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Letters from Valentia of the 5th of the last Month, N. S. contain the following Account of the last Campaign in Spain:

The 24th of June, N. S. the City of Madrid submitted to King Charles III. upon the Approach of the Confederate Army commanded by the Marquis das Minas and the Earl of Galway. Several Expresses and divers Parties of Horse were immediately dispatched to the King of Spain, some by the way of Valentia, others by Arragon, to hasten his coming to his Capital City, with as many Troops as he could; for the Enemy's Army which had been employed in the Siege of Barcelona marching with great Diligence thro' Navarre to get back to Castile, and the Body commanded by the Conde de las Torrès having joined the Duke of Berwick, as the rest of their Troops which were in the several Provinces had likewise done, it was necessary we should also draw all our Forces together, to preserve our Superiority, or at least to prevent the Enemy's outnumbering us. His Catholick Majesty being Proclaimed at Madrid, many considerable Towns followed this Example, and declared for him.

In the mean time the Duke of Anjou was got to Ariençz, within 20 Leagues of Madrid, and at the Entrance of the Mountains of Old Castile, where he had 5000 Horse and 16 Battalions of Foot.

The Spaniards then began to shew their Uneasiness, having no certain Account of the King's March, nor of any Troops coming to reinforce us: And the King's long Absence gave Occasion to several Reports, which cooled the Affection of some, and disheartened others of the Spaniards; and some Priests at Madrid and Toledo confidently asserted in publick, that King Charles was dead, and that they had seen him embalmed, whereupon several Officers among the Spanish Troops, who had promised to declare for his Catholick Majesty, fell off from their Word, believing this Report to be true: And upon Advices that the French Troops were got into Navarre, many of the Inhabitants of Arealvas, where Don Francisco Ronquillo, President of Castile, has his Seat, were induced to take up Arms, and, by their Example, those of Segovia proclaimed the Duke of Anjou a second time, and those of Toledo, Ciudad-Real, and of the District of Mancha, did the like; as did also those of Salamanca, and the neighbouring Country, whereby our Communication with Portugal was cut off; these People believing that the Confederates would soon be obliged to retire by a superior Force.

However, these being chiefly the Effects of disorderly Tumults, raised by the Rabble, the most considerable among the Spaniards being satisfied that the Reports of the King's Death were false, and still giving us Assurances of their Loyalty to him, we did not doubt but his Presence would restore all. The News being brought that his Majesty was come to Saragossa, and it being apprehended that the Ceremonies of his being Proclaimed and Sworn should detain him too long, Quartermaster-General Bourguet was dispatched to him with a strong Party of Horse, to make a Representation to his Majesty of the present Posture of Affairs, and to know certainly what Measures he intended to take.

Our Generals receiving no Answer, and being informed that the French Troops increased about Ariençz, that the People in our Neighbourhood began openly to manifest their Dispositions for the Duke of Anjou, and that Riots and Disorders happened daily in Madrid and Toledo, thought of securing some Post whereby they might preserve their Communication with Portugal, and where the King with his Troops might join us. Toledo was judged the most proper for that purpose; and it was resolved that a strong Detachment should immediately be sent thither, (under pretence of punishing the Inhabitants for their Rebellion) to erect a Magazine, and secure our heavy Bagage in that Place; and that the remainder of the Army should keep the Field, to observe the Enemy, and should retire to Toledo when there should be occasion. This Detachment consisting of 2000 Foot and 500 Horse, under the Command of the General of the Artillery, was ready to march the 25th of July, when Letters came from the King of Spain, with Advice, That he was leaving Saragossa, and would be at Molina the 28th; but that being obliged to pass within 13 Leagues of the Enemy, he desired we would cover his March: That the Earl of Peterborow was to join him; and that the Troops were coming up with all possible Diligence. Upon these Letters, the Design of retiring to Toledo was laid aside, and it was resolved that we should advance towards the Enemy, whose main Body then lay at Xarague, in order to amuse them in such manner, that they might not lead any Detachment to intercept the King. We accordingly marched towards them; the Ground was so fast that there was no possibility of coming to a general Engagement. We cannonaded one another, and kept skirmishing during 3 Days, when, observing that the Enemy's Troops were continually augmenting, it was resolved to return to the

got past all Danger. This Post was judged the most proper for favouring the March of the Troops that were to join us, and for avoiding a Battle, if we thought fit, till they came up.

