

The London Gazette.

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Wednesday, March 24.

HER Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers; and being in Her Royal Robes seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity. Mr. Afton, Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly. Her Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles, and certain Rates upon Monies to be given with Clerks and Apprentices, towards raising Her Majesty's Supply for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten.

An Act to Explain so much of the Act for Prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flower, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch, and Low Wines, Spirits, Wort, and Wash from Malted Corn; by which Act the said Commodities are admitted to be carried from the Isle of Wight, to several Markets, and for giving Liberty to Export certain Quantities of Oatmeal for the Uses of the British Ho-

And also to containe the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for Repairing and Amending the Highways leading from Seven Oaks to Woodgate and Tunbridge-Wells, in the County of Kent.

An Act for the more effectual Provision for the Poor in the Town of Kingston upon Hull.

An Act for making a convenient Dock or Basin at Liverpool, for the Security of all Ships Trading to and from the said Port of Liverpool.

And also to Two Private Bills.

Copenhagen, March 15. N. S. On the ninth Instant the Swedish Army in Schonen was within three quarters of a Swedish Mile of the Danish Army, which was then advantageously encamped before Elsinburg, having Morass and a Village on the right Wing, and a River and a Wood on the Left. On the 10th in the Morning Lieutenant-General Rantzau, who had the chief Command of the Danish Army, having received Intelligence that the Swedes were moving towards him, drew up his Forces in order of Battel, and disposed them in two Lines; in the first were twenty two Squadrons, and fourteen Battalions; ten of which Battalions were posted in the Center, and the other four were mixed interchangeably with the Squadrons on each Wing. Major-General Echstedt commanded the Center, Major-General Rothestein the Right Wing, and Major-General Dewitz the Left. The second Line consisted of eight Battalions and three Squadrons on each Wing, and was commanded by Major-General Brogdorf, and the Prince of Hesse-Philipsdale, a Brigadier. In this Order the Danish Army advanced from their advantageous Camp into a Plain, situated at a small distance, where they found the Enemy preparing for the Engagement, but their Army was not entirely formed into Order of Battel; for at that time the Left Wing was filing up to them through a Wood. This being observed by the Danes, Orders were immediately given to their Horse to advance, and begin the Attack. Colonel Meurner, who commanded the Danish Horse-Guards on the Right Wing, was commanded to attack eight Squadrons of the Swedish Cavalry, which had been drawn up into a Body by Lieutenant-General Broenfschild, (who commanded the Left Wing of the Swedish Army) as soon as he saw the Danes advancing towards him, the rest of the Wing not being yet formed. After a sharp Engagement, wherein the Colonel and Major of the Danish Dragoons were killed, Colonel Meurner broke and disordered those eight Squadrons, and pierced as far as the second Line of the Swedish Army. In that Action the Danes took Lieutenant General Broenfschild Prisoner, and carried off three Standards from the Enemy. The Swedes however soon recovered their Disorders; and being much superior to the Danes in Number, surrounded the Danish Horse-Guards on all sides, who were succeeded by six Squadrons of Dragoons that had

Orders to support them, the Commanding Officers being killed in the first Onset. The Major of the Horse-Guards was killed, and most of the other Officers wounded, and rendered incapable of doing further Service, or continuing in the Action. The Colonel having also received several Wounds in his Head, was forced to be carried off. The Swedes having thus over-powered and defeated the Danish Horse, advanced towards their Foot; and forming themselves in the Spaces which had been before possessed by the Danish Cavalry, they attacked them on all sides. The Danish Infantry defended themselves for some time with great Obstinacy, but were at last obliged to retire with a very considerable Loss; the Regiment of Guards having carried off only eighty Men, and that of the Prince-Royal but thirty five. The second Line made very little Resistance; the Regiment of Guards was the last that left the Field, and they retreated in very good Order. The Left Wing of the Danes did not suffer in this Action as much as the Right; for the Swedes believing that the Danes would have made their greatest Efforts on the Right Wing, had placed their greatest Strength on the Left, whereas the Danes had equally divided their Forces between the two Wings, which happening to be unfortunately separated by a Marshy Ground, could not succour each other. Major-General Rothestein passing from one Wing to another, his Horse fell into a Bog, and he saved himself with great Difficulty. The Danes had but four thousand Horse before the Battel, whereas the Swedes are reckoned to have been ten thousand Horse, and sixteen thousand Foot. The Danish Squadrons and Battalions not being compleat, their Loss is not exactly known, but the Remains of their Army are supposed to be six thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse. The Swedes have taken above eighty Officers Prisoners. Lieutenant-General Rantzau received a Contusion on his Breast, and was carried the Night after the Engagement to Elsinore. The Danes being retired after the Battel to Elsinburg, the Swedes advanced the next Day before that Place, and General Streenbock immediately sent a Colonel to summon them to Surrender themselves; Prisoners of War, offering to let them keep their Baggage; to which Terms the Danes refused to submit, but would have Capitulated for free leave to withdraw all their Forces from Elsinburg to Elsinore. Hereupon the Swedes raised a Battery to play on the Bridge of Elsinburg, in order to hinder the Danes from transporting their Troops to this side; yet notwithstanding, by the assistance of some Dutch Vessels that lay in the Sound, the remains of the Horse-Guards, were forthwith brought over to Elsinore, and arrived here on the 13th, being to the Number of one hundred and fifty, with one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign; all the rest of the Dragoons, and those that are left of the Foot-Guards are already brought over, and the Danish Forces at Elsinburg are making Entrenchments in order to secure the Retreat of the rest. These Troops are placed in three Ranks, and are to file off by degrees; the Regiment of Tunen has Orders to stay the last. Several Vessels are sent from hence to transport those Forces, and four Frigats, and two Bomb Vessels are commanded to that Place, in order to play on the Battery the Swedes have raised against the Bridge of Elsinburg, and thereby facilitate the Transportation. In the mean time, Money hath been sent to Elsinburg, to encourage the Soldiers to Defend themselves in case they should be attacked; which the Swedes not having hitherto attempted, it is thought that their Infantry must have suffered very much in the Battel. General Cormaillions who was sent over to Schonen on the first Advice we received of the Defeat of our Army, returned from Elsinburg on the 13th, having left the chief Command of the Army to Major-General Dewitz. The Prince of Hesse-Philipsdale is likewise returned from thence, as is also Major-General Echstedt by the King's Order, he being a Native of Swedish Pomerania. Colonel Meurner who commanded the Horse-Guards is also brought here, with the Swedish Lieutenant-General whom he took Prisoner at the Battel. Several Danish Officers who were wounded and taken Prisoners are arrived at Elsinore, having been released upon their Paroles.

