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Rome, June 30.

THE affairs of the Conclave are no more advanced than they were at the first opening of it, tho' it has now lasted almost 5 months. Barberigo is still supported by the Zealors, and notwithstanding all the opposition of the other Parties, and particularly of the French, stands yet the favorite of all that are in nomination to be advanced to the Papal Chair.

Terin, June 30. The Siege of Coni being extremely pressed by the French, the Duke of Savoy held a Council of War, where he was resolved to send a Detachment of 3000 Horse and 1000 Musketeers with Ammunition, to the relief of the Town, which being arrived under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy within a miles of the place, the Enemy thought not fit to stay for them, but raised the Siege an hour or two before, leaving behind them a piece of great Cannon, good store of Provisions, and all their sick and wounded men; The Troops in the Town behaved themselves very well, and particularly the French Refugees commanded by Colonel Julien. All our accounts agree that the Enemy have lost near 4000 men in this Siege and precipitate Retreat. At the same time we hear that the French Troops under the command of Monsieur de Hoguette have quitted the Valley of Aogst. Part of the German Succors are already arrived in the State of Milan; 6 or 7000 are expected here in few days, and the rest follow by long marches. The Duke of Savoy has with 20000 men near Moncalier; and Monsieur Catinat has his Camp about Carignan.

Vienna, July 3. Prince Louis of Baden took his Leave of the Emperor last night, and goes from hence Post this Evening for Hungary. From Buda we hear, that General Senczer advances with the Imperial Forces by easy marches towards Eszék. From whence we have the repeated confirmation of the abandoning of Ilake and Peter Waradin by the Turks, and their being possessed by our Troops. What was said in our last, of the motion of 15000 men from Eszék towards the Save proves a mistake, there being only 6000 Raskians gone in search of Booty, who so intimidated the Turks, that they presently withdrew a Guard of 500 Janisaries and 200 Spahis which they had in the Castle of Semlin. The Raskians and Hungarians have taken 300 Wagons with Provisions that were going from Belgrade towards Temiswar, and cut their Convoy in pieces. And the Letters of the 25th past from Kals in Upper-Hungary advise, that on the 22d a Party being sent out towards Great-Waradin, surprised 16 Wagons laden with Salt and Meal within half a League of that place, the Turks in Garrison there not daring to venture out to rescue them. From Microvitz we have advice likewise, that there had been a Rencontre near that place between the Raskians and the Turks, in which 1000 of the latter were killed, Mustafa Bassa who commanded them escaping with much difficulty. The Elector of Bavaria continues still indisposed, which delays his departure for Piedmont.

Hilberg, July 14. The Bridge of Boats which the Elector of Saxony had caused to be laid over the Rhine near Strasshofen being finished yesterday, his Electoral Highness, with the Generals Caprara and Schoning, and all the Confederate Forces that remained on this side, passed that River the night following; who are now encamped near the Ruins of the Town of Brandendal, which was burnt by the French. The Marschal de Lorge with the French Army lies near Neustadt, from whence it is believed he will retire towards Landau. The Elector of Saxony has sent out 1000 Horse and Dragoons to observe the Enemies motions, and intends to follow with the whole Army, for which purpose they are furnished with Provisions for 8 days. Another Bridge is laying over the Rhine near Speier.

Mentz, July 14. Yesterday came hither a Trumpeter who had deserted the French Army; He says, that the Enemy were very much surpris'd at the Confederate Armies passing the Rhine; That the Marschal de Lorge was drawing all the Troops he could out of their Garisons to reinforce his Army; That he had countermanded several Regiments that were going towards the Moselle; And that he was retired towards Lauterne. The 3000 men of the Troops of Franconia, that were posted near Castellbrunke, that was lately seized for holding Correspondence with the French, has been tortured, and is since sentenced to be Hang'd and quartered, of which an account has been sent to General Caprara for his approbation.

Cell, July 13. Four thousand of the Hanover Troops will in few days begin their march towards the Elbe, and several Companies of Foot to Rerchburg.

Cologne, July 17. The Marquis de Buffers, who was lately posted about Charlemont on the Meuse, is now moving towards the Country of Eyselt; He came on the 14th instant to Keil, and the 15th to Cronsborg, where he expects to be joynd by 1200 men from Luxembourg, commanded by the Marquis de Harcourt; as also by a Detachment from the Marschal de Lorge, but we hear this last is countermanded upon the Confederate Army passing the Rhine. The Troops of Brandenburg and Neuburg, which remain on this side the Meuse, are forming a Body between Aix la Chapelle and Conells Messier.

Copenhagen, June 30. O.S. The King of Denmark parts from hence to-morrow for Hallesin; His Majesty goes straight to Rensburg, where he stays the 4th and 5th of the next month; At Gluckstadt the 6th and 7th; At Rensburg again the 8th, 9th, and 10th; Then into Jurland, where the Court continues till the 20th, and thence returns in 4 days hither.

Paris, July 17. The raising of the Siege of Coni puts this Court extremely out of humour; And the Sieur de Bulonde, who commanded the Troops employed in that Siege, is like to feel the Effects of it; Orders being sent to Monsieur Catinat to secure and send him Prisoner to the Castle of Pignerol. They own in their publick Relations here, that upon the approach of Prince Eugene of Savoy with 2000 Horse, our Troops retreated from before Coni with such precipitation, that they left one of their Pieces of Cannon for Battery, with divers Ordnance of War, and 50 or 60 wounded Officers behind them. By an Express from Germany we hear, that the Confederate Army had passed the Rhine; And that the Marschal de Lorge, who was not strong enough to engage them, was retired towards Neustadt and Lautern, to endeavour to cover those places which had in them but very small Garrisons. By the last advice from Piedmont, Monsieur Catinat lay entrenched between Cavignan and Carmagnole.

From the Royal Camp at Gemblous, July 19. The news of the raising the Siege of Coni, and the great loss the French sustained before that place, comes confirmed by all the Letters from France and Italy. An Officer in the French Service, who was present there, writes; That the Detachment which was sent by Monsieur Catinat to hinder Prince Eugene of Savoy from throwing any Succors into Coni, came too late; and that the French were forced to raise the Siege, after having lost 2500 men; That almost all their Grandiers were left dead upon the place; That they left one Piece of Cannon, and 3 Mortars, with great quantities of Provisions, and all their sick men behind them; That they had 150 Officers killed and wounded; That upon the first attack of the Coverd way they lost 500 men; That the Chevalier de Valsire, their Chief Prisoner, was shot through the Body, and carried Prisoner into the Town; And that the French in their Retreat killed above 300 Peasants, though