

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday August 2. to Thursday August 5. 1703.

Lisbon, July 21. N. S.

THE Colonels named to command the 12 new Regiments, that are raising, have Orders to see that they be completed with all hast, and the Contracts for furnishing the Army with Corn and other necessary Provisions are finished. The Spaniards are drawing what Troops they have in Catalonia towards the Frontiers of Portugal; but the greatest part of them desert on the way.

Rome, July 7. Several Congregations of State have been lately held, to consider of the Difference between this Court and the Duke of Savoy, in relation to his Pretensions of Presenting to such Benefices as shall become vacant in his Dominions, which is as far as ever from being adjust'd. The 28th of the last Month, being St. Peter's Eve, the Ministers of the Emperor and of the King of Spain appeared at the Pope's Treasury, and offered to pay the usual Tribute for the Kingdom of Naples; but the Pope's Officers would not receive it from either; so they entered their Protests and departed. The Pope having received Advice of great Disorders committed in his Territories by the French, and that at Ancona they had taken the Liberty, without asking Leave of the Governor, to build Ovens, and bake great quantities of Bread for the use of their Army, he has sent some Forces thither, under the Command of the Count de San Martini, who is empowered to raise the Militia of the Country if occasion be, in order to put a stop to these Proceedings of the French. This State is not yet free from Earthquakes, there having happened one yesterday at Spoleto, which did a great deal of Damage in that Town, and other Places thereabouts.

Augsburg, August 2. Letters from St. Johanna in Tyrol of the 23d of the last Month bring Advice, That the Elector of Bavaria marched the 20th with his Army from Inpruck towards Matray, in order to possess himself of that Pass; but the Peasants of that Country, who have taken up Arms, and are got together in a Body, fell upon him with such fury, that he was forced to retire with 200 of his Men into the Valley of Scharbacher, where he was surrounded by the Peasants, whose number encreases daily, and that he would find it very difficult to get out of that Valley: They add, that part of his Troops, as they were retiring from Etensoyen towards Hall, were cut to pieces by the Peasants, who afterwards advanced to Rottenburg, and in 4 hours time made themselves Masters of that Place, having taken the Governor Prisoner, and from thence they were marched to Kuffsteyn, which Place would also probably fall into their hands. They write from Roveredo of the 20th, That General Faubonne was marched towards the County of Tyrol with 400 Dragoons, one Battalion of the Regiment of Haffug, and the Regiment of Foot of Solari, in order to secure the Passes from the French Forces which the Duke of Vendosme had detached that way, with Orders to join the Elector, which it is believed they will find impracticable, all the necessary Dispositions being made to prevent it.

Ratisbonne, August 2. We have not received any certain Accounts since our last of what is passing in Tyrol, that the Elector of Bavaria is returning thence, in order to rejoin the Marshal de Villars, having given over all Thoughts of meeting with the Forces of the Duke of Vendosme. The Imperial and the French Armies on the Danube were (according to our Letters from thence of the 29th of the last Month) still in the same Camps. The French had sent a Detachment towards Ulm, to observe the Count de La Tour, who was advanced with a few Squadrons of Horse as far as Ebingen.

Swagard, August 3. An Imperial Regiment of Horse, another of Dragoons, and 150 Cavaliers of the Regiment of Anhalt, marched through this Place to day, going from the Upper Rhine to join Prince Lewis of Bazon, in whose Camp we hear the Prussian Troops

which lately came from the Lower Rhine are arrived. Major-General Goor, who was marching the same way with the 8 Battalions of Dutch Auxiliaries, has received Directions from General Töunggen to halt at Muckelfarm till further Orders, upon Notice that the Duke of Burgundy has not repass'd the Rhenne, as was said, having only made a small Motion, and posted his Right at Appen-Wehr, and his Left at Urloch, within 4 Leagues of Biehl, which looks as if he intended either to attack our Lines, or to endeavour to force the Valley of Kintzig; but it is not believed he is strong enough to do either. The Report of his having repass'd the Rhenne was occasioned by his sending back most part of his Bagage to Strasbourg, and his detaching 5 or 6 Regiments thither. Our Advices from the Danube say, that on the 31st past the Marshal de Villars sent out a Detachment of 6 Regiments of Horse, who pass'd about midnight near Ulm, and having been joined by the best part of that Garrison, fell upon the Count de La Tour, that lay at Munderkingen on the Danube with a Body of 3 or 4000 Imperial Horse, who after having made a vigorous Resistance, was obliged for want of Foot to retire to Riedlingen, with the loss of part of his Bagage: During the Engagement Prince Christian of Hannover, going to cross the Danube, mist the ford, and was drowned. The Loss on both sides was computed at 7 or 800 Men killed, besides those who were wounded and taken Prisoners. The Count de La Tour has lost 4 Companies of Horse, and as many Standards, and has taken two Standards from the Enemy. Since this Action the Count de La Tour, having received a Reinforcement of 1200 Men, is returned to his former Camp at Munderkingen, and the Enemy are retired towards Ulm.

Frankfort, August 5. The States of the Circle of the Upper Rhine met here the first Instant, and have ever since been taken up with settling the Accounts of Money laid out for the Subsistence of their Forces, and other Publick Services. They write from Landau, that the French Forces which are encamped near Fore Louis are commanded towards Strasbourg, in order to pass over the Rhine near that Place, and to join the French Army under the Duke of Burgundy, which is advanced towards Urianffin. We expect very soon to hear that Prince Lewis of Baden has divided his Army, and is marched with the best part of it into Brunnia, to act against that Elector, while the rest of his Forces observe the Marshal de Villars. Letters from Ulm say, the number of the French Forces quartered in that Place encreases daily; That they have posted Guards at two Gates of the Town, and in the Tower of the Great Church called the Minsler, all which is contrary to their Agreement with the Elector of Bavaria, when he consented that their Troops should enter into that Town: They had attempted to seize the Arsenal also, but were prevented by the Bavarian Forces in Garrison there, who kept them off by main Force. We have the same Accounts from Dannewerh, where there have happened Disputes upon the like occasion between the French and the Bavarian Troops, wherein several have been killed on both sides: And it may also with great Probability be conjectured, that the French doubt of the Elector's Sincerity in their Cause, or look upon his Affairs to be in an ill Condition, since the reason of their endeavouring to possess themselves of these Towns must be to have them either for Pledges of his constant ad-