

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday April 8. to Monday April 12. 1703.

Genita, March 31. N. S.

THE French Recruits which were lately landed on this Coast are marching towards Milan. Our last Advices from the Armies in Lombardy say, a Body of Imperial Forces had been engaged with a Body of French near Final in the Modeneze, and defeated them, having killed about 2000 of the Enemy on the spot.

Vienna, April 4. Our Letters from Bavaria bring an Account, of that Elector's being marched with his Army against the Count de Styrum, having left only two Regiments of Foot in Scharding, and two Battalions, with 1000 Horse, to guard his Bridge at Fischoven; That Lieutenant-General Schullenberg had raised the Imperial and Saxon Horse which was scattered in the late Action of Neubirn, whereof, as appears by the Muster-Rolle, not above 500 are missing, and on the 24th was marching once more from Beyerbach into the Enemy's Country, by the way of Raab, Teuffenbach and Tauffkirchen, leaving the River Bram on the left hand; And that the Count de Schlick was at Passau, putting that Place into a Posture of Defence.

Zurich, April 4. On the 22d of the last Month an Express from the French Court arrived at Strasbourg, upon receipt whereof the Marshal de Villars immediately called together a Council of War, which sat several hours: At their rising, Orders were given to bake 20000 Rations of Bread, and several Tuns of Biscuit; to make all the Carriages for the Bagage, &c. narrower, the better to pass through straight Ways; and that the Guides who understand the Black Forest should be in a readiness: And the French Troops which were going into Quarters of Retirement were counter-manded, and are all in motion, with intent, as is most probable, and given out by themselves, to endeavour a Junction with the Elector of Bavaria. They are encumbered with great Stores of Ammunition, Bread and Provisions, which they are obliged to take with them, by reason that they must march 10 or 12 days before they can reach a Country that will afford them Necessaries. The best Advices say, That this Army, though it is given out to be above 30000 strong, is but in an ill Condition, having suffered very much before Kehl; their Horse is not remounted, and their Battalions are thin and tickly. The Marquis de Raselle came to Hunningen 4 days ago, where he has got together a Body of 8000 Men, and seems to threaten Fribourg with a Siege, but he is not yet marched.

Ratisbonne, April 5. The Assurance given by the Diet on the 26th of March, That no Troops whatsoever should be allowed to enter or pass through this Town, not having satisfied the Elector of Bavaria, Monsieur Zunate, his Minister, on the 30th and 31st made great Instances, That a new one should be drawn up, in more explicit Terms, and formal Notice thereof sent to the States of Franconia, to their Generals, and Count Styrum: Whereupon the Diet on the 2d Instant made a Conclusion, wherein they complied with the Elector's Demand as far as they were empowered to do, promising to entreat Count Styrum, and the other Generals, not to act contrary to it, till the Emperor's Approbation should arrive, and desiring, That since they could go no farther, his Electoral Highness would give them Passes to retire in the mean time to some other Place. The French and Bavarians having on several Occasions endeavoured to perpetrate their Subjects, that the present War is a War of Religion, and that therefore they are bound in Conscience to contribute largely to it; the Diet has also made a Conclusion to assert the contrary, and declare it to be a common War of the Empire, against the Exorbitant Power of France, and have ordered it to be printed. The Elector of Bavaria's Army being advanced on the 25th of March towards the River Vis, as we mentioned in our last, General Styrum broke up from Neumark, and the same evening cantoned on that side of the River; and the Bavarians having laid a small Detachment in Schindmill, there happened some skirmishes in that Place, at also the next morning at a Town which lies a little lower, called Emboff, where the

