

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday July 27. to Monday July 31. 1693.

Naples, July 7.

The Spanish Fleet of Men of War and Gallies failed from hence on the 3d instant in pursuance of the Orders the Admiral Corbette had received some days before from the Court at Madrid; 'Tis said they are gone towards Port Mahon.

Milan, July 12. Our Forces are marched to Piedmont, except 5000 Men, who are posted at Villa Nova and Frassineto to block up Casal. We have Advice from Turin, That the Marquis de Savoy's Troops to possess himself of the Col del Fenestrelle, the good Success whereof will very much facilitate the attacking of Susa.

Turin, July 14. The Troops of Milan are arrived near this City, and will continue their march to-morrow to join the Imperialists, and the Duke of Savoy's Forces which are encamped near Pignorel; And his Royal Highness intends to go himself to the Army in a day or two. The Vaudois have taken this Week 8 laden Mules that were going from Dauphine to Pignorel.

Vienna, July 18. The Imperial Army in Hungary was by our last Advice encamped near Bengeesch on the other side of the Danube, where they expected the coming up of the Brandenburgers, and some other Troops from Transylvania. They write from Belavonia, That 5000 Turks had attacked the Fortrefs of Babiaoreda on the Sava, but were repulsed with the loss of many of their Men. The Letters from Peter Waradin, and other Frontier Places, give an account of great Commotions in Turkey, and that the Ottoman Forces, who were marching towards Belgrade, had thereupon been sent for back to quiet the Tumults; And some Advices say farther, That the Grand Signior and Visier were Deposed, and afterwards Strangled, and that the Peoples had likewise fallen upon the French Ambassador, but we know not well what Credit to give to this News, till we hear directly from Adrianople.

From the Saxon Camp at Neidenaw, July 23. On Tuesday last we decamped early in the Morning from Habitzheim, and marched with the Saxon and Hessian Cavalry to Michelflat, and from thence the next day to Madoch, and this day about Noon we came hither, which is within a German Mile of Prince Lewis of Baden's Camp; whom we shall joyn to soon as the Landgrave of Hesse comes up, who is yet 2 or 3 hours behind. The French are at Pfortzheim.

From the Confederate Camp under Prince Lewis of Baden near Kockendorf, July 24. The Saxon and Hessian Horse arrived yesterday near our Camp; and in the Afternoon Prince Lewis went to meet and Confer with the Elector and the Landgrave, who have joined us this day; and by the 26th their Foot will be come up to us; In the mean time we are going to pass the Neckar again, our Left Wing is already in motion for that purpose, and the rest of the Forces will do the like to-morrow, in order to advance towards the Enemy, who have divided their Army into two Bodies, one of which lies about Vahinguen, and the other near Pfortzheim; Their Design seems to be to march towards Stuttgart.

Cologne, July 28. The Advices from the Upper Rhine say, That part of the Dauphins Army having marched the 22d instant under the Command of the Marechal de Chivest towards Bauflagh, and thence to Asperg, which is on the way to Lauffen, Prince Lewis of Baden had upon notice thereof detached the Count de Strum with four Battalions, part of the Horse of his Left Wing, and 6 pieces of Cannon, to reinforce, if he found it necessary, the Troops that were already posted to guard the passage of the

Neckar at Lauffen; That Prince Lewis lay encamped from Lockdorf to Neders Ulm, his head Quarter being at Kockendorf, where he only staid for the Conjunction of the rest of the Confederate Forces; That the Saxon and Hessian Horse were come to Neidenaw; that the Point about the Command was settled, and that there was a very good Harmony and Correspondence between the Generals of the several Forces. Fresh Letters give an account, That the Cavalry of Saxony and Hesse to the number of about 8000, joined Prince Lewis the 24th instant; That the Foot would be come up in two or three days more; That the Brandenburgers and Neuburgers were likewise not far off; That the Confederate Army, when these Forces were all joined, would consist of 60000 Men, and that the Generals had resolved to advance towards the Enemy in order to Fight them. The German Parties, and especially the Hussars, have had several successful Rencontres with the Enemy's Parties, and hardly a day passes that they do not bring in to our Camp some Prisoners and Booty; The same Letters add, That the Dauphin had sent a Detachment to reinforce the Garrison that was left in the Castle of Hydelberg. The Munster Troops in this Diocess are at present encamped near Kerpen. We have Advice that Things are in great disorder in Turkey, which gives us hopes of a good and speedy Peace between the Emperor and the Port.

