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Rome, August 23.

AN Express has been lately sent from hence to France, with some new Proposals in order to the adjusting the Differences that remain between the two Courts about the French Bishops who assisted in the Assembly of 1682; and till he returns there will be no Consistory held. The Pope gave this week the usual Audiences. The Minister who is here for the Crown of Poland continues to make very pressing instances for Succor against the Turks; the consideration whereof is referred by the Pope to a Congregation of Cardinals, who have not yet made their Report. A Congregation has been likewise held this week, to consider of the Proposals about making *Cruita Vecchia* a free Port.

Turin, August 30. The last Advices from our Army say, That his Royal Highness was marching towards Gap, having raised very considerable Contributions in all the neighboring parts. The Siege of *Susa*, notwithstanding the Garrison has been lately reinforced, seems now to be resolved on; Count *Palfi*, with the Troops under his Command, drawing every day nearer to that place, and about 16 Pieces of Cannon for Battery having been yesterday drawn out of our Arsenal, in order to be sent to his Camp.

Milan, August 27. Yesterday passed through this place an Extraordinary Courier, going with Letters from the Duke of Savoy and General *Caprara* to the Court at Vienna; by whom we understood that his Royal Highness was marched forward towards Gap. We continue to send from hence great quantities of Ammunition and Provisions for the use of the Army. Count *Caraffa* is expected here the next month; and we are told that he will bring with him 6000 Germans. *Cazal* is closely block'd up by the Spanish Troops under the Command of the Marquis de *Pianezza*; and the Garrison, which consists of about 3000 Men, begins to suffer through the scarcity of Provisions.

Venice, August 29. The Advices from our Army by the way of *Zant*, say, That our Men had possessed themselves of a Castle and a Hill near *Coves*, which was defended by 50 Turks; That they had raised two Batteries of Cannon and Mortars against the Town, which began to play the 23d past; and that at the same time the Gallies and Galions carrying Mortars did batter the Castle which stands at the entrance into the Port; That 2000 Greeks well armed were come into the Venetian Camp, and had offered their Service to the Captain-General; That on the 26th the Turks made a Salley with 200 Horse and 300 Foot, who at first put our Workmen into some disorder; but the Troops appointed to support them coming timely to their Assistance, the Enemy were repulsed with the loss of above 50 of their Men; and on our side we had about the same number killed and wounded. Our Cannon had made a great Breach in the Walls of the Town, in which there was only a Garrison of 2000 Men, who 'twas believed would not hold out long, having no prospect of Relief. They write from *Mantua*, That Monsieur *Rabenac*, the French Envoy, parted from thence on the 25th instant, to go to *Rome*; and that Prince *Vincent Gouzague* had, with the Assistance of some German Troops, taken possession of the Dutchy of *Guaftalla*, being a Fiet of the Empire.

Vienna, Septemb. 4. By the last Courier from our Army, who came from thence on the 29th past, we have an Account, That on the 26th Prince *Lewis* received Advice that a Body of Rascians, who were drawn together in *Serbia*, had near the River *Morava* fallen upon a great Convoy that was going to the Turkish Army, and having defeated the Troops that guarded it, they took a very rich Booty, and among other things a great Sum of Money designed for the Service of the Campagne; which

the Grand Visier was no sooner informed of, but he sent out 10000 Spahis to pursue the Rascians, and recover the said Money; and at the same time ordered divers armed Barks to pass along the *Danube* and the *Save*, to cut off their Retreat: but in all probability the Rascians had time enough to repass the *Danube*, and to secure their Booty, which must needs have been very considerable, since the Turks shew so great a Concern for the Loss of it. On the 27th the Imperial Army marched to *Valkovar*, where they rested the 28th, and on the 29th continued their march towards *Illocke* and *Peter Waradin*. The Auxiliary Troops of *Hanover* arriv'd the 28th at *Darda*, and in few days would joyn the Army. The Turks have not yet pass'd the *Save*, unless in small Parties, the Main Body of their Forces continuing on the other side of that River, about *Belgrade*. From *Croatia* they write, That Colonel *Nasken* with 800 Horse & 1200 Foot had made an Incursion into the Enemies Territories, where he took and burnt the Castle of *Astchitz*, and advanced afterwards as far as *Brekowitz*, plundering and burning the Country theabouts, after having defeated several of the Enemies Parties that were sent out to oppose him. General *Veterani* has pass'd the *Iron-Gate* with the Forces under his Command, and encamped on the 20th of the last month near *Pestiu*; and General *Truchses* is ordered to joyn him with 6000 Germans and Hungarians, in order to their undertaking some Enterprize on that side. By an Express from *Pologne* we have Advice, That the Moscovites were actually on their march to fall upon the Tartars in the *Crimes*; and that the King of *Poland* was resolv'd to make use of this opportunity to attack *Cazimiec*.

Heydelberg, September 9. The French having so beset and fortified the Passes about *Spire*, that it was found impracticable to force them, the Landgrave of *Hesse* and the Margrave of *Bareith* decamp'd on the 5th instant with the Confederate Army, and march'd back to *Munnenheim*, about a League from *Old Manheim*, where a Council of War was held on the 6th. On the 7th Advice was brought that the Marechal de *Lorge*, who lay encamp'd between *Spire* and *Neustadt*, had sent a strong Body of his Troops towards the *Rhine*, with Orders to pass that River at *Philipsburg*; whereupon 8000 Men were detach'd from the Confederate Army, to pass the *Rhine* likewise, and to prevent the Enemies making any Ravage in the *Palatinate*, or the Country of *Wirtemberg*; and at the same time another Detachment of 3000 had Order to post themselves at *Manheim*, to guard our Bridge over the *Rhine*, and for its better Security to cast up some Retrenchments on both sides the River. Several light Skirmishes have happened between our Parties and the Enemies, in which we have taken divers Prisoners and Horses. Yesterday a French Trumpeter came into our Camp to exchange some Prisoners taken in the late Action at *Spierbacke*, in which the French lost 150 Men, whereas on our side we had but 120 killed and wounded. The Confederate Army will march again to-morrow: It's believed they design to attack some place.

Cologne, Sept. 12. The Troops of *Cologne* and *Neubourg* are still encamp'd near *Stablo* and *Malmedy*, and raise Contributions as far as *St. Vith* and *Verriers*. From the *Upper Rhine* we hear, That the Confederate Army is encamp'd at *Munnenheim*, about a League from *Manheim*, and the French between *Spire* and *Neustadt*.

Paris, September 12. The Advices from *Dauphine* do every day more and more perplex and embarrass this Court. They continue to fortifie *Grenoble*, and the Alarm increases there to that degree, that they are forced to place Guards to hinder the Inhabitants from retiring from thence; and they have destroyed all the Corn and Forage