

# The London Gazette.

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From Saturday July 22. to Tuesday July 25. 1710.

**O** From the Camp at Viller-Brulin, July 28. N. S. N. Thursday the 24<sup>th</sup> Instant about Noon the Garrison of Bethune made a Sally with nine Companies of Grenadiers, nine hundred Fusiliers, and a Detachment of Dragoons; they fell upon the Left of our Parallel, and put our Men at first into some Disorder, but they soon recovered themselves, and repulsed the Enemy with great Slaughter, before they could attempt to level the least part of our Works. The next Night we joined our Parallel to the Inundation on the Left, and began two Communications from the Right and Left, in order to make a second Parallel, which was finished last Night, within two hundred Paces of the Palisades, and this Night we shall begin to work on the Batteries for ruining the Enemies Defences. The Coupures made for draining of the Inundation before the Gate of Ayre have had a very good Success, and it is hoped that to Morrow the Ground will be ready for opening the Trenches at that Attack. A hundred Boats laden with Artillery, Ammunition and Stores for the Siege arrived on the 24<sup>th</sup> at Pont à Vendin from Douay; they were convoyed by twelve Squadrons, seven Battalions, and twelve hundred detached Foot, which took such Precautions, that the Enemy did not offer to give them any Disturbance; the Boats are since unloaded, and the Stores coming forward with all possible Expedition to the Attacks. Detachments of Horse and Foot are ordered from the Prince of Hesse's Flying Camp, to take such Posts on the Road as may be necessary for the Security of our Convoys of Provisions during the Siege. The Quarter-Masters of the Army were Yesterday ordered to mark out a Field of Battel for the Troops to repair to, in case the Enemy should attempt to disturb the Siege, which extends from the Right at Maguicourt, to the Left at Viller-au-Bois. Yesterday our Hussars fell in with the Enemy's Foragers near Bappagne, and brought off two hundred and seventy Horses, with several Prisoners. The Duke of Marlborough is gone this Morning with the Prince of Savoy to the Camp before Bethune, to give Directions for the vigorous Prosecution of the Siege, and will return to the Army in the Evening.

From the Camp at Viller-Brulin, July 31. N. S. The Duke of Marlborough and the Prince of Savoy having on Monday last visited the Trenches, and other Works before Bethune, found, that for carrying on our Approaches with the necessary Dispatch, a greater number of Workmen were required than could well be furnished by the Troops appointed for the Siege; whereupon a Detachment of five and twenty hundred Men was ordered the same Evening to March thither from the Army, to be employed chiefly in draining the Inundations, which may very much facilitate the Success of the Siege. The same Night we began a Parallel from the Right of the second Parallel, in order to make a third near the Foot of the Glacis, which is so near the Enemy's Works, that we shall be obliged to finish it by the half Sap, and will require two or three Days more. The Batteries for ruining the Defences are in such forwardness, that they will be ready to fire in two or three Days; and that they may be duly supplied with Ammunition, each Battalion of the Army has furnished three Waggons, and each Squadron one, to join with five hundred others already employed in bringing forward the Powder and Ball from Pont à Vendin. General Schulemburg broke Ground on Sunday Night last on the side of a Castle near the Inundation, and run a Parallel of three hundred and fifty Paces, the Right ending at the Road of St. Paul, and has since been chiefly employed in making the Communication, and raising a Battery of Cannon, and another of Mortars, to ruin the Enemy's Outworks. Upon Advice that the Enemy were this Morning in motion, the Duke of Marlborough went out with the Picket of the Horse to observe them, and found they were marching towards Avené le Comte, upon which Orders were immediately given for the Prince of Hesse's Corps at Lens to come in and join us; as likewise for drawing ten Squadrons and twelve Battalions from the Siege, and calling in our Detachments

from other Posts for the reinforcing our Army; by the Motions which the Enemy make to Morrow, we shall know whether it be their Intention to give us Battel.

