

# The London Gazette.

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Naples, Sept. 4.

**O**ur Viceroy the Marquis d' Astorgas seems at present to be wholly employed about procuring assistances for the Viceroy of Sicily, in order to the reducing of Messina; Our last Letters from Sicily tell us, That those Inhabitants continue to refuse all the overtures that are made for the accommodating Matters amicably, and seem resolved to maintain their usurped Power by force; that they have at present in their possession two Castles, and that they Besiege two others, viz. the Castle of Matagriffon, and that of St. Salvador, the latter of which will in all appearance hold out, being situate on the Sea, from whence it may be supplied with Provisions and other necessaries. Our Viceroy hath already sent 2000 Foot to the Viceroy of Sicily, and we earnestly expect to have news of their arrival there.

Rome, Septemb. 11. Yesterday the Pope held a private Consistory, and the same day gave Audience to the publick Ministers residing here. The King of Poland continues by his Letters, to press this Court to perfect its good intention to supply him with a considerable sum of Money, the better to enable him to prosecute the War against the Turks, in which his Holiness appears very zealous, though many difficulties arise and hinder the concluding this matter. In the mean time the sums, which many of the Cardinals have contributed to this good work, have been remitted to the Nuncio at Warsaw, to be by him presented to the King.

Venice, Sept. 18. Our Letters from Constantinople confirm the advice we had of the Persians, preparing to make War against the Grand Signior, and add, that their first work will be to besiege Babylon, of which the Turks begin to be very apprehensive, and therefore desire nothing more then to have the War with the Crown of Poland ended, and a firm Peace concluded, that being secure on that side, they may wholly apply their force against the Persians, who it is thought, are chiefly induced to enter into this War, by the great advantage the present Conjunction seems to give them; the Grand Segnior having drawn all his Forces, or greatest part of them from his Frontiers towards Persia, to employ them against the Poles and Moscovites, And yet after all, notwithstanding the Grand Signior so earnestly seems to desire Peace, yet he cannot be brought to yield to those points which the Poles demand, viz. The restitution of Caminice, and his other Conquests in the Ukraine, but thinks he makes a sufficient step on his part towards the Peace, by being willing to remit the yearly Tribute, which the Poles obliged themselves to pay by their last Treaty. There seems as yet but little appearance of accommodating Matters at Messina, and we are told that those Inhabitants are in expectation of a considerable assistance from abroad, and that for that reason they are the more backward to embrace the occasions offered them to reconcile themselves to their Viceroy.

Spire, Sept. 28. The Elector Palatine having reinforced his places with the Troops he brought with him from the Confederate Army, is gone for Hailbron to confer there with the Elector of Brandenburg, whose whole Army arrived on Monday last near Marriendal, with designe to pass the Tauber there, and afterwards the Neckar at Hailbron and at Neckerfelm; It is reported that the Duke of Lorraine will likewise repair to Hailbron, to be present at this conference. The French have again made up their Bridge at Phillipsburg, which is at present guarded by a body of Horse. The Duke of Lunenburg Zoll is arrived at Fransfort, and the 3000 men he brings with him in the Neighborhood of that City. We expect with some impatience to hear what success the Confederates will have at Strasburg.

Vindon, Sept. 28. Some days since Monsieur de Turenne having sent out a party of Horse, under the Command of Monsieur Bourg, to take an account of the Enemy, he returned with advice, that they had left their Quarters near Spire, and had passed the Rhine at Rhinchausen, on the Bridges they had caused to be brought from Mannheim, for that purpose; whereupon Monsieur de Turenne immediately Commanded 400 Men to march towards Philipsbourg, to see the Bridge there forthwith re-accommodated, and to that end, the Count of Maulverrier had Orders to secure himself of Graben, an advantageous Post, near it, but the Confederates prevented him, and were encamped there with their whole Army, before he could put his Orders in execution; since we have advice, that the Confederates are advanced towards Strasburg, with resolution to pass the Rhine there, and so to enter into Alsatia and Lorain, which hath obliged Monsieur de Turenne to march likewise that way, to observe their motions.

Strasburg, Septemb. 28. On Monday last the Marquis de Vaubrun about 3 in the afternoon came and posted himself with 3 or 4000 men and 8 pieces of Canon under his Command in a small Island near this City, with intentions it seems to oppose the passage of the Confederates over our Bridge; this occasioned a great allarm here, notwithstanding Monsieur de Vaubrun wrote our Magistrates a very civil Letter, to perswade them to maintain their Neutrality. Immediately the Burgers put themselves into Armes, and several pieces of Canon were placed upon our Ramparts, expecting the French would have attacked the Fort that guards our Bridge, and our fear was increased, for that we had news that Monsieur de Turenne approached with his whole Army; In the mean time the Confederate Army arrived in our Neighborhood, who had immediately the Fort above mentioned put into their hands, which the Marquis de Vaubrun observing, and the other unexpected proceeding of this City, on Wednesday morning marched off, and returned to Monsieur de Turenne's Camp which is not farr from hence, several Canon having been fired at him from the said Fort. Part of the Confederates have already passed the Rhine, and just

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