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Rome, August 28.

ON Monday last the Pope thanked the Cardinals in a Publick Consistory for his Election, and declared Cardinal *Cantelmi* Archbishop of *Naples*; He has confirmed Cardinal *Ottoboni* in the Legatship of *Avignon* for 3 years, it having been given him for that time by the late Pope, but without any Salary; He has likewise retrenched several other Publick Expences, and that of his own Table will be defrayed out of his Private Income. The Cardinal *St. Cecilia* has resigned the Government of this City, after having held it 16 years, and the same is given to *Giovanni Baptista Spinola*; And in order to the better execution of Justice, and the abolishing the Privileges of the Ambassadors Quarters, 50 *Sbirri*'s more are added to the former number. Several Conferences have been held here this week between the Cardinals *Pancianini*, *Ahani*, *Bouillon*, *Fovelin*, a' *Estree*, and the French Ambassadors, in order to find out a way for the adjusting the Differences between this Court and *France*; But they are like to meet with the same, if not greater Difficulties than they did in the former Reigns, for by what hitherto appears, this Pope will not easily depart from any Rights of the Church of *Rome* which his Predecessors have insisted upon; and the French, whatever Countenance they make, they neither did nor do to look upon him to be in his own Inclination a Favourer of the Crown of *France*, as is demonstrated by the Orders that were sent from thence to detain him, which arrived here by an Express several days after his Election. This morning the Pope in a Consistory gave the Hat to Cardinal *Camus*, which he still wanted; and declared, that he will not have the Foreign Ambassadors, after they have been with him, demand Privileges of Cardinal *Spada*; as has been Customary, saying, He will be Chief Minister himself. On Thursday last the Imperial and Venetian Ambassadors had publick Audiences, and yesterday and this day the French and Spanish, with great Solemnity.

Turin, July 28. The German Troops arrive daily; The Regiments of *Stadel*, *Wurtemberg*, and *Saxe-Meriburg*, after having refreshed themselves for 2 or 3 days near this City, are marched to our Army, which is still encamped near *Mencalier*. Yesterday arrived here the *Bavarian* Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Count *Arco*; To morrow we expect the Regiment of Horse of *Bavary*; And we have advice, that the rest of the Succors are come into the State of *Milan*. Monsieur *Casimat* lies now between *Novissime* and *Piobes*, and fortifies the Castle of *Candole*; but they work no more on the Fortifications of *Carmagnole*, from whence we conclude, that they do not think to keep that place. In the Retreat of the French Army from *Carmagnole* 4 or 5 days ago, Prince *Eugene* of *Saxony* with 500 German Horse fell upon their Rear, and cut off 3 of their Squadrons, but pursuing them into a Lane which they had lined with a Battalion of Foot, he had about 45 of his Men killed and wounded, and thereupon retired; The Enemy lost 400 Men in this Action.

Milan, August 1. The Generals *Caraffa*, *Commercy*, and *Paisi*, who command the Imperial and Bavarian Succors, arrived here some days ago, and after a short stay in this place, went on towards *Turin*. From whence our Governor is returned to give the necessary Orders about the Camp, which is going to be formed near *la Motta*; as also for the Payment of the Troops.

Venna, August 5. The last Letters from the Imperial Army are dated the 29th of the last month at *Peter Waradin*, where they encamped that day. They were laying a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, in order to a Communication with *Upper Hungary*, and would stay there till the Troops that were still behind had joyned them, and after that Prince *Lewis* designed to advance towards the *Savoie*. The Prisoners and Spies reported, that the main Body of the Turkish Army was encamped near the *Zin-*

gar Island, in the same place where *Teghen Bassa* lay in the year 1688, when the Elector of *Bavaria* paid the *Savoie*; That they had finished a Bridge over that River, and that the Aga of the Janisaries had passed it with several thousand men; That their Army was numerous, but most of them raw undisciplin'd Soldiers. The Castle of *Tirul* is surrendered to the Turks, of which we have this Account; The Grand Vicer sent on the 24th of the last Month 100 Barks full of Soldiers to attack that place, in which were 100 Germans and 150 Rascians, under the Command of Capt. *Thoffe* of *Count's* Regiment, who having no hopes of relief (there lying insupportable Mortalls between them and the Imperial Camp) surrendered after 3 days Siege; as they marched out the Turks refused to allow the Rascians the benefit of the Capitulation, but proffered to Convey the Germans safe to their Camp, which Captain *Thoffe* would not accept of, telling the *Bassa*, that the Rascians were part of the Garrison, and that he would not march without them, and thereupon words growing high between them, the Captain was provoked so far, that he shot the *Bassa* dead with a Pistol, as likewise another that came to his assistance, upon which all the Garrison took to their Arms, but were soon cut in pieces by the Turks; This accident will have one good effect, that it will make the Rascians more hearty in the Emperor's Service, since they find the Germans stand by them so zealously. These Letters add, that a Chiaus was arrived in our Camp from *Belgrade* with a Compliment to Prince *Lewis*, and to let him know, that Count *Marsigli* (Secretary to the English Embassy) was dispatched from thence with a Convoy towards *Adrianoople*.

From the Elector of Saxony's Camp at *Schwetzingen*, August 10. Yesterday we received advice, that the French Army was come to *Pfortzheim*, taking their march towards *Kutlingen*, upon which it was resolved, that we should decamp from *Seckenheim* as we did this morning, and marched to this place, and because we are now at a good distance from the *Rhine*, Orders are given to take away the Bridge from *Sandshofen* over-against *Frankenthal*, and to send back the Boats to *Montz* and *Hydelberg*. The Hussars, that went out in Parties some days since, are come back, having had several successful Rencontres with the Enemy. Near *Darlach* one of these Parties cut off 30 French, and marching on to that place, surpris'd and killed 40 more of the Enemy. It's believed we shall march again to morrow, the Troops being provided with Bread for 6 days.

Cologne, August 14. The Letters from *Frankfort* of the 12th tell us, that the Elector of *Saxony*, upon advice of the Enemies having passed the *Rhine*, had repass'd that River with the Confederate Army, and encamped at *Seckenheim* on the *Neckar* between *Munheim* and *Hydelberg*, from whence he marched on the 10th, and encamped above *Philipsburgh*. The French in the mean time march'd higher up, ravaging the Country as they went, and had made themselves Masters of *Pfortzheim*, a small Town belonging to the Margrave of *Baden Darlath*. Three thousand Suedes were to pass through *Frankfort* yesterday in their march towards the Palatinate, to joyn the Confederate Army. The 200 French Prisoners, that were taken in the Castle of *Gerolstein*, are brought to *Julliers*. We have advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria* is departed from *Municke* towards *Piedmont*.

Paris, August 10. We have an account of the Battel at *Aghrim*, and of the Irish being defeated there, but we hear of no loss yet, except on the side of the English, though we suppose in a routed Army some others may have been killed besides the *Sieur St. Ruth*, who is mentioned alone; and it is said, his Place is to be supplied by the Chevalier *de Tefse* and the *Sieur d'Usson*, who are joyn'd in the Chief Command. We speak of the taking of *Montmelian*, as if it were a piece of consequence, whereas it is the Town only that is taken, which was look'd upon