

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday August 25. to Saturday August 27. 1709.

Venice, August 16. N. S.

WE have received repeated Advices, by Vessels arrived from the Levant, that the Plague rages exceedingly at Smirna and the neighbouring Places; but that it has entirely ceased at Dulcigno. Letters from Constantinople of the 5th of the last Month advise, that the Grand Signior had received an Express from the Cham of Tartary, with an account of a great Battel between the Tartars and Muscovites, wherein the Tartars were defeated with the Loss of fourteen thousand Men. The Cham earnestly requested the Grand Signior to send him Succours; and, in compliance with his Desire, several Transports are already sent with Recruits to his Assistance, and had also ordered most of the Forces they had in Asia to march towards the Frontiers of Muscovy. Monsieur Mocenigo is preparing to Embark for Constantinople, with the Character of Envoy from this Republick to that Port. They write from Rome, that the Court had Advice from Madrid, that the Duke of Anjou had forbid the Clergy in Spain to execute any Mandate, receive any Bulls, or even to correspond with the Court of Rome. The Pope appeared very much Distressed at these Proceedings. The Marquis de Prié, and the Senators Carovelli and Sardini have protested in the Names of his Imperial Majesty, the King of Spain, and all the Roman Catholick Princes of the Empire, against Cardinal Ottoboni's being Chancellor and Protector of France. At the same time they declared, that they will make no further Applications to the Chancery, as long as the management of Affairs continues under his direction. Several other Cardinals have as openly opposed that Minister, so that it is believed he will be obliged to lay down one of those important Posts. On the 7th Instant the Pope heard in the Court of Inquisition the Disputes between the Jesuits and the Dominicans, about worshipping Confucius in China. The Jesuits in that Kingdom have sent their Protest to Rome, and appeal to the Pope after a form used in such Cases; but it is not yet known what was determined in this Affair. The King of Portugal hath signified to his Holiness, that he hath ordered his Ships to release and carry home Cardinal Tournon, who is a Prisoner at Micoa. Monsignor Albani is preparing his Equipage with all the haste imaginable, and designs to set out on his Journey to Vienna in the beginning of the

next Month. The last Letters from Naples advise, that they had not yet settled the Impost upon Salt, or established the new Tax upon the Revenues of the Nobility of that Kingdom. These Letters add, that an English Man of War had taken two French Corn Ships off of Tripani; and that thirteen English and Dutch Men of War were Cruizing on the Coast of Barbary, where they will endeavour to intercept the French Corn Fleet which is bound for Provence.

Whitehall, August 25. *This Morning an Express arrived here from Tournay, and brought the following Advices.*

Tournay, Aug. 31. N. S. About six a Clock this Morning the Enemy beat the Chamade, and desired to Capitulate. Hostages were thereupon exchanged on both sides. Monsieur Dolet and the Marquis de Ravignan, both Major-Generals, and four other Officers, came out of the Citadel; and Major-General Hondorff, with five Officers more on our side, were sent in. Monsieur Dolet, and the Officers of the Enemy who accompanied him, were brought to the Earl of Albemarle's House, where the Duke of Marlborough and the Prince of Savoy were met to receive their Proposals. They offered to surrender the Place, and delivered a Project of a Capitulation, consisting of eleven Articles, to the Effect following.

I. That the Chappel should not be made use of for the Exercise of any other Religion but the Roman-Catholick, upon any Pretext whatsoever.

II. That the Marquis de Surville, Monsieur de Mesgrigny, and all the General Officers and others, both Foot and Dragoons, should march out with Arms and Baggage, within three Days after the Signing of the Capitulation, to be conducted to some neighbouring Garrison.

III. That the Commissaries of War, and other Civil Officers attending the Camp, with their Clerks and Papers, should be conducted along with the Garrison.

IV. That they should have twelve Pieces of Cannon and six Mortars, with Ammunition for twenty Charges, Horses, Waggon, and other Necessaries for that purpose, to be furnished by the Besiegers.

V. That the Garrison should march out, Drums beating, and Colours flying, with the other usual Marks of Honour; and that every Soldier should be supplied with Ammunition sufficient for twenty Charges.

VI. That