

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday July 22. to Thursday July 25. 1695.

Cadiz, June 27.

ON Tuesday last sailed from hence two English Men of War, the *Carlisle* and *Plymouth*, for Genoa and Leghorne, having 3 Genouefe Ships in their Company. Proclamation has been made here, that the Fleet for New Spain shall depart hence the 6th of the next month; and the Galeons in August. Some days since arrived from Sr. Malo's 3 French Ships laden with Linens at Lisbon, and two at Faro, who unladed at the said places, and are now cruising as Privateers off Cape St. Vincent.

Madrid, July 13. This Court has received an account, That the Forces from *Fixal*, being 4000 men, arrived at Barcelona the 29th of the last month under the Convoiy or Rear-Admiral *Neville*; That several Barks with 800 men from Naples were come thither some days before; and that the Marquis de *Gastanaga*, Viceroy of Catalonia, has, with this Reinforcement, taken the Field, to meet the French, who with about 4000 Horse and 8000 Foot, are said to be on their march to relieve *Castel Folis*. They write from *Alcans* of the 4th, that a *V. fel* was come in there who met the Fleet commanded by Admiral *Ruffell* the 22th of June about 35 Leagues from *Toulon*, between *Cosfica* and *Minorca*, being driven thither by bad Weather, and that they were then returning towards the Coast of *Provence*. The Letters from *Malaga* of the 5th tell us, that the Moors continue before *Ceuta*, fresh supplies of Men being daily sent them: 'Tis said the Algerines being unwilling to see this place fall into the hands of *Muley Ismael*, have resolved to march with their Army to the relief of it; and on this occasion a *Fir* was sent hence the last week with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary from his Catholick Majesty to that Government. We hear, that *Melilla*, which is likewise attacked by the Moors, is reduced to great extremity.

Turin, July 13. Our Troops at *Cazal* have begun to demolish the Outworks. The Allies have drawn together a Body of their Forces at *Buriasque*, and another at *Demont*. There is a report, that some French Troops are come down into the Valleys.

An Abstract of the Capitulation Agreed on between his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, in the Name of the Princes whose Armies he Commands, and in his own, and the Marquis de *Crenan* Lieutenant General of the French Kings Forces, and Governor of *Cazal*.

THAT the Fortifications of the Town, Cittadel, and Castle of *Cazal*, shall be entirely demolished, leaving only the Wall of the Town as now it is, to enclose it. II. The said Fortifications may not be rebuilt, nor any new ones made during the present War. III. The Outworks shall be demolished at the Charge of the Allies. IV. The main Fortifications shall be demolished by the French, who may take the Powder necessary to make the Mines for that purpose out of the Magazines of the Cittadel, the quantities of the said Powder being first adjusted with 3 Commissioners appointed by his Royal Highness; and the French shall be obliged to set fire to the said Mines until the Outworks be demolished by the Allies. V. In case the first Mines prove not all the effect that is proposed, others shall be made, and so successively till all the said Fortifications are entirely razed. VI. The Garrison shall remain in the place till the said Outworks and Fortifications are entirely demolished, and then immediately shall march out. VII. The Duke of *Mantua* shall continue to enjoy the same Rights which he now has in the Town of *Cazal*, and in the Duchies of *Monterrat* and *Mantua*, which this Capitulation shall in no wise prejudice; and the said Duke may send his Officers thither to take care of his Interests till such time as the Garrison marches out. VIII. The Deserters may march out with the Garrison without molestation. IX. The Marquis of *Fallan* now Prisoner at *Cazal*, and all other Prisoners to be released on both sides. X. The Inhabitants of *Cazal* of all Conditions, shall enjoy their ancient Liberties, and be restored to the possession of their Estates; and no Man shall be brought troubled for having served the French King. XI. All the Cannon, without exception, whether belonging to the French King or Duke of *Mantua*, Mortars, Powder,

