

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Sunday August 14. to Thursday August 17. 1704.

Essex, July 25. N. S.

DON Juan de Lancafter marched from hence the 15th Inst. with about 1000 Portuguese Horse, and some English Horse and Dragoons, to Olivenca, where he took with him a Regiment of Foot, and continued his March three Leagues further to Barcelona, within the Spanish Territories; He summoned the Town to surrender immediately, which they did after having fired only 3 or 4 Shot from the Castle: He expected to have found two Troops of Spanish Horse quartered in that Place, but they had notice of the Approach of our Forces, and had made their Escape. He there proclaimed King Charles the Third of Spain, and having obliged the Inhabitants to swear Allegiance to his Majesty, and raised 2000 Crowns Contribution, he returned to the 22d. The English Forces being ordered to march to Abrantes to join the Portuguese, part of them left their Quarters yesterday, and the rest will follow this evening.

Arrives, August 7. Lieutenant-General Wyndham passed the Tajo 6 or 7 days ago with the English Troops from Alentejo, and encamped on the River-side near this Place: This morning Major-General Lloyd with 3 Battalions of those Forces marched from hence, in order to join the King of Portugal's Army, under the Command of the Marquis das Minas; and the Lieutenant-General will follow with the rest the 9th Instant. After the Armies are joined they are to make some Attempt upon the Spanish Territories. His Portuguese Majesty and the King of Spain are still at Santarém, but are shortly expected here.

Lisbon, August 11. His Grace the Duke of Schonberg came hither the 4th Instant from Villa Vicosa, in order to his Return to England; from whence the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Galway arrived yesterday, on board the Tartar Man of War, to take upon him the Command of the English Forces in these Parts.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Schonevelt, August 10. On the 4th Instant our Army marched from Friedberg about five Leagues, and encamped that night with the Right at Par, and the Left at Kuppach. The 5th we continued our march, and came to Hochenwart, our Right being at Grobenhausen; and our Left at the Cloister of Hochenwart, with the River Par before us. The 6th in the morning Prince Lewis of Baden went to Nieubourg, to see the Preparations that were making there for carrying on the Siege of Ingolstadt, and at night he sent a Letter to his Grace acquainting him; That he had found every thing ready, and had thereupon ordered a Major-General with 800 Horse to block up that Place, in order to hinder any Succours or Provisions from going in. Prince Eugene having marched his Army as far as Donawert, his Highness left it there the 5th, and the next day at noon arrived in our Camp. The 7th about 5 in the morning his Grace went out with several of the Generals to view the Avenues of our Camp, and the Ground between it and the Lech, and did not return till late in the evening, when his Grace gave Orders for the Army to march the next morning about two Leagues towards Nieubourg. We had Advice, That the Marshal de Pallard came to Augsbourg the 4th in the morning, and that his Forces having joined those of the Elector of Bavaria and the Marshal de Marcin, they were marched down the Leck to Biberpach, over-against Thierhaupten. Prince Lewis returned the 7th at night to the Army. The 8th the Army marched from Hochenwart to Sanditzell, from whence Prince Lewis of Baden went the 9th in the morning with a Detachment of 22 Battalions and 31 Squadrons to Nieubourg, in order to form the Siege of Ingolstadt; the rest of the Army marching at the same time to Axheim. The Duke of Marlborough received Advice on the March, that the Enemy's whole Army was in Motion towards Lawingen, with intent (as it is supposed) to pass the Danube; and Prince Eugene, who had taken Leave of his Grace about noon, in order to return to his Camp near Donawert, came about two hours after with a Confirmation of this Advice; and having thereupon conferred some time with his Grace, went back to his Army, whither he had before sent Notice of the Enemy's March. His Grace thereupon ordered the Duke Regent of Wirtemberg to march early this morning with 27 Squadrons of Imperial Horse and 16 Pieces of Cannon to reinforce Prince Eugene; and General Churchill having this afternoon passed the Danube near this Place with 20 Battalions, is ready to join the Prince if there be occasion. The rest of the Army marched also this morning from Axheim, and we are now encamped with our Left near Rain, and our Right near our Bridges on the Danube, which we shall likewise pass upon the first Notice of the Enemy's having done the like. By this March of the Elector and the two Marshals, they have entirely abandoned the Country of Bavaria, having nothing left there but the Garrisons of Munich and Augsbourg; so that, besides carrying on the Siege, Prince Lewis will be at Liberty to send out what Parties he thinks fit to ravage that part of the Country which our Forces have not already destroyed.