Liege, July 28. After the Surrender of Huy the French sent a Detachment towards this place, and some of their Squadrons advanced almost to our Lines; Their Aim was to oblige us to accept of a Neutrality, and to that purpose the Duke of Luxemburg sent a Letter to the Prince and Chapter of Liege; But they rejected his Proposals, and resolved to make a vigorous Defence in case they were Attacked; upon which, and the arrival of 10 Battalions from the Confederate Army in Flanders to strengthen our Garrison, the Enemy retired.

Hamburg, July 28. The last Letters from Copenhagen tell us, That the King of Denmark had not yet fixed the day for his departure towards Holstein; In the mean time a Camp is marked out by his Order near Oldesloe. And the Dukes of Lauenburg are sending more Troops to Ratzburg.

Brussels, July 29. We have an account from Flanders, That the Duke of Wirtemberg has ruined all the French Lines from Pont Esperies to Menin; That he has his Head Quarter at Esquernes; That he has put all the Chastellans of Lile under Contribution; That a Detachment of his Troops having passed the Lys above Armentiers, had possessed themselves of several Passes and Castles that were guarded by the Enemy, and forced their Line which reaches from Menin to Ipres, and in a word had obliged almost all the French Flanders to pay Contributions; We hear likewise that the Duke of Wirtemberg has sent some Detachments towards Artois; And that the Enemy have abandoned Courtray.

Hague, July 31. This day the Sieur Allewyn, who was Burghermaster of Dort was carried from Prison under a Guard of Halbardiers to the Court of Justice of Holland, and there received Sentence to be a Prisoner during his Life, and his Estate to be Confiscated, and then was carried back to Prison with the same Guard. The Sieur Allewin, who was a Member of the States General is acquitted for that nothing of Moment was proved against him.

Hague, August 1. Yesterday came the News of a Battle in Flanders, and this day the Pensionary acquainted the Ministers of the Congress with the Success of it, and the States Resolution to send Money and Ammunition to their Army, and to pursue the War with yet greater vigour, and prayed them to Communicate the same to their respective Masters, that they might on their part take the like Measures against the Common Enemy.

Pla.

Plimouth, July 25. Yesterday Sailed hence to the Westward 5 Dutch Men of War, with the Dreadnought and London Ketch, and divers Vessels under their Convoy bound to the Fleet.

Whitehall, July 29. A Captain of the Army under the Command of the Duke of Wirtemberg, who parted from his Camp before *Alost* on Monday the 24th instant, came from *Ghent* on Tuesday, embarked at *Ostend* on Thursday in the Evening, and arrived here this Afternoon upon particular Business, gives the following account of the late Battle in *Flanders*. The Fight was very sharp and Bloody; Our Cannon did very great Execution upon the Enemy; and the advantage was on our side till three or four in the Afternoon, when a Detachment of the Enemies Troops, supported by part of the Household, made another great Attack on our Right, where four Battalions and several Squadrons that should have seconded them, giving way, they broke in upon us. We lost several Persons of Note; Among whom are, the Count de *Solmes*, who had his Leg shot off by a Cannon shot, of which he Died; The Prince de *Barbancon* heretofore Governor of *Namur*, and the Duke of *Holstein*, Admiral of *Flanders*, were killed; The Duke of *Ormond*, the Lord *George Hamilton*, and Colonel *Stanley* were missing; Monsieur *Scravemore* and Monsieur *Zuglestein* were Prisoners and wounded; The Earl of *Ashbone*, and Monsieur *Owerkerke*, came after the Fight to the Kings Camp near *Louvain* with some of the Horse, as did likewise Lieutenant General *Talmajh* with a Body of the Foot. We have not lost any of our great Cannon, but only 7 or 8 Field pieces; and all our Baggage was saved, the King having sent it away before the Fight. Our Troops in general behaved themselves extremely well, but the English did particularly distinguish themselves. We are assured that our loss does not exceed 9 or 10000 Men, including the wounded and Prisoners. The loss the Enemy has suffered is much greater by their own Confession, for the Advices come from *Lisse* say, they have lost 25000 Men; and the Relation that was Printed at *Lisse* the Sunday after the Fight, owns they have lost 16000 Men; The best part of their Infantry is ruined. 'Tis said for certain that 10000 Swissers having broke into our first Lines were encled by our Troops, and most of them cut off. The French have lost many of their Chief Commanders, we do not yet know the Particulars. The Duke de *Maine*, the Duke of *Berwick*, and the Duke of *Luxemburg's* Son, were taken Prisoners, with several other Officers of Note; And the Marechal de *Touffly* was mortally wounded.

