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Whitehal, August 23.

The following Address was brought up and presented to the Queen by Francis Fulford Esq; High Sheriff of Devon, Sir Beuchier Wrey, Sir Arthur Chichester, Sir Walter Yong Barons, Colonel Francis Courtney, and Colonel Hugh Bampsfield, which Her Majesty received very Graciously.

To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty,

The Humble Address of the Right Honourable Charles Lord Lansdowne, Earl of the Sacred Roman Empire, and Baron Grauvile of Kilkhampton, at present Executing the Office of Lord Lieutenant of Your Majesties Counties of Devon and Cornwall, and Commanding in Chief the whole Militia in both the said Counties, as well Tinnars as Foreigners; And of the High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, and Field Officers of the County of Devon, now met in the City of Exeter, the 15th day of August 1690.

After Your Majesties so Gracious Acceptance of our Hearty Endeavours for Your Majesties Service on the late Invasion of the French, We hold it our Duty, both to express our true Sense and Acknowledgment of Your Majesties Great Goodness and Consideration therein, and to return our unfeigned Thanks to Your Majesty for the same; together with our Humble Assurances, that as we were Ready upon this Occasion, to expose our Lives and Fortunes, so we will continue with the like Duty and Forwardness at all times, to show our Zeal and Fidelity to Your Majesty and the present Government, in the support whereof, we are sensible, that both the Interest and Safety of our Country, our Religion and Liberties Consist.

From the Duke of Savoy's Camp near Carignan, July 31. The Duke of Savoy has Commanded 20000 of the Militia to be in a readiness to march according to the orders he shall send them. The Vaudois are possessed of all the Passages of Lucerne. Some of our Troops have defeated near Brigones one of the Enemies Convoys, which was going to the Fort de Tour, whereot they are still Masters. And this Evening a Party brought into our Camp 10 French Soldiers, which they had taken near Pignerol; these Prisoners say, there are a great many Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Pignerol. We lie within two hours march of the Enemies Camp, and are preparing for some great Action.

Milan, August 9. On the 7th instant Monsieur Catinat quitted his Camp at Brillane, about Midnight, and retired towards Cavour, 6 Miles from Pignerol, leaving a great deal of Forage with many Sick Men behind him. The Duke of Savoy being informed thereof, decamped yesterday from the Neighborhood of Carignan, and marched to Pancalier, and this day he intended to pass through Villa Franca, in order to press yet closer upon the Enemy, having at the same time posted 20000 Men of the Militia to defend the passage of the Po; and according to this Disposition of Things, we may expect to hear quickly of a Battle. The Duke of Savoy has sent some of his own Troops to reinforce the Vaudois, and the French Protestants, who guard the passages to hinder any Succors from coming to Monsieur Catinat. On the 7th instant our Governor detached from his Camp 3000 Foot, and 800 German Horse to join the Duke of Savoy's Army. The Regiment of Horse of Lorraine is come into this State, and those of Montcauculi and Tasse, with the Dragoons of the Prince of Savoy, are not far behind, being part of the Forces which the Emperor sends to the Duke of Savoy's Assistance.

Zurich, August 14. The Letters come in this day from Turin say, That Monsieur Catinat had decamped in the Night, and that so soon as his retreat was known, Prince Eugene of Savoy went out with a Detachment, who charged the Enemies Rear, and took several Mules laden with

Baggage. That our Troops found in the Camp, which the Enemy had quitted, a great many Sick Men and some Baggage, which they had left behind them. These Letters add, that the Vaudois had taken 60 Mules with some Waggons, laden with Ammunition and Provisions, after having defeated two Troops of Horse that guarded them. And that the Vaudois had likewise repulsed a Detachment of Horse which Monsieur Catinat sent towards Lucerne, to favour the passage of the said Convoys. And the Letters from Geneva of the 11th, tell us, That the French had with 300 Dragoons and 50 Foot attacked the Pass called Col de Fenestre nor far from Sals, which was guarded by 100 Savoyards, and a Detachment of the Regiment that marched lately from Theonoy under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Julien, but that they were repulsed with the loss of Ninety of their Men killed upon the place, besides wounded.

Vienna, August 13. The Letters from Nissa of the 29th past, confirm the drawing together of the Enemy in the Country of Cossova, between Pristina and Veiterna to the number of about 10 or 12000, where they were to stay till the Grand Vintier's arrival at Sophia. That the Count de Gabriani had by order of General Veterani lately attacked (with the Regiment under his Command) the Castle of Ufizza, which after the throwing in of some Bombs, capitulated, and has now a Garrison in it of Germans and Rascians; whereby the passage from Belgrade to Nissa and other places is quite opened. From Lieutenant General Count de Trautmansdorf we have this Account, That the Turks daily gathering with their Saicks towards Horetin, &c Ravaging the Ilands of the Danube, he thought it necessary to pass the River Tomock, and draw nearer to Widin, where he found 60 of the Enemies Barks at Anchor, and taking with him the greatest part of the Cavalry and Dragoons, he passed the Danube the 23d of July in the Night, by a Bridge of Boats, in hopes to surprize the Enemy near Horetin, but they were decamped, however pursuing them he overtook 300, whom he attacked and drove into their Saicks with some loss; a Prisoner related, that their Forces were Commanded by Allan Balsa, and might consist in all of about 3000 Men. The General at his return to Widin found 6 great Turkish Saicks at Anchor above the Town, and below it the forementioned Barks, with four large Gallies, and viewing the place, perceived they might be easily battered from the opposite shore; whereupon he caused six pieces of Cannon to be drawn out of the Fort, and to be placed in the Night upon the Shore, which beginning to play about Midnight, all that could escape, cut their Cables and fell down the River. This happened on the Twenty fifth of July; the Twenty sixth the Turkish Barks drew towards Valachia, and the Twenty Seventh went towards Nicopolis, where Teckelej then was. General Trautmansdorf having supplied the Garrison of Widin with all things necessary, marched towards Jagodina, where was appointed the General Rendezvous of the Imperial Army. There is since a Report, That the Grand Vintier was come to Sophia.

Frankfort, August 20. The Forces of Lunenburg and Hesse, making together about 10 or 12000 Men, passed the Main yesterday at this place, Hockst, Florshelm, Riffelheim, and Kostheim, and will be this day followed by the Imperialists and Bavarians; they all direct their march under the Command of the Elector of Bavaria towards Mentz. The French at Mont-royal are very much alarmed thereat, and their Governor the Count de Montal is making Preparations for a Siege, and has got a Reinforcement of 900 Men.

Brussels, August 23. Our Army is still encamped near Hall; and the Duke of Luxemburg lies at Blatten, between Leuse and Conde. The Letters from Germany tell us, That the Elector of Bavaria march'd with the Army under his Command towards Mentz, with a Resolution to pass the Rhine there, and so to advance to the Moselle. We