Berlin, August 12. About 60 Officers, Engineers, Gunners, and others belonging to the Artillery, went Post from hence yesterday, in order to assist at the Siege of Ingolstadt, and intend to be at the Army by the 15th. Monsieur Wolters, the King of Poland's Secretary here, is lately returned from Jaroslau, where he has been to wait upon the King his Master; He left his Army the 3d Instant, which was then marching back towards the Weisell, to take some Post upon that River; He reports, that General Brandt, with about 8000 Horse, most Collacks, was marched towards Sendonir to incommode and harass the Swedes; That the King of Poland has near 30000 Men, all very good Troops, of which there are 12000 Muscovite Foot, and 5 or 6000 Collack Cavalry, all chosen Men, well clothed and disciplined; and that the Saxon Forces under the Command of Lieutenant-General Schylenberg are marching from Saxony into Poland, to give his Master's Enemies a Diversion, and plunder their Estates; and he believes they may now be about Polen.

Hague, August 18. N. S. Colonel Panton arrived here this day from the Duke of Marlborough's Camp, with a Letter from his Grace to the States General, giving an Account of the Signal Victory obtained over the French and Bavarians at Hochster the 23rd Instant; The Hereditary Prince of Hesse and Baron Hornpfech have also writ to the States, to acquaint them with the happy Success of that Glorious Day; The latter in his Letter mentions the following Officers of Note who are taken Prisoners by our Troops; the Marshal de Tallard, the Marquis de Momprou General of the French Horse, the Marquis de Marguon Lieutenant-General of the French Horse, Monsieur St. Pouange Lieutenant-General, Monsieur de Clairanbeau Lieutenant-General, Monsieur de Blansac, Brother to the Count de Rouci, Marshal de Camp, Monsieur Joly and the Marquis de Vauvrie, Brigadiers-General, the Chevalier de Ligonde Colonel of Horse, the Marquis de Hautecueille General of the French Dragoons, besides 5 other Brigadiers-General, and many Colonels, with a great number of Inferior Officers. The French Advice from Hochster are of the 15th; they had Advice, that the Elector of Bavaria had repassed the Danube at Lawingen, in order (as was believed) to return with the remains of his Army to his former Camp near Augsbourg. The Army of the States General under the Command of Monsieur d'Auverquerque is still encamped at Wellem.

Plymouth, August 13. The 10th Instant came in here a Dutch Privateer of 18 Guns, with a French Prize, being a small Man of War of 12 Guns. The 11th came in Her Majesty's Ships, the Rupert and Hazardous, and under their Convoy about 80 Merchant Ships from Portugal; as also the Sidney Frigate from Falmouth; and under her Convoy two Liverpool Ships from Virginia.

Tarmonth, August 14. Her Majesty's Ships the Greyhound and Kinfale came into our Road yesterday from the Southward, with a Fleet of light Colliers under their Convoy; and this day several more came into our Road, being bound for Newcastle. About 150 Sail of laden Colliers sailed out of our Road this morning to the Southward, with their Convoys.

Windfor, August 13. The Lord Tunbridge arrived here this evening, being sent by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough to Her Majesty, with the Particulars of the Glorious Victory obtained over the French and Bavarians at Hochster, on Wednesday the 13th Instant, N. S. His Lordship brought a Letter from his Grace to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Harley, dated the morning after the Battle, which follows.

From the Camp at Hochster, Thursday Morning.