Copenhagen, March 25. N. S. In the Night of the 15th Instant all the Danish Troops retired from Elsinburg, on board the Ships appointed to transport them.

were before the next Morning landed at Elsinore. They left a great part of their Baggage behind them, and killed all their Horses before they came away. The Swedes either had no Notice of this Retreat, or were willing to connive at it. An Express hath been sent to Norway, with Orders for putting that Army in a Condition to act Offensively against the Enemy, and give them a Diversion, which Army hath hitherto been altogether useless. The King hath called in all the Principal Sums the Churches and Hospitals had placed out at Interest, in order to make use of that Money for the present Necessities of the War. His Majesty hath conferred the Order of Dannebrog on Major-General Dewitz, and a yearly Pension of a thousand Crowns on Colonel Meurner, in Consideration of their Services in Schonen. The King hath disposed of some Regiments which lost their Colonels in the late Battel; the Regiment of Guards is given to Colonel Ecksted, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Granadiers, and the Prince Royal's Regiment is given to Colonel Digen, who commanded a Regiment of Militia. His Majesty hath also made a Promotion of Flag-Officers, and Monsieur Rzab, who is thereby created a Vice-Admiral, is appointed to Command the Squadron which is preparing to be sent to Norway with Provisions and Ammunition for the Army in that Kingdom, from whence are expected a great part of the Sailors that are to Man the Fleet. On the 22d Instant we received Advice by a Danish Frigate arrived from the East-Sea, that ten Swedish Men of War were fitted out at the Port of Carlscroon, and were ready to sail. We hear from Schonen that the Swedish Army continues in that Province, and hath received a Reinforcement of eight thousand Men since the Battel. - A Trumpet that was sent last Week to Malmoe hath brought Advice, that the Swedes threaten to invade Zeland, to average the Expedition of the Danes in Schonen. The Swedish Lieutenant-General Broenschild, who was taken Prisoner in the last Battel, hath obtained Leave to return to Sweden on his Parole; and several Danish Officers who were in the like manner released by the Swedes, are arrived here; they praise very much the good Order they observed in the Swedish Army, and acknowledge that they have been treated with great Civility and Respect by General Steenbock, and other Swedish Officers. General Reventlau is recovered of his late Fever. Monsieur Wyberg, the Danish Envoy at Vienna, is returned here. On the 17th Instant the Emperor's Resident delivered a Letter from his Imperial Majesty to the King, desiring his Contingent towards the Army on the Upper Rhine; but his Majesty hath thought fit to excuse himself from furnishing his Quota for that Service. The Magistrates of Lubeck having sent a Complaint to the Imperial Minister residing here, that the Danes will not permit their Ships to pass to Sweden; the Danish Ministers have answered to that Complaint, that the Allies would not suffer their Ships to pass to France last Year with Corn; and therefore by that Example Denmark might interrupt a Commerce with its Enemy. A Courier from Holland having brought here the Resolution of the States concerning the Neutrality to be observed by the Kings of Denmark and Sweden in Germany, this Court consented thereto, and the Courier proceeded to Stockholm. The British and Dutch Ministers have since prevailed with his Danish Majesty to send back the Troops to Holstein, which were lately commanded from thence, contrary to the said Resolution.