brave Prince of Anspach was unfortunately killed, and the young Margrave of Bavaris was in great danger: Great Numbers of wounded Bavarians have since these Actions been brought to Thonaustauff, Szatamboff, and Stranbing; but we have yet no Particulars of these Actions, no Letters from the Imperial Army being yet come in. On the 29th Count Styrum was obliged, by the scarcity of Forage, to return towards Neumark; and on the first Instant the Elector followed, and took his Quarters at Hockberg; but last night he returned to Schindmill, and is now marching towards this Place, having received Advice, that the Count de Schlick having routed the Forces which he had left to guard the Avenues of the Wood and the Redoubts near Passau, was again entered into Bavaria at Fussenzell, whereof we received the Confirmation this morning, with an Account, that Fischhofen has already surrendered to the Imperialists. At Szatamboff, over-against this Town, the Elector has prepared a great number of Boats and Floats of Wood, to transport his Troops and his Artillery and Bagage against the Count de Schlick; and his Minister Monsieur Zunate has this morning declared to the Diet, That he is not contented with their last Conclusion; so that it is not believed they will be forced to remove from hence. The Diet met this day, in order to come to a Resolution therein, and have given in a Declaration to Monsieur Zunate, That they cannot comply with his Demands; and the Elector being to lie this night at Thonaustauff or Weicks, which last Place is over-against this Town, we shall probably know by to-morrow what he designs farther.

Kranfort, April 12. Prince Lewis of Baden having received Advice, That the French had passed the Rhine in three places, in order to attempt a Junction with the Bavarians, has lately held a Council of War at Rastat; since which he has visited his Lines at Biel and Stollhofen, has sent a Reinforcement of several Regiments of Horse and Foot to Count Prosper of Furstemberg, who commands the Forces employed to guard the Passes of the Black Forest, and is taking all the necessary Precautions for disappointing the Designs of the Enemy. We just now receive Advice, That the Elector of Evaria has seized on the Town of Ratisbonne, where the Imperial Diet is assembled, and has put two Battalions of Foot into that Place. His Pretence is the Emperor's not having ratified the Conclusion of the Diet about the Neutrality of that Place, and he declares that he is ready to withdraw his Forces, as soon as the Emperor gives him sufficient Security that he will do his part towards its being exactly observed.

Nimwegen, April 10. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough came hither last night from the Hague, and met General Cochoorn, who was arrived some hours before from Zealand. This morning the Magistrates of this City came in a Body to compliment his Grace, and with him a successful Campaign. Monsieur de Lottum, General of the King of Prussia's Forces, came this afternoon to wait on his Grace from Wezel, and returns thither to-morrow.

Mastricht, April 14. On the 11th Instant the Duke of Marlborough came from Nimwegen to Venlo; the next day his Grace passed through Ruremonde and Stevenfweert to Majeck, and from thence to this Place. His Grace was received in all these Towns with great Marks of Respect, the Garisons being drawn out, and the Cannon being discharged. His Grace went the 12th in the morning to Liege, to visit the Garison, and confer with the Count de Zinzendorf, and returned thither at night, and intends to go from hence on the 18th for Cologne, in order to be before Bon by the 21st. We hear nothing of the Motion of any French Troops in these Parts. The States General's Forces are marching to form a Camp near this Place, and the English will follow in a few days.

Paris, April 13. The Marshal de Villars has represented to the French King, as well by the Major General Treflemanc, as by Letters, the great Danger and Inconveniences of attempting a Junction with the Elector of Bavaria, yet the said Major-General was sent back with

