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THE following Address has been Presented to the King, which His Majesty received very Graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocess of St. Davids,

Whereas Your Majesty hath been Graciously pleased lately to declare, That Your Majesty will protect and maintain Your Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, and all other Your Subjects of the Church of England, in the free Exercise of their Religion as by Law established; and in the quiet and full Enjoyment of their Possessions, without any Molestation or Disturbance whatsoever: We cannot but think our selves obliged in Duty and Gratitude, to return Your Majesty our hearty Thanks for these gracious Expressions of Your Kindness; and for all Your former Assurances of Your Royal Favors to the Church of England, and humbly to express our Loyalty, as becomes the True Sons of the Church of England, and

Your Majesties most Obedient and Dutiful Subjects and Servants.

Venice, Sept. 26. There has been some Reports spread by the Matters of Vessels of the taking of Castlenovo, but these are look'd upon only as good Wishes, but yesterday arrived here a Felucca with Letters from General Cornaro of the 19th Instant, giving an account that the Lines of Circumvallation were finished, the Trenches open'd, some Batteries rais'd, and that the Approaches went on well. That they had intercepted a Letter from the Bassa of Arcegovina, exhorting the Besieg'd to a vigorous Defence, to manage their Sallies, and not expose their Men too rashly, that he was marching to their Relief with 4000 Men; whereupon Orders were given to the Commanders of the Popes and Malta Gallies to have a watchful Eye upon the Enemies motions, who sending out some Parties, they returned again to their Posts, without having made any Discoveries of them; but they were no sooner retired, but the Turks, who had marched close along a Valley appeared, and attacked an advanced Post defended by some Troops of Cattaro and Montenegro, who were not strong enough to bear their Assault, and they had like, in the same hour, to have carried a second, where were Italians under the Command of Colonel Pefini, who was shot in the Face, but that they were seasonably assisted by the Albanese and Sclavonians, who stopt their Fury, and the Son of General St. Paul getting himself ready to fall on them on their flank, gave time to those of Cattaro and Montenegro to rally again, so that setting upon them with an united strength, they put them to Flight, killing several, and taking many Prisoners, the Bassa himself, who was with 500 men in the Rear to support those that were engaged, seeing them running, he went away with the foremost. In this Action was killed an Aga Brother to the Bassa of Scutari, with some other Officers of Note, and the Bassa of Boffina was said to be wounded. There was brought back to the General 300 Heads of the slain, for which he paid as many Sequins, to be distributed to those that killed them, and then caused them to be fixed on Poles, and to be exposed to the View of the Garrison, that they might no longer doubt what was become of their Relief: And then he sent to summon the Place, at the first time they made no Answer, and at the second the Governour returned no other, but that he had yet more Powder to spend, and he must see what effect that would have, before he thought of giving up the Grand Signiors Towns; however the General did not doubt but within a few days to give the Senate a good account of that Siege. The Sieur Nicolo-Cornaro being grown old in the honourable discharge of the greatest Employments in this Republick, was thought the fittest Person to be sent into the Morea with the Supreme Command, that by his Gravity and Experience those

Countries might be settled most to the Ease and Benefit of the Inhabitants (and the Service of this State, which he modestly declined, as a Business very unfit for the Age of 74 to meddle with, but the Senate not accepting of his Excuse, he is preparing for that Journey.

Vienna, Sept. 28. By Letters from the Imperial Army of the 19th Instant, we understand that they were half way on their march between Zolmoocke and Segedin. Some Regiments had suffer'd very much for want of necessary Provisions, and the remainder of the way being through an unhospitable Countrey, the Duke of Lorrain had endeavor'd to mitigate the sense of their present Inconveniencies by an assurance that at Zolmoocke they should meet with a Supply of all they wanted. Here runs a Report that the Grand Visier and Aga of the Janizaries had been strangled in a Muir of the Soldiers, as a Sacrifice to so many of their Companions that had been destroyed by their unadvised passing the Drave; and that as soon as the Execution was over, there came an Order from the Grand Signior for the same purpose; but it seems rather to be grounded on the practice of a barbarous People who have been too apt to misplace their Rage, than that there is any foundation for it in Fact. It is said that General Dumevault intended to put a Garrison into Budchin, which is a place of great natural strength, being accessible only on one side, which with a little cost and pains in making a regular Work, (which the Turks are generally neglectful of) may be rendered impregnable, and it is situate between the Fort of St. George and Verovitzza conveniently to obstruct the ordinary passage to Zyperb; what Greeks and Valachians were found here in Arms, are now put to serve among the Hungarians. We hear that the Garrison of Agria had made an unsuccessful Sally of the 15th Instant, wherein they had 100 of their Men killed, and 65 taken Prisoners: And that 400 of the Garrison of Segedin had laid an Ambuscade for those of Gyula, by sending part of their Number to drive away their Cattle, who being pursued as they wished to the place where they were expected, they cut them all off to the Number of 400, excepting the Commander with some few others, whom they ransomed for 7000 Ducats, besides 700 Hungarian Vests, 200 Furr'd Caps, and 700 pair of Hungarian Boots.

Ratisbonne, Sept. 26. The final Decree of the Empire is now passed concerning the granting the 100 Roman Months to the Emperor, which was demanded in March last for the support of the War against the Turks. The consent of two of the Colledges, viz. the Electors and Princes was obtain'd the 13th Instant without any Reserve, the greatest difficulties arose from the third Colledge of the free Imperial Cities, which held the matter in suspense till the 22d Instant, and at last gave but a partial Consent. Some complained that this was now grown an unequal Imposition, for there were places that lay under a great abatement in their wealth and substance by a decrease of Trade and People, who yet found none in this Tax, but were chargeable to the height of their happier Circumstances, which must necessarily help on their utter decay; That many of them had made Levies both of Horse and Foot, which they had sent every year to the Emperor's Service, and had been at the Expense of providing Quarters for them in the Winter, and sending them out Compleat again in the Spring; which