Hague, March 27. N. S. The Ministers of France that are at Gertruydenberg having signified to Monsieur Pettecum, that the Courier they had dispatched to Versailles was returned from that Court; Messieurs Buys and Vanderdussen set out for Gertruydenberg on the 20th Instant in the Afternoon, and came back again on the 23d. Yesterday they communicated to the Pensionary Heinsius, in the Presence of the Duke of Marlborough and Count Zinzendorf, what passed at their Conferences, and Dispatches have been sent to the Courts of Vienna and Great Britain. The French Ministers likewise sent a Courier to Versailles on the occasion of their last Conferences. The States of Holland renewed their Sessions on the 19th Instant, and have applied themselves, since their Assembly to raise the Sums they have resolved to be necessary for the Prosecution of the War; and for which they have not yet settled any certain Funds. At the same time, the necessary Dispositions are making for opening the Campaign; and it is supposed our Army will take the Field about the middle of the next Month. The Enemy give out, that they will be as early on the Field as the Allies; but we are assured they want dry Forage for the Subsistence of their Horses. It is believed, that the Duke of Marlborough will set out for Flanders on the 10th of the next Month. Advices from Lille say, that the Fortifications of Commines, Warwick and Warneton were finished, that those Places were rendered secure from any Insult of the Enemy, and the Workmen

who were employed on them relieved. They write from the Enemy's Frontiers, that some Walloon Regiments were lately marched for Spain, who recruited their Troops, as well with Officers as private Soldiers in their Passage through France. They likewise continue to send all sorts of Ammunition and Military Provisions from that Kingdom into Spain, besides a great number of Soldiers in a private manner for the Service of the Duke of Anjou. We have received a Confirmation from Constantinople, of the Continuance of the Truce between the Grand Signior and the Czar of Muscovy. This Day some Fishing-boats took a small French Caper off of Catwick, and brought it into Scheveling.

Hague, April 1. N. S. The Dispatches that were sent to the British, Imperial and French Courts not being yet returned, the Marquis d'Uxelles and the Abbot de Polignac continue at Gertruydenberg, and the Pensionaries Buys and Vanderdussen are ready to return to that Place, as soon as they receive Notice of their Arrival. In the mean time, the Preparations for taking the Republick that are to serve in the next Campaign, are already nominated. The States of Holland filled up the Vacancies in the Military List belonging to their Quota on the 25th of the last Month, and have given Dompres's Regiment of Horse, vacant by the Death of that General, to the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel. The States General have also bestowed the Government of Bergoploorn on Lieutenant-General Dedem, which hath been vacant since the Death of the Count de Noyelles. The Troops that are quartered in these Provinces are in Motion towards the Frontiers. The Horse-Guards began their March this Morning, and the Foot-Guards are to follow them next Sunday. The Council of State have deputed two or three of their Members to review the Troops, and visit the Magazines on the Frontiers, who are accordingly departed this Day for Flanders. The Duke of Marlborough is preparing to set out for Brussels, in order to assemble the Army, which is to be formed about the middle of this Month. Prince Eugene is expected here before the 10th Instant. A Magazine of Hay was lately burnt at Maestricht; but they cannot yet discover the Authors. The Neutrality which is to be observed by the Northern Crowns, in respect to the Provinces in Germany, was regulated and agreed to by all Parties concerned on the 27th of the last Month. The Protestant Cantons in Switzerland having given some new Disturbance to the Mennonites, or Anabaptists inhabiting that Country, their Brethren of that Perswasion, who are in these Provinces delivered in a Petition to the States General, imploring their Mediation with the Swiss Cantons to stay the Course of that Persecution. Their High-Mightinesses promised to interpose in favour of the Anabaptists; and have, in pursuance thereof, written to the Canton of Berne in their behalf. The Ambassador of Muscovy hath received Advice, that his Czarist Majesty had received Satisfaction for the Insult that his Minister received at London, from Mr. Whitworth, Ambassador to the Czar from the Queen of Great Britain; which Affair was entirely determined. We have also received a particular Relation of the honourable Introduction of the British Ambassador at his Publick Audience.

Whitehall, March 24. Her Majesty hath been pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood, and Dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, on Robert Brown, Esq; a Colonel in the Saxon Troops, in Consideration of his having distinguished himself in a very particular manner in the late Battel of Tanieres, near Mons, and a Patent hath passed the Seals accordingly.

Whereas on Thursday, the 16th Day of this Instant Month, several Persons yet unknown broke into the Lodging-Room in Longditch in Westminster, of William Southwell, Sergeant in Her Majesty's Second Troop of Horse Granadiers, and robbed him of whatever he had there of any Value (himself being then on Duty) and at the same time Insulted his Wife, and used divers barbarous and threatening Speeches against him, on account of his having been active in the Discharge of the Duty of his Post, being commanded with a Party of the said Horse Granadiers on Wednesday Night, the 15th Instant, to suppress and disperse the Rabble that was then assembled in a rebellious Manner, and committing very great Disorders and riotous Tumults; Her Majesty, for the better Discovery of the Persons Guilty of the Burglary Felony, and other Crimes above mentioned, is pleased to promise Her most gracious Pardon to any one of the said Persons who shall make known his Accomplices, so as they may be Apprehended and brought to condign Punishment; and further Reward of Fifty Pound to such Person, or to any other Person or Persons whatsoever, making such Discovery as aforesaid.

Whitehall,
March 20, 1709-10.

SUNDELLANE