

The London Gazette.

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From Monday June 14. to Thursday June 17. 1703.

THE Northern Circuit appointed for this Summer Assizes is as follows :

Mr. Justice Powys.
Mr. Justice Blencowe.

Kingston upon Hull, Thursday July 15. at the Town of Kingston upon Hull.
York, Saturday July 17. at the Castle of York.
City of York, The same day at the Guildhall of the said City.
Durham, Wednesday July 28. at the City of Durham.
Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday Aug. 2. at the Guildhall of the said Town.
Northumberland, The same day at the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Gumberland, Tuesday Aug. 10. at the City of Carlisle.
Westmerland, Saturday Aug. 14. at Appleby.
Lancaster, Wednesday Aug. 18. at the Castle of Lancaster.

Venice, June 8. N. S. Signior Fabio Bonvicini, Proveditor Extraordinary, who has resided some time at Crema, is ordered to remove from that Place to the Polesine, to be nearer to the Imperial and the French Armies, in order to observe their Motions. Our last Accounts from thence say, That the Duke of Vendosme having sent before a Detachment of 10000 Men towards Trecenta, and left some Forces in the Intrenchments which they had lately cast up near Pontemolino, decamped with the rest of his Troops on the first Instant from Sanguinetto, and passing by Legnago, marched to Zelo, where he encamped that night; after which he passed over the River Tartaro on 3 Bridges of Boats, which he had caused to be made there, and came the 4th to Massa, and from thence marched to Melara, with intent, as is supposed, to attack Ostiglia, the German principal Post, which is very well fortified. He has left strong Guards near Carpi, and at several other Places on the Rivers Adige, Tartaro, and Canal Bianco. General Visconti, who lay at Finale di Modena with 4000 Imperialists, has quitted that Place, and is marched to Quarella, where he is intrenching himself, being more conveniently posted for joining the rest of the Imperial Forces as there may be occasion: Lieutenant-General Albergotti has thereupon taken Possession of Finale di Modena with a Body of French Troops, and has sent a Detachment to Palancone, with Orders to fortify that Place, and to make a Bridge over the Po at Felschucrolo, in order to establish a Communication that way with the Forces under the Duke of Vendosme. The French Forces which were left near Pontemolino have raised a Battery of several Pieces of Cannon against that Place, and are battering the German Works therewith, but hitherto with little Success. It is said the Imperialists intend to cut down the Banks of the Po near Melara, which would overflow a great Tract of Land, and would put the French Forces posted thereabouts to great Inconveniencies. General Vaubonne is marched with the Body of Imperial Troops under his Command from San Michiele to the Val Polifella, by which Valley the Imperialists intend that their Succours shall come for the future, and not by the Valley of Barcola, as formerly, which is found not to be so convenient. We hear a considerable Reinforcement from Germany has already joined him, and that when the rest of the Succours expected from thence are come up, which will make this Body very strong, he will probably march towards the Duchy of Milan to make a Diversion.

Vienna, June 9. The Emperor entered this day into the 64th Year of his Age, and has thereupon received the usual Compliments of the Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Quality. We lately received an Account from Hungary, That about 600 Persons being got together, had committed some Disorders near Monaz and Caffovia; but some Troops being ordered to march that way and to disperse them, we hope that an end is put before now to this Tumult. Letters from Passau of the 7th Instant say, the Count de Schlick was with a Body of Troops in the neighbourhood of Brzunan, raising large Contributions in the Country of Bavaria.

Ratisbonn, June 15. We have not yet any Account of the Marshal de Villars being decamped from the Neighbourhood of Ulm, and the French and Bavarians seem to be at a stand what further Measures to enter upon, those which they had taken against the Circle of Franconia being entirely broke, by the Precautions which the Allies have used for its Defence, and more particularly by Prince Lewis of Baden's joining the Count de Stryum, who has now an Army near as strong as the French and Bavarians joined together. It is said the Troops of the Circle of Franconia have gained a new Advantage over the Bavarian Forces near Rothemberg, whereof we expect the Particulars.

Frankfort, June 17. The French Army under the Command of the Duke of Burgundy is still encamped near Haguenau, expecting Reinforcements from Lorraine and from the Saar: General Thungen continues also over-against Fort Louis with a Detachment from the Lines of Stollhoffen, in order to observe the Enemy's Motions. Letters from Swabia and Franconia give an Account, That Prince Lewis of Baden had joined the Count de Stryum, and was within two Marches of the French Army, resolving to fight them; The Enemy was reckoned to be somewhat stronger in Foot, but the Germans much outnumbered them in Horse. The Marshal de Villars, as is said, intended to continue near the Danube, to observe the Confederate Army, while the Elector of Bavaria's Forces should advance towards the Country of Tirol, with intent to open a Communication to themselves with the French Army in Italy.

Cologne, June 19. A Body of above 6000 Men, being part of the Forces which the Circle of Westphalia is to furnish towards the Army of 120000 Men, agreed upon at the Imperial Diet to be set on foot by the Empire, is marching towards the Upper Rhine, and was to encamp the 17th Instant near Coblenz. Twenty Battalions of Foot and Eight Squadrons of Horse, of the Forces of the States General, are also marching the same way, and they will shortly be followed by 7000 of the Prussian Forces, which are sent to the Emperor's Assistance by that King.

From the Camp at Hanef, June 11. The 18th Instant, upon Notice that the Right Wing of the Enemy's Army was foraging between the two Camps, our Piquet Guard was immediately ordered out to attack them. The Enemy thereupon retired to their Camp with great Precipitation, leaving most part of their Forage behind; and our Men took about 40 Prisoners, and as many Horses. The same day one of the Enemy's Parties of 70 Men fell in with our Foragers on the Left; but being surrounded by our Forage Guard, 18 of them were killed, and 41 taken Prisoners; two more of this Party deserted and came over to us, so that only 9 returned home. The 19th a Party of 1200 of the Enemy's Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of Lieutenant-General de Boy, attempted to surprize our Grand Guard, consisting of 250 Horse, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, and divided into several small Squadrons, one on the Right, and another on the Left, of 50 Troopers each, and one in the Center, of 40 Men: The rest were advanced to a further distance, in small Parties of 10 and 12 Men each. The Enemy, the better to conceal their Design, ordered two Squadrons of 50 Men each to march about with green Boughs in their Hats, hoping by this Stratagem to get between the Guard and our Camp undiscovered; but the Lieutenant-Colonel, who had posted himself on the Right, perceiving the Enemy's Motions, ordered his small Parties to come and reinforce him; so that the two Squadrons, when they approached nearer, met only with one of our Corporals with 12 Men, of whom they carried off 8. In the mean time 3 other Squadrons attacked the Lieutenant-Colonel, who charged the Enemy with so great Bravery, that they were forced to retire to their main Body, which was posted at some distance; and our Piquet Guard coming up to his Assistance, the Enemy retired towards their Camp, having had a Captain, with another Officer, and 8 of their Men, killed; We also took from them 2 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets, 13 Troopers, and a Dragoon, with their Horses. These Prisoners, and those