

# The London Gazette.

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London, Jan. 7. N. S.

**T**HE Preparations for his Catholick Majesty's Reception, and for the Expedition into Spain, are carried on here with all possible Diligence and Application; and the King of Portugal has already 27000 Men actually raised. The Spaniards have not yet declared War against this Kingdom, as they threaten'd to do as soon as the Envoys from each Crown should be exchanged, notwithstanding that has been done, and the Envoys are returned to the respective Courts whence they were sent. We hear, that the Spaniards have not above two or three Regiments of Horse, and 10 or 11 of Foot (and those very thin) at Badajos, which is the chief Rendezvous of their Forces; and by the other Accounts we have of their Preparations, but more particularly by the Assurances we have of the general good Disposition of that Nation in favour of the House of Austria, we have little reason to apprehend any great Mischief from them; and if they should attack us, we conceive our selves to be sufficiently provided against any Attempt they can make. Two Men of War, and three Merchant Ships, are arrived in this Port from Rio Janeiro, which, besides a great quantity of Gold and rich Commodities for private Persons, have brought from thence 17 Archa's and 7 Pounds of Gold for the King's Fifth part, clear of all Charges. The Duke of Berwick, who is to command the French Auxiliary Troops that are expected in Spain, is lately arrived at Madrid from the French Court.

Rome, Dec. 22. On the 17th Instant the Pope held a Consistory, wherein he preferred Signior Pignatelli, who is returning from Poland, where he has served in the Quality of Nuncio, to the Dignity of a Cardinal, and an Express was immediately dispatched to meet him on the Road, and acquaint him with his Promotion. Prince Vaheni, whom the Pope did some time since confine to his Estate at Orvieto, has obtained his Liberty, at the Intercession of the French King, but upon condition that he shall forbear coming hither for a certain time. The Count de Trifno, and several other Persons, have lately been secured in the Prisons of the Inquisition, upon Suspicion of Heresie.

Turin, Jan. 3. Monsieur de Philippaux, Ambassador from France, went from hence the 21st past under a Guard, which is to conduct him to the Frontiers, where he is to be exchanged for the Count de Veron, Ambassador from the Duke of Savoy. His Royal Highness marched lately from Chiari with a Body of Troops, and on the first Instant arrived at Bormio where he was joined by 500 Imperial Horse, under the Command of the Marquis de Visconti. Two Regiments of Horse, which were at Cbrovazzo, passed over the Po at the same time, and joined his Royal Highness, which made up that Body of Troops about 10000 Men, and he is marched to-

wards Alba, in order to meet a considerable Reinforcement of German Troops, under the Command of the Count de Staremberg, which is marching to his Assistance.

Nancy, Jan. 11. Letters from Paris of the 7th Instant say, the French King had received an Express on the 5th from the Duke of Vendosme, with Advice, That the Count de Staremberg, after having made several feint Marches, as tho' he intended to have retired with the Imperial Forces under his Command towards the Veronsse, had at last passed over the River Secchia at Concordia with a considerable Body, and advanced towards the Modense, in order to endeavour to join with the Duke of Savoy; That he had followed the Imperialists two days, but did not think it proper to attack them till he had received a Reinforcement; and that he had sent several Expresses to the Grand Prior, his Brother, who commands the French Army on the Borders of Piedmont, with an Account of what had passed, and had taken all proper Measures for preventing their Joining; but it is said that he seems to write doubtfully of his being able to succeed. According to our last Accounts from Savoy, the Duke de la Feuillade was marched from Chambery to attack the Count de Sales, who commands the Duke of Savoy's Forces on that side; and in regard that the French Troops were much superior in number; thought fit to remove from Conflans to Tesson, where he was intrenching himself.

Frankfort, Jan. 13. Our Advices from Munich say, the Elector of Bavaria had caused an Order to be published, forbidding all his Subjects to look upon the Malecontents in Hungary as Rebels, or to call them by that Name, declaring, That they only fight for the Maintenance of their Rights and Privileges; and it was reported, that the intended, after he had taken Passau, to endeavour to open a Communication with them; but this Design will, it's hoped, be prevented by the Measures which Prince Eugene is taking to suppress that Rebellion. It is said, that at the same time that the Elector of Bavaria attacks Passau, the Marshal de Marsin, with another Body of the Emperors Forces, is to besiege Nördlingen. Letters from France by the way of Lorraine bring an Account, That the Camisars continue very successful in their Encounters with the French King's Forces: That on the 16th past one of their Detachments, commanded by one Cavalier, drew an Ambush, where many of them were cut off, particularly the Marquis de Rambouillet, and several other Officers: And on the 20th, Chevalier having Information that divers of the Camisars who had been taken Prisoners were to be removed from the Fort of Alais to that of Sainte Hippolite, under a Guard of about 300 Men, he met them by the way at the head of 200 Horse and 700 Foot, and released several of the Prisoners, and had entirely routed the Guard, had