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Lausanne in Switzerland, September 3. N.S.

THere arrive here every day from Geneva a great number of the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Principality of Orange, who having constantly professed the Reformed Religion, have been forced by the French King's Orders, because they would not turn Papists, to quit their Native Country, their Goods and Effects, notwithstanding the Solemn Promises of the French King's Officers, that they should have liberty to sell their Estates. These Refugees, to the Number of some Thousands, consisting of Persons of both Sexes, of all Ages, and of different Conditions, whose Misery rendering them a just Object of every good Christian's Compassion, the Magistrates of Geneva have ordered the Burghers and Inhabitants of their City to lodge and assist them upon their Arrival, as far as they are able; and the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland have also resolved to shew their Charity to them in their deplorable Condition, till they can find Subsistence elsewhere. The King of Prussia has already remitted a considerable Sum of Money for this purpose to Geneva, and particularly for the Relief of the Ministers of that Principality; and he has writ a very earnest Letter to the Duke of Savoy, in behalf of these Refugees, desiring his Royal Highness to grant them a free Passage through his Dominions.

Vienna, September 5. The Preparations are continued for the Arch-Duke's Departure from hence, which will be towards the middle of this Month, and it is intended he shall be declared King of Spain some few days before he goes from hence. According to the Accounts we have from Prince Lewis of Baden's Army, he designed to cross the Rher not far from Memmingen; This March which his Highness has made is looked upon here to be very well concerted, and very advantageous, since it is thought that the French Army cannot well get out of his reach without coming to a Battel. The Rebels in Hungary have lately possessed themselves of the Castle of Houff, between Transylvania and the Mar-maroffs, by the Revolt of the Garison, consisting of 50 Men, who murdered the Baron Eythner their Commander. It is reported, That a Party of Rebels has likewise taken a Castle called Smilya, which formerly belonged to Ragotzi, and lies somewhat above Great Warasin, towards Transylvania. A large Body of them under the Command of Berzeni had actually invested Giula; but finding the Officer who commanded there had more Loyalty and Resolution than they expected, the Rebels being unprovided of Necessaries wherewith to carry on a Siege, thought fit to retire, after having in vain summoned him 3 or 4 times to Surrender. In the mean while they commit great Disorders in the open Country, on both sides the Tisissus, which remains exposed to their Incurtions, till a sufficient number of Troops can be got together to suppress them, wherein all possible Diligence and Application is used. Letters from Turkey of the 9th of the last Month say, the Com-motions in that Country continue with great Violence, the number of the Rebels being increased to 50 or 60000 Men, who were on their march to Adrianople, with a design to destroy the Grand Signior's Palace there, and by that means to oblige him to return to his usual Place of Residence at Constantinople. They have taken among themselves an Oath of Confederacy, not to lay down their Arms or separate till they have carried this Point, and have likewise the Heads of the Mutin and Grand Vicer. The former is not yet sent into Banishment, but continues under Confinement; but the Grand Signior was very near sacrificing the Vicer to the publick Fury, if the Valida his Mother had not interposed, and given the Grand Vicer an opportunity of appearing in publick at the Head of the Janizaries and other Militia, which he had summoned together in the neighbourhood of Adrianople: He there asked them with an Air of Authority, Whether they had any Grounds of Discontent either against the Grand Signior or himself, since he entred upon the Administration of publick Affairs?

They unanimously declared themselves well satisfied and upon these Assurances he tendered them an Oath, upon their Alcoran, upon their Swords, and upon a piece of Bread, which was distributed to every one, all which are the most binding Ceremonies among them; That they would be true and faithful to the Grand Signior; and stand by him to the last drop of their Blood. Having disposed all things in this manner, he began his March from Adrianople, in order to face and attack the Rebels, having sent Orders to the Aga of the Janizaries to come and join him in all Diligence with all the Troops he could get together from Belgrade, and other Parts which border upon the Empire, which is now under no manner of Apprehension of a Rupture with the Porte, while their Force is thus employed in their intestine Broils; besides our Security in the Grand Vicer's Inclination to preserve the Peace between both Kingdoms, if he can but maintain himself in this Post by suppressing this Rebellion.

Ratisbome, September 6. A strong Party of Hussars came last night into the neighbourhood of this Place, and plundered several Villages belonging to the Elector of Bavaria; whereupon 4 Troops of Dragoons, and about 300 Foot, were sent out from hence this morning after them: It is said they belong to the Body of Imperial Troops commanded by General Harbecque. General d'Arco, who was sent from Munich on the 27th past with a strong Detachment towards Seewading, to oppose the Count de Ravensau, received new Orders in his March from the Elector his Master, in pursuance whereof he left 6 Battalions of Foot, and 13 Troops of Horse, to guard the River Inn, and marched back to join the Elector; who arrived the first instant at Dillingen, and having immediately taken upon him the Command of the French Army, ordered the greatest part thereof to march the next morning, as he did in Person, with the Marshal de Villars, and they took their head Quarters that night at Burgau, intending to advance towards Prince Lewis's Army, to observe his Motions. His Highness fate down the first Instant before Memmingen, and immediately began to raise Batteries, whereof some were brought to perfection that night, from which he fired the next morning, so that we hope shortly to have a good Account of the Issue of that Siege.

Frankfort, September 5. The French carry on the Siege of Brisac very vigorously, being provided with a Train of Artillery of 100 Pieces of Cannon and 30 Mortars, and with abundance of all other Materials necessary for such a Service; and the Confederates not having a sufficient number of Troops on this side to attempt the Relief of that Town, we must expect shortly to hear of its being taken into the hands of the Enemy. However a strong Detachment from the Lines of Strub-hoffen is in motion, in order to march into the Lower Alsace, to make a Diversion, which may disappoint the Enemy's further Designs; and the Imperialists have put 500 Men into Fribourg, and are furnishing that Place with all Necessaries for its Defence, in case it should be attacked. We hear that Prince Lewis is marched to Augsburg, which Place the Elector of Bavaria designed to have seized; but his Highness having prevented him, and provided for the Security of the Town, by putting a strong Garison into it, he was marching on towards Munich; that the French and Bavarian Army was also marching, in order to conferre his Motions; That the Troops of the Circle of Franconia had obliged the Town of Amberg, and several other Places in the Upper Palatinate, to give them 15000 Florins by way of Contribution, which had accordingly been brought to their Camp before Rothemburg; and that the Bavarian Garison in that Castle is reduced to such straits, that we may expect by our next to hear of it's being surrendered.

Cologne, Sept. 11. The Preparations are continued at the Elector Palatine's Court for the Reception and Entertainment of the Arch-Duke, who, according to our Advices from Vienna, was to be declared King of Spain yesterday. Letters from the Upper Rhine say, the Count de Fritze marched from Landau on the 4th instant, with