

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday August 17. to Monday August 21. 1704.

Windsor, August 20.

This day Dr. Brampton, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Dr. Smelt, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Ashton, and Dr. Johnson, deputed by the said University, presented the following Address to Her Majesty, being introduced by the most Honourable the Lord High Treasurer.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, of Your University of Cambridge, do beg Leave to tender our most sincere and humble Thanks for the Prince's Benignity and Liberality to the poor Clergy of the Church of England, by which, one of the Grievances of the Conscience is now in a good measure removed, Religion and Learning set on a much higher Degree of Esteem and Reputation than it has been in many Years past.

We also humbly beg Leave to make use of this Access to Your Royal Majesty, to Congratulate Your Majesty upon the late Glorious Victory, which was attended Your Arms under the wise and vigilant Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, who has obtained the Honour of the English Nation beyond most of our Renowned Generals.

The Reigns of our most fortunate Princes afford not so many great and surprising Actions, such Prosperity and Happiness, as the few Years, Your Majesty has sat upon the Throne, has blessed us with.

We have no King more to pray and wish for, but Your Majesty's long and a Continuance of these great and signal Successes; which we are assured of, under Your Majesty's most auspicious Influence, and the Assistance of our most valiant and successful Generals.

The following Address has also been presented to Her Majesty.

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Oxford.

May it please Your Sacred Majesty

To give us Leave, at the same time that we do with the deepest Sense of Gratitude, acknowledge that Royal Bounty which You have extended to the poor Clergy of this Church, with equal Joy to contemplate the Glorious Success which God has given to Your Majesty's Arms.

We hope these Two are not improperly joined together, since This Signal Blessing seems a Gracious Return from Heaven to That Eminent Service.

That Your Majesty has performed, what Your Blessed Sister could not hope at Home, and this is a promising Omen, that You are ready to complete the Glorious Undertaking, which Your Royal Predecessors left unfinished Abroad.

That He, by whom Princes reign, would go on to Reward Your Love and Zeal for his Church with renewed Instances of his Favour; that he would continue You a Powerful Protector and Shining Ornament to Her; that after He has made You a Successful Instrument of His Glory on Earth, he would make You a happy Partaker of it with Him in Heaven, are the fervent and constant Prayers of, Madam, Your Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects, and Faithful Humble Servants.

Which Addresses Her Majesty received very Graciously.

Vienna, August 13. The Emperor has declared Prince Charles of Neubourg, Brother to the Elector Palatine, Governor of Tirol, with the same Authority and Privileges as the late Duke of Lorraine enjoyed when he held that Government. We hear from London, that General Hillier having received a Supply of Money from hence, and a Reinforcement of 3 Battalions from the River Rhine, is marched with the Body of Forces under his Command from the Island Schur towards Rabau, in order to make some Attempts against the Malecontents who are posted on that side.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Streinheim, August 17. N. S. Our Army, after the Glorious Victory obtained the 13th Instant over the French and Bavarians, that night upon their Arms in the Enemy's Camp, and the 14th made a small Motion, and came with the Night to Wittling, and the Left to this Place. The Elector of Bavaria and the Marshal de Marcin, with the remainder of their Army, passed the Danube the same day over the Bridge of Lauingen, which they burnt as soon as they were got over, and marched to Burelfingen, near the Iller. Yesterday they retired further up the River towards the Iller. We have since repaired that Bridge, as also another at Hochster. We have an Account, That yesterday morning early the Troops that were in Garrison at Augsburg, quitted the Town, and are marched to join the