Bombs, and all other Ammunition and Instruments of War, that are in the Town, Cittadel and Castle, shall be left to his Royal Highness and his Allies, who of an Inventory shall be taken. XII. An Inventory shall be likewise taken of the Provisions which are to be left for the Allies. XIII. There may be taken out of the said Provisions what Corn is necessary to provide Bread for the Officers, Soldiers, and the sick and wounded Men of the Garrison during the time they shall remain in the place, and their march to *Pignerol*. XIV. After signing the Capitulation the liberty of Carriers shall be restored as formerly, and the Traffick of Goods and Provisions shall be free and open. XV. To prevent all Disorders his Royal Highness may post a Guard near the Gate of the Town, and the Soldiers of the Garrison shall not go out, nor those of the Allies go to the Gates of the Town. XVI. The Outworks shall be delivered up to his Royal Highness, who may place such Guards there as he thinks fit. XVII. The French while the Works are demolishing may send for the Forage they want from *Trin*; and may use the Palissades for firing. XVIII. The Undertakers for providing Beds, Fuel, &c. for the Garrison and the Directors of the Hospital, may carry away what belongs to them. XIX. The French that are settled in the Town may sell their Houses, and retire with their Effects. XX. The Proprietors of the Land sowed may reap the Fruit thereof. XXI. The French may carry away Notes for any Money due to them from the Inhabitants, which shall be duly paid. XXII. The Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison shall not be stopp'd on pretence of Debts, but what difference they may have with any of the Inhabitants shall be adjusted by the Governor. XXIII. The Sick and Wounded may continue in the Town, with proper Persons to look after them, and when recovered shall be conducted to *Pignerol*. XXIV. When the Garrison marches out, they may take with them all their Goods and Effects, their Equipages, Horses, and Mules, or sell them at *Cazal*; and a Convoiy shall be given them with Carriages, and they shall be conducted by the nearest way and easie Journeys to *Pignerol*. XXV. The Garrison shall march out with all the Marks of Honour usual on the like Occasions, as Drums Beating, Colours Flying, &c. and may carry with them 8 Pieces of Cannon, to wit, two 24 Pounders, one 16 Pounder, three 8 Pounders, and two 4 Pounders, with two Mortars, both Cannon and Mortars with the French Kings Arms on them, and with Shot, Powder and Bombs for 50 discharges of the same.

Cologne, July 22. The two Armies on the Upper-Rhine continue in their former Camps; The French Forage on the other side of the River.

Ed'nburgh, July 18. The Parliament met the 15th, and took into consideration the Act for laying an Additional Duty upon Ale, and after some Debate passed the same. Then the Earl of *Brodalbine* was again brought to the Bar, and his Indictment read; His Lordship gave in a Petition which was read, craving more time might be allowed him to prepare for his Defence, which after some debate was granted him till Thursday next; and then he was remanded to Prison, and the Parliament adjourned till the next day.

The 16th the Parliament passed an Act for raising 1000 Men yearly to the next Session of Parliament, to recruit the Scotch Regiments now abroad; after which the Act concerning the Church; an Act concerning the Additional Excise; an Act for Three months Cess farther than what is granted by the former Act, with several other Acts, were touched with the Scepter in the usual manner; and after some private Affairs, the Parliament was adjourned.

The 17th the Parliament passed an Act for laying an Additional Imposition on certain Foreign Goods; an Act for Erecting a Publick Bank in this Kingdom; An Act for Burying in Scotch Linnen, which together with divers other Acts were touched with the Scepter; It was moved, That the Process of Treason at the Kings Advocates Instance against the Earl of *Brodalbine* be continued till the next Session of Parliament; and agreed to. After which His Majesty's Commissioner made a Speech to the Parliament, giving them Thanks for their ready and hearty Compliance with His Majesties Demands in this Session of Parliament, and desiring they would endeavour in their several Counties to preserve the Publick Peace, and then Adjourned the Parliament till the 7th of November next.

Dartmouth, July 19. On the 17th Instant came in here the *Hopewell* Transport Ship with 317 English Prisoners from *Sr. Malo*; who give an account, That our Bombs which were fired into *Sr. Malo* the 5th of this month, have burnt

burnt and destroyed half the Town; and that *Granville* is quite ruined.

*Falmouth*, July 20. The 17th arrived the *Smirna-Factor*, with several Vessels under her Convoy from the Eastward; The same day passed by the *Hastings*, with about 12 Sail to the Westward. The 18th came into this Port the *Jessiph of Rockell*, being a Pink of 60 Tuns, laden with Salt for *Baconie*, taken by the *Griffin* Privateer of *Middelburge*. The 18th in the Evening arrived here the *Spanish-Expediton* Privateer-Boat in 3 days from *Coruma*.