Hague, July 29. N. S. The Deputies for Foreign Affairs having, in pursuance of the Resolution of the States-General, drawn up an Answer to the Letter of the Ministers of France to the Pensionary Heinsius, the Ministers of the Alliance were assembled on Sunday the 27<sup>th</sup> Instant in the Chamber of Treves, where the same was communicated to them, and universally approved without any Alteration. Printed Copies thereof were yesterday distributed to all the Publick Ministers, after which it was published. In this Letter the French Plenipotentiaries pretend, that they had consented to all the Proposals of the Deputies without any variation, and had no way receded from the Overtures they had made in order to obtain a Peace; but that the Deputies, as a final Answer to whatever had been advanced on the part of France, had in the last Conference made new and unjust Demands, and such as were impossible to be executed by the French King; that these Gentlemen had acquainted them, it was the Resolution of their Masters, and all the Allies, absolutely to reject all Offers of Money from France for the Support of the War in Spain; that they would oblige his most Christian Majesty to compel his Grandson to renounce his Crown within two Months, and evacuate Spain and the Indies without their Assistance; that unless he were driven from the Throne within that time, they would resume their Arms against the King, their Master, tho' he should have performed all the other Articles; that if the French King would enter into these Engagements, then they would explain themselves on the Partition; and that as a favour, they might permit their Troops in Portugal and Catalonia to concur with those of France in the Conquest of Spain and the Indies during the space of two Months, after which time these Troops should no longer act, but the Truce expire. These Propositions, they say, they represented to the Deputies as contradictory, as well to their former Proposals, as to the fourth and fifth Articles of the Preliminaries; who replied, that since they had agreed to a Partition, they had now a right to insist on more than was contained in those Articles. In Answer to this the French Ministers say, that they demanded, whether a Partition had not been mentioned in all their Conferences, and whether upon that Foundation any thing more had been required of them, than to unite their Forces, and to act in concert with the Allies. This (say they) the Deputies could not deny, but only declared, in the Name of the Allies, that whether the Partition were accepted or no, they expected from the Hands of our King the restitution of the Monarchy of Spain and the Indies, let him take what Measures he pleased to effect it; whereby formally disclaiming all their precedent Demands, and rejecting whatever it was possible for us to grant, it appeared to be a formed Design to break off the Negotiations. After this they appeal to Europe, and even to England and Holland, to judge who are the Authors of the Continuance of this War. They allege, that the Allies have affected Obscurity in their Proceedings, heightened their Demands according to their Successes, and varied their Measures as they saw his most Christian Majesty's Concessions in order to obtain a Peace. They insinuate, that the Heads of the Alliance desired a Rupture of the Negotiations, and that those who govern the Republick are persuaded it is their Interest, to make the Peace depend on Conditions that are impracticable. They urge, as an instance that they had no design to amuse us, the quick dispatch of this Answer; and close their Letter with Complaints of the Contempt of their Character, of injurious Libels to inflame the People against them, of the opening their Letters, preventing any Persons from visiting them in their kind of Prison, and desire an Answer, or at least a Certificate of the Receipt of this Letter.

The Resolution of the States-General in Answer to this Letter of the French Ministers, is to this Effect: That it was with a deep Concern they found their Hopes of a