His Majesty (when he came away) was encamped at *Diegen* near *Brussels*, where His Army was daily reinforced. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* had made four great marches to join His Majesty according to the Orders he had received, and encamped near *Alost* the 23th in the Evening, where he received His Majesties Command to stop till farther Order, for that Things were not by much in so ill a Condition as was at first apprehended. The Duke of *Luxemburg* was come to *Parke*, and had sent to Demand Contributions of the City of *Louvain*, upon which His Majesty had detached 4 Battalions to reinforce the Garrison he had left there. This Gentleman says like wise, That before he came from *Ghent* News was brought thither, which he heard afterwards again at *Bruges* and *Ostend*, That Lieutenant General *Terraux*, with 7 Battalions from *Maastricht*, having joined the Troops of *Liege* under Count *Tilly*, which together made 25 Battalions, and a proportionable number of Horse, and marching to join the Kings Army, had the day after the Fight fallen upon the French Baggage and Cannon, and defeated several Battalions that guarded them, plundered the Baggage, set Fire to the Powder, and burst the Cannon they could not bring away, which in all amounted to 60 pieces; and that they had likewise defeated a considerable Convoy of Wagons that was going from *Namur* to the French Army; after which they marched to the Kings Camp.

Whereas Their Majesties have lately Granted under Their Great Seal to his Grace the Duke of *Leinster*, the Wrecks from 12 Degrees South to 40 Degrees North for 20 years; These are to give Notice, That his Graces Trustees and Managers for this Affair meet every Thursday at Mr. Brewster's House at the Black Bull in Cornhill, London, at four in the Afternoon, where all Persons that desire to be inter-

ested in the said Wrecks, or have any thing to Offer relating thereto may make their Proposals; And on other days they may apply themselves to Mr. Samuel Briggs at his House near Guildhall, London, for the purposes aforesaid.

Whereas Abraham Kemp, Merchant, did by his great Industry and Charge, both at home and beyond the Seas, find out the Art or Mystery of making Orshell and Limmus, commonly known beyond the Seas by the Name of Lackmus, and has made it appear before the Right Honourable the Lords of the Privy Council, upon which Their Majesties were Graciously Pleased to Grant to the said Abraham Kemp Their Letters Patents, according to the Statute of New Inventions, for the Term of 14 years: Therefore these are to give Notice, That no Person do presume to practice the same, contrary to the said Grant.

Advertisements.

✧ This present Monday is Publish'd, the Memoirs of the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Anglesey, late Lord Privy Seal, intermixt with Moral, Political, and Historical Observations, &c. To which is prefix'd a Letter written by his Lordship, during his Retirement from Court, in the year 1683. Published by Sir Peter Pett, Knight, Advocate General for the Kingdom of Ireland. Printed for John Danton at the Raven in the Poultry.

✧ A New large Chart of the Sea-Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and part of Barbary, describing the Towns, Harbours, Rivers, Bays, Capes, &c. on the said Coasts, much Corrected, and the Principal Harbours increased at large from the Isles of Shetland to Cape de Gat in the Mediterranean Sea, with Alphabetical Tables curiously Engraved upon Copper, the like not extant, very useful as well for Gentlemen and Merchants as Mariners, wherein may be seen the Station of all the Fleets. Made and sold by R. Mount on Tower-Hill, and Christ Brown in St. Pauls Church-yard.

✧ Twelve Sermons Preached on several Occasions, by John March B. D. late Vicar of Newcastle upon Tyne, the last of which was Preached the 27th of November. 1692. being the Sunday before he died, to which is prefix'd a Preface writ by Dr. John Scot, London, Printed for Robert Clavel, and sold by Joseph Hall Bookseller in Newcastle.

✧ Regulæ Trium Ordinum Literarum Typographicarum, or the Rules of the Three Orders of Print Letters, Viz. The Roman Capitals and Small, Italic Capitals and Small, and English Capitals and Small; shewing how they are compounded of Geometrick Figures, and mostly made by Rule and Compass: By J. Moxon at the Sign of the Atlas in Warwick-Lane, near Peter-noster-Row, London. Price 3s.

