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Venice, August 14. N. S.

Signior Loredano is appointed Proveditor General of the Morea, and set out from hence on Monday last for that Government. The Great Council is at present employ'd, as usual, in nominating the new Officers for the ensuing Year. They write from Rome, that the Pope has receiv'd an Express from his Nephew Signior Albani at Francfort, and seems much pleas'd with the Contents of his Letters. Signior Tiepoli, Ambassador from this State to the Pope, has not yet appear'd in Publick: however, he has been admitted to a private Audience, and visited Don Horatio Albani, and several of the Cardinals. We hear Signior Bentivoglio will speedily be sent into France in Quality of Nuncio to that Court, instead of Signior Aldobrandino, Auditor of the Rota, whom it was once thought the Pope wou'd have nam'd to that Employment. We are advis'd from Naples, that the Chatham and Winchelsea, two British Men of War, who were appointed a Convoy to several Tartans bound with Corn to Calabria, are return'd thither, and have brought in a French Sateer, and a Felucca belonging to Sicily. The Coast of Calabria being threaten'd with some Attempt from Sicily, the Governour of Reggio is order'd to be upon his Guard, and five hundred Soldiers are posted in a Castle near that City. Our Letters from Malta advise, That a French Man of War, call'd the Trident, was put in there, having been much damag'd in an Engagement with some English Ships off the Island of Corfica.

Berlin, Aug. 18. N. S. The Queen of Prussia will set out from hence to Morrow, in order to meet his Majesty at Potsdam; and will be attended thither by the whole Court. Their Majesties proposing to reside there for some time, are not expected at this Place till the 31st Instant. The Saxon and Muscovite Forces have observ'd an exact Discipline in their Passage through the Territories of Brandenburg, having been regularly supplied with Provisions in their March by the Inhabitants of the Country. They write from Pomerania, that King Stanislaus embark'd some time since on board a Yacht at Stralsund, and sail'd from thence for Schonen. The Sickness continues in Copenhagen, and Eisenor, and has almost depopulated the last of those Places. The Swedes have supplied the City of Stralsund with every thing necessary for its Defence in case of a Siege; which they think their Enemies will hardly undertake, but that they will rather endeavour to bring them to an Engagement, which, they imagine, it is in their Power to avoid.

Frankfort, Aug. 23. N. S. Yesterday the Count de Wertheren, one of the King of Poland's Plenipotentiaries, arriv'd here from the Hague; and the Count de Dhona, chief of the Prussian Embassy, is daily expected: Soon after the Arrival of that Minister, they will proceed to the Election of

an Emperor; to which they are earnestly press'd by the Prince of Savoy. They write from Landau of the nineteenth Instant, That the French have a Body of six thousand Men at Biesen, a Place about a League from thence; and that they exact a quantity of Forage, greater than usual, from the Territory of Dourlach. The Marschal de Belons is at Brisac, where the Count de Bourg has been to confer with him. It's computed, that their Detachment made for Dauphine, consists of six thousand Men; which, its thought, has put them out of a Condition of attempting any thing on that side. They seem apprehensive of the Allies passing the Rhine, and penetrating into Alsace; to prevent which, a Party of their Horse is consuming the Forage in the Neighbourhood of Hunningen. We are assur'd, That there is a great Scarcity of Provisions in their Army, which occasions frequent Desertions, especially among the Bavarians.

Hamburgh, August 25. N. S. The Magistrates of this City are taking all the Precautions necessary to prevent the Contagion from extending itself hither. We were some time since assur'd, that it had reach'd the City of Flensburgh, in the Duchy of Sleswick; but that Report appears, upon Enquiry, to be without any Foundation. All our Letters from Poland tell us, that a Peace has been concluded between the Czar of Muscovy and the Ottoman Port; but vary much in their Accounts of the Engagement that is said to have happen'd between the two Armies. They agree in general, that the Action was not decisive; but that, after several Encounters, wherein both sides had almost an equal Loss, the Turks made Offers of a Peace, which were immediately accepted by the Czar. We are told, that this had been in Agitation some time before, and that his Czarish Majesty receded from several of his Pretensions, in order to obtain it. Tho' it is said that the King of Sweden is not included in this Treaty, yet we are assur'd, that the Czar of Muscovy stands engaged to conduct his Majesty safe into his Dominions, and defray the Expences of his Journey. These Letters add, That General Czermetow, and the Vice-Chancellor of Muscovy are gone to Constantinople, to see the Articles of the Treaty signed by the Grand Seignior; and that the Grand Vizier, and some other Officers, remain with the Czar, as Hostages, for the due Performance of them. This is the Substance of what our Advices from Poland import; but, as we have not yet heard of any Letters sent directly from his Czarish Majesty to the King of Poland, containing a Relation of these Transactions, our Accounts from thence seem to stand in need of a farther Confirmation. We have receiv'd Letters this Evening from Copenhagen, importing, that some British Vessels were arriv'd there from Stockholm, and brought Advice, that an Embargo was laid on all the Ships in that Port, and that the Swedes had already taken up fifty large Ships, which were to serve for Transports, but on what Design, was not yet known.

Plymouth,