

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday April 6. to Saturday April 8. 1710.

Hamburg, April 1. O. S.

WE have received from the Swedish Army the following Account of the late Action near Helsingburgh. The Danes, upon Intelligence that General Steinbock had marched with the whole Swedish Army from Wexio into Schonen, retired with all their Troops towards Helsingburgh. In the mean time General Steinbock continuing his March, came on the 17th of February to Henning, three quarters of a Swedish Mile distant from Helsingburgh, and on the 28th marching in five Columns, he arrived with his Army very much fatigued (through want of Provisions, and through the Difficulty of the Passages) to Biskup, about half a quarter of a Mile from the Place where the Enemy were posted, which was upon a rising Ground on the Plain of Helsingburgh, a Situation far more advantageous than it had been represented to us; they having on the right Wing, as well as in their Front and Rear, a large Morass. When the General had observed this, he disengaged his Army from the narrow Passages about twelve a Clock in the Forenoon; and having led his Men into an open Ground, he commanded them to face to the Left, in order to flank the Enemy, continuing at the same time to advance towards them. The Danes, when they saw this, began to fire warmly upon us with their Cannon. About one a Clock our Left Wing (consisting of Cavalry) under the Command of Lieutenant-General Burenischold, passed through the Morass towards the Enemy's Right. Our Infantry and our Right Wing, together with the Artillery, followed after, to sustain them in the Attack which they were advancing to make upon the Danes. In the first Onset, which was made, Sword in Hand, by Lieutenant-General Burenischold, Major-General Gullentjern, and Colonels Hierta and Roserdorf, upon the Enemy's Cavalry; the Danish Horse-Guards, with some Regiments of Cuirassiers, broke in upon our Ranks, and gave us a Repulse, our Left Wing having not as yet entirely passed the Morass. Major-General Gullentjern soon rallied our Men, and continued to engage the Enemy, till the General himself observing the Left Wing to suffer, brought them the needful Succours from the Right, and the Troops appointed for the Reserve. At the same time our Infantry charged the Danes, who had planted themselves to a great Advantage upon an Eminence, behind their Chevaux de Frize, from whence nevertheless, after an obstinate Resistance, they were obliged to retire. Colonel Hamilton (who commanded as Major-General) and several other Officers, behaved themselves with a great deal of Bravery and Conduct, in so much that after having repulsed the Cavalry of the Left Wing of the Enemy, they put the Infantry to flight with Sword in Hand, and drove them quite within their Trenches near Helsingburgh, which were covered with a Morass, wherein several of their Men were lost, and all whom we overtook in their flight were slain. A great number of our Officers being either killed or wounded in the Action, was the occasion that our Cavalry did not pursue the Enemy farther than to the Entrance of the Town; the Night likewise coming on, and the Infantry being too much fatigued to keep up in good order, the General thought it most advisable to desist from the Pursuit, and not hazard, by Confusion of the Night, the Advantage he had already gained. It was determined to assemble the scattered Troops, and draw up the Army upon the

Field of Battel, near the late Camp of the Danes. We found above four thousand of the Enemy slain upon the Spot. The Prisoners we have amount to three thousand, and it is said that four thousand wounded were carried off into Helsingburgh. We have taken twenty nine pieces of Cannon, two Hauwitzers, with several Kettle-Drums, Colours and Standards, the number of which is not yet exactly known. We have likewise made a Spoil of the Enemy's Camp, with all their Tents, and some Baggage; but the greatest part of their Equipage was sent into Helsingburgh before the Engagement, where the Remainder of their Troops now lye closely blocked up by our Army. Of our side, the Loss doth not exceed five hundred Foot, and three hundred and six y Horse, who are killed, and four hundred wounded.

Berne, April 6. N. S. This Canton, in conjunction with that of Zurich, have it now under Deliberation, whether, upon a Treaty of Peace, they shall send Deputies into Holland in the Name of the Protestant Cantons to act in their behalf, or by Letters recommend that Concern to the respective Potentates in the Alliance of that Religion. The Roman Catholick Cantons are entering into the same Measures, and intend, according as the Protestants move, to appoint a Deputation, or apply themselves by Letter to those of their own Faith. All that has been Transacted by the Regency of Tockenburgh, against the Attempts of the Abbot, has been approved by this Canton. The new Nuncio from the Pope is suddenly expected at Lucerne, where the Roman Catholick Cantons intend to Assemble, and make their Compliments to him upon his Arrival. Advices from Savoy say, that the French are very diligently employed in filling their Magazines, and have given Orders to the Inhabitants of the Country to pay in their Contributions for an half Year, though the second Quarter is but just begun. They write from Dauphiné, that the Troops are in a very distressed Condition, and that the Officers have received but one Month's Pay during the whole Winter.

Copenhagen, April 8. N. S. General Raventlau having desired to lay down all his Employments, as well Civil as Military, the King has consented only to the Resignation of his Commission as General. He is still to keep his Regiment in Flanders, and his Office of Great Master of his Majesty's Game. It is believed the Succession to his Military Charge will fall either upon General Sclanenburg now in Holland, General Schulenburg at present in the Service of King Augustus, or Lieutenant-General Schulze. Monsieur Lyendaal, President of the Treasury at Dresden, and formerly Major-General in his Majesty's Service, is designed to be Deputy-Stadtholder in Norway, to command in chief the Forces of that Kingdom. The Squadron consisting of eight Men of War and four Frigates, which is appointed for Norway, is not yet sailed. All the Officers have Orders to be ready with their Recruits, that their Regiments may take the Field in the beginning of June next.

Brussels, April 14. N. S. All the Troops quartered in these parts are in Motion, and those from the Meuse far advanced towards the general Rendezvous: They receive dry Forage in their March. The Duke of Marlborough, with Prince Eugene, is expected at Antwerp to Morrow Night, from whence they will proceed the next Day to Ghent, and design to join the Army on the 17th. The Marechal d'Artagnan and the Chevalier de Luxemburg command on the Frontiers, where the Alarm is very great. They