

The London Gazette.

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From Monday September 21. to Thursday September 24. 1691.

Turin, Septemb. 8.

ON the 6th instant our Army decamped from *Millesieurs*, and marched towards *Carignan* and *Brillane*; One of our Parties that was sent out a day or two before, brought back with them 40 Prisoners, and 300 Horses; And another having fallen upon some of the Enemies Foot, killed 120, and took about 100 Prisoners. On the 7th, *Monseur Catinat* removed from *Polonghara* nearer to *Carmagnole*, and encamped at *la Mothe*. The two Armies lye almost in sight of each other, having the River *Po* between them, the Fords of which the Enemy endeavour to secure by a strong Detachment, under the command of the *Sieur de Silvestre*. The Regiments of *Loches* and *Julien* are not marched towards the Valley of *Aoste*, as was reported, but have, together with the Spanish Forces that are returned from thence, joyned our Army, which is reckoned to be now about 36000 strong. We hear, that the *Vaudois* have taken a Convoy of 40 Mules, and cut off 2 Companies of Foot that guarded them.

Venice, Sept. 14. By Letters from our Fleet of the 26th of *July* we understand, that the Captain-General *Mocenigo*, after cruising some time in the *Archipelago*, and being informed that the Turks had disarmed their Ships, and that the Captain *Bassa Mezumorto* was gone himself to *Tenedos*, resolved to return to *Napoli di Romania*, to meet there the great Convoy that parted from hence the last month with the Baron *Dezerfelt* General of the Land Forces, and with great Supplies of Men, Ammunition, and Money, for the Army. The Fleet was, at the writing of these Letters, in the Waters of *Misene*.

Vienna, Septemb. 16. We have Letters from the Imperial Camp of the 9th instant, which advise, that the Army having passed the *Danube*, and provided themselves with all Necessaries, they began their march on the 5th towards *Segedin*; On the 6th they came to a great Moras, which they passed with some difficulty, and on the 7th to a broad and deep Water, which is occasioned by the overflowing of the *Danube*, and runs into the *Theysse*; During these two last days they had very violent Rains, which, with the badness of the ways, made their marches very short, and yet the Baggage and Carriages could not keep pace with them; The 8th was spent in fitting a Bridge over this Water, and passing it; The 9th the Weather grew fair, and they marched on, proposing to be the next day at the *Theysse*, and in three more at *Segedin*. From *Belgrade* the confusion among the Turks, and the retreat of the Tartars, comes still confirmed. The Duke of *Croy*, with 10 German Regiments and 3000 Rascians, is encamped near *Darda*, and 'tis thought he will soon march towards *Savia*, to execute some Enterprize

on that side. An Express is arrived here from General *Veterani* with an account, that appearing with the Forces under his command on the 4th instant before *Lippa*, upon the first discharge of his Cannon, the Garrison, consisting of 300 men, surrendered at discretion, and were made Prisoners of War, among whom were 3 Bassas banished thither by the Grand Visier, who are called *Mehmet Bassa*, *Pegzer Bassa*, and *Ali Bassa*. Count *Chizzola* Governor of *Ejsek* is dead. A great Train of Artillery is ordered to be sent to our Army from *Buda* and *Upper Hungary*.

Hydelberg, Septemb. 21. On the 15th instant the 3000 Suedes, who stayed behind with the Saxons at *Termenz*, joyned the Imperial and Confederate Forces at *Weilerstadt*; The 16th the Army decamped, and marched towards *Mettingen*, where they received advice, that the French were moving towards *Offenburg*; The 17th the Confederates advanced to *Enningen*, the 18th to *Altingen*, and the 19th to *Eutingen*, from whence they would continue their march towards the *Black Forest*. The Saxons move towards the *Neckar*.

Cologne, Sept. 25. We have advice, that the Troops of *Neubourg*, making about 5000 men, are marched with several Pieces of Cannon and Mortars towards the Country of *Luxemburg*, to joyn the Forces that are moving that way from the *Meuse*, under the command of the Landgrave of *Hesse*. It is said, that the Marquis de *Harcourt*, Governor of *Luxemburg*, is likewise marching with 3 or 4000 men to reinforce the Marquis de *Bofflers*.

Hamburg, Sept. 25. The Letters from *Warsaw* of the 15th say, that the King of *Poland* was actually on his march towards *Moldavia*.

Paris, Septemb. 25. From *Piedmont* we have an account by the Letters of the 10th instant, that *Monseur Catinat*, upon advice of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s advancing towards *Carignan*, marched on the 7th from *Polonghara*, and approaching nearer to *Carmagnole* to secure his Communication with that place, encamped within a League of it, at a place called *la Mothe*. The Elector of *Bavaria* was encamped with his left towards *Carignan*, and his right towards *Varie*, and had planted several Pieces of Cannon along the *Po*, to Cannonade our Troops that were posted near that River to guard the Fords of it. The Duke and Marechal de *la Feuillade*, Colonel of the French Guards, and Governor of *Dauphine*, dyed suddenly in this City on the 19th of this month. The last advices from *Rome* say, that there had been great Contentions among the Cardinals about the Bulls for the French Bishops, and that above two thirds of those that compose the Congregation, appointed for the examination of this matter, were against granting them, till the 4 Propositions of the French Clergy are annulled, and that the Pope himself was of that opinion, who it's said has likewise refused the *Palium* to the Archbishop of *Rouen*.

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