D R. Michael Frayne, late of London, is now Resident in Dublin upon the Merchants Key. Whoever hath any Business with him may have Recourse to him there.

Taken away the 26th instant from a Gentleman by some Highwaymen near Rumford, a black Silver Hair'd Nag, about four years old, thorow paced, a white blaze down his Face, one fore Foot and his hind Feet white, grised Tail, about 14 hands high and newly Blooded on both the Plate Veins; also a new Fashion Cane with a Silver Head, engraved value 3 Guineas. Whoever gives Notice of them to Benj. Becket at the Golden Heart and Tap Staff in White-Chappell, or to William Jesterison, Postmaster in Rumford, shall have two Guineas Reward.

Francis Hastings alias Richason, aged about 20, a tall slender Man, with short sad brown Hair, Pockholes in his Face, in Copper colour'd Coat with black Trimming; Thomas Black, somewhat full shouldered, stoops forward, aged about 21, ruddy Countenance, short brown Hair, wears a browns Cloth Coat with a Collar, both Wool-Combers, went away from their Master Thomas Topp of Leicester, on the 18th past. Whoever gives Notice of them to their said Master, or to Mr. Edward Dwydeswell over Door to the Blue Boar in Ludgate-street, London, shall have a Guineas Reward.

The 24th of June 1692, a thin Man, lank Hair, his Face inclining to Red, bought several Parcels of Goods at London, viz. Dapery, Groceries, &c. which he sent to the Swan at Molsborn Bridge, pretending that his Name was William Smith, and that he had lived at Chertsea by Stairs. Whoever discovers him to Mr. Ware, Lining-Draper, at the blue Anchor at Bishops-gate, shall have a Guineas Reward.

A Maidenhead in the County of Berks. 22 miles from London, is a large and well accustomed Inn, with Brew-House, Stables, and other Conveniencies, to be Let, known for many years by the Name of the White Hart. Inquire of Mr. Richard Devon at Rygate in Surrey, or of Mr. John Roades in Seething-lane, London.

Printed by Edward Jones in the Savoy. 1693.

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ON the 21st towards the 21st of that the E our march His Majesty Hay, detach then the G next day to that it might their Design Parties was stretch it's Musf. Oh that they co as usual, be Horse upon Warren, wh discovery be the King wa from the hi at half, an h Majesty send it was the march'd bef Majesty not our Army, having order Troopers to positio of h Wing toward Castle of Loar of the Right of Newminder some Hedges Ransie, conk

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A
RELATION
OF THE
Battle of Landen.

Published by Authority.

ON the 18th of the last Month *New Style*, the King being at His Camp at *Park*, understood that the Enemy was marching towards the *Meuse*, whereupon His Majesty march'd the 21st to *Tirlemont*, where receiving the News that the Enemy had attackt *Huy*, we continued our march as far as *Hopertingue*, between *St. Tron* and *Tongres*, with a design to succour the Place. There His Majesty being informed of the Surrender of *Huy*, detach'd the same day 10 Battalions to strengthen the Garrison of *Liège*, and so returned the next day to *Neer Hesperen*, where the Army halted, that it might not be too far from the Enemy before their Design was known; to which end several Parties was sent out towards their Camp, which stretcht its self almost from the River *Jocker* to the *Meuse*. On the 28th the Parties brought Word, that they could not come so near the French Camp as usual, because they had found a great Body of Horse upon the high Grounds near the Mill of *Warrem*, which hindred them from making any discovery beyond the *Jocker*. Some Hours after the King was acquainted that the Enemy appeared from the high Grounds of *St. Gertruyden-Landen*, at half an hours distance from the Camp. His Majesty sending out Parties, soon discovered that it was the Vanguard of their Army that had march'd before Day without Beat of Drum. His Majesty not doubting but they intended to attack our Army, resolv'd to Fight them, to which end having order'd the Foot to their Arms, and the Troopers to Mount, made that Evening the Disposition of his Army, having plac'd the Right Wing towards the Village of *Elixem*, and the Castle of *Loany*, upon the River *Gheere*. The Left of the Right Wing extended it self to the Village of *Neerwinden*, being cover'd by a little Rivulet, some Hedges, and hollow ways. The Brigade of *Ransy*, consisting of 5 Battalions, was plac'd be-

fore the Right Wing near *Lare*; the Brandenburg Foot over against *Lare*, and that of *Hanover* over against *Winden*. His Majesty finding the Ground very much open from *Winden* to *Neerlanden*, caus'd a Retrenchment to be made in the Night between those places, behind which His Majesty plac'd the rest of the Foot, and some Battalions in the Village of *Neer-Landen*. The Left Wing began towards the Village of *Dormal*, cover'd by the Rivulet of *Landen* as far as *Neer-Landen*, where it made an Elbow that return'd behind the Foot, which was upon the Retrenchments the better to second it.

