

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday August 11. to Saturday August 13. 1709.

At the Court at Windsor, August 8, 1709.

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS a number of the poor distressed Protestant Palatines are this Day set out for Chester in their way to Ireland according to the following Rout; Her Majesty, with the Advice of Her Privy-Council, is pleased to Order, That all Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates, be aiding and assisting to them, so that they may be kindly entertained, and civilly used in the several Places upon the Road.

Chris. Mu'grave.

Rout the Waggon's are to keep.

From London to Barnet	to Miles.
Sr. Alban's	10
Donsfable	16
Brickhill	7
Foster	12
Daventry	10
Coventry	14
Colshelt	8
Litchfield	12
Stone in Staffordshire	16
Nantwich	16
Chester	14

140 Miles.

Whitehall August 10. By Order of 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 poor Palatines: Notice is hereby given, That all Persons concerned in collecting the Money on the Briefs for the Relief, &c. of the said Palatines, are hereby required to pay forthwith into the Chamber of London all such Sums of Money, not under fifty Pounds, as they shall from time to time have collected on the said Briefs, and to take from the Officer, appointed there to receive the same, a Receipt on the back of the respective Briefs whereon the same was collected, in part of Money by them collected thereon.

By Order of the said Commissioners Notice is hereby likewise given, That they will, for the future, meet as a Committee, in the Council-Chamber in Guildhall on every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at four of the Clock in the Afternoon, and on every Wednesday, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

H. Bembys.

Venice, August 2. N. S. The Ambassador whom our Senate designed to send to Rome hath received Orders to delay his Departure for some days, the Pope having refused to ratify the Agreement concluded with his Minister, concerning the Differences between this Republic

and the Court of Rome. The Dispute between the great Duke of Tuscany and the House of Lorraine, concerning the Succession to the personal State of the late Duke of Mantua, was determined on the twenty third Instant, in favour of the Family of Lorraine. Letters from Rome of the 27th of the last Month say, that his Holiness held a Consistory on the 26th, wherein he declared his Resolution of sending his Nephew, Signior Albani, to all the Courts of the Princes concerned in the present War, that are of the Roman Catholick Communion, to incline them to renew the Treaty for a General Peace. The Ropt this Minister designs to take is, first to Vienna, after which Madrid and from thence to Paris; he is ordered to proceed also to the place which may be agreed on for the Negotiation, with the Character of Nuncio-Extraordinary from his Holiness. Advices from Naples say, that the Commotions in that Kingdom are quieted, by a late Order from his Catholick Majesty, to forbid the imposition of any further Taxes on the Inhabitants. Letters from Turin say, that his Royal Highness, having received Advice that General Thaur had opened a Passage into the Enemy's Country, by taking the important Post of Conflans, had ordered his Subjects to furnish two thousand Horses and Mules for transporting over the Mountains all necessary Provisions to the Army. His Royal Highness hath also commanded a great Detachment of Horse, to join that General from Piedmont.

Brussels, August 16. N. S. We have received repeated Advices of the Defeat of the King of Sweden's Army, near Polkowa, and King Augustus hath dispatched the Count de Calemberg with Letters to Prince Eugene, containing the Particulars of this important Victory. That Minister left Dresden on the third Instant, and is passed through this Place for the Army. The Account of the Motions of the Muscovite Army is as follows: On the 20th of June, O. S. the Muscovite Army passed the River Worskla, and advanced within a League of the Enemy; On the 24th they threw up Intrenchments within a quarter of a League of the Swedish Army, and encamped in that Place till the 27th. That Day both Armies prepared for an Engagement; and the Swedes having lain all Night on their Arms, attacked the Muscovite Cavalry at break of Day with great Bravery, and obliged them to retire to their Intrenchments; but the Infantry being at last come up to their Assistance, they faced about on the Enemy, and entirely defeating their Right Wing, took a great number of Prisoners. In the meantime Prince Menzikoff and Lieutenant General Renzel were detached with a considerable Body of Horse and Foot, with Orders to march towards Polkowa, at once to raise the Blockade of that Place, and intercept the Forces who were advancing to the Assistance of the Right Wing of the Enemy's Army. Their Orders were executed with great Success, and Prince Menzikoff entirely defeated that Body; while Lieutenant General Renzel obliged the Troops which blocked up Polkowa to surrender at Discretion. The Swedish Horse falling back to their Infantry, the whole Army was drawn up in order of Battel, and the Czar drew up his Forces in three Lines, the Cavalry composing both the Wings, and the Infantry the Centre of the Army; his Czar's Majesty acted in Person at the Head of the Foot, Lieutenant General Bauer led the Right Wing, and Prince Menzikoff the Left: According to this Disposition