*Plymouth*, July 21. His Majesties Ship the *Rockefier*, Capt. *Kerton* Commander, brought into this Port yesterday two French Privateers of *St. Malo*, carrying 12 Guns and about 70 men each, which he took near *Scilly*. This morning came in from *Ireland* the *Bridget* Galley, who left in *Kinsale* the homeward bound *Streights* Fleet with their Convoy. On the 19th Instant His Majesty's Ship the *Weymouth*, Capt. *Jumper* Commander, cruising in Company with the *Crown* about 20 Leagues West from *Sally*, gave chase to two French Ships; and about two the next morning Capt. *Jumper* came up with one of them, and had a sharp dispute with her, in which the French having lost many of their Men, and their Masts and Rigging being much shattered, they demanded Quarter. The *Crown* came in about an hour after. And Capt. *Jumper* finding it necessary to bring his Prize into Port, came in with her this Evening; The French Ship is called the *Count-Revelle* of *St. Malo*, has 36 Guns mounted, but can carry 48, and had on board 220 men.

*Hull*, July 20. This morning arrived about 16 Sail of Vessels from *Rotterdam*, under Convoy of two Dutch Men of War, who are gone on to the Northward with the rest of the Fleet.

*Norwich*, July 22. On Saturday last appeared on the Back of our Sands the outward bound *Eastland* Fleet from *London* under Convoy of 3 Men of War. The same day sailed out of our Road about 40 Vessels bound for *Holland* under Convoy of the *Mary Ann* and *Virgin* Prize.

*Deal*, July 23. The Lord *Berkeley*, with the Fleet under his command, sailed this day out of the *Downes* towards the French Coast.

*Whitehall*, July 24. This day we received Letters (by the way of *Ostend*) from His Majesties Camp, containing the following Advices.

Camp before Namur, July 29. N. S. On Monday last the 25th Instant, we had carried our Lines so far as to cut off the Communication between the Town and the Fort *Pollard*, which hindered our Approaches to the Counterscarp and the Enemies other Works near *St. Nicolas* Gate; Whereupon the French posted there, were summoned to surrender, which they refused to do, unless they might have leave to retire into the Town; This was denied them, and our Miners set at work, who having made a considerable advance in the night, and lodged themselves under the Counterscarp of the said Fort, the Garrison consisting of a Captain, two Lieutenants, an Ensign, an Engineer, a Chirurgien, and 55 chosen Men of the *Dauphin's* Regiment, surrendered early on Tuesday morning at discretion, and were made Prisoners of War, and soon after our Great Guns were brought down, and a Battery raised upon it to play on the Counterscarp near *St. Nicolas* Port, where we have been for some days making a Breach. On Wednesday Major General *Lindboom* mounted the Trenches, and our Lines being carried on to the edge of the *Masle* near the Counterscarp, all things were disposed for the Attack of it, in order to a Lodgment on the Glacis, and accordingly about 4 a Clock in the afternoon it was begun by the Grenadiers, English and Dutch, who with continual fire and Hand Granadoes, with the help of our Batteries, soon obliged the Enemy to retire, and made a Lodgment on the Glacis, but the Enemy having many Works within this, as the Counterguard, the Ravelin, and the Town Walls, they very much annoyed our Men, being also continually relieved from the Town, however ours fortified themselves and kept their Post: Our Grenadiers were sustained by Colonel *Ingoldsby's* Regiment, which suffered very much in this Action by the accident of fire taking in the Woodstacks and Gabions that were to cover their Men: Col. *Saunders* and Col. *Collingwood's* Regiments sustained next to *Ingoldsby's*: The Dutch Grenadiers were sustained and relieved by Detachments of the Regiments of *Ploem*, *Tertius*, *Wrede* and *Heyden*; a Swedish and a Dutch Lieu. Col. were killed, and another wounded. Mr. *Godfrey*, Deputy Governor of the Bank of *England*, who was come from *Antwerp* to wait upon the King, standing very near His Majesty in the Trenches, had the misfortune to be killed by a Cannon Ball, and Monsieur *Eck* Lieu. Col. of the Dutch Troop of Guards, had his Arm taken off by the same Shot. Our Lodgment being thus made on the Counterscarp on the side of the *Masle*, as was intended, our Batteries will be soon advanced nearer to the Enemies Works, and a further Breach made for an Assault of the Town. The best account we can make of the killed and wounded in this Action of the English and Dutch, may amount to about 300 men. At the same time that we attacked the Counterscarp, the Elector of *Brandenburg* made an attack at the Chyffier of

*Salsine*, near the Town, on the other side of the *Sambre*, wherein the Enemy kept a Garrison of 400 men, of which he possessed himself with little loss, and by this means may likewise advance his Approaches nearer to the Enemies Works. The French have repaid the *Rhine* at *Maxheim*. Upon the Notifications received by the King from the Duke of *Savoy* of the Surrender of *Casal*, all the Foot made last night a treble discharge round the Town, while our great Guns and Mortars were thrice discharged altogether against the Town and Castle, as a rejoicing upon this Occasion. We have received an account that the French have again undertaken the Siege of *Dixmuyde*.

