

The London Gazette.

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At the Court at St. James's, March 5. 1703.

It is Her Majesty's Pleasure, That the several Colonels and Officers of the Regiments, Troops and Companies, in Her Majesty's Service in the Low-Countries, do take Care, That their Recruits and Cloathing be put on board the Transport Ships now in the River of Thames before the Tenth Day of this Instant March; and that all Officers whatsoever belonging to such Regiments, Troops and Companies, do, by the same Embarkation, repair to their several Posts in the Low-Countries, upon pain of being suspended from their respective Commands, such Officers only excepted as are ordered to stay some time longer for Recruits.

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

Turin, Febr. 22. N. S. General Vaubonne having received Orders to seize some Hostages for the Payment of the Contributions demanded of the Villages which lie along the Sesia, marched to the Village of Nicorgue with 150 Horse and 10 Heildukes, and posted himself in such a manner, that he had this Village, a small River and a Bridge before him, the Town of Mortara two miles on his Right, the Fort of Vispori three miles on his Left, where two French Battalions and 200 Horse were quartered, and behind him the River Gogne, and the Towns of Castellgogne and Cozzo, in which Places there were French Garrison: From this Post he sent out small Parties to bring in Hostages, which they did, he remaining there with the best part of his Party to secure the Passage of the Gogne. The Enemy having notice of his being there, sent out a Body of 400 Horse from Mortara, whereof 80, most of them Officers and Volunteers, came up to General Vaubonne's Party, but were so well received by the Heildukes, who were posted at the Bridge above-mentioned, and so ill supported by the rest of their Troops, that they were soon routed; and the Count de Westa, Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment of Hussars, happening to return at the same time with one of those Parties which had been sent out for Hostages, he cut off their Retreat to Mortara; and of this whole Party of the Enemy, only 14 Officers and 18 Troopers remained alive, whom our Men took Prisoners. A small Party of the Garrison of Montmeillan has defeated double their number of French in Savoy. They write from Nice, That two French Men of War passed by there last week, with about 50 Sail of Transport Ships under their Convoy, which are supposed to be Recruits for the Duke of Vendome's Army: Letters from Geneva say, that several People from the Borders of Provence have joined the Cevennois, who still keep the Field, and continue their Excursions.

Camberg, Febr. 29. Letters from Warsaw bring an Account, That on the 16th Instant the Heads of the Confederated Nobility drew up their Resolution in form for declaring the Throne vacant, &c. which they confirmed with certain Oaths, which were administered to all the Members of that Assembly: That they had desired the Cardinal Primate to take upon him the Administration, to summon a General Diet, and to require the *Possipolite Ruzzenie*, or Militia of the Country, to mount on Horseback for the Detence of the Republick; and that they have declared the Saxon Troops, and all that shall assist the King of Poland, Enemies to the Commonwealth; whereupon the King had called together his Senate at Cracow, who had already come to some Resolutions in opposition to those taken by the Assembly at Warsaw. The Palatinates of Cracow and Sendomir have taken a new Oath of Fidelity to their King, and the Nobility of the Lesser Poland and of Lithuania appear generally well disposed towards his Service.

Copenhagen, March 1. N. S. Colonel Bruckdorf went from hence the 27th past towards Odenbourg, in order to settle Matters there relating to a new Regiment of Land-Militia, which is to consist of 1400 Men. They write from Stockholm, That that City has lately raised 200 Seamen for the King of Sweden's Service, who for the greater Dispatch were sent down in Sledges to Carensjoen, where they are fitting out 16 light Frigates, to cruize upon the *Mazowites* off of the

Nyen-Schans and Wyborgh, and to keep the Eastland Sea clear of them next Summer. These Letters add, That there was a Project on foot in Sweden for Registering a competent number of Seamen, who are to be always in a readiness to man the Fleet whenever their Service shall be required, and are to be on the same Establishment with the National Troops which are maintained by the Country. Lieutenant-General Fleming is shortly expected here from Poland, and Monsieur Hertel from Wolfenbuttel.

Vienna, Febr. 27. The Count de Bethleem arrived here the 23d Instant from Transylvania, being deputed by the States of that Province to assure the Emperor of their Fidelity. He brought the welcome News, That Baron Tege, with a Body of 800 Cuirassiers and Dragoons, and 400 Musketers, has defeated the Rebels near a Village called *Hofslag*, killing 2000 of them on the place; whereupon the Rebels had withdrawn their Forces from before several Places which they had before blocked up. We hear the Malecontents had endeavoured to take the Town of *Zatmar* by Storm, but were beat off with very considerable Loss. The Danish Forces which were quartered in *Moravia* have passed the *Danube*, in order to join the Imperial Forces which are posted along the *Leitha*, under the Command of General *Heister*.

Zurich, Febr. 27. The French Ambassador having desired a Meeting of the Deputies of the Cantons at *Soleure*, the same was accordingly begun there the 18th Instant, and the Ambassador made a long Speech to them, the Sum of which was no more than to offer to them the Guard of that part of *Savoy* which borders upon the Lake of *Geneva*, and is called the Country of *Chablais* and *Fausigny*. The Diet having debated this Offer, made a Deputation to the Ambassador, to let him know, That besides many Inconveniencies which would ensue from their Acceptance of that Proposal, they did not think the Guard of those Places a sufficient Security for the *Helvetick* Body, who were resolved not to let themselves be surrounded by any one Prince. The Ambassador made many Protestations of the great Consideration his Master had for the Cantons, and that he had no Design to surround them; but this not proving Satisfactory, he seemed to give some hopes of his Maite's consenting that the Fortrefs of *Montmeillan* might be put into the hands of the Cantons, but not the Country round it; and this not satisfying the Diet, which persisted to demand the Neutrality for all *Savoy*, the Assembly broke up with mutual Dissatisfaction between them and the Ambassador, who at parting made them the following Speech:

Magnificent Lords!

I am concerned to see that the more Complaisance the King my Master has for your Desires, the more you affect to make him Irregular Demands; for it seems you make no Account of the new Mark of his Consideration which his Majesty has so lately given you, in granting you the Favour which you had desired of him, in relation to the Countries situate along the Rhine and the Lake of Constance. Notwithstanding all the King has done to remove the Apprehensions you have of being surrounded by one powerful Prince, you are yet earnest in asking a Neutrality for all Savoy. I am sorry that I should be obliged to tell you, I cannot give you any Assurances upon your Demands: Whenever you make any that shall not prejudice the King's Interest, I shall readily use my utmost good Offices for your satisfaction; but while you persist in endeavouring to obtain things which may expose part of his Majesty's Dominions to the Mercy of his Enemies; and when you will exact that he should give up his Advantages in their Favour; all I can do is to give the King an Account of your Demands, but without accompanying them with any Instances on my part, unless I were resolved to displease his Majesty. It is enough for me that I have used all possible and reasonable Means to unaccuse you in the Fears you appear to have of being surrounded. I can do no more at present, but must expect the Orders his Majesty will please to give me.

The Duke of Savoy's Levies go on very well; besides which it is believed the Protestant Cantons will assist him with 7 Companies of 200 Men each, who will act offensively wherever his Royal Highness shall think fit. The Count d'Arco was executed at *Bregentz* the 18th Instant, for not doing his Duty