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Rome, Aug: 24.

THE Expres which the Count de Borromeo, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Spain, sent to Madrid, with an account of the difficulty that was arisen about the place where the Ceremony of presenting the Genet to the Pope should be performed, being come back with Orders to perform the same in such place as his Holiness should think most convenient; Wednesday next is appointed for this Solemnity, and the Count de Borromeo is preparing to appear on this occasion with great splendor and magnificence. We have Advice by the way of Otranto, that the Venetian Fleet was arrived before Napoli de Romania, and that the Captain-General had given Orders to the Forces to land, in order to besiege that place; And that the Greeks of that Countrey seemed to be very much inclined to cast off the Ottoman Yoke, and to embrace the Protection of the Republick.

Genova, Aug. 28. A Felucca, which arrived here two days ago, met the Duke of Turfis, taking his Course with his Squadron of seven Gallies towards Naples. We have an Account from Milan, That the Count de Fuensalida their Governor is perfectly recovered of his late illness. The Master of a Vessel which came lately from the Levant, reports, That the Captain Bassa was gone with 20 Gallies from Negropont to Scio, to carry Provisions from thence to the Morea.

Venice, Aug. 31. We have Letters from Caicchio in Dalmatia, of the 17th of the last month, which give an account that the Bassa of Scutari and Albania having drawn together a Body of 12000 Men, to give a diversion to the Venetian Army in the Morea, marched with them, and eight pieces of Cannon towards Budua, and the Castle of St. Stephen, in the News whereof the Proveditor General Cornaro likewise assembled his Troops, and advanced towards Budua; The 11th past, the Bassa encamped at Briach, four Miles from that place, but General Cornaro was got before him, and having provided the Town as well as Castle with a good Garrison, and what else was necessary for their Defence, posted himself not far from thence; That day there were several Skirmishes between our and the Enemies Parties, and the next day, the Bassa having from a Neighbouring Hill observed our Camp,

at Break of day advanced towards it; The Morlaques supported very courageously the Enemies first Shock, being favoured by the Cannon of the Venetian Gallies and Gallies, that were then in that Port, which put the Turks into some disorder, whereupon General Cornaro drew his Forces out of his Lines, and charged the Enemy; The Fight was very obstinate, and the Success doubtful for two or three hours, but at last the Turks retired to their Camp, having lost about 600 Men, besides those that were taken Prisoners; Towards the Evening 1000 Janissaries attacked the Castle of St. Stephen, but were repulsed with the loss of 118 Men. The 13th, the Enemy advanced again towards our Camp, but found our Troops in so good a posture to receive them, that they were forced to retire a second time, leaving 400 of their Men slain behind them. By a Vessel arrived from Smirna we have Advice, That Signior Venier, Captain Extraordinary of the Shipping of this State, having with him three Men of War, had met near the Island of Scio the Caravane that was going from Alexandria to Constantinople, composed of 9 Turkish Ships, 8 Algerines, and 40 Saiques, and had attackt their Admiral Babasam, who was killed in the Fight, and his Ship so disabled, that the Venetians would, in all probability, have taken her, had they not been hindered by the Night; But it was believed they renewed the Fight the next day, which we have yet no Account of.

Sambor, Aug. 20. The 18th Instant, the Queen of Poland arrived here from Sniatin, intending, after a short stay in this place, to remove to Cracow. The Letters from the Polish Camp of the 16th Instant tell us, that the King had again summoned the Hospodars of Moldavia and Valachia, to join their Forces with those of this Crown; But that they shewed very little disposition to comply therewith, and that the Hospodar of Valachia, upon the News of the King's marching towards his Countrey, was retired into the Turkish Territories. These Advices add, that the Prisoners which the Polish Parties had brought in, reported, that 20000 Turks, and 30000 Tatars, the first commanded by the Serasquier, and the last by Sultan Galga, were joined together, with a Resolution to dis-
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