S I R,

I Gave you an Account on Sunday of the Situation we were then in, and that we expected to hear the Enemy would pass the Danube at Lawingen, in order to attack Prince Eugene: at Eleven that Night we had an Express from him, That the Enemy were come over; and desiring he might be reinforced as soon as possible: Whereupon I ordered my Brother Churchill to advance, at One a Clock in the morning, with his 20 Battalions; and by Three the whole Army was in Motion. For the greater Expedition, I ordered part of the Troops to pass over the Danube, and follow the March of the 20 Battalions; and with most of the Horse and the Foot of the First Line I passed the Leck at Rain, and came over the Danube at Donawert; so that we all joined the Prince that night, intending to advance, and take this Camp of Hochster. In order whereunto we went out on Tuesday early in the morning, with 40 Squadrons, to view the Ground, but found the Enemy had already possessed themselves of it; whereupon we resolved to attack them, and accordingly we marched between 3 and 4 yesterday morning from the Camp at Munster, leaving all our tents standing: About 6 we came in view of the Enemy, who we found

did not expect so early a Visit. The Cannon began to play about half an hour after Eight; they formed themselves in 2 Bodies, the Eleazar with Monsieur Martin and their Troops on our Right, and Monsieur de Tallard with all his on our Left; which last fell to my Share. They had two little Rivulets, besides a Morass, before them, which we were obliged to pass over in their view; and Pr. Eugene was forced to take a great Compass to come to the Enemy, so that it was One a Clock before the Enemy were obliged to retire, and by the Blessing of God we obtained a complete Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of them, as well in the Action as in the Retreat, besides upwards of 30 Squadrons of French, which I pushed into the Danube, where we saw the greatest part of them perish; Monsieur de Tallard, with several of his General Officers, being taken Prisoners at the same time; And in the Village of Bleinheim, which the Enemy had intrenched and fortified, and where they made the greatest Opposition, I obliged 26 entire Battalions and 12 Squadrons of Dragons to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion. We took likewise all their Tents standing, with their Cannon and Ammunition, as also a great Number of Standards, Kerle-Drums and Colours, in the Action; so that I reckon the greatest part of M. Tallard's Army is taken or destroyed. The Bravery of all our Troops on this Occasion cannot be expressed, the Generals as well as the Officers and Soldiers behaving themselves with the greatest Courage and Resolution; the Horse and Dragoons having been obliged to Charge 4 or 5 several times. The Eleazar and Monsieur de Martin were so advantageously posted, that Prince Eugene could make no Impression on them till the third Attack at near 7 at night, when he made a great Slaughter of them; but being near a Wood-side, a good Body of Bavarians retired into it, and the rest of that Army retreated towards Lawingen, it being too late, and the Troops too much tired, to pursue them far. I cannot say too much in praise of the Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his Troops on this Occasion. You will please to lay this before Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, to whom I send my Lord Tunbridge with the good News. I pray you will likewise inform your self, and let me know Her Majesty's Pleasure, as well relating to Monsieur de Tallard and the other General Officers, as for the Disposal of near 12000 other Officers, and between 8 and 9000 Common Soldiers, who being all made Prisoners by Her Majesty's Troops, are entirely at Her Disposal: But as the Charge of Subsisting these Officers and Men must be very great, I presume Her Majesty will be inclined that they be exchanged for any other Prisoners that offer.

I should likewise be glad to receive Her Majesty's Directions for the Disposal of the Standards and Colours, whereof I have not yet the Number, but guess there cannot be less than 100. which is more than has been taken in any Battle these many Years.

You will easily believe, That in so long and vigorous an Action the English, who had so great a Share in it, must have suffered, as well in Officers as Men: But I have not yet the Particulars. I am,

SIR, Your most obedient humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

Whitehall, August 14. An Express arrived here last night from on board Her Majesty's Fleet, being dispatched by the Rt. Hon. Sir George Rooke, Vice-Admiral of England, and Admiral of Her Majesty's Fleet, with an Account of the taking of Gibraltar: The Particulars whereof follow.

