

# The London Gazette.

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From Thursday September 24. to Monday September 28. 1691.

By the King and Queen,

## A PROCLAMATION

Requiring the Attendance of the Members of Both Houses of Parliament.

MARIE R.

**W**E being desirous that the Members of Both Houses may have convenient Notice of the Time when their Attendance in Parliament will be Requisite, to this end they may order their Affairs as that there may then be a full Assembly, Have (with the Advice of Our Privy-Council) thought fit to Issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby Declaring and Publishing Our Will and Pleasure, That Our Parliament shall, on the Fifth of October next, (to which Day the same is now Prorogued) be farther Prorogued unto Thursday the Two and twentieth Day of the same Month. In order to which Prorogation, We shall expect the Attendance only of such Members as shall be Resident in or near Our Cities of London and Westminster. And Our Purpose being, that Our said Houses of Parliament shall not only meet upon the said Two and twentieth of October, but shall sit for the Dispatch of such Weighty and Important Affairs, We do therefore hereby Charge and Require all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burghesses of the House of Commons, to give their Attendance at Westminster on the said Two and twentieth Day of October next accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Twenty fourth Day of September, 1691. In the Third Year of Our Reign.

**Milan, Sept. 12.** The last advices from *Turin* give an account, that on the first instant Monsieur *Rabutin* was detached with 400 Horse from our Camp in the Plain of *Milfleurs*, to attack the Enemies Grand Guard, but that design not succeeding, for that the Enemy were withdrawn, he went and fell upon their Foragers, killed about 100, and took 300 Horses. The same day part of the German Army arrived in our Camp, and the rest of the Train came on the 2d. On the 3d the French Army quitted their Camp between *Vigano* and *Pancalier*, and having passed the *Po*, encamped at *Polonghara*. On the 6th our Army marched from *Milfleurs*, advanced above two Leagues towards the Enemy, and encamped near *Carignan*. The 7th the Marquis de *Mortara*, a Spanish Colonel, being abroad with Prince *Eugene* to observe the Enemy, was killed by a Musquet Shot from a French Party that lay behind some Hedges near the *Po*. The French decamped that day from *Polonghara*, and marched nearer to *Carignan*, sending out several Parties to try and secure the Fords of the River; and when these Letters came away, the two Armies lay almost in sight of each other, having the *Po* between them. The Regiments of *Loches* and *Julin* were arrived in our Camp, and that of *Mozbrun* was likewise ordered thither.

**Venus, Sept. 20.** On Monday last the Lord *Perget*, Envoy Extraordinary from Their Majesties of Great-Britain, Celebrated the late happy Successes of Their Majesties Forces in *Ireland* with a most Sumptuous and Splendid Entertainment, and an excellent Comfort of Minick, to which were invited all the Foreign Ambassadors, and Principal Ministers, with other Persons of Quality, of this Court; And at night his Lordships whole House was illuminated, before which was put up several Triumphal Figures and Representations, with Motto's proper to the occasion. By the last Letters from General *Veterani's* Camp, we receive the following Particulars of the taking of *Lippa*. On the 29th past General *Veterani* marched with the Forces under his command from *Dobna* towards *Kaplanus*; The 30th he had advice, that the Turks, upon the news of his approach, had resolved to quit *Lippa*, and that they had summoned in the Country People of the Neighbourhood with their Carts and Wagons, to carry away their Provisions and best Goods. On the 1st of September, having

made sufficient Provision of Bread and other Necessaries, the Troops continued their march through very difficult ways towards *Lippa*, where they arrived on the 3d Count *Gabriani*, who was sent before with a Detachment, found the Town abandoned, and took possession of it; The 4th they began to batter the Castle, whereupon a Batta came out to Treat, but could obtain no other Conditions than to Surrender at Discretion, which the Enemy yielded to on the 5th, and 216 Turks were made Prisoners of War, and 22 Pieces of Cannon and 2 Mortars were found in the place, with good store of Ammunition. Three General *Veterani* caused *Te Deum* to be sung for the late Victory at *Salankemen*. The Bridge over the River *Uzanos* being repaired, the whole Body of our Troops passed it on the 9th, and part of the Regiment of *Mitternied* was left in Garrison at *Lippa*. From *Dobna* they went, that all the Militia of that Province were allied by *Coffanizza*, under the command of the Viscount, designing to pass the River *Uzanz*, and to make an Incursion into *Bojuz*. We have no Letters from Prince *Louis's* Camp since that of the 9th, which you had an account of in our last.

**Hydelberg, Sept. 26.** The Elector of Saxony, who was so far recovered, as that he was thought to be out of all danger, having relapsed, died on the 22d instant at *Lubingen*, whither, upon his being taken ill, he was removed from the Army. The Saxon Forces have hereupon taken the Oath of Fidelity to his Son, the present Elector, who has made the Campaign with them; And they are now marching towards *Huubron*. The Imperialists, with the Troops of *Suabia*, &c. continue their march towards the *Black Forest*. And the French are moving higher up towards *Rhinnaus*, between *Strassbourg* and *Brisac*, in order to repair the *Rhine* there.

**Cologne, Sept. 28.** The Troops of *Neubourg*, under the command of the Marquis d'Autel, march towards the Country of *Luxemburg*, to join, as it's believed, with the Landgrave of *Hesse*, who by our last advice lay encamped near *Marche en Famine*.

**Paris, September 28.** The first advantageous accounts we had of the late Action in *Flanders*, which represented the Enemies Loss to be no less than the Entire Defeat of all their Horse, and ours very inconsiderable, occasioned much Joy here, but it lasted but a little while, for the particular Letters from the Camp did soon undeceive us, and discover how much we had suffered in this Engagement, and that the advantage we pretend to give us a great deal more than it is worth. The Troops of the Household are extremely shattered; It's reckoned that above 400 of the Guard du Corps, 60 of the Gens d'Arms, 30 of the Light Horse, and about 40 of the Horse Grenadiers, are killed or wounded; Add to this, above 80 Officers killed and wounded, who were all distinguished by their Merit or Quality; There are several Lists of them, but this which follows is the most exact.

- D'Auger* Lieutenant-General missing, being supposed to be killed, but his Body not yet found.
- De Nouvelle* Maréchal de Camp killed.
- La Vallette* Maréchal de Camp killed.
- La Troche* Lieutenant of the Guard du Corps killed.
- Rennerville* Lieutenant of the Guard du Corps very much wounded.
- Mouroux* Cornet in the Guard du Corps killed.
- Chastou* Cornet in the Guard du Corps killed.
- The Marquis de *Vilaine* Cornet in the Guard du Corps killed.
- La Motte* Cornet in the Guard du Corps killed.
- L'Assurance* Aid-Major killed.
- Le Chevalier de *la Valere* Aid de Camp killed.
- Figuerd* Lieutenant of the Guard du Corps killed.
- Morsini* Lieutenant of the Guard du Corps his Leg broke.
- Le Chevalier de *Bressé* Exempt of the Guard du Corps killed.
- Le Chevalier de *la Chaise* killed.
- Brillac* killed.
- Grory* killed.
- Le Fiere* killed.