

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From ~~Sunday~~ September 7. to ~~Thursday~~ September 10. 1674.

Naples, August 22.

Our Letters from *Sicily* gives us an account of the continuance of the disorders at *Messina*, and that at present there seems not any way left to accomodate matters in an amicable manner, the people there making demands which will never be granted by his Majesty; Our Viceroy the Marquess *d'Astorgas* labors the more earnestly to put himself into such a posture as he may be able to assist the Viceroy of that Kingdom, in order to the reducing that City by force: We are assured that the Prince *de Ligne* Governor of *Milan* has likewise promised to send a speedy succor from thence. On Friday last arrived at *Nisfia* three Gallies of the Republick of *Genoua*, to joyn with the other two which arrived there some time before, so that they are now five together, the Marquess *Gio Durazzo* who Commands them has been on shore, to pay his respects to our Viceroy, whom he acquainted that his Commission from the Republick obliged him to observe what orders he should receive from his Excellency or the Marquess of *Bayonne* Viceroy of *Sicily*.

Hambrough, *Septemb. 2.* From *Kalenburg* in the Countey of *Hanover* we have advice, that the Duke of that name had assembled his Troops near that place, that they made up 15 Batallions of Foot and 22 Squadrons of Horse, in all about 12000 men, having with them a train of Artillery of 20 pieces of Canon; But our Letters arrived since from those parts tell us, that the said Troops seperated again the 30 past, and are gone into their several Quarters.

Vienna, *Septemb. 2.* From *Hungary* they write of a great Fire that hath hapned at *Cassovia*, which hath consumed the greatest half of that City, It is very much suspected that this Fire was not accidental, but begun by the contrivance of the Rebels. The Emperor understanding that his Regiments that are employed in *Hungary*, as likewise those that remain in his Hereditary Countries are considerably weakened, has given out Commissions for the raising 600 recruits for each Regiment. We are told that General *Souches* Son who returned several dayes since to the Army, from whence he came to give the Emperor an account of the Battle of *senesse*, is charged with the Emperors Picture richly beset with Diamonds for his Father, being himself presented with a Gold-Chain. The Prince of *Baden* Commanding at present the Imperial Troops in the Palatinate, the Emperor has given his Command of General of the Artillery of his Army Commanded by Count *Souches*, to Prince *Pio*; and at the same time has made the Count *Lesse* Lieutenant Marschal de Camp of the same Army, the Marquess *de Grano* and the Count *de Starenberg* Generals of Battaille for the Infantry, and Colonel *Harant*, and Colonel *Dunewair*, Generals of Battaille for the Cavalry.

Francfort, *Septemb. 9.* The Confederates advance directly towards Monsieur *de Turenne*, who being not so strong as they, it was thought that he would have retired into *Lorraine*: It is said here, that he has hardly 20000 men in his Army, and that the Confederates have above 30000; But our Letters from *Strasburg* tell us, that he is removed indeed somewhat nearer *Weissenbourg*, but that there he had drawn up his Troops in *Bataille* and had acquainted his Officers with his resolution to fight the Confederates, if they continued their march towards him. The Duke of *Bourbonville* having given over the Command of the Imperial Troops to Prince *Hermann* of *Baden*, remains as yet indisposed at *Wormes*, but the Duke of *Lorraine* finding himself better is gone to the Army. The Emperor has again caused his Mandatory Letters to be published, Commanding all Subjects of the Empire to withdraw themselves from the service of the most Christian King, on pain of Death, Confiscation of Goods, and being made incapable of Inheriting any Lands or discharging any Office in the Empire, and at the same time has sent to the City of *Strasburg* to Command them to renounce their Neutrality with his most Christian Majesty, as being prejudicial to the Empire. From *Ersfort* of the 3 instant they write, that that day the Troops of the Elector of *Brandenburg* had their head Quarter at *Eychetsen* about a League from that City, that the next day they were to continue their march, and that they intended to take it directly towards *Franconia*.

Coblentz, *Septemb. 10.* From *Hydelberg* they write, that the Confederate Army under the Command of the Elector Palatine was on its march directly towards Monsieur *de Turenne*; that the 7 instant the said Army encamped not far from *Spire*, and the next morning continued its march towards *Landaw*; that on Saturday they began at *Hydelberg* to make publick Prayers for the preservation of the person of his Electoral Highness, as likewise of the young Electoral Prince, who is with his Father in the Army, and for the success of the Armies of the Confederates. From *Strasburg* they inform us, that Monsieur *de Turenne* was retreated somewhat nearer to *Weissenbourg* then he was before, firmly resolving to expect there the Confederates, so that we must needs expect to hear of some suddain Action. The Troops of the Circle of *Suabia* having held a Rendezvous some days since at *Ulm*, they were found to be 5000 fighting men, of which 2000 Foot and 1000 Horse are on their march towards the *Palatinate*, where being arrived they are to expect farther Orders. We are told that the Elector of *Bavaria* has refused to give passage through his Territories to the Troops which the Bishop of *Passau* is to send to the Confederates. From *Vienna* they write, that the Emperor has given final Orders for the making Process against the Prince of *Furstenberg*; as likewise against Monsieur *Eurman* Secretary to the Elector of *Cologne*, and the Chanon of *Metz*, who are said to have been concerned in the contrivance which