

Colonel Knes Gurielow, whom he had detached towards the Church of Tagmoseri, had ruined the Priest's House with all the neighbouring Buildings, as also 82 Cottages belonging to that Church; whilst another Party commanded by an Officer, burned in the same Parish nine Hamlets, three Shops, and three goodly Houses, as also in his Return six other Hamlets, in all 97 Hamlets, with all their Stores of Corn, and had killed a great Number of Cattle which they could not carry off: That the Enemy indeed in several Places gathered together upon Scates, to attack the Parties sent out by the Colonel, but were always kept off: That he would willingly have advanced farther into the Country, but that it was not possible by Reason of the deep Snow, and the impracticable Passages through the Woods. That on our Side, there were wounded in this Ravage, one Hussar and one Defatnick; that, according to the Report of our Foragers, the Number of the Dead on the Enemy's Side, amounted to above 300 Men; that he took four Prisoners, among whom was one casheered Swedish Soldier: That March 14 Lieutenant Peritsch of the Regiment of Hussars of Serbish, was sent with a Detachment to the Parish of Tagmoseri, where he burned 10 Cottages more that had escaped the first Ravage, and two large Stacks of Hay; that he took with him one Skird of Oats and 20 of Hay, but was obliged to burn five of the latter by Reason of the Badness of the Roads: His other Booty consisted of upwards of 60 Head of black Cattle and Sheep: That, March 15, Brigadier Krafnofhtchokoi reported to him the said Major General, that with 400 Cossacks he had made an Inroad into the Parish of Tagmoseri, and in the Villages of Ajamus and of Hamaslack, 30 Wersts farther, belonging to the Parish of Liberi, he had burnt 185 Cottages, taken 70 Men Prisoners, killed upwards of 100 who made Resistance, and carried off a Booty of 45 Horses, and 600 Heads of black Cattle: That, the deep Snow and the narrow Roads making it impossible for him to penetrate any farther, he returned with his Prisoners and Booty to the Frontier.

*Of the 2d of April.*

Advice came from Serdobol, that a Party of 260 of our Hussars well mounted, together with a Company of Foot, commanded by Major Stauojew of the Regiment of Ungar, had made an Incurfion into the Enemy's Territory, but found all the Habitations entirely deserted by the Owners, who for the greater Part had fled to the Woods and Mountains, so that but one single Peasant was brought in from the Hamlet of Littili in the Parish of Jagmoseri: That this Party however had burnt nine Hamlets and a considerable Quantity of Hay; that the Cattle, of which they found a tolerable Number, could not be brought off by Reason of the deep Snow. That, March 27, the said Major returned safe to Serdobol with his Detachment.

*Naples, April 4, N. S.* In the last Week the French Ambassador set out from hence for Portici, where he had an Audience to communicate to the King the Commissions he had lately received from his Court; and on the 13th a Cabinet Courier was by the Secretary of State dispatched to Prince d'Ardore, Milano, the King's Ambassador at the French Court, with Instructions to proceed thence to Franckfort, to compliment the new Emperor on the Part of the King of the Two Sicilies. On the 17th the Marquis de Monesterolo, the King of Sardinia's Ambassador, in consequence of the Orders he received from his Court to retire from this, cau-

sed Notifications to be published about the City, inviting such Persons as should have any Claims on him to call for the Payment of them: He proposes to set out very soon. The Commandant of the King's Ships St. Phillip and Parthenope, with the Convoy of Transports laying at the Port of Ancona, has 'tis said received Directions from M. de Montemar not to land the Artillery, Ammunition and Military Stores, but to keep them on board till farther Orders.

*Rome, April 28.* On the 15th the Baillif de Tencin, as Ambassador of Malta, attended by about 80 Coaches with the Gentlemen of the Cardinals, Princes, &c. by many Knights of that Order, and by the Pope's Swiss Guards and Light Horse, made his publick Entry into this City, and on the 18th he had his first publick Audience of the Pope to present his Credentials. The Pope has restored Cardinal Corcia to his active and passive Voice, so as to enable him to enter into the Congregations, and his Eminence has renounced in Form his Archbishoprick of Benevento, as well as his other Pretensions upon the Ecclesiastical Chamber. On the 18th five Spanish Deserters were arrested by Order of the Government and delivered to Cardinal Acquaviva, in order to be restored to the Spanish Army. On the 21st Prince Chigi, as Prince of the Roman Empire, took down from over the Door of his Palace the Arms of the late Emperor, in order to put up those of the present Emperor. On the 24th Don Ridolfo Acquaviva set out hence for Genoa, there to meet and attend on Don Phillip. The Pope has ordered the dispatching of the Bulls for opening the Nunciature at Turin: He has caused likewise the necessary Instructions to be printed for Rules to the respective Bishops in his Sardinian Majesty's Dominions concerning the Ecclesiastical Immunities, agreeable to the Convention, which has been concluded between the two Courts. The same Day a Congregation was held before the Pope to determine the Instructions that were to be given to M. Paolucci, the Nuncio at Vienna, who is to continue at the Queen of Hungary's Court, as well as to M. Doria, Nuncio Extraordinary to the new Emperor, with regard to the Commissions he is to execute, concerning the Act of Confirmation of the Election.

*Florence, May 6.* By the last Accounts from the Romagna, the Spanish and Neapolitan Troops were in Motion towards the Bolcuse and Ferrarese; Parties of them are extended to Bagna Cavallo, Lugo, Imola, Castel Bolognese, &c. and it seems as if they designed to form their Armies in two Columns, probably to enter into Lombardy by both the States of Bologna and Ferrara. M. de Montemar has removed his Head Quarters from Rimini to Forli le Grand, that Place being no longer able to furnish Subsistance for about 800 Officers, and about 10,000 Soldiers, who were quartered there. They were baking at Rimini a vast Quantity of Biscuit for the Spanish Army, which was deposited in a Convent which the Spaniards make use of for a Magazine. M. de Castropignano continued his Head Quarters in Frano, with nine Battalions and some Squadrons of Neapolitan Troops, where the necessary Forages began to fall short; and as M. de Montemar removed his Head Quarters, M. de Castropignano proposed to follow. The Austrian Troops in Lombardy had removed from Carpi and Correggio towards Revere, where they designed to build a Bridge over the Po to Ostiglia, for the Conveniency of the Communication with the Mantouan; Parties of Hussars and Croats are extended to Quadrelle, Serinibe, Stelliba, &c.