

# The London Gazette.

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Whitehall, July 27.

**T**HE Right Honourable the Lord-Lieutenant and Council of Ireland having, in an humble Address to Her Majesty, requested, that as many of the poor Palatines as her Majesty shall think fit, may be settled in that Kingdom, and given Assurances that they shall be very kindly received and advantageously settled there: And that Address having been laid before the Right Honourable the Lords and others, her Majesty's Commissioners for receiving and disposing of the Money to be collected for the Subsistence and Settlement of the said Palatines: The said Commissioners have this Day resolved, that five hundred Families of the said Palatines be forthwith sent into that Kingdom, and referred it to their Committee, to settle the Manner and Time of sending them thither.

By Order of the said Commissioners, Notice is hereby likewise given, that all Ministers, Church-wardens and other substantial Inhabitants of the several Parishes within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Bills of Mortality, who are concerned in the collecting the Money on the Brief, for the Subsistence and Settlement of the poor Palatines, are hereby required, as soon as they have finished the Collections on the said Briefs, to return the same, together with the Money thereon by them respectively collected, into the Chamber of London; and that the Receipt of the proper Officer there, appointed by the Chamberlain to receive the same, shall be a sufficient Discharge to them respectively for their so doing.

Notice is hereby also given, that all Masters of Ships or any other Persons, are at full Liberty to employ in their Service any of the Palatines that are willing to serve them; and that any Person who is willing to employ any of them, may apply himself to Mr. Carter at Morris's Booth on Black-heath.

H. Beadysh.

*Genoa, July 13. N. S.* A Genoese Vessel is arrived here, the Master of which reports, that he had sailed in Company with a Squadron of British and Dutch Men of War to Barcelona; and from thence (being joined by other Ships of the same Nations) towards Toulon. He says that Fleet had in it twenty four Sail of the Line of Battel, and that the greater Vessels had manned and sent off Sloops to seize some Boats near the Town. This Attempt alarmed the whole Coast, and Signals were given from the Shoar, to give such small Craft as were out at Sea Intelligence that the Enemy was in the Road. A Felucca which is lately arrived from Marseilles, brings Advice, that the Governor of Provence had taken into his Custody the greater part of the Corn of that Country for the Subsistence of the Army, which had reduced the Inhabitants to the utmost Misery. Several other Vessels from these Parts assure us, that the Allies continue to cruize near Toulon, in order to intercept all such Vessels as shall attempt to carry Corn into France from Neutral Nations. The last Letters from Barcelona advise, that the Army of his Catholick Majesty was marched towards Lerida, and had made a Detachment which advanced towards the Lampourdan. The same Letters add, that a French Ship of thirty Guns laden with Corn was brought into Barcelona, and that another French Ship with the same Lading had fallen in with two Feluccas of Lippari. The Feluccas seized the Corn, but set the Ship at Liberty. Two British Men of War, the Colchester and Bedford, set sail from hence yesterday to Barcelona. They write from Rome, that the Departure of the Marquis de Prié from thence was still deferred, and that

it was doubted whether his Design of going at all was not laid aside. They add, that the Accommodation between the Courts of Rome and Vienna was looked upon as wholly concluded, and that the Imperialists had offered to surrender Commachio upon Payment of forty thousand Pistoles.

*A Journal of the Motions of the Imperial Army in Hungary, under the Command of General, Heister, from the 25th of June to the 6th of July, N. S.*

On the twenty fifth of the last Month the Army advanced from the Neighbourhood of Kerment, and took on that Day several Prisoners, who gave an account that Count Esterhasi having received Advice of our March, had repassed the Raab with much Precipitation at the head of three Regiments and his Artillery, and had moved towards Schmeck. Upon this Intelligence General Heister commanded the Count of Trent to march with three hundred Horse towards the Raab near St. Gottard, in order to reinforce the Count of Breiner. The Count of Croy was at the same time detached with one thousand Horse towards Kenfingh, with Orders to pursue the three Regiments which had repassed the Raab, and attack them. On the twenty sixth the Count de Croy came up with that Party of the Enemy in the Village of Minzent, and assaulted them with so much Vigour, that he killed three hundred on the Place, and put all the rest to Flight, except some few who were made Prisoners of War. In this Dispute ten Colours were taken from the Enemy: As soon as Intelligence of what had passed was brought to the Camp, several Parties, each of one hundred Men, were detached with Orders to ford the River, and pursue the Enemy in their Flight. Colonel Schilling was sent out at the same time, at the head of five hundred Horse, into the middle of the Country. Another Detachment of the same Force was ordered to march towards Edenbourg, to prevent all Possibility of the Enemies Escape. There were above fifty Prisoners brought into the Camp the same Evening, who all agreed in an Account, that the Enemy had marched further up into the Country. On the twenty seventh the whole Army came to Kovackzi, where the heavy Baggage arrived the Day before, the Infantry having halted at Scharwar. The Parties which were employed in the Pursuit, report, that there was no body of Malecontents in the whole Country, except a Party of one hundred and fifty Men under the Command of the Partizan Barbir. A Detachment received immediately Orders to march in search of him. On the twenty ninth the Deputies of Edenbourg and Eisenstadt were summoned to meet, in order to settle the Disposition of Civil and Military Affairs during the Stay of the Army in those Parts. On the thirtieth a Convoy of Provisions was sent to Scharwar, under the Convoy of two hundred Men, which returned this Day. At the same time Colonel Schilling came into the Camp with his Detachment, after having dispersed and killed several Parties of the Enemy. On the first of July the Sieur Widersperg was sent towards Edenbourg with two hundred Horse to convoy some Provisions. That Officer having met with the Partizan Barbir, put him to Flight, killed several of his Men, and took twenty five Horses. But one of our Serjeants, and four Soldiers, being left behind in the Village, were taken Prisoners by the Enemy. On the same Night the Baron Desfeigni was sent with one hundred and twenty Horse towards St. Gottard to confer with the Baron de Nehm. On the second, the Army marched from Nagy Senney, from whence the Baron of Neufteen was detached with three hundred Horse to reinforce the Sieur de Widersperg. On the third we encamp-