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From ~~Monday~~ Sunday July 19. to Thursday July 22. 1703.

Venice, July 7. N. S.

Letters from Legnano of the 30th past give an Account, That on the 28th in the afternoon 1000 German Hussars surpris'd a Brigade of French Foot, with some Horse, that were encamp'd between Castellaro and Nogaro, and killed a great Number of them, before they could put themselves in order of Battle, or be able to make any Resistance, and then retired without any loss. The French Forces have been in perpetual motion these 10 days: They have sent strong Detachments towards San Benedetto and Finale di Modena, and have got together great quantities of Stores and Ammunition at Carpi in the Modeneze, with intent, as is said, to besiege Mirandola. Another Body of the French Forces is march'd to attack General Vaubonne. We hear the Duke of Vendosme himself is at the head of this last Detachment, and that he advanced as far as Gusslingo; but that General Vaubonne retir'd in time towards Valazzo, and that the Duke had sent a Detachment of 2000 Men towards Roveredo, to prevent any Designs the French might have of opening a Communication that way with the Bavarian Forces in Tiro, as well as to secure the Convoys which the Imperialists expect from Trent, from whence they have already received a good Number of Horses to remount their Cavalry. The French have got together a great Number of Boats at Dezzano, where they are erecting great Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition, in order, if they could bring about their design of establishing a Communication with the Bavarians, to supply them with those Necessaries by the way of the Lake de Garda.

Vienna, July 11. The Count de Lamberg is gone from hence towards the Imperial Army on the Danube, being sent Express to Prince Lewis of Baden, with fresh Instructions concerning the further Measures he is to take. The new President of the Emperor's Chamber of the Finances has taken up 600000 Florins upon his own Credit, to supply the more pressing Occasions of this Government, and is daily in Consultation with the other Officers belonging to the said Chamber, upon the Means to raise Money for carrying on the War. Letters from the Count de Solari of the 8th Instant say, he intended to be by the 10th at Spital in Tiro, with the 6 Battalions of Foot and 300 Granadiers under his Command, and would be joined by a Battalion of the Regiment of Haslingen, which was quartered thereabouts, and by the 300 Men more that were in Garrison at Rothemberg, at the time that the Elector of Bavaria took that Place.

Ratisbonne, July 19. We have not yet any Account of what Success the Bavarian Troops, detached by their Elector to possess themselves of the narrow Passes which lead to Italy by the way Brixen and Bolzano, have met with. If they succeed in that Enterprize, the Elector intends to follow in Person with the rest of his Forces, and to endeavour to join the Duke of Vendosme. The Imperial and the French Armies on the Danube are still in the same Camps. On the 15th Instant the latter sent out a Party of 150 Horse to Aichstat, who plundered some Houses in that Town, and carried away two of the Councillors of the Bishop of that Place, as Hostages for 5000 Florins which they demand by way of Contribution; but it is hoped Prince Lewis will speedily put a stop to their Excursions.

Berlin, July 21. Letters from Lublin of the 11th Instant bring Advice, That the General Diet of Poland broke up that day, having taking such Resolutions as are much to the Satisfaction of their King. It is said the chief of them are, That the Forces of the Crown shall be aug-

mented to 36000, and those of Lithuania to 12000 Men: That the King of Sweden shall be moved to declare within a certain time whether he is for War or Peace; That the Princes of the House of Sapscha be declared Rebels; And that if the Swedes will not hearken to reasonable Terms, the King may make Alliances with what Princes he shall think fit: Whereof we expect a more particular Account in our next Letters from thence.

Francfort, July 22. The Duke of Burgundy, having left 10 Battalions of Foot at Fort Louis, pass'd over the Rhine with the rest of his Army the 16th Instant at the Fort of Kehl. The 18th he march'd from thence to Wellstat, where he was still encamp'd the 19th. It is said, that he will either attack the Imperial Lines at Biehl and Seckhofen, or endeavour to pass through the Black-Forest into Swabia, in order to join the Marshal de Villars; but General Trungen, who commands the Confederate Forces on the Upper-Rhine, has taken such Measures, as is hoped will disppoint both those Designs. A Courier arriv'd here two days ago from the Army under Prince Lewis of Baden, with Advice, That his Highness, having left part of his Forces in his Camp at Hutusheim, pass'd over the Danube with between 25 and 30000 Men, in order either to draw the Marshal de Villars out of his Intrenchments, or to plunder and ravage the Country of Bavaria, in such manner, that the Enemy may not be able to get any Subsistence from thence. The King of Prussia's Forces, which are marching to reinforce his Army, pass'd the Main two days ago, the Horse over our Bridge, and the Foot at Aschaffembourg. The Forces of Westphalia do also continue their March towards the Upper-Rhine.

From the Camp at Calpshout, July 26. The 23d Instant, at night, a great Council of War, consisting of all the Generals, was held at his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's Quarters at Lohenboist, and the necessary Dispositions were made for joining the Army under the Command of Monsieur Slangenbourg the next morning, the Resolution having been taken to attack the French under Marshal Villeroi in their Camp. Our Army accordingly began to march the 24th, about three in the morning, and about 6 all the Horse came into the great Heath of Antwerp; whereupon the Signal was immediately given, by the Discharge of 4 Pieces of Cannon, for Monsieur Slangenbourg to advance to the Rendezvous appointed in the same Plain. It was expected the Enemy would have attempted to hinder the Junction, or at least that they would have continued in their Camp, considering the Advantage they had in being reinforced by the Troops from Flanders, under the Command of Monsieur Beamar, and that besides they were very strongly intrenched; but on the contrary, it seems they thought it safer to retreat, which we soon perceived they had done, by the means of a great Smoak, which was a certain Mark that they had set fire to their Camp; and we were further assured by our advanced Parties, that upon our entering into the Plain they began to decamp, and retired into their Lines, where they have divided their Troops into several Camps, the Marshal de Villeroi's Quarters being at Winingham. A Party of Horse and Dragoons which the Enemy had sent out for Intelligence fell in between our two Armies, and the Captain who commanded them, with a Cornet, and several private Men, were taken Prisoners. About 10 a Clock, our two Armies, being within sight of one another, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, taking with him 6 Squadrons of Horse, advanced about half a League