General Peace banished, by the breaking off of these Negotiations; but that since they could not make a Peace against their Enemies Will, which was apparently as distant from their Thoughts, as present in their Expressions, they could only acquiesce, tho' with regret, in this Rupture, and comfort themselves with the sincerity of their Intentions to establish a just and lasting Peace, notwithstanding the abusive Aspersions and odious Invectives in that Letter, as imputing the ill Success of these Negotiations to new, unjust and exorbitant Demands that they did rest satisfied with the Consideration that Truth was the same, and that it was apparently owing to them alone, who would elude the Execution of the fundamental Point of this Treaty, the Restitution of Spain and the Indies, that it wanted the desired Success. To demonstrate this, be it considered, that the Allies would never enter into a Treaty, unless certain Points were agreed as a Foundation for a sure and general Peace, the principal of which was the Restitution of Spain and the Indies to King Charles III. This was granted even before the Arrival of Monsieur Rouille, or the Marquis de Torci, and consequently before the Conclusion of the Preliminaries; and therefore, since this was the Cause of the War, and the Basis of the Peace, no one can think it strange that the Allies require the utmost Security for a Point of such great Importance. The Allies judging that Security could only be obtained by the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, and the most Christian King rejecting the Preliminaries because of that Article, the subject of this Treaty was to find an Equivalent. The first Overture of some cautionary Towns in Flanders was judged an insufficient Security, because thereby the Allies would be engaged in a particular and uncertain War with Spain, while France enjoyed a Peace. The French Ministers therefore were so fully satisfied that no other than a general Peace would be concluded, that in the first and in the succeeding Conferences, in order to the Restitution of Spain and the Indies, they proposed several Schemes, whereby deducting some part of the Spanish Monarchy which should remain to King Philip, the rest was to be transferred to King Charles. After several Conferences they reduced their Demands to Sicily and Sardinia; but the Allies perceiving, by what passed at the last Conference but one, that should they accept of such a Proposal, the uncertainty of obtaining a general Peace was not removed, thought it necessary, before they declared themselves thereupon, to know the real Intentions of France in so essential a Point; and therefore desired Monsieur Petcombe, to acquaint the French Ministers, that the Expedient of a Subsidy which they had proposed towards carrying on the War against Spain could not be accepted; because that supposed a separate Peace with France, and a continuance or a particular War; and that unless the Restitution of Spain was the Foundation of the Conferences, their Continuance would be useless. No direct Answer was returned to this Declaration of Monsieur Petcombe, but the Deputies in the next Conference represented the Difficulties that would occur from such an Expedient, and demanded a peremptory Declaration of what Satisfaction they would give for the Restitution of Spain, according to their last Proposal for a Partition (which plainly supposed, if granted, that the rest of the Preliminaries should remain entire) and then they would facilitate the means to bring all other Differences to a good issue. After this clear and plain Declaration the French Ministers writ again to Court, and returned for Answer the above-mentioned Letter.

The following Part of this Resolution of the States-General shews what Right the Allies have to demand the Monarchy of Spain for the House of Austria, not only of the Duke of Anjou, but chiefly of the French King. It sets forth the Weakness of the French Plea, that the Allies require an impossibility, since the Duke of Anjou would not attempt to retain the Possession of Spain, did the French King sincerely concur with the Allies to dispossess him. It demonstrates, that unless this were possible for France, he had no other Design than to amuse the Allies in this whole Treaty, since it was the Subject and Foundation of it; that therefore the Deputies have made no new nor exorbitant Demands, nor could there be any variation in their Proceedings, since they never departed from their first Proposals, but acted only with one view, no withstanding the sufficient ground they had to the contrary by the Successes of War. It shews how trifling the Objection is of its being a Harasship, to oblige the French King to make War against his Grandson; then it proceeds to show, that it is apparent, by the Conduct of France throughout the whole Affair, their only Intention was to create Jealousies and Animosities among the Allies, and by their Letter to insinuate to the People of England, and of this State, that the Chiefs of the Alliance, and those

who were at the Head of Affairs, were the Authors of prolonging this bloody War. It answers all the groundless Complainings of a Contempt of their Persons; and concludes with a Resolution, that nothing remains to be done, but to push on the War with the utmost Vigour, to double their Efforts for the Promotion of the Common Cause, consisting in the continuance of the Divine Benediction; and for this end they have commissioned the Deputies for Foreign Affairs to renew their Consultations with the Ministers of the Alliance on the most proper Measures to prosecute the War every where with new Vigour.