Electors; The Garrison of Munich has done the like. And this morning two Deputies came from Augsbouurg to wait upon my Lord Duke, and pray his Grace's Protection; whereupon a Detachment is ordered to march and take Possession of that Place. The Number of Prisoners taken from the Enemy increases every day, by the coming in of those who in the Rout escaped into the Country: They amount now to above 11000, besides more than 1200 Officers. The Marshal de Tallard, with 16 General Officers, and 13 Colonels, which he has requested may be with him, will be going the 19th towards Francfort and Hanau, with a Guard to attend them. Our Army is to advance at the same time towards Ulm, in order to oblige the Enemy to decamp from the Neighbourhood of that Place, which is the last where they have any Magazines in this Country; so that when they have lost that, they must of necessity retire over the Rhine for want of Subsistence on this side. The French Forces which were in that Town are marched out of it, and the Garrison there consists now only of Bavarians. Monsieur de Tallard confesses, their Army consisted of 82 Battalions, and 147 Squadrons; whereas we had but 64 Battalions and 166 Squadrons; whereof 1500 Horse, under the Command of Prince Lewis of Baden, had been detached for the Siege of Ingolstadt. The Troops on the Left, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, have taken 34 Pieces of Cannon, with 35 Standards, and upwards of 90 Colours, besides 13 Pieces of Cannon taken by our Right Wing under Prince Eugene, with a great many Colours and Standards, whereof we know not yet the Number. This Day was observed as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the whole Army, for the Glorious Success wherewith it has pleased God to bless us, and in the Evening a triple Discharge was made of all our Artillery and small Arms.

## A LIST of the Chief Prisoners taken at the Battel of Bleinem.

THE Marshal de Tallard; Marquis de Montperou, Maître de Camp General of Horse; Monsieur de Hautefeuille, Maître de Camp General of Dragoons; Marquis de Marivaux, Lieutenant-General; Marquis de Blansac, Marshal de Camp of Foot; Monsieur de Viasene, Marshal de Camp; Marquis de la Valliere, Marquis de Saly, Brigadiers-General of Horse; Monsieur Desmonville, Monsieur Damery, Chevalier de Croissy, Brigadier-General of Foot; Monsieur de Signey, Monsieur de Monsfort, Brigadiers-General of Foot; Monsieur Joly, Brigadier-General of Dragoons; Marquis de Septville, Monsieur de la Masseliere, Brigadiers-General of the Gens d'Arms; Marquis de Sassenage, Aid de Camp and Son in-Law to the Marshal de Tallard; Marquis de St. Pouange, The Chevalier de Ligonday, Colonels of Horse; Marquis de Nonin, Colonel of the Regiment of Provence; Count de Tarnaves, Count Schrey, Monsieur Balincourt, Monsieur Saubert, Count de Leone, Marquis de Laffy, Baron d'Elfen, Colonels of Foot; Marquis de Vally, Marquis d'Orriual, Colonels of Dragoons; Prince Maubecq of Lorraine, Captain of Horse; Marquis d'Avuet, Captain of the Gens d'Arms; Monsieur de Carman, Second Lieutenant of the Gens d'Arms, and Colonel; Monsieur d'Ovillars, Ensign of the Gens d'Arms; Monsieur Juiffac, Guidon of the Gens d'Arms.

## A LIST of the French Troops made Prisoners at Discretion in the Village of Bleinem, the 13th of August, 1704.

Four Regiments of Dragoons, viz. That of the Maître de Camp General, La Reine, Vally, Rouan, consisting of 3 Squadrons each; Seventeen Regiments of Foot, viz. Navarre 3 Battalions, semeterre 2, Greder German 2, Onis 2, Artois 2, Provençois 1, Languedoc 2, Biaisés 1, Argentous 1, Surlaude 2, St. Second 1, Lassy 1, Bouillonis 1, Moursroux 1, Mansfort 2, Royal 3, Of the Artillery 1. In all, 28 Battalions.

Berlin, August 19. On the 17th Instant Monsieur Boothheim, Aid de Camp to the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, passed through this Place going to Freyenwaldt, where the King of Prussia is at present, with an Account of the Glorious Victory obtained by the Allies over the French and Bavarians at Bleinem, which has caused an universal Joy in these Parts. Our last Letters from Poland say, That the King of Sweden continued to advance towards Ruffeland, with intent, as was supposed, to attack the King of Poland, and

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