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From Thursday September 12. to Sunday September 16. 1689.

Augsburg, September 9.

This day arrived here the Count de Castell, General of Battalia, being sent by Prince Louis of Baden, to give the Emperor an account of the great Victory he had obtained on the 29th of the last month against the Ottoman Forces in *Seravia*. Of which we have this Relation. Prince Louis of Baden having passed the River *Morava* with the Imperial Army, composed of about 27000 Men, he marched towards *Nissa* through very bad and difficult ways. The Seraskier, who, as 'twas reported by the Turks, had under his command above 50000 Men, pretended at first to retire, taking his march more Southward towards *Bosnia*, but understanding that the Imperialists were advanced as far as *Koningfeldt*, he turned back towards the *Morava*, and passed it with design to attack *Belgrade*, or at least to post himself between the Imperial Army and that place. Which Prince Louis having notice of, he likewise returned towards the *Morava*, directing his march to the place where the Enemy had passed it, and arrived on the 28th past in the Neighbourhood of *Barachin*, where he drew up his Forces on the side of the River in sight of the Turks, and ordered a Bridge to be made, which was finished the night following. The Seraskier ordered 10000 Horse to repass the *Morava* the same night, to observe the Imperialists, and to fall upon their Rear if they saw an opportunity. These met with some of our Parties, who after a slight Skirmish returned to our Camp with four Prisoners, and thereupon a stronger Detachment was sent out, who beat back the Enemy, killing a great many of them. Prince Louis on the 29th repassed the *Morava* with his whole Army; the Turks endeavoured to hinder them, attacking with great fury the Battalions that first passed the River, but they being covered with *Chevauux de Frise*, repulsed the Enemy, who retired in disorder to their main Body, which was posted very advantageously having Woods and a Moras on each side, and several Defiles before them; but these Difficulties could not dishearten our Men, who to make use of the discouragement the Enemy was under by these ill Successes, and the Division they had revived between the Spahis and Janisaries, marched on to attack them in their Camp, two Regiments of Dragoons forced the Defiles, and part of the Horse and Foot passed the Moras, the latter going up to the middle in Water; The whole Army being passed, and formed into order of Battle, advanced towards the Enemy who were intrenched on a rising Ground, and attacked them with that vigor, that after a Fight of about four hours, they forced their Intrenchments, and put them to flight with a great Slaughter. The number of the Enemies slain is said to be 20000; This is certain, that there could not be a compleater Victory, their whole Army being entirely routed, and all their Artillery, consisting of One hundred and five Pieces of Cannon, being taken, with their Tents, Baggage, Ammunition, a great number of Colours and Standards, the Horses Tail, (which is the usual Edition that is carried before the Seraskier or General of the Ottoman Forces) and a great deal of Riches, of which we know not the particulars. Prince Louis after this happy success, which cost not the Imperialists 1000 Men, continued his march towards *Nissa*, to destroy the Enemies great Magazines there.

Ratisbon, Sept. 12. The 9th Instant the Markgrave of *Baden*, the Emperor's Chief Commissioner at the Dyet, received by an Express, from Prince Louis of *Baden*, the News of the Signal Victory he had gained upon the Turks on the 29th past. Prince Louis was on his march towards *Nissa*, when he was informed that the Seraskier had passed the *Morava*, in order to get between him and *Belgrade*; whereupon he marched back with all the diligence he could, and by the help of the Boats he had taken with him, laid a Bridge over that River. On the 28th the Ser-

askier sent out 10000 Turks and Tatars, with Orders to pass the River, and to fall upon the Imperialists in their Rear, but they were repulsed and put to flight. The 29th the Imperialists repassed the *Morava*, which the Turks would have hindered, and attacked our Troops so often as they were come on this side, which they repeated four or five times, but were often beaten back, and at last forced to retire in confusion to their Camp; The Imperialists pushed them, forced their Intrenchments, and put their whole Army to flight, taking all their Cannon, Ammunition, Tents, Baggage, &c. with the slaughter of many thousands of them.

From the Imperial Camp near Mentz, Sept. 11. The taking of the Counterescarp on the 6th Instant, and the preparations we were making to Storm the Town, obliged the Enemy (who began likewise to want Powder and Shot & Cartridges) on the 8th Hostages were accordingly sent, and on the 9th the Capitulation was signed. In pursuance whereof, the place was surrendered this day. All the Magazines were delivered up to the Persons appointed by the Duke of *Lorraine* to take an account of them; and then the Garrison, which we are assured consisted at the beginning of the Siege of above 10000 Men of their best Troops, marched out, being 4500 Foot, 200 Dragoons, and 280 Horse, besides 6 or 7000 Foot that went in small Parties with the Baggage, laden on 350 Wagons, and 300 Mules, with which were 11 led Horses, and two Coaches with six Horses apiece; A Convoy of 10000 Men is sent with them to *Limden*. Their Sick and Wounded, which amount to about 1500 Men, with the 6 pieces of Cannon and 2 Mortars the French are to take with them, will be sent away by Water. The Boors have begun to demolish the Trenches, and the other Works made during the Siege. The Army has Orders to be in a readiness to march. The 8000 Men of the *Hanover* Troops will, it is believed, march to the Siege of *Bonn*.

Frankfort, Septemb. 15. The 12th Instant arrived here the new Queen of *Spain*; The Burgiers were in Arms to receive her, and the Cannon was twice discharged round the Town, &c. The 13th the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, the Dukes of *Lorraine*, and *Hanover*, the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, with several other Princes, came hither from the Army to make their Compliments to her Majesty, and returned the next morning to *Mentz*. And in the afternoon the Queen continued her Journey towards *Dusseldorff*.

From the Camp before Bonn, Sept. 16. On the 10th Instant the Detachment that was ordered to join the Confederate Army before *Mentz*, being countermanded upon the news, that the Capitulation was signed for the surrender of that place, returned into our Camp. The same day his Electoral Highness, after three Salvo's of great and small Shot, sent a Trumpeter to the Baron d'Alfeld, Governor of *Bonn*, to acquaint him with the issue of the Siege of *Mentz*, and to summon him to surrender this place. The 11th the Baron d'Alfeld returned an answer in writing, That he was not unwilling to Treat. And thereupon several Messages passed that Evening, and the day following, between the Camp and the Town, but the Governour's Demands were such as his Electoral Highness would not consent to; and so the Cannon (which had ceased during the Parley) began to play again on both sides. On the 14th there happened some difference between the Generals *Schomberg* and *Bayly*, upon which the Electoral Highness thought fit to put them both under confinement.