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Rome, September 1.

ON Monday last was held a Consistory, where, among others Matters, that about the Bulls for the French Bishops, was proposed by some of the Cardinals that are in the Interests of that Crown, but of 41 that were present, 27 were against Granting them, till the 4 Propositions of the Assembly of the Clergy in 1672 are Revoked. The same day the Cardinal de Farnese had Audience of the Pope about this Affair; and 'twas observed that he returned on it very much dissatisfied. The Duke de Chaulnes, Ambassador of France, was to have had his Audience of leave on Tuesday last, but it was put off to another time by Reason of a Fall the Pope had the Evening before, as he came from the Window of his Chamber, where he had seen his Family pass by which then arrived from Naples. This Accident very much disturbed this Court, for it put the Pope into a Fever, and obliged him to keep his Bed all Tuesday and Wednesday; But having been let Blood on Thursday it gave him much Ease, and he is at present so well, that he intends to assist at the Te Deum that will be Sung in a day or two for the late Victory in Hungary.

Turin, Sept. 1. The Spanish Troops that were sent towards the Valley of Aoste, are coming back, and are expected in our Camp on the 3d or 4th of this Month; But the Regiments of Loch's and Julien, with the Cadets of Brandenburg, are at the same time Commanded to march in the said Valley of Aoste, to join with 4 Regiments of his Royal Highness's Troops that remain there, in order to force the passage into Savoy. Part of the German Artillery arrived, and the rest expected to march on the day following, and then our Army will march towards the Enemy, who lie at present about 3 Leagues from Pignerol, having plundered and destroyed the Country towards Aoste, although the Inhabitants had punctually paid their Contributions; One of their Parties designed some days ago to have done the like at Briqueras, but the Vaudois obliged them to retire with loss. The Regiment of Chablais now in Garrison at Com, is ordered to join our Army, and Detachments are drawn likewise from the other Garrisons to reinforce it.

Venice, Sept. 7. The Count de Piccolomini passed on Tuesday last through this City in his way to Rome, which he is sent by the Emperor to present to the Pope the Grand Vipers Standart taken at the late Defeat of the Turks in Hungary. We have no fresh News from the Morea.

Madrid, Sept. 6. On the first instant the Queen of Spain was seized with an Apoplexy, and for 4 hours was thought to be dead; She continued Speechless that day and the following; On the third her Majesty was somewhat better, but has since had another Fit, (though not so violent as the first) and there seem to be little hopes of her Recovery. The King, who was lately somewhat indisposed, is perfectly well again. The Count d'Aquilar was by our late advice near Barcelona, with 18 Spanish Men of War, 5 Fireships, and 12 Gallies; but we hear the French Squadron is returned to Toulon and Marseilles. They write from Catalonia, that the Duke de Medina Cidonia had seized Pratto Molo, a place situated at the Entrance into Catalonia. There have been lately discovered and seized in the Kingdom French Effects to the value of 200000 pieces of Eight.

Vienna, September 9. On Friday last arrived here the Baron de Zant from the Imperial Camp in Hungary, by whom we had Letters dated the 31st of the last Month at Peter Waradin, with this Journal of their Motions since the late Victory. The Army rested in their Camp near Galkement till the 24th inst, on which day they moved to Peter Waradin, where the Duke of Aremberg died of his Wounds, and was Buried with a discharge of the Cannon and fire Arms of the whole Army, and other Military Honours; The 25th the Count de Souches died, whose Body is ordered to be Transported to Vienna; as also the Count de Hohenembs, Lieutenant Colonel to the Regiment of Maresburg, and General Corbelli, and Count Guido of

Staremburg, were very ill of their Wounds. The Heats were very excessive and inconvenient to the Army. On the 27th they continued to work on the Fortifications of Peter Waradin. The 28th some Thousands of Tartars appeared, and took away a few Mules and Horses that grazed near the Camp, but the Rascians pursued them, recovered the Booty, and took some Prisoners. The 29th a Party of Tartars surprized the Ingenier Cornaro with some of his Men, between Mlocke and Peter Waradin. The 30th Prince Lewis called a Council of War, where it was resolved to Detache the Duke de Croÿ, with the Generals Sarau and Hofkirken, and 5 Regiments of Horse and 6 of Foot, who marched accordingly the 31st, with orders to pass themselves near Effeske, where they are to watch the motions of the Tartars, while Prince Lewis Relieves Great Waradin: The Bridge over the Danub, was finished; the Horse had already foraged on the other side, and the whole Army would pass that River on the 2d or 3d of this Month. General Danewalt being very much Indisposed, has left the Army and will be brought hither. All the Prisoners and Deserters confirm the Death of the Grand Vicer, the Serafsquier, and the Aga of the Janisaries, with the Destruction of the greater part of the Janisaries; That the Afsstick Troops are gone home; That there are only left about 30000 Turks and Tartars encamped under the Command of Tackelej near Belgrade; And that they had chosen one Chahil Bassa, Serafsquier, and had sent to the Porte to have him confirmed. The Emperor has disposed of some of the Regiments vacant by the Death of such as were killed in the late Battle; That of Souches to the Count de Herberstein, Lieutenant Colonel of the same; That of Kaunitz to the Baron Nems, likewise Lieutenant Colonel; Hofstein's to Prince Charles Thomas of Lorraine, Son to the Prince de Vandemont; and the Regiment of Vandemont to the Baron Ogiluy, who was Lieutenant Colonel to Prince Lewis. The Count de Hofkirken succeeds Count Souches as General of the Artillery. This day being the Anniversary of the raising the Siege of Vienna, a Solemn Procession (at which the King of the Romans assisted) was made to the Cathedral Church, and all the Cannon round the Town thrice fired.

Vienna, September 13. The Letters from the Imperial Camp of the 4th instant, which we received this day, give an account, That the whole Army passed the Danube on the 2d instant, which their Baggage began to do the day before; That they directed their march towards Segedin, the Troops being ordered to take with them Provision of Bread and Oats for 10 days; That they left Peter Waradin very well fortified, and a Garrison in it of 800 Germans besides Rascians; And that their Bridge of Boats was ordered to be removed up to Sezu, and there fixed to maintain a Communication between the Camp and Effeske; That the Deserters continued still to confirm the great Confusion among the Turks, and that the Tartars were actually retired to the other side of the Danube, pretending to relieve Temeswar, but it's rather believed they are gone home to secure their own Country, which is in danger of being Invaded by the Poles. Prince Lewis had caused Te Deum to be Sung, and all the Cannon of his Camp to be thrice fired for the late Victory of Their Majesties of Great Britains Forces in Ireland. From Transilvania we hear, that General Veterani was come with the Forces under his Command near Deva; and that the Turks had abandoned Lugos, having destroyed all the Forage round about. General Danewalt is dead at Effeske.

Strasbourg, Sept. 15. The French Army Commanded by the Marschal de Lorge decamped the 8th instant from Verch near Kapfenheim, and marched to Babel, where the Horse arrived the same day, and the Foot the day following; On the 8th the Army encamped at Urfaf; and this day they are to march again higher up towards Rebenau, whither they have removed their Bridge of Boats, in order as its believed to repair the Rhine.

Hydelberg, Sept. 15. On the 12th instant the Confederate Army decamped from Termentz on the River Eutz; The Imperial Forces with those of Saxony, marched the same day to Memshym, and yesterday they encamped near

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