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Rome, April 6. N. S.

Several Persons at Naples and Palermo, who held a Correspondence with the Neapolitan Noblemen that have taken their Refuge at the Court of Vienna, being discovered, are held hither lately for Protection. The Spanish Ambassador demanded that he might be permitted to seize them, which was refused; However this Court, to avoid all Disputes about this Affair, has desired them to remove elsewhere. Cardinal Jansen has been absent from this Court 3 or 4 days; It is said he went to Civita-Vecchia, whither several French Vessels were come to load Corn for their Army in Italy, and that he had bought a considerable quantity thereof for this use at Cornaro, of the Marquis de Palavicini; but that this Court would not allow of its being Exported. Several small Earthquakes have been lately felt here, and at other Places in the Ecclesiastical State, tho' none that have done any Damage.

Leghorne, April 6. Yesterday came in here the Pearl, a Fishing Privateer, that has been cruising as high as the Archipelago: In her return hither she took about 7 days ago near Palermo a French Ketch of about 60 Tuns, laden with Oil. This morning came into our Port the Happy Return, a French Man of War of 46 Guns, which came out of Toulon about 10 days ago, and has been cruising off this Coast without any success. The last Post from Spain hath brought leave from the Court of Madrid for the Cardinal de M. d'icis to put up the French Arms over the Gate of his Palace at Rome, on the Right hand of those of Spain, whereby that Government does now yield the Point of the Precedency, which the Crown of Spain disputed heretofore with that of France.

Ratisbonne, April 19. On the 14th Instant the Magistrates of this Town sent two of their Body to Vienna, to justify their late Conduct in relation to their yielding up their Bridge over the Danube, and one of their Gates, to the Elector of Bavaria, and to press the Court of Vienna to dispatch the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclusion of the Diet, touching the Neutrality of this Place, wherein their Instances are seconded by a Conclusion of the Diet to the same effect, which bears Date the 13th. On the 17th the Diet met, and, upon Consideration of the present Posture of Affairs in these Parts, agreed to remove to some Place of greater Safety, and by a publick Resolution desired Cardinal Lamberg, the Emperor's first Commissioner, to procure them a general Pass from the Elector of Bavaria, for the transporting of themselves and their Families from hence by Water, being the only way whereby so numerous an Assembly can move; but they have not yet fixed upon any Place for their future Residence. We have an Account, That on the 15th the Count de Styrum, having received a farther Supply of Mortars, and heavy Cannon from Nuremberg, late down before Amberg in the Upper Palatinate, where there is a strong Garison of Bavarian Forces: He has also blockt up Rothenberg in Franconia, being a strong Castle, situate on a Mountain, and belonging likewise to the Elector of Bavaria, the Garison whereof had begun to put the neighbouring Villages under Contribution. That Elector arrived at Filschuffen on the 13th, and is since marched to Scharding. The Count de Schlick continues in the Woods near Passau, where he is strongly intrenched, and expects a Reinforcement from the Upper Austria.

Strasbourg, April 17. All the Officers of the Army under the Command of the Marshal de Villars, who remained in this City, are ordered to repair to Wissembour,

about two Leagues and half from hence, where the Army is expected this evening, and it is to be joined by 18 Battalions of Foot and 14 Squadrons of Horse from this side of the Rhine, and then, according to the common Discourse, it may make up 54 Battalions and 82 Squadrons. The Train of Artillery consists of 54 Pieces of Cannon, and 55 Companies of Granadiers are ordered to take their Post at the head of the Army. The People of the Country hereabouts are forced to furnish these Forces with 900 Oxen and Cows, and they have taken Bread for 6 days. The Marshal de Tallard was yesterday at Flasbourg, and his Army, which consists of 22 Battalions and 34 Squadrons, lay for the most part near Saerbourg. We hear just now that a Detachment of 900 Granadiers, and some Hussars, is sent out along the Canal de la Prache on some Expedition.

Rastind, April 20. The Marshal de Villars having in vain endeavoured to force a Pass where General Bibra was posted with a Body of Forces, advanced the 18th early in the morning with his Army, consisting of 40000 Men, within 3 Leagues of our Lines; The Enemy spent most of that day in viewing them, and at night took Post upon a rising Ground over-against our Camp, where they raised a Battery of 8 Pieces of Cannon. Yesterday in the afternoon their Foot moved forward in order of Battle, and posted themselves on the Right, and their Horse on the Left, near the Wood of Stollhoffen. The two Armies being thus within 400 paces of each other, it was expected that the French would have attacked our Lines this day, but they only posted some Foot and Dragoons on another rising Ground; and several Deserteers came over this evening, who say, the Enemy intends to begin the Attack to-morrow, whereof we expect the Issue.

Paris, April 23. On the 19th Instant the French King received an Express from the Marshal de Villars, dated the 15th, and giving an Account, That he was actually marching with an Army of 26000 Men; It is not certainly known whither; tho' the common Report is, That he was to be the 18th at Stollhoffen, in order to attack the Lines which Prince Lewis of Baden has cast up there. All the Officers who are to serve this Summer in Germany, and are not already at their respective Commands, have Orders to be at Strasbourg by the first of the next Month. Those who are to serve in Flanders are commanded to repair forthwith to Brussels. The Marshal de Villeroy began his Journey thither yesterday; but the time of the Duke of Burgundy's departure seems not yet to be fixed. Several Regiments of Horse of the Army he is to command are not yet recruited and remounted, and the Officers desire a Month's time longer to have them compleat. They write from Rochell of the 14th, That an Order was published there that day, prohibiting all new Converts to have any Arms in their Custody, on pain of being sent to the Gallies; And the like Prohibition is to be published in several other Places. Letters from Montpellier of the 11th Instant say, That on the first Instant the Marshal de Montrevel being informed that a great number of Protestants were at their Devotions in a Mill near Nismes, he caused them all to be barbarously murdered, and then the Mill to be fired, where their Bodies were burnt; which had so enraged the Malecontents of the Seveignes, that a Body of them came to Anduze, and destroyed all the Mills there; after which they advanced to Maulzeau, and burnt a great part of that Town, and ruined likewise the Castle of Leque near Lunel. They write from Nismes, That the Marshal de Montrevel keeps in that City, not being able to make head against the Camifars till he receives farther Reinforcements, tho' he has already in those Parts 18 Battalions of regular Troops; and that 500 new Converts had been brought thither Prisoners, upon suspicion that they supplied the Malecontents with Provisions; but 400 were set at liberty, nothing appearing against them. The Disorder in these Parts is greater than can be imagined, and the old Papists and new Converts are at open War with one another, each Party oppressing the other as they happen to be strongest. The last Letters from our Army in Italy are of the