Camp before Namur, July 30. N. S. This morning between 3 and 4 a Clock, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, with a Detachment of Grenadiers and 15 Battalions of Foot of his Own, the *Brandenburg* and other Foreign Troops, made an Attack upon the Works and Retrenchments the Enemy have without the *Cuehorn* Fort upon the Hill, towards the *Sambre*, which hindered our Approaches on that side, and in about two hours time we beat the Enemy out of them, and pursued them to the very Walls of the Castle, so that we are now Masters of their great Line drawn over the Hill from the *Sambre* to the *Masle*, on which the Enemy had two Batteries; We are now fortifying our selves there in order to attack the *Cuehorn* Work. During the whole Attack it rained very violently, notwithstanding which our men continued it with great resolution; and had not a Detachment of 300 Grenadiers, that were commanded for this Service, advanced too far, 'tis believed we should not have lost 20 men; and as it was, we did not lose more than 100 in all. This Work was so strong, that the Enemy gave out the taking of it should cost us several thousand men, and our making our selves Masters of it with so small a loss has very much disheartened them. *Dixmuyde* is surrendered to the French, but we do not yet know upon what Conditions.

#### Advertisements.

\* The Exact prizes of Merchandize in London, together with a weekly Collection of most Staple Commodities Imported and Exported, with the Customs, Inwards and what is drawn back on Exportation. Exactly cast up to the twentieth part of one penny. Also the price of the Bank of England, East India Stock, Blank and Benefited Tickets in the Million Lottery, Opheas Credit, &c. Published every Friday by *Sam. Procter* in Mark Lane near Towerstreet. Any Person may be accommodated with them at 20 s. per Annum where desired.

Taken away by 3 men on Friday the 19th of July, about 9 of the Clock at night from a Person on the Road near *Wington*, a dark grey Gelding about 15 hands high, the neck fox behind white, and the face somewhat whitish; high 6 year old. Whoever gives notice of the same (so as the owner may have him again) to *George Adam*, of *St. Thomas* Parish in *Southwark*, shall have a Guinea reward and reasonable charges.

Hereas a Note from *Mr. Fowles* and Partner for 61 l. dated the 10th of May last, payable to *Rob. Brooke Esq.* or Bearer, was stolen out of the Lodgings of the said *Mr. Brooke* in *Brownlow-street*, *Holborn*, and on the 5th of June last, was by a strange Person, brought to *Sir John Sweetapple*, and there disposed of for value in *Guineas*: Whoever discovers the Person or Persons that stole the said Note, or so disposed thereof, shall have a Reward of 20 l. to be paid by *Mr. Taylor* at the *Flying Horse* in *Coventry*, by the Order of the said *Mr. Brooke*, in case the Person or Persons so discovered, or any of them, shall be apprehended and convicted.

On the 20th Instant was lost a first Bill drawn the 7th Inst. 55. in *Rotterdam*, by *Hend. Ravestein Jun.* for 100 l. and accepted by *Ab. Nathan*. The last Endorsement is to *Job. Pickering* or Order, without his Endorsement. Whoever gives notice of it to *Mr. Pickering* at the *Garter Coffee-House* behind the *Royal-Exchange*, shall be well Rewarded.

A Plate of 10 l. is given to be run for on *Datchet Common* on a Winster, on the 26th of August next, by *Hunting Horses* that never ran before: Each Horse to carry 12 Stone, and put in 20 s. for the second Horse.

The Commissioners named in a Commission awarded against *John Withers* of *London*, Scrivener, do intend to meet at *Fisherian Hall* in *Thames-street*, *London*, on Wednesday the 31st Instant, at 3 afternoon, where the Creditors of the said *John Withers* are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and pay their Contribution-money, otherwise they will be excluded.

There is lately discovered, and a good quantity landed of Copper Ore near the Town of *Carmarthen*, in the Estate of *Mr. William Brightock*. If any Person experienced therein, desires to adventure, or make trial, he may send to *Mr. Will. Lewis* in *Red-street* in *Bristol*, it shall be sent, paying the Charge.

*George More*, aged 14, a thick set Youth, with light coloured straight Hair, went away from his Friends at *Gloucester* the beginning of May last in an old coloured Lining, Frock, and part of a blue Coat, old blue Breeches, and yellow Stockings. If he return home he shall be kindly received.

