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Port Mahon, September 30. N. S.

ON the 14th Instant Major-General Stanhope landed here with 2600 Men, 1200 of whom were British, including the Marines, 600 Portuguese, and the rest Spaniards. We have found great Difficulties in landing and transporting our heavy Artillery and Stores through a Country very Rocky, in which there are but few Beasts of Burthen: Yet with continual Labour we did in 12 Days bring up all our Artillery, consisting of 42 Pieces of Cannon, and 15 Mortars, to the Place near which we proposed to make use of them. On the 28th, at Break of Day, we mounted nine Pieces of Cannon in Battery against two Towers, which supported a Line the Enemy had made from Sea to Sea. Within few Hours we beat down those Towers, and made some Breaches in the Line it self, which Major-General Stanhope designed to have attacked the next Day: But Brigadier Wade being posted on the Right with two Battalions at some distance from the Major-General, some of his Granadiers, without Orders, advanced to the Line, and got into it; whereupon the Brigadier marched, with what Men he could immediately get together, to support them. As soon as the Fire was heard, the Major-General himself took the ordinary Guard of the Battery, and advanced to that Part of the Line which was next to him. The Enemy were in so great a Consternation at this sudden Approach of our Troops, that they abandoned the two other Towers, which we could not otherwise have taken without Cannon. We lodged our selves the same Evening at the Foot of the Glacis of the main Castle, and traced our main Pattery to play upon it. On the Morning following the Enemy beat a Parley, and at 9 of the Clock in the Afternoon the Capitulation was signed. This Morning the Major-General hath taken Possession of one Gate, and of all the Outworks of the Enemy. The Garrison consisted of above 1000 Men under Arms, part of whom are to be transported in our Ships into France, and the others into Spain. We have not had 50 Men killed or wounded in the whole Siege. Among the former was Captain Stanhope, Brother to the Major-General, a young Gentleman of much Expectation, who had a great Share in the whole Progress of this Enterprize, as well as in the Execution of it. Fort Formelle, which has before it an Harbour no less considerable, though less noted, than Port Mahon, has also submitted to the Obedience of King Charles. This Service is owing to Captain Butler and Captain Fairborne, who battered that Fort with the two Ships under their command, till they obliged it to surrender. A Detachment of Foot, which was sent by the Major-General to Chacolia, the Capital of this Island, hath taken 100 Soldiers, which were in it, Prisoners of War; by which means this whole Island is entirely in our Possession, to the general Satisfaction of the People, who are unanimous in the Interest of King Charles. We have found in the Garrison 100 Cannon, 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all things necessary for a good Defence. The Major General has appointed Brigadier Petit Governor of the Island, in the Name of his Catholick Majesty, in consideration of his eminent Services here, and at both Sieges of Barcelona.

Vienna, October 10. N. S. Some days ago died here Count Oettingen, President of the Aulick Council. He was employed by his Imperial Majesty at the Treaty of Carlowitz, as his first Plenipotentiary, and afterwards sent to the Port with the Character of Ambassador. We have Letters here from the King of Sweden's Army, dated the 2d of September, N. S. from Zernikow on the River Soffa. The Swedish Army arrived there the day before, and intended the same day the Letters came away to pass the Soffa, the Muscovites having retired without breaking down the Bridges they had laid over that River. General Goltz, who was incamped there with 20000 Russian Dragoons, re-passed the Soffa upon the approach of the Swedish Army, and retired with his Body to Krupnow. The Czar, who was intrenched with his Infantry at Mokk, had left that place, and was gone towards Mysslaw, there to pass the Soffa. The King of Sweden was Master of all the Country between the Nieper and the Soffa, which supplied his Army plentifully with Provisions. The Muscovite Army was dispersed in several Parts, but their greatest Force was incamped on the other side of the River Soffa; where, if they continued, the Swedish Letters make us expect soon the News of a great Action. Their Letters add, that the Muscovites expressed their fears of a Revolt in Ukraina, upon the approach of the Swedish Army. We have but very uncertain Advices of the Progress of the Siege of Neuhaufel. The Garrison made a Sally some days ago, in which both the Besiegers and Besieged suffered a considerable Loss, some hundreds being said to be killed on each side.

From the King of Sweden's Quarters within the Frontiers of Muscovy, September 21. N. S. On the 10th Instant 40000 Muscovites attacked five of our Regiments; but were received with so much vigour, that they lost 3500 Men, including such as were killed in the Field of Battle, or fled out of it to the Morasses in which they were exposed to our Fire, without being capable of making a Resistance, or Escape. The Dahlecarlians were cut to pieces, and denied Quarter. Two Muscovite Generals were killed in this Action; and on our side 226 Men, among whom was Colonel Rosentjern, and several Captains. On the 19th General Laur had formed a design to surprize the Baggage of our German Dragoons; but 2000 of his Men having advanced into an Interval of Marshy Ground between those Regiments, were cut off, without being able to advance or retire, and were shot by our Troops, who have taken all their Horses. Yesterday, when we were preparing to decamp, there appeared a Body of 20000 Muscovites, commanded by Prince Menzikoff, whom his Majesty attacked with 2000 Men, and put them to flight; the King has pursued them a League within their Territories, to the Ground on which we are at present encamp'd. His Majesty had an Horse killed under him in the Engagement, and lost two of his Aids de Camp. The Muscovites burn their Country as they retire.

From the Camp at Rousseiaer, October 24. N. S. On Monday the 22d, at eight in the Evening, an Express came from the Prince of Savoy's Camp before Lutz, to give his Grace the Duke of Marlborough an account that the Bat- tery