*Hague, August 1. N. S.* The Enemy examine all the Posts, and take all possible Precautions that Copies of the Resolution of the States-General be not dispersed in their Dominions. We have an Account, that Riga was surrendered to the Muscovites on the 12th of the last Month. They write from Spain, that the Marquis de Montenegro had taken Miranda di Duero on the Frontiers of Portugal by Surprize. The last Advices from Venice mention a Report, which came by the way of Smirna, that the Grand Visier was deposed, and that there were great Com-motions at the Ottoman Port.

*Falmouth, July 20.* On the 18th came in the Griffin and Neph une, Privateers of Middleburg, and have brought in as Prize a Privateer of St. Malo of twenty six Guns.

*The Managers and Directors of the Lottery do give Notice, That they will begin to draw the Tickets at Guildhall on Wednesday next being the 26th Instant, at 8 in the Forenoon, and will continue drawing from Day to Day (Sundays excepted) 'till the whole be compleated, according to the Directions of the Act of Parliament in that behalf.*

*Whereas a Letter signed E. G. T. C. and dated the 18th of this Instant July, was sent to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, offering to discover a Fraud committed by a Person belonging to one of Her Majesty's Ships; these are therefore to give Notice to the Person or Persons who sent the said Letter, that if he or they will come to the Admiralty-Office, and give an Account thereof to their Lordships, they will have all fitting Encouragement and Protection.*

*Notice is hereby given, That the Officers and Company of her Majesty's Ship Nonfuch, will on Thursday the 3d of August, at the Prize Office in the Piazza Covent-Garden, be paid their Proportions of the Prize Ships the St. John of Rochel and the St. William of Nantz, according to the Directions in her Majesty's most gracious Declaration of the first of June, 1702.*

*The Trustees appointed by the late Old East India Company for the Receipt and Payment of their Debts in Great Britain, do hereby give Notice, That all Persons that do not on or before the 1st Day of September next clear the Debts upon their respective Stocks, with Samuel Waters or Thomas Granger, at the East-India House in Leadenhall Street, for several Calls of the said Old Company, the said Trustees will prefer a Bill in Chancery against them, to oblige them to it.*

*A General Court of the Adventurers of the Royal African Company of England is appointed to be held at the African-House in Leadenhall-Street, on the 27th Instant, at 10 in the Forenoon, upon special Affairs. There will be also a Sale by the Candle of Sugars, Elephants Teeth, Redwood and Malagetta, at the said Company's House, on the 3d of August next, at 3 in the Afternoon; for which Bonds under the Seal of the said Company will be taken in Payments.*

#### Advertisements.

**H**ER Majesty's Plate of fifty Pounds value will be run for on Dochet Common near Winsor, on Thursday the 24th of August next, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying 10 Stone weight (Bridle and Saddle included.) Every Horse, Mare or Gelding that runs for this Plate must be shewn and entered at William Durbis, on Dochet Common, the Day seventnight before they run.

**W**HEREAS the Vestry-Room of the Parish Church of Lambeth, was broke open on the 22d Instant, and Feloniously stoln from thence a large Velvet Pill, three fine Holland Surplices, one Damask Table-cloth marked I. H. S. one Damask Napkin marked the same, a red Velvet Pulpit cloth and Cushion-covering of the same, a black Velvet Pulpit cloth and Cushion of the same, a large Bible with Silver Clasp, and a small Turkey leathered Bible. If any Person concerned in the said, Sacrilege will discover any of his Accomplices shall receive of the Church wardens of the said Parish of Lambeth the Sum of 5 Guineas over and above the 40l. reward granted in a late Act, and in proportion for any of the Goods abovementioned.

**W**HEREAS the said Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Thomas Roy, of Portchester in the County of Southampton, Esq; have certified to the Rt. Hon. the Lord High-Chancellor of Great Britain, that he hath in all things conformed himself according to the Directions of the late Act of Parliament made against bankrupts: Notice, that his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 14th of August next.