THE 17th of July, the Fleet being then about Seven Leagues to the Eastward of Tetuan, a Council of War was held on board the Royal Catherine, wherein it was resolved to make a sudden Attempt upon Gibraltar; and accordingly the Fleet sailed thither, and the 21st got into that Bay; and at 3 a Clock in the afternoon the Marines, English and Dutch, to the Number of 1800, with the Prince of Hesse at the head of them, were put on shore on the Neck of Land to the Northward of the Town, to cut off any Communication with the Country; his Highness having posted his Men there, sent a Summons to the Governor to surrender the Place for the Service of his Catholick Majesty; which he rejecting with great Obstinacy, the Admiral on the 22th in the morning gave Orders, That the Ships which had been appointed to Cannonade the Town, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Byng and Rear-Admiral Vanderdussen, as also those which were to batter the South Mole-head, commanded by Captain Hicks of the Yarmouth, should range themselves accordingly; but the Wind blowing contrary, they could not possibly get into their places till the day was spent. In the mean time, to amuse the Enemy, Captain Whitaker was sent with some Boats, who burnt a French Privateer of 12 Guns at the old Mole. The 23d, soon after Break of Day, the Ships being all placed, the Admiral gave the Signal for beginning the Cannonade, which was performed with very great Fury, above 15000 Shot being made in 5 or 6 hours time against the Town; insomuch that the Enemy were soon beat from their Guns, especially at the South Mole-head: Whereupon the Admiral considering, That by gaining that Fortification they should of consequence reduce the Town, ordered Captain Whitaker, with all the Boats armed, to endeavour to possess himself of it; which was performed with great Expedition: But Captain Hicks, and Captain Jumper, who lay next the Mole, had pushed ashore with their Pinnaces and some other Boats, before the rest could come up; whereupon the Enemy sprung a Mine, that blew up the Fortifications upon the Mole, killed 2 Lieutenants and about 40 Men, and wounded about 60. However our Men kept Possession of the great Platform which they had made themselves Masters of; and Captain Whitaker landing with the rest of the Seamen which had been ordered upon this Service, they advanced and took a Redoubt or small Bastion, half way between the Mole and the Town, and possessed themselves of many of the Enemy's Cannon. The Admiral then sent in a Letter to the Governor, and at the same time a Message to the Prince of Hesse, for him a peremptory Summons, which his Highness did accordingly, and on the 24th

in the morning the Governor desiring to Capitulate, Hostages were exchanged, and the Capitulation being concluded, the Prince marched into the Town in the Evening, and took Possession of the Land and North-mole Gates and the Out-works. The Articles are in Substance as Follow.

I. That the Garison, Officers and Soldiers, may depart with their Necessary Arms and Baggage; and the Officers and other Gentlemen of the Town may also carry their Horses with them: They may likewise have what Boats they shall have Occasion for.

II. That they may take out of the Garison 3 Pieces of Brass Cannon, of different Weight, with 12 Charges of Powder and Ball.

III. That they may take Provisions of Bread, Wine and Fleth, for Six days March.

IV. That none of the Officers Baggage be searched, altho' it be carried out in Chests or Trunks. That the Garison depart in three days; and such of their Necessaries as they cannot carry out with Convenience, may remain in the Garison, and be afterwards sent for; and that they shall have the liberty to make use of some Carts.

V. That such Inhabitants, and Soldiers and Officers of the Town, as are willing to remain there, shall have the same Privileges they enjoyed in the time of Charles II. and their Religion and Tribunals shall remain untouched, upon condition that they take an Oath of Fidelity to King Charles III. as their lawful King and Master.

VI. That they shall discover all their Magazines of Powder, and other Ammunition or Provisions and Arms, that may be in the City.

VII. That all the French, and Subjects of the French King, are excluded from any part of these Capitulations; and all their Effects shall remain at our Disposal, and their Persons Prisoners of War.

