her Ships of War, &c.

These are to give Notice, That whereas on Monday the 7th Instant the Mail of Letters, containing the Bags of Sheffield, Chesterfield, and Mansfield, coming up to London, was lost or destroy'd between Mansfield and Nottingham, the Post-Boy who rid with the same not being yet found or heard of: If any Person, having found the said Mail, will deliver it to the next Deputy Postmaster, or discover the Post-Boy, so as he may be secured, he shall have a Reward of Five Pounds, to be paid by the Postmaster of Nottingham.

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 this Court, from Monhe by which we the Engagen Convoy, with 2:5h past: M My, N.S. w mand, failed lom, met on Leagues from Ships, confitti voy of 5 smal Place and fro diately attack Advertiser, ar ring which th the French, b very, and no of the Ships, ger than the der till they fa Dutch Commi ming of the carried away defended his immediately dor the C. u and the great was not time drown'd.  
 Vienna, 5 Imperial A count: Th by the For passed over Zelo over tu to Bragania the Regime with 200 H observe the and maintai standing sev him from t nued his Warther was by the Cou the Regime retreated to out having who being a Place made that goes f Right Wing began the Pieces of C alter the D tire further their Men known to u Aid de Cam ced Guards examined al would not greed with of Vendosf same time believing c our shy D kisher, in E

in the Sawy. 1703. R