

The London Gazette.

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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 Gentlemen of the Grand Jury for Your Majesties County of Essex, at the Assizes held the 7th of March, 1687. In the Fourth Year of Your Majesties Reign.

May it please Your Most Excellent Majesty,

WE humbly present our selves before your Majesty, to return our hearty and unfeigned Thanks for your Majesties late Gracious Declaration, wherein you have promis'd to protect the Church of England as now by Law Establish'd, and all other your Majesties Subjects of what Persuasion soever, in a free Exercise of their Religion, and a perfect Enjoyment of their Properties.

Great SIR! The Experience we have of your Majesties Justice and Goodness, hath been a sufficient Security against the least Jealousie to the contrary.

Yet your Majesty having been Graciously pleas'd to make your Resolutions herein Publick, not only of continuing the same during your Life, but in making it the Magna Charta of the Nation: To perfect which great Work, he pleas'd to accept our utmost Endeavors, promising, That by a firm and steadfast Loyalty and Obedience, we will contribute, as much as in us lies, to chuse such our Representatives to serve in Parliament, when your Majesty please to call One, as may agree and join with your Majesty to that End.

And it shall ever be our Prayers; That your Majesty may have a long and happy Reign over us, with a prosperous Issue, that may see the good Effects of that Freedom you have so Graciously promoted, and shall be the constant Prayers of your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects.

Venice, March 5. By an English Vessel arriv'd in 40 days from Cyprus, we are inform'd, That the Disorders continue there as great as ever, the ravenous Party refusing any subjection to the Bassa, and chusing to themselves other Chiefs, by whose directions all things are managed in that Island; the Captain of the said Vessel reports, that he met at Zante with two Ships, the one of which came from Constantinople, and the other from Smirna, by which he understood, that the People at Constantinople were divided into three Factions, some declaring for the present Sultan, others for Mahomet, and a third sort for his Son; but it is not said that they were as yet accompanied with any of those Tragical Consequences which appeared lately. We hear that General Cornaro had sent 400 Foot, and 100 Horse, who possess'd themselves of the Fort of St. Denis, which will very much streighten the Turkish Garrison of Clin. The Duke of Saxon Coburg, who has pass'd the Carneval here, hath offer'd, at his own Expence, to raise and maintain 50 Foot, and 24 Horse, and to serve with them in Person as a Volunteer in the Army of the Republick this Campaigne, and, accordingly, he is returned home to provide his Equipage, and a Ship is already appointed to be in a readiness for his Transportation.

Vienna, March 7. The Expectation of Alba Regalis passing so soon into the Christians hands, begins now to lessen, and the present state of that place seems not to have been so well understood, since their late attempts have been so different from what was reported of them; for besides the Excursion made by them as far as the Vale of St. Paul, we hear they have march'd out to the number of 800 Men, and had a formal Engagement with the Hussars of Czambeck, Dosis, and other places thereabout. We hear nothing more of the Success of it, than that it was fought on both sides with great Animosity one against the other, that the Loss was computed to be equal: But the Imperialists finding them the greater Number, thought fit to retire, which they did without Confusion; and the Consequence of it was, that the

Turks had the opportunity of carrying away Cattle, Meale, and other Provisions, which they stood in great need of; and they having procur'd themselves this Relief, and besides a Party of 200 Spahis having brought Money to them from Camisia, it is believ'd that the Troops which have been so long harass'd in waiting for their Surrender, will be taken off from that Duty, to be refresh'd in a better Quarter, to fit them for the Service of the Campaigne, which, we may guess, will be a busie one, by the Turks bestaring themselves so early on the Save, beyond what was to be expected after such intestine Divisions; for we hear they are now assembled to the Number of 10000 about Gradiska, a Bassa being lately come thither with a considerable Body of Janzaries; and that they are building a Bridge there over the Save, threatening no less than the Recovery of all their lost places between the two Rivers, and we hear that 3000 of them are already posted on this side the Save. It is confirm'd that the late Advantage they had was at Czernick, which that Garrison unwarily contributed to; for the Turks having lodg'd a strong Party in Ambuscade, they appear'd with 150 only before the Town, and the Imperialists despising that Number, pursu'd them without Order, or that Precaution which was necessary, till the most forward were encompass'd in by the Turks rushing from their Coverts, who kill'd a Major, with two Captains of Horse, two Lieutenants, three Cornets, and 25 Troopers, and forced the rest to a quick Retreat. To oppose the Enemies Progress, till the Imperial Army can take the Field, the Militia of Croatia is order'd to march to Possessa, to be dispos'd of into that and some other places which lie most exposed. Count Lesly having some time since resign'd his Government of those Parts, which his growing Infirmities would not suffer him to attend upon, the care of that Province is committed to General Caprara, who presses earnestly for more Forces to be sent him, which is now under Consideration; and in the mean time it is said the Troops are to be drawn out of the places remote, and of less Consequence, to make good the more important Posts in Slavonia. Here is an uncertain Report, That a considerable Party marching out from Debrezin, in search of Plunder, had been met with by the Turks, who treated them very ill; and some say that this was done by Teckelej, or, at least, that he was of the Party, who (as 'tis now reported) hath re-assembled his scattered Troops, having sent 200 of his wounded Men to Waradin for their Cure; and that he had writ to Belgrade, to desire that some German Prisoners might be put into his hands, whom he might exchange for those of his Party who were taken at Teicgd. He owns to have lost 700 Men in that Engagement, but he regrets none so much as he does Colonel Gmay, whom he terms his Friend. This Person has the Repute of a Man of Conduct and Resolution, he endeavors to remove from himself the Infamy of being a Rebel, by alledging, That he is no Born Subject of the Emperors, but that he is a Transilvanian, and having advantageous Conditions offer'd him by Teckelej, he accepted of them, as a Soldier of Fortune; but there are other Letters, which mention that Teckelej is seiz'd by the Turks, and kept Prisoner at Givla. Prince Herman of Baden hath Order'd to go to Buda, to see in what forwardness those Fortifications are which