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Rome, October 23.

THE Pope has received Advice, by an Express from Naples, of the taking of Scio by the Venetians. Their Forces consisting in 12000 Foot and 800 Horse, commanded by the Count de Steinau, landed on that Island the 8th of the last month, and possessed themselves of a Tower near the entrance of the Harbor, the Turks that were posted there yielding after some little resistance. The 9th the Venetians began to attack the Castle, and to raise Batteries against it both of Cannon and Mortars; The latter played with very good effect, and set the Enemies Magazine on fire, which so discouraged them, that they capitulated the 16th, and the 17th the Fortress was surrendered, upon condition that the Garrison should be transported to Smirna, and the Christian Slaves (who were about 1500 in number) released. Some days before the Venetians took 3 Turkish Gallies that were sent with Succors to Scio. On the 28th the Popes Gallies and those of Malta left the Fleet, and returned homewards; and there is a report, that they are arrived on the Coast of Sicily. We do not yet hear with any certainty what the Venetians would attempt next; some Advices speak of their being sailed towards Smirna to bombard that place, but that in consideration of the Foreign Merchants that are settled there, they had given over that design; Our next Letters from those parts will probably clear this matter. The Duke of Savoy arrived here some days ago from Naples, and has taken an Oath to the Pope, as General of his Forces; The French Cardinals cannot see a Subject of Spain in this Post without great Jealousie, and take all opportunities to let the Pope know how much they are dissatisfied at it; but he answers, that they need not thus disturb themselves, seeing he has no other intention than to preserve his own Territories from an Insult. In the mean time our General is going to the Frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State, to view the Garrisons; and Levies are making privately, which 'tis said will amount to 5 or 6000 Men. The Minister of Savoy has given in another Memorial to demand the revocation of the Decree of the Inquisition against the Vaudois.

Venice, Oct. 30. Since the account we received the last week, that the Venetians had made themselves Masters of Scio, we have heard nothing farther from our Fleet. They write from Dalmatia, that 10000 Turks commanded by 4 Bassa's, having with them 7 Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars, appeared the 11th Instant before Cyalus with a resolution to attack that place, but there being in it a Garrison of 2000 Men, and General Delfino having drawn together a good Body of Troops to relieve them in case of need, 'twas believed the Enemy, who had Provisions with them only for 8 days, would not venture to engage in a Siege; and some Letters say they were retired again.

Turin, Oct. 31. The Duke of Savoy's Forces, as also the Germans, are separated and marched

to their Quarters, several Regiments of the latter are to Winter in Piedmont, and the rest in Montserrat, and the Dutchies of Mantua and Parma. The Troops of the Milanese are gone home. The Marschal de Catinat was some days ago at Pignorol, to view that place; And 'tis believed he will shortly return to Paris.

Madrid, Oct. 28. The Fleet commanded by Admiral Russell appeared before Cadiz on the 12th Instant, but kept for several days off at Sea. The 14th came in the Convoy with the Victuallers from England. The 17th Admiral Russell Anchored in that Bay, having left several Men of War to cruise in the Streights. We have an account by several Expresses from Catalonia, that the French Fleet had been before Palamos; where they landed 5 or 6000 Soldiers, and 'twas generally believed they designed to besiege Barcellona, but the Marschal de Tourville very unexpectedly retired again from thence upon the receipt of new Orders from the Court of France; Which we can attribute to nothing else but Admiral Russell's continuing in these Seas. The French, to lessen the fears of their People, do spread abroad Reports, that there is a great mortality and want of Provisions in the English and Dutch Fleet, and that they have lost one third part of their Men; Though nothing is more certain than that the whole Fleet is very healthy, and in a very good condition, having been all along well provided with all things necessary both as to Ships and Men. The Marquis de Gassanaga, who is made Viceroy of Catalonia, will part from hence very suddenly, to take possession of that Government. They have received advice at this Court, that the Emperor of Morocco is come with his Army before Ceuta, (a Spanish Garrison in Barbary) to besiege it; upon which Succors will be immediately sent thither, though the place is already very well furnished for its defence.

Vienna, Nov. 3. On the first Instant Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral Church of this City, at which their Imperial Majesties and the whole Court assisted, for the late Victory over the Turks and Tartars near Caminiec, which proves to be even greater than was at first reported; For the last Letters tell us, that of the Enemy above 3000 were killed upon the place where the Armies first engaged, and as many more at a defile which they were to pass in their flight; That among their slain were two of their Principal Officers, whom they call Murfi, and 5 more, with many private Soldiers, were taken Prisoners; That the Poles took 4000 Wagons laden with Money, Provisions, and other Necessaries for the Garrison, and 100 other Wagons with Merchandizes upon account of particular Persons, as also many Sheep and other Cattle: And that this great advantage was obtained with inconsiderable loss on the part of the Poles. The last Advices from Hungary inform us, that the Forces on both sides were marching to their Winter Quarters, except the Troops commanded by General Vesterani, who were still posted on the Frontiers of Valachia.

Cologne, November 12. We hear from the Upper-Rhine, that the Circles of Franconia and Swabia have

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