with positive Orders to the Marshal to undertake it; and we have already received an Account, that the French Forces in order thereunto have passed the Rhine at Hunningen, Rheinau and Kehl, and that part of them are to continue in those Parts, under the Command of the Marshal de Tallard, to make Head against Prince Lewis of Baden, and the Marshal de Villars is to march with the rest towards the Country of Bavaria. The Elector's pressing Instances have not a little contributed to determine the King herein, his Minister having for some time continually teased this Court with his Representations, of the great want his Matter was in of this Assistance, and especially of a Supply of good Officers to command his Troops, not being able to repose any great Confidence in those of his own Nation, several of whom had already deserted him, and the rest were kept in suspense, by reason of the Emperor's Avocatura. The Insurrection in the Sevenses proves another very great uneasiness to this Court; for by all our Accounts from those Parts, the rigorous Methods that have hitherto been taken to suppress it, have served but to increase the Number of the Malecontents: And they write from Grenoble of the 23th past, That the King's Officers in those Parts are obliged to keep a strict Guard, for fear of a general Rising, so great is the Dissatisfaction of the People, who are wearied with the heavy Taxes, and other Burdens laid upon them by this Arbitrary Government; That the Malecontents had surpris'd 5 or 6 Companies of the King's Forces as they were marching to Vezenove, and had cut them to pieces; and that Orders were given to fortifie Point St. Espirit, in order to prevent men making an Inroad into Dauphine. Letters from Montgenier of the 30th say, they had two days before burnt the Church of Lunelle, on the Road to Nismes, where the Marshal de Montrevell then was, and afterwards advanced very near that Place; That the Marshal had quartered a Company of Irish Grenadiers and 25 reform'd Officers of that Nation at Vahait, between Lunelle and Nismes, to keep the new Converts there in awe, and had caused all the Inhabitants of the Village of Mialer, to the number of 400 Persons, of both Sexes, to be imprisoned, upon suspicion of their holding a Correspondence with those of the Sevenses. On the 28th past the Count de Grignan, Lieutenant-General of Provence, took Possession in the King's Name of the Town and Principality of Orange, and caused the Protestant Churches there to be shut up, and some Troops are marching that way to oblige the Inhabitants to change their Religion. Letters from Madrid of the 22^d past say, the Queen of Spain's Beaver was returned upon her; and that the number of the Forces to be kept on foot in that Kingdom was fixed to 20000 Foot and 7000 Horse, which were raising with all possible diligence, the general Dissatisfaction of that Nation rendering them as necessary to prevent any Troubles at home, as an Invasion from abroad.

Hague, April 17. Monsieur d'Obdam went yesterday from hence to the Siege of Bun, which Place was to be invested that day, and the Trenches to be opened the 20th; and it is hoped the Allies will be in possession of it in a fortnight after. They write from the Upper Rhine, that by some Letters which have been intercepted, it appears that a new Treaty has lately been concluded between France and Bavaria, whereby they give up to that Elector the Sovereignty of the Spanish Netherlands. Our Advices which came in yesterday from the North say, the Swedish Forces have had an Engagement with those commanded by Oginsky, and that 10000 Muscovites who had lately joined him, and that the Swedes had totally defeated them.

Amsterdam, April 17. N. S. Our Letters from France and from Geneva give an Account, That the Numbers of the Malecontents in the Sevenses do daily increase, and grow more formidable, inasmuch that they talk of augmenting the French King's Forces in those Parts to 20000 Men; That these Malecontents, who are distinguished there by the Name of Camillars, have divided their Troops into several Bodies, and make Excursions very far into the Country round about; and that there have happened several skirmishes between them and the King's Troops, wherein many of their best Officers, and of the Gentry of that Country, have been killed. One of these Bodies, if we may believe several Letters from thence, had cut to pieces 4 or 5 Companies of Foot in a Village called St. Lawrence, within half a mile of Makenague, where the Marshal de Montrevell himself was at that time; who has since been to visit the Coasts, in order to the taking of the necessary Precautions for preventing their receiving any succours from the Allies by Sea. Some Advices contain the following Particulars of another Action, which is said to have happened near a Place called Campgrand, in the manner following; The Malecontents being informed that a Body of the King's Forces was advanced that

way, in order to attack them, drew part of their Troops together, and formed them into 3 Bodies, two of them of 400 Men each, and the other of 3000: One of these Bodies was sent to attack the Enemy, and draw them to an Ambuscade where the 3000 Men were advantageously posted, and the remaining 400 Men marched about, in order to surround the Enemy when they came to the Ambuscade; which had its effect, and they killed 15 or 1600 of the King's Troops, among whom were reckoned 400 Officers and Gentlemen, and 5 Companies of the Troops of the French King's Household, out of which very few escaped, and took all their Baggage: And this Victory is said to have cost them no more than 400 Men killed.

