

The London Gazette.

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From Monday November 22. to Thursday November 25. 1703.

Lisbon, Nov. 21. N. S.

SIR Andrew Lake arrived here the 15th Instant, with some Ships detached by Sir Cloudesty Shovell to convoy home the Merchant Ships bound to England from this Place, Oporto, and Viana. The English homeward-bound Fleet from Newfoundland arrived here also the 19th, under a Convoy and these two Fleets will in all likelihood fail here in a week or two. The Duke of Anjou's Envoy here received Orders on the 18th from his Master to leave this Court in 24 hours, and begin his Journey to Madrid, which he could not execute by reason of the badness of the Weather till this morning, that he is gone to a Place called *Alcaz Galleja*, on the other side of the River, leaving his Lady and some part of his Family here, who are to follow him to-morrow; but he is not to proceed further than *Elvas*, a Frontier Town, till Don Diego de Mendoca, the King of Portugal's Envoy at that Court, who is ordered to come away without taking Leave, be arrived upon the Frontiers, that they may be exchanged there. The Governors of the Frontier Places are, upon this Occasion, ordered to depart forthwith to their respective Governments. It is said that the Prince *Tzerclaes de Tilly*, finding all things at *Badajoz* and thereabouts in a very different Condition from what was represented to him at Madrid, has desired to be recalled. With Sir Andrew Lake arrived here Rear-Admiral *Wassenaar*, with 6 Dutch Men of War.

Vienna, November 17. Letters from the Imperial Army in Italy bring an Account, That the Detachment of 1500 Imperial Horse and 200 Hussars which had been sent from thence, under the Command of Major-General *Visconti*, to join the Duke of Savoy, had been attacked in the Mountains of *St. Sebastian*, near *Saparavalla*, on the Frontiers of the State of *Genoua*: The Duke of Vendosme was there in Person with 4000 Men, most Foot; His Superiority in Numbers, and the Situation of the Place, gave him that Advantage, that nothing could have saved the Germans from being all destroyed, but the Bravery with which they fought their way through; so that they came off with the Loss of their Baggage, which was not much, and about 150 Men, and as many Horses. They arrived the 28th at *San Pietro d'Arene*, near *Genoua*, from whence Major-General *Visconti* dispatched an Express to the Duke of Savoy, to acquaint him with what had passed. We want yet one Post from Italy; so that we know not whether they may have met with any new Rencounter since. Letters from Hungary give an Account, that on the 27th of the last Month *Ragorzi*, having left a strong Detachment to block up *Zatmar*, came to the Rebels Camp before *Tockay*, but that Garrison was still in a good State of Defence. *Berzani* with another Body is before *Leutsch*, in the County of *Cephusia*, where he arrived the 23d past, and on the 3d Instant began to play upon the Town from a Battery of 3 Pieces of Cannon; but by our last Advices, which are dated the 8th, had done the Place no manner of damage. Another Party of 1300 Rebels appeared before *Weissenberg*, or *Alba Julia*, on the *Marsjoch* the 25th past, with a Design to make an Attempt on that City; but General *Rabinin* having sent out a Detachment of 300 Horse against them, they attacked the Rebels so vigorously, that they soon obliged their Horse to give way; after which the Foot, consisting of 600 Men, were most of them cut to pieces. The Count de *Schlick*, with the Forces under his Command, was marching to the Relief of *Tockay*.

Nancy, November 25. They write from Paris of the 20th Instant, That an Express was arrived at the French Court with a Letter from the Marshal de *Tallard*, giving

an Account of an Engagement he had the 15th with the Confederate Forces under the Prince of Hesse, wherein he boasts that he has taken more Colours and Standards than he has lost Men; but takes no notice of the Standards which have been taken from him, nor of the Death of Monsieur *Preconal*, and many more of his best Officers, who were killed in that Action. It is said he is ordered to send a Detachment to reinforce the French Army in *Suabia*; And it is reported that the Command of that Army is, at the Instances of the Elector of *Bavaria*, taken from the Marshal de *Villars*, and given to the Count de *Marsin*, with the Commission of Captain-General, to give him the Precedency of the Lieutenants-General, who are to serve under him. The Duke d'Alba, Ambassador from Spain, was arrived at Paris, and had obtained two Audiences of the French King, who (it is said) had given Orders for 18 Battalions of Irish and other Foreign Troops in his Service to march to Spain. Letters from *Lions* say, the Marshal de *Toffe* having got together a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men, was advanced as far as *Chambery*, the chief Town of *Savoie*, which being an open Place, he possessed himself of it without any Resistance: The Marquis de *Sales* was getting together a Body of Troops on that side to prevent his making any further Progress.

Frankfort, Nov. 25. The Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel having marched from the Netherlands with 12 Battalions and 29 Squadrons of the Forces of the States General, in order to relieve Landau, arrived the 13th Instant near Spire, where he joined the Elector Palatine's Forces, commanded by the Count de *Nassau Weilbourg*. They continued in that Post to expect the Forces of *Lunenbourg*, and those which the Elector of *Mentz*, the Prince of Hesse *Darmstadt*, and some other neighbouring Princes, were to furnish towards this Service, and to make the necessary Dispositions for attacking the French Army before Landau on the 16th: But Monsieur *Preconal* being arrived the 14th in the French Camp with a Reinforcement of Horse and Foot, the Marshal de *Talley* marched from thence on the 15th with all the Forces that could be spared, in order to attack the Confederate Army; The Count de *Nassau Weilbourg* having notice that the Enemy was approaching, immediately drew up his Forces in order of Battel, and marched against them, and engaged them, and in the beginning had the Advantage, having taken some of their Cannon, but they renewed the Attack with such Fury, that his Forces, which formed the Left Wing of our Army, were obliged to retire in great Disorder before the Troops on the Right, which were commanded by the Prince of Hesse, could come up to their Assistance; Then the Enemy's whole Army fell upon his Highness's Troops, who fought with that Courage, that after having taken 16 Standards, 4 Guidons, and 3 pair of Kettle-Drums, from the Enemy, without the Loss of one of theirs, they made an orderly Retreat to *Dudenhoven*, where they repassed the *Spierbach* without being pursued by the Enemy. The Prince of Hesse throughout this whole Action, which was very desperate, performed all that could be expected from a General and a Soldier, had 3 Horses shot under him, and killed a French Officer with his own hand. We have yet no other Particulars of our Loss, than that the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg and the Major-General *Hochkirchen* and *Terrau* were killed, with 4 Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Captains, and divers Subaltern Officers, and a Major-General, a Colonel, and some other Officers, wounded; and it is said the Loss of the French is not much inferior to ours, Monsieur *Preconal*, and several of their best Officers, being reckoned among the Slain. The Action being over, the French marched back to their Camp, and the Confede-