On the first of August, the Enemy following us, the two Armies were in fight of each other. We encamped near the Town, with a River between us and the Enemy, as the best Station to secure our Junction, and give Countenance to our Friends at Madrid.

Upon the News that all the Enemy's Troops were joined, and that they were marching towards us with a superior Force, the Duke of Anjou's Party in Madrid appeared barefaced, and took up Arms against King Charles's Friends; and the 5th a Detachment of the Enemy's Horse entered into the Place: However the Chief among the Spaniards were still in Suspence, expecting our joining, and the Issue of this whole Matter.

At length the King arrived in our Camp the 8th, with his Troop of Guards, two Regiments of Horse, and 3 Battalions, two of them Dutch, and the third Italian. The Lord Raby's Regiment of Dragoons, part of Pierce's, a Spaniard and a German Battalion, arrived five Days after. Then a Council of War was held, and it was judged impracticable to attack the Enemy, considering they were advantageously posted, and much superior both in Horse and Foot, for they outnumber'd us by 25 Squadrons and 13 Battalions, and their Squadrons were stronger and in a better Condition than ours.

The Earl of Peterborow, who came up with the King, returned towards the Fleet: And we having continued thus several Days within Cannon-shot of the Enemy, and our Forage and Provisions being spent, it was resolved to march to Chincon and Colmenar, to maintain those Posts as long as we could, and improve all Opportunities Fortune would favour us withal. We arrived there in two Days March; and notwithstanding the Enemy did gain some small Advantages over our Parties and Convoys, we continued near 4 Month in that Camp, and had Plenty enough.

It was then thought convenient, before the rainy Season came, to march towards the Frontiers of Valentia, and dispose our Quarters in such manner as that we might protect Aragon, Valentia, and Catalonia, secure an Entrance into Castile, and preserve our Communication with the Sea-Coast.

Though the Enemy boasted that they would prevent us, and that the Inhabitants of almost the whole Kingdom of Castile had openly declared, and were in Arms against us, yet in spite of all Opposition we accomplished our Design. We decamped from Chincon the 15th, and passed the Tagus at Fuente-Duenas, without any Interruption from the Enemy, who cross'd the River 4 Leagues below that Place. The 17th Lieut. Gen. Wyndham joined the Army at Véles, with 3 English Battalions and the Earl of Peterborow's Regiment of Horse, and brought us 4 Days Provision of Bread and Bisket he had got together from the neighbouring Country.

The Enemy marched at some distance with their whole Army, having a good Body of Horse always near it to observe us, but never thought fit to engage, or give us any Disturbance: Only the 25th the Duke of Berwick, having drawn all his Forces together, and marched all Night, cross'd the Xucar, making shew as if he intended to have attack'd us in a large Plain through which we were to pass to get to the River Xabriel, and to our Provisions which were laid up at Requena. He advanced with such Diligence, that his Vanguard appeared in the Plain at the same time with us; but our Army marched in so good Order, and with so much Resolution, that he had no prospect of engaging us with any Advantage; and some Squadrons of his Troops that offered to attack us, met with so warm a Reception, that they were soon obliged to retire in great Disorder: However he followed us as far as the little River Imilta, where our Army was formed; and the Enemy had then a fair Opportunity of coming to a decisive Battle: But when they had well viewed the Countenance and Disposition of our Troops, they did not think fit to make any Attempt, and we continued our March unmolested. Here this Justice must be done to all our Forces, both Officers and private Men, and, together with the other Confederates, to the Portuguese, that they have all along shewn great Courage and Readiness to do whatever has been desired of them, whereby we have supported our selves beyond indeed what could be expected in the Difficulties we lay under in this barren Country; which it must be confessed is in a great measure owing to the prudent Conduct of the Marquis das Minas and the Earl of Galway.

We continued our March the same Evening, and gained the Banks of the River Xabriel; and our whole Army is since come to the intended Quarters along the Frontiers of Valentia and Murcia. A Detachment of the King of Spain's own Troops is sent to Arragon. We have put Garrisons into Requena, Requena, and Coñentes: whereby we have preserved an Entrance into Castile, and our Troops are disposed in such manner, that they will be able to protect those Countreys which have submitted to King Charles; and if we are assisted with