... they marched out of their Fortifications, and moved towards the Enemy; who, notwithstanding the Repulse they received in the Morning, advanced towards the Muscovites in very good order. At nine in the Morning all things were thus disposed for a general Engagement, and the Armies being within Musket Shot of each other, a terrible Fire began on both sides. The Success of the Battle continued doubtful for a full Hour, when the Swedish Cavalry began to give Ground, and the Infantry making but little opposition, the Muscovites fell in upon them with such fury, that they entirely broke the whole Army, and put them to the Rout with great Disorder and Precipitation. Several General Officers were taken Prisoners in this Action, and we hear that Count Piper, and some other of the Chief Ministers, surrendered themselves Prisoners to the Enemy. The loss of the Swedes is computed to amount to about ten thousand Men, including both the Slain and those that were taken Prisoners. It is said the King of Sweden himself received a Wound in the side, and having his Horse shot under him, made his Escape on another with which he was supplied by one of his General Officers. Letters from Poland say, that the Account they have received of the posture of the King of Sweden's Army, and of the late Victory obtained over them by the Muscovites, do very much animate the Polish Nobility of that Kingdom, who are in the Interest of King Augustus; and that a great many have openly declared in favour of that Prince, and promise to support him in his endeavours to restore himself to the possession of that Kingdom. There are also some Letters from the Court of Dresden, which advise, that his Majesty had declared his design to return into Poland; and had sent a Gentleman of his Bed chamber to the Czar, to congratulate him on his late Victory obtained over the Swedes.

Ostend, August 17. N. S. Letters from Hanover of the 6th Instant advise, that his Electoral Highness began his Journey towards the Imperial Army on the Upper Rhine the Day before. They write from Strasbourg, that it is expected the French Army will repass the Rhine as soon as the Imperialists move out of their present Camp. They add, that the Forces of the Empire are much superior in number to those of France, which makes the Marshal d'Harcourt very apprehensive that some great Attempt will be made in Alliance upon the arrival of the Elector of Hanover to the Army. The French keep great Numbers at work on their Lines behind the Lauter, to prevent the Irruptions of the Enemy, and preserve the Corn of the adjacent Country for their own use. When these Advices were dispatched, the Marshal d'Harcourt was just arrived at Strasbourg, and had given the necessary Orders for his Infantry to be transported to the Lines of Lauembourg. It is reported from the Frontiers, that in the Action near Conflans the Enemy lost twelve hundred Men; after which the Confederate Forces marched on towards Chamberry; which Place not being in a condition for a Defence, the Garrison retired, and marched to the Camp near Barreaux. The Inhabitants of the Country are in a general Consternation, and fly in Crowds to Grenoble. All Persons of distinction in those Parts are so much alarmed at the approach of the Imperial Forces, that they remove their Effects beyond the Rhone.

Plymouth, August 9. This Day came in her Majesty's Ship the Monk from Cruising, and the Foret Gally from Falmouth, with Fish for the Streets.

Bristol, August 10. This Day came in her Majesty's Ship the Peruzance from Cruising. There are but three outward bound Ships in Kingroad. No Vessel has arrived since the sixth Instant. This Day sailed the Levant Gally for Jamaica, and the Hope for Dram in Norway.