This Town is extremely strong, and had 100 Guns mounted, all facing the Sea, and the two narrow Passes to the Land, and was well supplied with Ammunition. The Officers, who have viewed the Fortifications affirm, There never was such an Attack as the Seamen made, for that 50 Men might have defended those Works against Thousands. Ever since our coming to the Bay, great numbers of Spaniards have appeared on the Hills; but none of them have thought fit to advance towards us.

Windfar, August 13. The Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Prussia, the Ambassador of the Republick of Venice, and the Ministers of the Emperor, the Kings of Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, and Poland, of the House of Lünebourg, the Duke of Savoy, the Great Duke of Tuscany, and the States General of the United Provinces, made this day their Compliments of Congratulation to Her Majesty, upon the late Glorious Victory obtained by the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies over the French and Bavarian Forces at Hochstet.

Whereas the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East-Indies, did on the 7th of July last give Notice, That they would on or before the 15th of October next, pay off their Bonds at Interest, which were payable before the 1st of October, 1702. except the Persons entitled thereunto should, on or before the 15th of August then next ensuing, change their said Bonds for other Bonds at five per Cent. per Anni. Interest, from the 31st of July now past: The said Governor and Company do hereby give further Notice, That, at the request of divers Persons that have been, and are in the Country, and also for the more easy dispatch of such as have rendered their Bonds to be exchanged, pursuant to the aforesaid Notice of the 7th of July last, they do prolong the time mentioned in the said Notice, (for exchanging such Bonds as were Payable before the 1st of October, 1702. as aforesaid) until the last day of this Instant August.

Advertisements.

Yesterday was Published, The Monthly Register; or Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, &c. Digested from the several Advices that came to England in July, 1704. Without any Reflections. To be continued Monthly. Printed for Sam. Buckley at the Dolphin in Little-Britain; and sold by A. Baldwin in Warwick-Lane. Price 6 d.

The present State of Europe; containing an Historical and Political Account of the Interest, Pretensions, and Transactions of the several Courts, for the Month of July, 1704. Vol. 15. To be continued Monthly, from the Original published at the Hague. Printed for H. Rhodes at Bride-Lane Corner in Fleet-street, and E. Harris at the Harrow in Little-Britain; and Sold by J. Nutt near Stationers-Hall.

By Virtue of a Decree made in the High Court of Chancery, the Manor and Demesnes of Hurley, and Woods, late the Estate of the late Lord Lovelace, in Berks, is to be sold, for Payment of his Debts, to the best Purchaser or Purchasers; to be approved of by Sir Lacon William Child one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Chancery-Lane, where Particulars may be had, and Proposals received, for that purpose.

Lost about the middle of February last, at Portsmouth or Chichester, or some Place adjacent, by Mr. John Ford, deceased, late Searcher of the Port of Chichester, a very large Pocket-Book, with several Notes and Accounts of Value in it. Whoever gives notice of it to Mr. Matthew Wood, Bookseller, at the Three Daggers near the Inner-Temple-Gate in Fleet-street, shall be well Rewarded.

Broke out of Mr. Bright's Marshalsea in the Savoy the 13th Instant, The Shaw, a well-fet Man, wearing his one black Hair, black Clothes, 35 years old; Evan Edwards, a Wellfman, well set, wearing his own dark brown Hair, a sad coloured Druggist Coat, with blue Lining, aged 27 years, both in the Hon. Col. Evans's Regiment of Foot, and in Captain J. Child's Company: As also, in the Hon. Col. Meredith's Regiment of Foot, in Captain Wallcor's Company, Giles Millinton, a middle-sized Man, fair comd. Hair, wearing a light-colour'd loose Coat, blue Waistcoat, 36 years old; Charles Odway, a tall slender Man, brown lank Hair, wearing light-coloured Clothes, with black Breeches, aged 24. Whoever secures them, and gives notice to the said John Bright, Marshal in the Savoy, shall have a Guinea Reward for each; or if they return to their Officers in 14 days, they shall be received and pardoned.

This day Dr. Cambridge, John, de the Lord H.

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