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Westminster, November 9.

**T**HE Parliament met here this day; and Her Majesty being come to the House of Peers, and seated on the Throne in Her Royal Robes, with the usual Solemnity, the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message to the House of Commons, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers, whither they came accordingly, and Her Majesty was pleased to make a most Gracious Speech to both Houses, which follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have Called you together as soon as I thought you could conveniently Come out of your Countries, that no Time might be lost in making Our Preparations for Carrying on the present War, in which I do not Doubt of your Cheerful Concurrence, since you can't but be sensible, that on the Success of it depends Our Own Safety and Happiness and that of all Europe.

I Hope I have Improved the Confidence you Reposed in Me last Year, to your Satisfaction and the Advantage of Us and Our Allies, by the Treaty with the King of Portugal, and the Declaration of the Duke of Savoy, which in great Measure may be Imputed to the Obediency with which you Supported Me in this War, and the Assurance with which you Trusted Me in the Conduct of it: And We cannot sufficiently Acknowledge the Goodness of Almighty God, who is pleased to Afford Us so fair a Prospect as We now have, of bringing it to a Glorious and Speedy Conclusion.

I must therefore Desire you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to Grant Me such Supplies as shall be requisite to Defray the Necessary Charge of the War in the next Year, with regard, not only to all Our former Engagements, but particularly to Our Alliance lately made with the King of Portugal for Recovering the Monarchy of Spain from the House of Bourbon and Restoring it to the House of Austria, which Treaty being in it self of the highest Importance imaginable, and requiring all possible Dispatch in the Execution of it, has Necessarily Occasion'd a great Expence even in this present Year, tho' not so much as it will Require, and for which, I hope, We shall be amply Re-compensated in the next.

The Subsidies which will now be immediately Required for the Assistance of the Duke of Savoy, will likewise Occasion a further Necessary Charge.

I must take Notice to you, That tho' no particular Provision was made in the last Session, either for the Charge of Our present Expedition to Portugal, or for that of the Augmentation Troops desired by the States General, yet the Funds given by Parliament have held out so well, and the Produce of the Prizes has Provd. so Considerable, that you will find the Publick will not be in Debt by Reason of either of these Additional Services.

I may further observe to you, That tho' the Funds for the Civil Government are diminished by the War, I have, in Conjunction with the States General, Contributed out of My Own Revenue towards some Publick Services, and particularly the Support of the Circle of Suabia, whose firm Adherence to the Interest of the Allies under the greatest Pressures, did very well Deserve our Seasonable Assistance: And I shall still be Careful not to engage My Self in any Unnecessary Expence of My Own, that I may have the more to Spare towards the Ease of My Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Heartily Wish some easie and less-chargeable Method could be found for the Speedy and Effectual Marring of the Fleet.

I must also Recommend to you, to make some Regulation for Preventing the Excessive Price of Coals; I have Examined this Matter, and taken particular Care to appoint Comys. for that Service; but the Price has not been in the least abated notwithstanding a very considerable quantity has been Imported since that time; This gives great Ground of Suspicion there may be a Combination of some Persons

to Enrich themselves by a general Oppression of others, and particularly the Poor: 'Twill deserve your Consideration how to Remedy this great Inconvenience.

And in all your Affairs, I must Recommend to you as much Dispatch as the Nature of them will admit; This is Necessary to make Our Preparations early, on which in great Measure Depends the good Success of all Our Enterprises.

I want Words to Express to you My earnest Desires of Seeing all My Subjects in perfect Peace and Union among Themselves: I have nothing so much at Heart as their general Welfare and Happiness; Let Me therefore Desire you all; That you would Carefully Avoid any Heats or Divisions; that may Disappoint Me of that Satisfaction, and Give Encouragement to the Common Enemies of Our Church and State.

Vienna, November 4. The Count de Tavisi arrived here yesterday from Turin, with the Character of Envoy from the Duke of Savoy, and has brought with him the Treaty lately concluded by his Royal Highness with the Count d'Avoyersberg, the Emperor's Minister there. We have Advice from the Imperial Army in Italy, that General Visconti, with the Detachment which was sent out to join the Duke of Savoy's Forces; was lately arrived the 20th past near Parma, in their march to Piedmont. According to our Advice from Swabia, Prince Lewis was the 25th at Reicholstried, a Town on the Iller, between Kempten and Memmingen, and intended to march the day following directly towards the Elector of Bavaria and the Marshal de Villars, whose Army was cantoned about Oepfingen, two Leagues beyond Memmingen. General Arco lay with 7000 Bavarians at Leichtenberg, between Augsburg and Landsberg. A Captain of the Count de Schlick's Regiment arrived here this morning, being sent Express from Hungary, with Advice, That the said Count, with the Imperial Forces under his Command, passed over the River Waag at Schiuta the 28th of the last Month, and the 31st came before Leventz, a Town about 6 German Miles beyond Newhausen, which the Rebels had possessed themselves of and fortified, and had there a numerous Garison, under the Command of one Orkay, formerly a Corporal in Major-General Forgatsch's Regiment, who pretended, at the first appearance of our Forces, to make a vigorous Resistance; but the Imperialists having forced the Gates of the Town, he made his escape. Most of the Garison was cut in pieces, and 500 of the rest taken Prisoners, and 400 Horses: There was found in the Place 12 Pieces of Cannon, and a great part of the Plunder which the Rebels had got in their several Excursions, and had secured it there: Orkay's Secretary surrendered himself voluntarily, and promises to make large Discoveries. About 2000 more of the Rebels, who were encamped at some distance to cover the Town, retired in great Confusion, upon the Approach of the Imperialists.

Nancy, November 10. Letters from Paris of the 7th Instant say, an Officer was arrived at the French Court from the Duke of Vendosme's Army with an Account, That the Duke being informed, that General Staremberg had sent out Major General Visconti with a Body of Horse to the Assistance of the Duke of Savoy, and that he was marching through the Toroneise, he sent out several Detachments to prevent the Imperialists in that Design, one of which meeting them near Sara-walla on the 26th past there was a sharp Dispute between them; the Loss is said to amount in all to about 400 Men; and to be equal on both sides; but the Germans being overpowered by Numbers, were forced to give way; and finding that the French had posted their Troops along the River Borna, between Alexandria and Aequi, in such manner, that it was impracticable for them to pass that way, they retired into the Territories of the Republick of Genoua; and we hear they have since continued their March by another way, and are lately arrived in Piedmont. The new Levies in Savoy are continued with such Success, that we are assured that Duke has already got together near 8000 Regular Troops, besides those