

all other Preparations being then made for a Storm, the Governor capitulated on condition that the Garrison should march out with their Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to Corfu, and that the Inhabitants should be secured in their Liberties and Estates, tho' an unlucky accident defeated this Disposition. For some of the Turks having scaled the Walls in hopes of Booty, and in the Turbulent Fire taking to some Powder which lay scattered, and wounding several of them, the Janisaries imputed it to the Treachery of the Venetians, and took this Occasion to plunder the Town, killing several and making the rest Slaves. The Garrison consisted of 400 Soldiers and 300 Inhabitants capable of bearing Arms. On the 9th of July the Grand Visier broke up with the Army from Corinth in hopes of being in five or six Marches before Napoli di Romania; and on the 28th an Aga arrived at Adrianople (whither he had been sent Express to the Grand Signor's Mother) with Advice that the Grand Visier having discovered several Mines before Napoli di Romania, attack'd it with the utmost Vigour, and carry'd it by Storm on the 19th, putting the Garrison to the Sword except the Governor. Letters from Peterwaradin of the 17th of August say, great Rejoycings had been made by the Turks at Belgrade on the 9th for this Success, the Garrison there had been reinforced by 600 Janisaries. The Grand Signor was expected at Adrianople towards the end of August, and 'twas thought he would keep his Raimadam there.

*Stockholm, Aug. 9.* Admiral Baron Sparre has sent to the Princess and Senate the following Relation of the Engagement between the Swedish and Danish Fleets near the Island of Rugen on the 28th of July; written from on Board the Ship Gothick Lyon in Carlscrona Road the 3d Instant. On the 28th of July in the Morning our Scouts came in and made Signal that the whole Danish Fleet, consisting of 21 Ships of the Line of Battle and some Frigates, were with full Sail coming down towards us, upon which the Signal was given from the Admiral, that not only our Fleet should weigh and get under Sail, but that also the Ships which had their Station under Gripswald should forthwith draw into our Line. In the mean time the Enemy, who had the Advantage of the Wind, advanced with easy Sail towards us, so that about Two a Clock in the Afternoon the Cannonading was begun on both Sides, which continued without Intermission 'till after Eight a Clock in the Evening, when the Enemy stood close upon a Wind from us, setting their Course to the Northward, but our Fleet lay by 'till Twelve a Clock at Night, to stop the Ships Leaks, and repair the Damages we had received. When the Cannonading was ended the Officers came on Board the Admiral, and gave an Account that the Hulls of their Ships were so damaged that they could not work them; that all their standing and running Rigging was mostly shot away, and that they had no sufficient Quantity of Powder and Shot left; wherefore as we had then Jasmont upon Rugen almost West of us, with little Wind at West North West, it was thought best to stand with an easy Sail to the Eastward. The next Morning, which was the 29th of July, we saw at Break of Day the Danish Fleet to the West of us, making all the Sail they could to the Westward; and as we could not with that Wind weather Bornholm, the Fleet was obliged to go to the Southward of that Island; and it was impossible for us with a Westerly Wind to go back to Rugen, seeing none of our Ships could carry any Sail, by reason their Masts and Rigging were that

ter'd and spoiled; and as we were also in Expectation of receiving some Ships with Provisions from Carlscrona, under Vice-Admiral Philander's Convoy, we had the good Fortune the Day after to meet him 4 Miles to the Eastward of Bornholm: Whereupon the Admiral held a Council of War with all the Flag Officers and other Commanders to be informed of the Condition each Ship was in, and represented to them, that seeing he had now received a Supply of Provisions, he was resolv'd to return to the Island of Rugen if the Wind should change, and if the Commanders judg'd themselves in a Condition to do his Majesty any further Service before the Ships were repair'd; upon which they all unanimously declared, that as it was their Duty, so they were willing and ready to sacrifice their Lives for the Service of their Sovereign, but that their Ships were not in a Condition to keep the Sea, or do the least Service, without being first repaired; and particularly the Ship Unity was found to be in such a Condition, that she could carry no Sail but must be towed home, having above 150 Shot in her Hull, besides 40 under Water; the Ships Ofel, Gotland and Pomerania had already been oblig'd to seek Harbour, being so shatter'd and leaky at first that they were intirely useless. The Admiral Ship the Gothick Lyon has 140 Shot in her Hull and 10 under Water, so that she must be continually pump'd, besides that all our Masts, Rigging and Sails are so much shot thorough and in Pieces, that they are all unserviceable. That we received so many Shot under Water was occasioned by our Ships being all to the Leeward: The Enemy took Care likewise to keep at such a Distance, that we could hardly reach their Ships with our Cannon of 18 Pound-Ball, wherefore we could not do them any Damage with the Guns of our upper Tire, but were oblig'd to defend our selves as well as we could with our largest Guns. And this is the Reason, that in so long and violent a Cannonading we have lost but few Men; most of the Damage that is done having fallen upon the Hulls and Rigging of the Ships, there being only about sixty Men killed or wounded on board the Admiral, and the other Ships have only lost in Proportion. The Enemy had very heavy Cannon, and the Bullets from the Danish Admiral, which stuck in the Admiral's Hull, weigh'd upward of 36 Pound. In this Action both Admiral Henck and Admiral Lillie were kill'd, together with Captain Grother and Lieutenant Leerberg, and one Lieutenant only of the Land-Forces; but no Account is yet taken of the Number of Under-Officers and Seamen that are kill'd.

*St. James's, August 31.* His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint Charles Earl of Sunderland to be Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-Seal.

Bennet Lord Harborough to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Rutland.

Lieutenant-General William Cadogan to be Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight.

Dr. John Watson to be a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

Thomas Bowers, Master of Arts, to be a Prebendary of the Metropolitcal Church of Canterbury.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to direct Letters Patents to pass the Seals for granting the Dignity of Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain to Francis St. John of Thorp in the County of Northampton, Esq;

*St. James's*