

**Ratisbon, Nov. 25.** Letters from Adrianople of the 25th of last Month confirm the Conquest of all the Morea by the Turks in two Months time. Napoli di Malvasia was surrendered to the Grand Visier without firing a Cannon, on Condition that the Venetian Garrison with their Baggage should be carried to Corfu, and the Greek Inhabitants made Slaves. Zari Achmet Basha, Beglerbey of Romelia, made himself Master of the Island of Santa Maura, and the Captain Basha took Suda and Spina-longa in Candia. The Campaign being thus ended, the Grand Visier was on his Return from the Morea, with Design to be at Adrianople by the 15th Instant, from whence he would go to Constantinople with the Grand Signior, to give Order for repairing and augmenting the Fleet, with which the Turks pretend to make further Progress against the Venetians the next Campaign. These Letters add, that it was advised from Constantinople, that on the 12th of October the Caimacan sent for the Ambassador of Genoa, who excused himself thrice from going to him, because he had not then any of his Interpreters with him; that thereupon the Caimacan ordered a Company of Janisaries to drag him out of his House, which they accordingly did and brought him undressed before the Caimacan, who having reproached him that the Republick had furnished three Ships of War, with Men and Ammunition, to the Venetian Fleet, ordered him to be immediately put on board a small Genoese Tartan in the Port, in which he set sail on the 17th, without being allowed to make any Provision but Bread and Water, and in no small Fear of falling into the Hands of the Corsairs of Barbary and being made a Slave. Advices from Peterwaradin of the 5th Instant, say the Turks were grown very haughty on the above-mentioned Conquests, and were forming great Designs against the Venetians by Land and Sea for next Campaign; in Hopes of being unimpeded by the Imperialists, of which however they could not sometimes conceal their Apprehension. On the 23d Count Nymps passed through this Place for Vienna, with the Treaty of Barrier, the Conclusion of which gives great Satisfaction to all who wish well to the common Cause. 'Tis advised from Munich the 22d, that the Elector of Cologne was still there, but that every thing was getting ready for his speedy Return to his Residence at Bon, whither he is to carry with him two young Princes of Bavaria who are designed for the Church, and 'tis thought he will recommend one of them to the Chapter of Cologne which Archbishoprick has been in their Family by an uninterrupted Succession of near 150 Years.

**Hambourg, Nov. 29.** By Letters from the Army of the Northern Allies, we have received the Particulars of the Descent successfully made on the Island of Rugen and of the further Advantages obtained by these Allies; being in substance as follows. The last 2 Days of this Month were spent in shipping the necessary Provisions, with the Artillery, and the Cavalry. On the 8th and 9th the Foot were embarked. On the 10th a Distribution was made among the Fleet of the Barks for landing the Infantry and the Shallops

for towing these Barks: That Day the King of Prussia went on board the Loisa Yacht, as did the King of Denmark the next Day on board the Prince Christian Yacht. On the 11th about 4 in the Afternoon the Signal was given for weighing Anchor, and the Transports which had the Foot on board drew into a Line before those which had the Horse. On the 12th at Day break the Signal was made for sailing: At 4 in the Afternoon, after the Ships with the Foot had cast Anchor at a League's Distance from the Coast of Rugen, over-against Palmerorth, a Signal was made for the said Foot to remove into the small Vessels appointed to carry them ashore; and General Wilke having viewed all the Barks and Shallops, ordered them to make towards Land: But when they had approached within Cannon-shot of Palmerorth they were countermanded, and the Foot ordered to return on board the Transports. On the 13th Directions were given for the Transports to stand in as near the Shore as they could conveniently, when Order should be given for the Descent, to the end the Boats might return the quicker and fetch off the Troops of the second Line after having landed those of the first. That Evening the Wind blew pretty violently, as likewise the 14th. On the 15th about Noon, a Signal was made for the Transports which had the Horse on board to weigh and make towards Palmerorth, in order to keep the Enemy in Alarm on that Side; while the Ships with the Foot passed to the Right, being favoured by the Wind, and at four in the Afternoon the Foot began to land without any Opposition, in the little Bay of Streffau; and by 9 at Night all the Infantry was landed, together with the Artillery, and stood drawn up in Order, with Chevaux de Frise before them, having also thrown up a pretty good Intrenchment. The Cavalry began to land about 9 at Night, and by 3 the next Morning 6 Squadrons were ashore. About 4 the King of Sweden appeared with 3700 Horse, 1000 Foot, and 8 Cannon, and made an Attack, but was received with great Bravery. In a little time, those confederate Horse which had landed moved out of the Intrenchments on the Right, and charging the Swedes in Flank obliged them to retire, leaving their 8 Cannon behind them. On the 16th the rest of the Cavalry landed; and the Kings of Denmark and Russia resolved to march with the Army to Nadliz. On the 17th they proceeded towards Quartz; and during the March they had Intelligence that the King of Sweden was moving towards Akte-Fehr, in order to pass over with the Remains of his Troops to Stralsund: Hereupon the said two Kings with the Prince of Anhalt advanced with the Cavalry with all Expedition, ordering General Wilke to follow diligently with the Foot: But before he could come up, their Majesties had obliged about 1500 Men with General Officers to yield themselves Prisoners of War; who reported that the King of Sweden had got into Stralsund with about 2000 Men, the rest of the Army he had on the Island of Rugen being killed or taken or having deserted. The Swedes which were on the Island of Ruden, and those which were at Danholm, have retired into Stralsund, where his Swedish Majesty is said to have 3000 Men, and seems determined to abide the last Extremities.

Whitehall,