Our Army remain'd all night in this disposition. At break of day we saw the Enemy, drawn up in two Lines upon the high Grounds of *St. Gertruyden-Landen*, and another Body that advanced towards our Retrenchment on the side of *Winden*. At Sun-rising the Enemy was advanced so near to us, that we play'd our Cannon upon them; for about two hours they made no motion; about 6 a Clock those that remain'd on the high Grounds came down in several Lines, and when they were within reach of our Cannon, they left the middle of the Plain, and caus'd their Infantry to file off to our Right towards the Village of *Winden* and *Lare*, and on our Left towards the Village of *Neer-Landen*, being sustain'd by their Horse, which march'd on both sides of the Plain, and caus'd a Body to pass on the other side of the Rivulet of *Landen*, to make us believe they intended to fall upon our Left Wing, while they should make their greatest Effort upon our Left, which they attack'd about 7 hours after. The Fight lasted on that side for some hours with doubtful success; The Enemy advanced, and were repuls'd several times, and even some Squadrons got over the little Rivulet below the Village of *Lare*, and came into our Camp, most of which were either kill'd.

or taken. In the mean while the Elector of *Bavaria*, behaving himself with the greatest Vigor, and giving Orders to all the Right Wing, made them Charge to advantageously, that he made the Enemy give way, and drove them back into the Plain; The Brigade of *Ramsey*, that had been forced to give ground, regained their Post. The Electoral Prince of *Hannover* brought up his Infantry again into their Post, as did the Prince of *Brandenburg* his own Foot; The French nevertheless remained in some part of the Village of *Winden*, but finding that they could not force our Right Wing, attack'd the Village of *Nier-Landen* on our Left, where having been beaten back after a very great Fight, they renewed their Attack with fresh Troops, which obliged the King to come from the Right to give the necessary Orders at the Left, where the Fight was renewed again very warmly with Small Shot, which continued about an hour, when we became Masters of the Village, having driven the Enemy quite out of it, which made them withdraw all their Troops from the Attack where they had succeeded so ill, carrying them to their Left and our Right, where had been always some small Firing, and though the Enemy had been beaten at the Left, they had nevertheless kept a part of the Village of *Winden*, and made themselves Masters of the Hedges of the rising Ground, which laid the Flank of our Retrenchment open to them. The King who was in every place where His Presence could be any ways useful, after having secured every thing on the Left, returned immediately to the Village of *Winden*, and brought up twice to our Retrenchments the English and Scots Foot, where they behaved themselves as they had done every where else, with great Resolution and Courage. The Elector of *Bavaria* did dispose two Battalions so as to take the Enemy in the Left Flank, whilst 3 others attack'd them in the Front, but before this could be put in execution, the Enemy having been strengthened with such of their Forces as they had drawn from the Right, became Masters of the passage into the Village, and made an Over-throw through which their Horse began to pass with the help of their Foot that lay in the Hedges. Their Horse that pass first was beaten back, but our Foot at the Retrenchment not being able to suffer their Fire any longer in Flank, was obliged to retire, and our Cannon on that side abating its Fire, the Enemies Horse crowded through the passage, and began to extend themselves towards their Left all along the Hedges, which were possessed by their Foot. Most part of this Cavalry consisted of the French Kings Household. As soon as they had formed some Squadrons, they attack'd the Troops of *Hannover* and *Brandenburg*, which were on the Left of the Right Wing, and took the advantage of the motion of part of those Troops which they forced to retire, and at the same time went to their Left, and did the like to the Spanish Troops which were on the Right of the *Hannover* Horse.