Deal, April 10. Her Majesty's Ships the *Weymouth*, *Mary Galley*, and *Wincelless*, came into the Downs yesterday from cruising: And this day came in 5 Dutch Men of War, one of them a Rear-Admiral.

London, April 12. Her Majesty's Ships the *Lark* and *Greyhound*, Two Fifth Rates of 40 Guns each, were Launched the beginning of March; and the *Leopard*, *Panther*, and *Antelope*, of Fifty Guns each, the beginning of this Month; and at the same time the *Tyger*, of the like Force, which has been rebuilt.

Whereas the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Exchange of Prisoners at War, have received Information, That divers Persons pretending to an Interest in their Office, and in France, have undertaken to procure the Liberty of such of Her Majesty's Subjects who are Prisoners at War there, and have therefore received from the Friends and Relations of the said Prisoners several Sums of Money, or Obligations for their Payment thereof upon the return of the said Prisoners to England; which Practice hath been carried on without the Consent or Knowledge of the said Commissioners, and tends to bring Reflections upon the Officers employed under them: These are to give Notice, That the said Commissioners have not Authorized or Employed any of these Persons to make Lists of the Names of the said Prisoners, or any way to concern themselves in this service, which is only to be transacted at their own Office, according to the Directions which shall be given from time to time by Her Majesty.

The Commissioners for Taking, Stating and Determining the Debts due to the Army, &c. having under their Examination the Accounts of the Officers of the several Regiments following, do hereby give Notice thereof, to the end that all Persons, who have any legal Claims on the said Accounts, may lay the same before the said Commissioners, on or before the 22^d Instant, at their Office in the Piazza, Green-Garden.

Colborne's; Lloy's Irish; Beaumont's Irish; Kirke's, late Selwin's; and Foulke's, since Lillington's.

All Persons owing Arrears of Rent for Wine-Licences, or whose Licences are expired, are hereby desired to take Notice, That if they do not pay their said Arrears, and renew their said Wine-Licences with all speed, they will be forthwith sued at Law for the same.

Advertisements.

☞ This day is published, A Second Volume of Sermons, on: 1. The Being of a God; 2. His Justice and Mercy; 3. Miracles; 4. Dreams; 5. The Image of God in Man; 6. The real Presence in the Sacrament; 7. The Resurrection; 8. Superstition; 9. Reason and Religion; 10. Reason and Religion; 11. Thanksgiving; 12. Submission to the Will of God; Preach'd at St. James's and Whitehall. By Lewis Atterbury, L.L.D. and one of the Six Preaching Chaplains there to Her Majesty. Printed for John Nutt near Stationers-hall: Where may be likewise had the First Volume.

There is newly come from Italy, a Parcel of fine Orange Trees of all sorts, Jessamine, and Tuberose Roots; and are to be sold at the Genoa-Arms, a Wine-Cellar, in the Hay-Market, the corner of Patron-street.

Jonathan Powell, aged about 35 years, pretty tall and thin, having a long Village, a broad Forehead, small Legs, dark-brown Hair, and a reddish Beard, a mumbling Speech, his upper Teeth before double; being somewhat disempowered in Mind, went away from his Father's House in Uffington near Farningdon in Berks Nov. 2. 1701. Whoever gives Notice of him before the 24th of June next to his said Father Mr. William Powell at Uffington, or to Mr. Jackson at the White-Lion against the Temple in Fleet-street, London, so as he may be spoken with, shall have Ten Guineas Reward; or if he shall give Advice of himself, he shall receive all Favour and Encouragement.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt against Samuel Sheppard, late of Beccles in Suffolk, Grocer, intend to meet on Friday the 7th of May next, at 9 in the forenoon, at Martin Dal's House at the King's Head in Beccles aforesaid, to make a Distribution of the said Bankrupt's Estate; and where all Creditors concerned are to come prepared to prove their Debts and pay their Contribution-money, or they'll be excluded the said Dividend.