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By the QUEEN, A P R O C L A M A T I O N, For a P U B L I C K T H A N K S G I V I N G. A N N E R.

WE do most Devoutly and Thankfully Acknowledge the great Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God, who has continued to Us His Protection and Assistance in the just War, in which, for the Common Safety of Our Realm; and for Disappointing the Boundless Ambition of France, We are now Engaged; and hath given to Our Arms, in Conjunction with Our Allies, under the Command of John Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of Our Land-Forces, after their having Forced the French Lines in the Spanish Netherlands, a Signal and Glorious Victory over the Forces of Our Enemies within those Lines; And therefore duly Considering that such great and publick Blessings do call for publick and solemn Acknowledgments, We have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Issue out this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Appointing and Commanding, That a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these His Mercies, be Observed throughout Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Thursday the Twentieth third Day of August next. And for the better and more Religious and Orderly Solemnizing the same, We have given Directions unto the Archbishops and Bishops of this Our Kingdom to Compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this Occasion, to be Us'd in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of Publick Worship, and to take Care for the timely Dispersing thereof through their respective Dioceses. And We strictly Charge and Command, That the said Publick Day of Thanksgiving be Religiously Observed by all Our Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishments as We may justly inflict on all such as shall Contemn or Neglect the Performance of so Religious and Necessary a Duty.

Given at Our Court at Kensington, the Twentieth Day of July, 1705: In the Fourth Year of Our Reiga.

G O D Save the Q U E E N.

From Prince Eugene's Camp at Romanengo, July 16. N. S.
On the 9th instant the Count de Vehlen, who had been detached two days before with 500 Horse towards Soncino, sent Advice, That 600 of the Enemy's Horse were come into the Neighbourhood of that Place; whereupon it was resolv'd the whole Army should march that way, and some Horse and Foot were sent out to support the Count de Vehlen, and endeavour to surround this Detachment of the Enemy's Forces; but the Count de Vehlen having met with it about 11 a Clock, attacked the Enemy with great Bravery, who immediately betook themselves to Flight, and escaped by the Favour of the night. On our side there were but 5 Troopers killed or wounded; and a Captain, who by some Accident fell from his Horse, is yet missing: We took 7 Prisoners; but know not yet what further Loss the Enemy may have had. In the mean time Prince Eugene advancing with the rest of the Army, came to Ticino, where we posted our selves very advantageously between two Canals. His Highness having resolv'd to attack Soncino, which was not above two Miles off, sent the Baron of Heibach with a Detachment to take Post before the Castle, who the next day made two real and as many false Attacks, and raised a Battery of Field-Pieces, which began to play that night with such Success, that the Cannon of the Castle was dismounted the day following. That day, being the 11th, 11 Deserters came over to us from the Town, who reported, that the Garrison had mutinied, and would have obliged the Governor to surrender; but he had with much Difficulty appeas'd them, representing to them, that it were a Shame to yield till our heavy Cannon at least were brought up to fire against them. We had during these two days 36 Men killed and wounded. The 12th in the morning our Miners began to work, and Horses were sent to hasten the coming up of our heavy Artillery; but soon after the Besieged beat a Parley, desiring that they might march out, and be conducted to Cremona; which being granted, they surrendered in the evening at Discretion. The Ge-

sion consisted of 600 Men; among whom were 150 of our Men, some of whom had deserted, and the rest; being taken Prisoners, had, by the ill Usage they met with, been obliged to enter into the Enemy's Service. We also took in this Place two Colours, several Pieces of Cannon, 6000 Weight of Powder, 5000 Sacks of Meal, a great quantity of Oats; with Hay and other Provisions in great abundance; Bake-houses and an Hospital, that had been fitted up for the Service of the French Army, with all manner of Necessaries for those Uses. The 13th one of our Parties beat one of the Enemy's advanced Guards, killed Eleven of them; and took four Prisoners, together with Twenty of their Horses that were grazing near the Place where this Action happened. The 14th our heavy Artillery joined us; with 3000 Foot, that had been left at Riva to guard it, besides some Recruits; and a considerable number of Horses to remount our Cavalry; the 15th we marched by break of day; and came to this Camp. The Enemy marched at the same time from Ombriano, having likewise made choice of this Place for their Camp; and some of their Troops attacked our advanced Guard, but were repulsed with Loss; and finding themselves prevented, they encamped at Fiescho, within 2 Leagues of us. This day both Armies made a Halt; but it is thought we shall not continue long in this Post; our General intending, as is believed, either to give Battle to the Enemy, or to attack Picighitrono, which Place the French have strongly fortified; and the taking of it would be of great Advantage to us in the besieging either of Cremona or Lodi.

From the French Camp at Fiescho, July 16. The Duke of Vendome came the 14th Instant from Chivas to our Camp at Ombriano; and having held a Council of War with the Grand Prior his Brother, it was resolv'd we should march to Romanengo. We accordingly decamped the next day, and pass'd the River; but the Germans having prevented us, and already taken possession of that Post, we came to this Camp; our Right being at Fiescho, and our Left at Maro. This day a Detachment of 600 Horse was sent to Ustiano, a Post on the Oglio; and Orders were dispatched to Monsieur Destouches, who march'd yesterday to Gezzolo with two Battalions of Foot, to remove from thence to Ustiano. The Regiment of Beik-Hic, and 3 Battalions of those we had sent to the Aday, have rejoined us; and we expect in two days Monsieur Albergotti with the Reinforcement from the Camp before Chivas. We are enlarging the Roads on our Right; and it is said, we are to make a small Motion that way, in order to cover Cremona and Picighitrono. The Siege of Chivas, which is now under the Direction of the Duke de la Feuillade, goes on very slowly.

Vienne, July 18. The Two Hungarian Deputies, Vifa and Occoluciani, went from hence last night towards Hungary, with fresh Proposals for appeasing the Troubles in that Country; Count Wells set out two days ago towards Bamberg, where he is to confer with the Elector of Mentz, and afterwards to wait upon Prince Lewis of Baden; and then to proceed to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's Camp; and to continue there the remaining part of the Campaign.

Frankfort, July 26. Monsieur d'Almeida, Envoy from the States General, is returned thither from Swabach, where he has been to confer with Prince Lewis of Baden, who intended to leave that Place this day, in order to repair to the Imperial Army, which is still encamped at Lauterbourg; Four Regiments of Horse have been sent from thence to the other side of the Rhine, for the Convenience of Forage. The French Army under the Marshal de Villars continues near Weissenbourg, from whence he has detached 3 Regiments of Horse and 5 Battalions towards Fort Louis; and they are now encamped between that Place and Drusenheim, where they are making a new Line. Count Wells arrived here yesterday from Vienna, and this day proceeded on his Journey towards the Duke of Marlborough's Camp.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Meldert, July 30. N. S.
The Duke of Marlborough being inform'd, That several Posts on the Dyke, between Louvain and the Village of Norder-Yche, were kindly guarded, resolv'd, with the Advice of the Generals, to endeavour to force them, in order to the passing of that River. Accordingly a Detachment of 18 Battalions, commanded by the Count of Oxentien, and 20 Squadrons, under the Command of the Duke of Wirtemberg, were order'd to advance yesterday about 5 in the afternoon, with some Artillery and the Pontons. At 11 at night the Army