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Venice, Sept. 7. N. S.

According to our last Advices from the Country of Trent, the Duke of Vendosme's Army, consisting of 12000 Men, was advanced before that City, where General Vaubonne is said to be with a Garrison of 6000 Men, regular Troops and Militia. The Duke having summoned the Magistrates to pay him Contributions, they desired time to receive their Bishop's Orders about it; whereupon he had begun to raise Batteries to bombard the Place. This Expedition into the Trentine has been very expensive to the French, besides that many of their Men have been killed in the several Attacks on the Castle of Arco, and the other Posts they have taken, which the Germans hold them very dear. We are assured, the French seeing no likelihood of making any farther Progress in that Country, have thoughts of retreating, but are under Apprehensions that General Staremberg may send out a Detachment to meet them, while the Generals Vaubonne and Solari may attack them in the Rear; whereupon several Couriers have passed between their Army and the Camp of the Prince of Sardinia, Governor of Milan, to concert, as is believed, Measures for avoiding this Inconvenience. They write from Toulon, that the Count de Toulouse, Great Admiral of France, lay in that Road ready for some Expedition; our Advices differ as to the Strength of his Fleet, which some make 25, and others but 16 Sail.

Vienna, Sept. 12. This morning the Emperor and the King of the Romans signed and swore to an Act of Renunciation of all their Right to the Spanish Monarchy, in favour of the Archduke Charles, who from that time has been saluted by the Title of King of Spain by the Emperor's Privy Councillors, with most of the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Quality. The Pope's Nuncio, the Venetian Ambassador, and the Envoys of Denmark, Poland and Florence, were not present when this Ceremony was performed. The King of the Romans in his own Apartment gives the Hand to his Catholick Majesty; but the Emperor, to avoid this Dispute, dines with one, and sups with the other, as if he were not at home, but in a third place, and so preserves his own Rank, without giving any Cause of Offence to the Spanish Nation. His Majesty goes from hence the 14th Instant on a Journey of Devotion to Maryenseld, and is expected here again the 17th, and the next day or the 19th at farthest will set out by the way of Prague, Leipsick, Hall, Haiberstadt, and Dusseldorp, for Holland, in order to embark there for Portugal. A Courier arrived here the 8th Instant from Prince Lewis, who left his Highness on the 4th Instant marching to the Relief of Augsbouurg, towards which Place the Elector of Bavaria was hastening with an Army of 15000 Men. Our Letters from Trent of the 2d Instant give an Account, That the Duke of Vendosme had raised Batteries on a Mountain that commands that Town, and had sent a Trumpeter to summon both the Country and the Magistrates to send Commissioners to settle the Contributions they should pay him, threatening otherwise to bombard the Town, and ruin the Country. We know not yet what the Issue has been: In the mean time the Count de Solari continued to observe the Enemy, and expected a Detachment of 4 Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, whom General Heister had sent to his Assistance, who were to begin their March from Inspruck the 2d Instant. Letters from Turkey of the 30th past say,

the Rebels had burnt Potack, a Town where Ragotzi formerly held his Residence. They write from Turkey of the 14th, that the Rebels continue their March towards Adrianople, and their Numbers encrease daily, while on the other hand the Soldiery on the Sultan's side shew no great desire of fighting, notwithstanding the new Oath of Fidelity they have lately taken. The Count de Sternberg died lately in Bohemia: He was Ober Burgraff, or Viceroy, of that Kingdom, the most considerable Employment of any the Emperor has to bestow; the Competitors for it are the Count de Tschernin, Landt Hoffmeister, or High Steward, of that Kingdom, and the Count de Wenzelsberg, Chief Judge there.

Ratisbonne, Sept. 10. General Herbeville continues with his Detachment in the Upper Palatinate, and puts the Country on all sides under Contribution. General Rautenclau, with the Body of Forces under his Command, is still in the Neighbourhood of Passau; but we expect shortly to hear of his being marched on some new Expedition. It is said the Imperialists have taken the Town of Landsberg from the Bavarians, whereof we hope by our next Letters from those Parts to receive the Confirmation.

Augsbourg, Sept. 13. The Imperial Army commanded by Prince Lewis is still encamped near this City, and the French and Bavarian Army between Norndorf and Rain. The Imperialists are making a Line along the Lech, and a Fort on each side of that River, whereby they will secure a Passage ever it, and an Entrance into Bavaria. The Hostages which this City had sent to Munich are put under close Confinement there; but Prince Lewis has signified to that Government, That he will revenge any ill Treatment that is done them upon the French and Bavarian Officers who are Prisoners in his Camp.

Meitz, Sept. 18. There are Letters from Swabia which say, the Imperialists had taken the Town of Friedberg, near Augsbouurg, with Sword in hand, having killed 500 of the Enemy upon the Place, and taken between 12 and 1500 of them Prisoners. Some Advices add, that Prince Lewis, having left 6000 Men at Augsbouurg for the Security of that Place, and his several Posts thereabouts, was marched towards the Danube, to establish a Communication with the Count de Stirum, and endeavour to make himself Master of Neubouurg and Donauwert on that River.

Frankfurt, Sept. 19. The German Garrison of Brisac is marched out of that Place through the Breach which the French had made, and was sent with a Guard to Rheinfeld. The French Army under the Duke of Burgundy is still encamped near Brisac. They write from Bavaria, That the Imperialists make Executions as far as Munich, from whence the Electors of Bavaria, who is indisposed, was removed to Ingolstadt.

Hamburgh, Sept. 21. The Emperor being informed that there have been Remittances of Money made to the Rebels in Hungary by the Merchants of this Place and Lubek, by way of Poland, as coming from France, a Proclamation has been published here, requiring all Merchants and others not to be concerned directly or indirectly in remitting Money to those Rebels, on pain of incurring the Penalties ordained by the Laws of the Empire against such as give Assistance to its Enemies. Letters from Poland say, the King of Sweden continues his Resolution of attacking

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