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Whitehall, November 7.

The Parliament met this day at Westminster, whither His Majesty went Attended with the usual Solemnity, and being in His Royal Robes seated on the Throne in the House of Peers, His Majesty made a most Gracious Speech to Both Houses of Parliament, which follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am always Glad to Meet you here, and I could heartily wish, that Our Satisfaction were not lessened at present, by Reflecting upon the Disadvantages We have received this Year at Land, and the Miscarriages in Our Affairs at Sea. I think it is Evident, That the former was only occasioned by the great Number of Our Enemies, which exceeded Ours in all Places; for what relates to the latter, which has brought so great a Disgrace upon the Nation, I have Resented it extremely, and as I will take Care that those who have not done their Duty shall be Punish'd, so I am resolv'd to use My utmost Endeavours, that Our Power at Sea may be rightly Managed for the future. And it will well Deserve your Consideration, Whether We are not Defective both in the Number of Our Shipping, and in proper Ports to the Westward, for the better Annoying our Enemies, and Protecting Our Trade, which is so Essential to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am very Sensible of the good Affection wherewith you have always Assisted Me to Support the Charges of this War, which have been very Great, and yet I am Persuaded that the Experience of this Summer is Sufficient to Convince Us all, that to arrive at a good End of it, there will be a Necessity of Encreasing Our Forces both by Sea and Land the next Year. Our Allies have Resolv'd to add to theirs, and I will not Doubt, but you will have such Regard to the present Exigency, as that you will give me a suitable Supply to Enable Me to do the like. I must therefore earnestly Recommend it to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to take such timely Resolution, as that your Supplies may be Effectual, and Our Preparations so Forward, as will be Necessary both for the Security and the Honour of the Nation.

Rome, October 17. On Monday last was held a private Consistory, in which were proposed the Eight French Bishops who had been preconised the Monday before; after which the Cardinal d'Estree made a Speech to Thank the Pope for having put an end to the Differences that had so long depended between the two Courts; The rest of the French Bishops, who still want their Bulls, will be likewise preconised so soon as they have provided the Money they are to pay for them. The Cardinal d'Estree took his Leave of the Pope on Thursday last, intending to part in two or three days for Leghorne, and to pass from thence with two of the Great Duke of Tuscany's Gallies to Marseilles. This week was published a Bull, to prevent the granting of such great Privileges to the Popes Nephews for the future as has been heretofore usually practis'd. The Republick of Venice has desired of the Pope that his Gallies, may Winter in the Levant, that so they may the earlier enter upon Action

the next year; but 'tis not yet known what Resolution is taken thereupon.

Milan, October 21. Our Governor the Marquis de Leganez returned the last week to Turin, and took with him a considerable Sum of Money for the payment of our Troops. His Excellency has given Orders for the reinforcing all our Frontier Garisons, and to raise the Militia. We expect 2000 Men from Naples.

Venice, October 23. By a Vessel arrived here from the Levant, 'tis confirmed, that the Doge was with the Fleet in the Archipelago; And there comes a Report withall, that he had taken several Turkish Vessels that were bound with Provisions to Constantinople.

Madrid, October 15. The King of Spain has named 3 Lieutenant Generals, the Constable, and Admirante of Castile, and the Duke of Montalto, to Command the Militia of the several Provinces, which are to be thus divided, Castile, Galicia, Asturias, Navarre, and Biscaye under the Constable; Andalusia, Grenada, Toledo, Arville, Cordua, Gibraltar, and Murcia, with the Canary Islands, and the Spanish Garisons in Africa under the Admirante; and Arragon, Valencia, Catalonia, Sardinia, and the Isles of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica under the Duke of Montalto. The General of the Carmelite-Friars came to Court on the 6th Instant, and had the Priviledge to be covered before the King as a Grandee of Spain. On the 11th the Marquis de Gastenaga, formerly Governor of the Spanish-Netherlands, arrived here from Segovia, wheré he has been some time. Don Emanuel de Lira, Secretary of State for the Affairs of Italy, died here this day. We have advice that the Spanish Fleet failed on the 3d Instant from Port-Mahon, having Orders to return to Cadix.

Cadiz, October 19. By an Express from Gibraltar we have advice, that a Squadron of about 23 French Ships appeared on the 17th off of that place, coming from the Eastward with a fresh Levant; and that 'twas believed they passed the Straights the day following. The Spanish Armada failed from Port-Mahon on the 3d Instant. On the 17th came to an Anchor in this Road the Lunley-Castle, with 4 other Ships from England.

Warsaw, October 16. The General Dyet of this Kingdom is summoned to meet here on the 20th of December; and for Choosing and Instructing the Deputies, to be sent to it, from the several Palatinates or Provinces, the little Dyets are to begin on the 3d of the next Month. The King of Poland intends to continue at Zolkiew in Russia till the beginning of December, and to return hither about the 15th of the same month. They write from the Frontiers, that our Troops were still posted near Caminiec, to cover the new Forts that are making in order to a closer Blockade of that Garison during the Winter.

Vienna, October 28. The Imperial Court is at present at Neustadt, but will return hither on Friday next. The Council of War meets frequently to Consult about the Preparations for the next Campaign; and we are told that Orders are given to make new Levies in the Hereditary Countreys for augmenting the Emperors Forces. The Army in Hungary is seperated by this time, and gone into Quarters. The late defeat of 4000 Turks and Tartars by General Hofkirken, has disappointed their design of supplying Guzla with Provisions, and of making a Ravage in the Upper-Hungary;