His Majesty to remedy this disorder, caused part of the Left Wing to advance, but being far off, the Enemy did not give them time to form themselves, but having attack'd the Dutch Horse

on the Left partly in Flank, forced them to retire before the English had got into a Line, who were obliged to attack the Enemy as they found themselves, which some did with success, having beaten what came before them; but the Right Wing having been forced to pass the River, the English Troops were quite encompassed. The King finding the Enemy over-powered us, sent Orders to the Generals of the foot, and to those of the Left Wing, to retire to *Leuwe*, a Fort near the Camp. The Kings Dragoons and Grenadiers that lined the Rivulet of *Landen*, made their Retreat by the River through the Village of *Dormal*, and the foot and part of the Cavalry of the Left Wing by *Orsmael*. The Enemy, whose Horse was drawn up in two Lines upon the rising ground, adventuring to attack them in their Retreat. The King having given all necessary Orders every where for the Retreat, and finding himself encompassed on all sides, thought fit to go over the River, and with great difficulty pass'd the Bridge that had been made at the Village of *Nierhospen*, where His Majesty met some of his Guards and Light Horse of the Right Wing, and the remainder of the Brigade of *Ramsey*; and near *Trieumont* came up with those Troops of the Right Wing that had been Rallied by the Elector of *Bavaria*. His Majesty marched with this Body, encamped that Night near *Boutersem*, and the next day at *Brillehem* near *Louvain*, while the rest of the Army that had made their Retreat towards *Leuwe* encamped near *Dieft*. Our Forces being not yet all of them come together, we cannot give a certain account what loss we have had, but so much we know that it is much less than we thought it at first, and there is no doubt but the Enemy has suffered a great deal more, and chiefly in their Infantry. The Count de *Salmes* had his Leg shot off by a Cannon Bullet at the beginning of the Fight. My Lord *Portland* is wounded; The Duke of *Ormond*, Monsieur *Scravenmore*, and Monsieur *Zuylesstein* are taken, the two first being likewise wounded. We do not know yet what other Prisoners there are. We have taken the Duke of *Berwick*, and several other Officers, many of them of Note, of whom we have yet no exact List. We have lost some Standards, and taken as many. By the next we shall be able to send you more Particulars.

A LIST of the Officers of the French Army, Commanded by the Duke of *Luxembourg*, that were killed and wounded on the 29th of July.

Monsieur de *Mon Chevreuil*, the Prince *Paul* of *Lorrain*, and his Son, the Count de *Gournail*; Monsieur Brigadier, *Imbert* Brigadier of Horse, the Count de *Gassim*, the Duke *Dazes*, the Marquis de *Robert*, the Marquis de *Mornere*, *Huitje* Cap. of the Guards, *Chazelles* Ensign of the Light Horse, *Brisson* Cap. in the Kings Regiment, *Rolle* Son to the Lieut. Gen. the Duke de *St. Simon* killed or taken; the Count de *St. Simon* Brigadier, *Serville* of the Kings Regiment, *Dupres* Lieut. Col. of *Orleans* and his Son, the Count de *Gutche* Colonel, Lieutenant General *Sarsfield*, and 4 Brigadiers of Foot, were killed. The Prince de *Conte*, Lieut. Gen. the Duke de *Montmery* Marshal de Camp, Monsieur de *Ximenes*, the Marquis de *Joyeuse*, *Liguori* mortally wounded, the Duke de *la Roche Sur-Yon* mortally wounded, and the Duke de *Berwick* were wounded.

The Duke of *Berwick* taken Prisoner.

Printed by *Edward Jones* in the Savoy. 1693.

On the 2^d the *Chor* having his Book, Entitled, *his* against the London, Lord *the said University* until such invitation as the Security not to his said Book 1. Publick Theater, publick Program. Three official Place.

Cadix, July 4. Fleet appeared in the *chor* about two. The Merchantmen Castle, where the some days ago St. Mary's, being Orders there. Commanders of *Madenblcke*, who very bravely for Men, and some War, the French City of *Amster* The Holland, Ca. For Master; The de *Regala*, John Ship of John St. Van *Lieuwen*; The General *John* Janze; and *John* and *Danes* were taken, either M. Vessel called the his Ship restored the 2d Instant 14 Men of War to the Southwar. Wetterly, which *Straights*.

Malaga, July from *Legborne* Advice by an Exp. d'Espre was sent about 16 Leagues.

Cadix, July 5. about 20 Sail of down sent out for joined their Fleet. Evening toward's

Groyne, July 2. the *Shermes* G. on the 24th past. *Turin*, July 2. to the Army, w. towards *Suse*, w. Highness, with take the way of Prince of *Comm* of *Milan* through with the assist. *Perouse*, and p. French had a Fort abandoned, and del *Fenestre*. with a strong De. lives Masters of.