

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday September 23. to Monday September 27. 1703.

Lisbon, Sept. 23. N. S.

ON the 13th Instant the French Ambassador, Monsieur de Chateaufneuf, had a private Audience of the King, which was very short. The Preparations for War on our side are carried on with the greatest Diligence that can be: The 12 new-raised Regiments are almost compleated, and every thing else is in a great readiness; the Spaniards are making what Preparations they can, and all the Forces they have are brought to the Frontiers of Portugal; but they daily desert in great numbers, inasmuch that a Regiment of Biscayners, which is the best they have at Badajoz, the most part is already come over to us. On the 15th Instant the Bishop of Elvas was made Secretary of State, upon the Death of Joseph de Faria, who executed that Employment, although Mendo de Foyez still retained the Title. Here is no News of the English Fleet under the Command of Sir Cloudfly Shovel, since the first of this Month, and then it was in the Bay of America.

Vienna, Sept. 19. The King of Spain went from hence the 14th Instant to Marin-Zell, and returned hither the 17th. This evening, about 6 a Clock, his Majesty set out on his Journey to Holland, passing through the principal Streets of the City in an open Coach, to give the People the Satisfaction of seeing him. His Majesty was followed by a very great Train of Coaches, wherein were his Chamberlains, and the other Officers who are appointed to attend him in this Expedition. Signior Davis, the Pope's Nuncio, as he was going on the 16th Instant to the Emperor's Chapel to Mass, was stop't in his Coach, and is forbid the Court, for not having been present at the Ceremony of the Declaring of the King of Spain. Presently after this King's Departure, the Emperor and the King of the Romans, with their Courts, went to Ebersdorf, where they will continue about 6 weeks, to take the usual Diversions of this Season. Monsieur Oberg, who has resided here these 10 years as Envoy from the House of Lunenbourg, has taken his Audience of Leave, and will set out for Hanover in two or three days. A Courier from Trent has brought Advice, That General Heister arrived there the 11th Instant; and that the French had withdrawn their Mortars and Cannon: All the Damage they have done to that City not exceeding the Value of 10000 Florins. On the 12th the Enemy retired wholly from thence, and marched towards Sarca, burning all the good Houses they found in their way, particularly the Palace of Castel-Nevo, belonging to Count Paris de Ladrono. They were to encamp that night beyond Tublin; and the Imperialists intended to march the next day, with intent to get to the Pass of La Chiusa before them, and endeavour to cut off their Retreat. Our Advices from Turkey say, the Grand Signior Mustapha is at last deposed, and his Brother Achmet set up in his room; That the Grand Visier, and several other chief Officers of the Porte, have been forced to flee for their Security; and that one who was formerly Nissangi Bashaw, whose Name is Achmet, is made Grand Visier.

Zurich, Sept. 19. All our Accounts from Italy agree, that the Duke of Vendosme was preparing for his Return to Lombardy, having been in sight of the City of Trent, but not able to bombard it to any purpose, because of the great distance at which his Batteries were placed, the River being between him and the Town. He has lost many of his bravest Men in this Expedition.

From the Imperial Camp under Count Stirum near Nordlingen, Sept. 21. Our Army having decamped

from Hausheim, marched the 18th Instant to Seppolner, where we were obliged to continue the next day, to wait for the Wagons in which were our Pontoons, which, by reason of the badness of the Ways, could not keep pace with us. We perceived that a Body of the Enemy's Horse marched on the other side of the Danube to observe us; and to make them believe that we intended to repair our Bridge at Grunheim, which we had broken down some time before, and that we would pass over the Danube there, we took Post on the 20th, by break of day, in an Island of the River near that Place. That day our Parties that were sent out for Intelligence brought Advice, that the Enemy had passed the Danube with great Diligence at Demauerth, and that their main Army was in full March against us; whereupon we put our selves into a readiness to receive them, and while we were endeavouring to gain a rising Ground towards Hochstedt, the Enemy, under the Command of the Elector of Bavaria and the Marshal de Villars, drew up in order of Battel at Kauffheim, and fired three Cannon-shot, by way of Signal, which were answered by a like number in our Rear; and we soon perceived that the Marquis d'Uffon was advancing to us on that side with 15 Squadrons and 18 Battalions, that had been left in their Intrenchment at Dillingen. The Enemy's main Army endeavoured to get between us and a Wood, which favoured our Retreat, and the Body commanded by the Marquis d'Uffon advanced towards our Rear, where they fell in with our Hussars and Bagage, and put them into some Disorder. Our General resolved to attack the weaker Army before the stronger should fall upon him, and two Imperial Regiments of Horse, with the King of Poland's Regiment of Life Guards, were ordered to fall upon the Marquis d'Uffon's Horse, that stood at some distance from their rear, which they performed so well, that the Enemy's Horse were put to flight, and their Foot thereupon fled likewise, by the way of Hochstedt, to their old Camp at Dillingen. While the Enemy's Horse were in this Disorder, Count Palfy, with 5 Squadrons of Polish Horse, fell upon 6 of their Squadrons, and drove them into a Bog, where most of them perished. In the mean time the Horse of our Right Wing attacked some Squadrons of the Enemy's main Army; but some of our Auxiliary Regiments of Horse, without any Necessity, gave way, and put the rest into Disorder, and the Enemy taking Advantage of it, attacked our Feet, who received them very warmly, and killed many of their Men, and behaved themselves so well, that the Enemy, though above twice our number, was obliged to suffer us to make a very orderly Retreat through the Wood above-mentioned. This Action lasted above 9 hours: The number of Men we lost in this Occasion cannot yet be certainly known, for many of our Men who were musing come in daily, but at most it can scarce exceed 1000 Men, killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners; but our greatest Lois consists in Artillery, Ammunition, and Bagage; for the Country People, who were made use of to attend the same, run away with their Horses, leaving the Wagons to the Mercy of the Enemy, some of which themselves had plundered beforehand. We are assured that the Enemy lost many more of their Men. The Country People, the Prisoners we have taken, as well Officers as Soldiers, do all agree, that they were 72 Squadrons and 48 Battalions strong, having drawn together all their Troops which lay near the Danube. We are rallying our Forces, and preparing for a March, wherein we shall govern our selves according to the Accounts we shall receive of the Enemy's Motions.

Augsbourg, Sept. 22. Prince Lewis of Baden continues encamped in the Neighbourhood of this Place. The Count de la Tour being sent with a strong Detachment to make an Inroad into Bavaria, has taken the Town of Friedberg, the Garrison whereof surrendered this morning at Discretion. We hear from Franconia, that the Castle of Rottemberg, which was blocked up by the Forces of that Circle, began to capitulate on the 17th Instant, and the Garrison, which consisted of 600 Bavarians, was to march out yesterday, with 1 Mortar and 4 Pieces of Cannon.

Cologne.