London, August 10. Yesterday her Majesty's Ships the St. Albans and Anglesea sailed to the Southward. Sir John Norris, with the Squadron of her Majesty's Ships under his Command, was yesterday in our Offin, but is since sailed again. Several laden Colliers are passed through

our Road to the Southward; and this day the light Colliers, that sailed for Newcastle some Days since, are put back by contrary Winds.

Portsmouth, August 11. On Tuesday last her Majesty's Ship the Restoration arrived at Spithead from the Westward. Yesterday her Majesty's Ship the Pearl sailed out of our Harbour to Spithead, where she continues with the Restoration, Chelster and Rose-Pink.

Deal, August 11. The Escape and Centurion Gallies, with the Foreigners, sailed Yesterday in the Afternoon to the Westward. Here remain only her Majesty's Ship the Medway's-Prize, with Colliers and other Coasters. Yesterday in the Afternoon came in hither Sir John Norris in her Majesty's Ship the Ranelagh, with the Royal-Oak, Elizabeth, Dartmouth, Anglesea and St. Albans. This Morning also arrived the Nottingham and Cruizer.

The Holland Mails of the 9th, 13th, 16th and 20th of August, N. S. are not yet arrived.

Notice is hereby given by the Agent to the Captors, That the Officers and Company of her Majesty's Ship Dumkirk, may, on Tuesday the 30th Instant, at Mr. Masters's House on Tower-hill, London, receive their several Shares of five Corn Vessels, lately Condemn'd as Prize, according to the Directions in her Majesty's most gracious Proclamation of the 20th of May, 1708. And that the Shares of such as shall not then be receiv'd, may, during the space of three Years, be every Thursday Morning received at the aforesaid Place.

Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Agent to the Captors, That on Thursday the 25th Instant, at 3 Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale at Lloyd's Coffee house in Lombardstreet, the Prize Ship St. John Baptist, about 170 Tuns, English built, square sterned, lying at Plymouth, taken by her Majesty's Ship the Plymouth, Captain Jonas Hanway Commander. Inventories thereof will be timely printed, dispersed and affixed on the Royal Exchange; and to be had of Mr. Philip Pentyre Merchant in Plymouth, and at Mr. Samuel Eyre's, in Buttolph-lane, or at the Place of Sale.

THE Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Benjamin Stone of Upper Moorfields, Ribbon-weaver, intend to meet on the 11th of September next, at 4 in the Afternoon, at the Irish-chamber in Guildhall, London, to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where all Creditors that have not already prov'd their Debts; and paid their Contribution-mony, are desired to come prepared to do the same, or they'll be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a renewed Commission of Bankruptcy awarded against John Hinde, Goldsmith, Deceased, will meet on the 22d of October next, at Guildhall, London, at 10 in the Forenoon, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where all his Creditors who have not already prov'd their Debts, and paid Contribution-mony, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt hath been awarded against John Foxwell, of Spittlefields in the County of Middlesex, Weaver, and he having surrendered himself to the Commissioners, and been twice examined; these are to give Notice, that he will attend the Commissioners on the 31st Instant, at 3 in the Afternoon, at the Irish chamber in Guildhall, London, to finish his Examination; when and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, pay Contribution-mony, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. And all Persons that owe him any Mony, or that have any Goods or Effects of his in their Hands, are forthwith to pay or deliver the same to Isaac Erland, Citizen and Clothworker of London, Assignee of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Robert Haskey of London, Glass-feller, have certified to the Right Honourable the Lord High-Chancellor of Great Britain, that he hath in all things conformed himself according to the Directions of the late Acts of Parliament made against Bankrupts: These are to give Notice, that his Certificate will be confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 3d of September next.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Robert le Plattier of London, Merchant, have certified to the Right Honourable the Lord High-Chancellor of Great Britain, that he hath in all things conformed himself according to the Directions of the late Acts of Parliament made against Bankrupts: these are to give Notice, That his Certificate will be confirm'd as the said Acts direct, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 3d of September next.

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