

# The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday December 30 to Saturday January 3. 1719.

By the KING;

## A PROCLAMATION,

For Recalling and Prohibiting Seamen from Serving Foreign Princes and States.

GEORGE R.

**W**hereas We are informed, That great Numbers of Mariners and Seafaring Men (our Natural-born Subjects) are in the Service of divers Foreign Princes and States, to the Prejudice of our Kingdom; we have therefore thought it necessary, and by this our Proclamation (by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council) do strictly charge and command all Masters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Seamen, Shipwrights, and other Seafaring Men whatsoever and wheresoever (being our natural-born Subjects) who are in the Pay or Service of any Foreign Prince or State, or do serve in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, That forthwith they and every of them do (according to their known and bounden Duty and Allegiance) withdraw themselves, depart from, and quit such foreign Services, and return Home to their Native Countries. And further, we do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid all Masters of Ships, Mariners, Seamen, and other Seafaring Men whatsoever (being our Natural-born Subjects) from Entering, and do charge and command them and every of them from henceforth to forbear to enter themselves into the Pay and Service of any Foreign Prince or State, or to serve in any Foreign Ship or Vessel whatsoever, without our Special Licence first had and obtained in that behalf; to all which we expect due Obedience and exact Conformity. And we do hereby publish and declare, that the Offenders to the contrary shall not only incur our just Displeasure, but be proceeded against for their Contempt according to the utmost Severities of Law. And we do hereby declare, That if any such Seamen, our Subjects, shall be taken in any Foreign Service by the Turks, Algerines, or any others, they shall not be reclaimed by Us as Subjects of Great Britain.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Thirtieth Day of December 1718, in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

God save the KING.

Whitehall, January 3.

On the 1st Instant arrived an Express, dispatched by the Lord Polwarth His Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Denmark, with the following Account.

*Copenhagen, Dec. 30.* We have received confirmed Advice of the King of Sweden's being killed in the Trenches before Frederickshall, the Night between the 11th and 12th Instant. The following Journal gives a succinct Account of the Irruption of the Swedes into the hither Part of Norway, and of their Retreat.

The Enemy having drawn together their Army between Strömstadt and Swinfund, Lieutenant-General Count Sponeck, who commands the Danish Forces on that Side of the Country, had Advice the 10th of November, that a Body of their Troops was marching towards the Plain of Idde.

The 11th of November the Enemy appeared near the Plain of Idde; our Troops had a little Skirmish with them at first, but being too weak, retired under the Fort of Overberg with the Loss of three or four Dragoons. The Enemy continued their March till they came within Cannon-shot of Overberg; but towards Night they retired, and lodged their Troops in the Houses and Cottages in the Neighbourhood of the Plain of Idde. Our Troops kept their Post till the 13th, because the Enemy did not attempt any thing.

The 14th in the Morning the Enemy endeavoured to make way with their Flotilla, to go to the Swinfund, but were hindered by our Flotilla, and obliged to retire after a Fight of two Hours and an half.

The 16th the Enemy forced our Posts near Stromrofs, and made our Troops retire; we lost one Lieutenant and 24 Troopers or Dragoons. After this, Lieutenant-General Count Sponeck held a Council of

War, to consult whether the Posts towards the Swinfund and Tistedahl could be maintained; which was judged impossible, because the Enemy were very much superiour in Number, and because they might cut off our Troops from the River Gloome; whereupon it was resolved to abandon those Posts, and then to march directly to pass the Gloome, after having sunk the Flotilla near Frederickshall.

The 18th and 19th the Enemy invested Frederickshall; their Horse was quartered between Frederickshall and the Gloome.

The 19th the first Deserter from the Enemy came into Frederickshall, who reported that their Army consisted of 30000 Men, and that their Design, after they should take the Place, was to proceed and take Frederickstadt and Christiania.

The 21st we fired with Cannon from the Castle called Frederickstein, on the Enemy's Parties which kept moving in the Plain, while their Men were employed in making Fascines and Gabions.

The 24th the Enemy endeavoured to enter the Town near the Church-Gate and the Borgechantz, but were vigorously repulsed by 230 Men posted there under Major Nitzhorn, so that they were obliged to retire with several Men killed or wounded, whom they carried off.

The 26th in the Afternoon, the Enemy advanced with their Flotilla towards the Swinfund, to fetch their heavy Artillery, but their Vessels kept so close to their own Shore, that our Cannon from the Castle could not reach them.

The 28th, 29th, 30th of November, and 1st of December, the Enemy made a Bridge over the Morafs of Harecaffé, to bring their Cannon over it. We fired continually upon the Workmen from the Forts of Overberg and Stortorn, so that this Work cost the Enemy dear. The Peasants of Bahus-Lehn arrived likewise with their Horses, to repair the Road of Furnward, and to draw the Cannon and Ammunition.

The 2d the Enemy made Bulwarks before the said Bridge, to cover it.

The 4th the Enemy raised Batteries behind the Fort of Guldenlew, on the Hill; whereupon we cannonaded the Workmen warmly, from Overberg, Stortorn, and Guldenlew, and from the Castle we plied them with Bombs from four Mortars; so that this Work also cost the Enemy very dear.

The 6th the Enemy began to fire from that Battery with 7 twenty-four Pounders, that is to say, three against Guldenlew and the rest against the Castle: We answered their Fire, and continued it two Hours after they left off.

The 7th the Cannonading was renewed on both Sides, and that Night the Enemy opened their Trenches before Guldenlew; whereupon our Men fired upon them from thence with small Arms, and threw Grenadoes among them; Overberg and Stortorn fired upon them with Cannon, and the Castle with Mortars.

The 8th the Enemy cannonaded till Noon, and bombarded with two Mortars of 36 and 75 Pound Bombs, but without Execution. On our Side we cannonaded and bombarded, and one of our Bombs falling into the Enemies Laboratory, did them very great Damage. The same Day the Enemy attacked Guldenlew with 300 Grenadiers, after having made a considerable Breach in it; They were repulsed twice; but at length they carried the Fort, in which were one Lieutenant, two Subalterns and 30 Soldiers, of whom one Subaltern and 16 Soldiers were killed, the rest escaped into the Castle.

The 9th, the Enemy made their Approaches towards the Castle from Guldenlew, notwithstanding the great Fire of Cannon from Overberg and Stortorn; which cost them a great many Men.

The 10th, the Enemy advanced with their Works within 250 Paces of the Counterscarp of the Castle, and against the Battery called Prince Frederick.

The 11th those Works were continued till Ten at Night. That Evening the Governour sent into the Counterscarp Part of his Garrison, to fire upon the Enemy