The 4th Instant was delivered by a Porter to *Mr. Sumner* the *Witham* Carrier, at the *Cross-Keys* in *Gracechurch-street*, two Deal Boxes directed to *Sir Edward Southcott* at *Witham* in *Bucks*, the said Porter producing a pretended Letter from *Sir Edward Southcott* to the said Carrier for the payment of 3 l. 10 s. The Person suspected to have committed this Cheat is an Irishman, of a middle stature, dark brown Hair, 25 or 26 years of age, very much by Trade a *Wentworth*. Whoever secures the said Person or Porter, and gives notice to *Richard Pierfon*, *Goldsmith*, with a Temple Bar, shall have 50

Whitehall, July 24. 1695.

This Morning are come in Letters ( by the way of Ostend ) from the King's Camp before Namur, which give the following Account.

Published by Authority.

From the King's Camp before Namur, July 23, 1695.

ON Monday night last the Fort *Pollard* which hindred our approaches to the Counterescarp, and other of the Enemies Works near *St. Nicholas Port*, having all communication cut off from the Town by our Lines, was summoned to surrender, and refusing to do it, without leave to retire into the Town, which was denied them, our Miners were placed to it, who having made a considerable advance in the night, and lodged themselves under the Counterescarp, the Garison consisting of a Captain, two Lieutenants, an Ensign, Chirurgion, and 55 chosen Men of the Dauphins Regiment, thought fit to surrender early on Tuesday Morning, and were made Prisoners of War, and soon after our great Guns were brought down, and a Battery raised upon it to play on the Counterescarp near *St. Nicholas Port*, where we have been for some days making a breach.

On Wednesday Major-General *Lindeboom* mounted the Trenches, and our Lines being carried on to the edge of the *Maes* near the Counterescarp, all things were disposed for the attack of it, in order to a Lodgment on the Glacis; and accordingly about 4 a clock in the Afternoon it was begun by the Grenadiers, English and Dutch, who with continual fire and hand Grenades, with the help of our Batteries, soon obliged the Enemy to retire, and made a Lodgment on the Glacis, but the Enemy having many Works within this, as the Contregarde, the Ravelin, and the Town Walls, they very much annoyed our Men, being also continually relieved from the Town; however, ours fortified themselves, and kept their Post. Our Grenadiers were sustained by Col. *Ingoldsby's* Regiment, which suffered very much in this action, by the accidental taking fire of the Woolfacks and Gabeons that were to cover his Men. Col. *Saunderson* and Col. *Collingwood's* Regiments sustained next to Col. *Ingoldsby's*. The Dutch Grenadiers were sustained and relieved by detachments of the Regiments of *Plain, Tetau, Weed* and *Heyden*. a Swedish and a Dutch Lieutenant-Colonel were killed, and another wounded. Mr. *Godfrey*, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of *England*, who was come from *Antwerp* to wait upon the King, standing very near His Majesty in the Trenches, had the misfortune to be killed by a Cannon Ball, and Mr. *Eck* Lieutenant-Colonel of the Dutch Troop of Guards had his Arm taken off by the same Shot.

Our Lodgement being thus made on the Counterescarp, on the side of the *Maes*, as was intended, our Batteries will be soon advanced nearer to the Enemies Works, and a farther Breach made for an assault of the Town. The best account we can make yet of the kill'd and wounded in this Action of the English and Dutch, may amount to about 300 Men.

At the same time that we Attack'd the Counterescarp, the Elector of *Bavaria* made an Attack at the Cloyster of *Salsine*, near the Town on the other side of the *Sambre*, wherein the Enemy kept a Garison of 400 men, of which he possess'd himself with little loss, and by this means may likewise advance his Approaches much nearer to the Enemies Works.

Last Night all Our Foot made a treble Discharge, while our Guns and Mortars were thrice Discharged altogether against the Town and Castle, as a rejoycing for the Surrender of *Cazal*.

We have received an Account, that the French have again undertaken the Siege of *Dixmuyde*.

The French have repass'd the Rhine at *Manhem*.

July 30. This Morning the Elector of *Bavaria* made an Attack with 15 Batallions of Foot, upon the Enemies Works without the *Cohorne-Fort*, and in two hours time beat them out of the same. Where we are now fortifying our selves in order to Attack the *Cohorne-Fort*; Our Loss in this Action was very inconsiderable. We hear that *Dixmuyde* is Surrender'd to the French.

Printed by *Edw. Jones* in the *Savoy*, 1695.