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Milan, August 23.

WE have advice from *Turin* of a Battle between the Duke of *Savoy's* Army, and that Commanded by Monsieur *Catinat*, on the 18th instant near *Staffarda*; The Fight lasted eight hours; In the beginning, the French were pressed very hard, and lost a great many Men, but having brought their Cannon to play upon our Left Wing, it occasioned some disorder among them, and the Horse giving way, the Duke of *Savoy*, who was himself in the hottest of the Action, retired in good order towards *Carnagnolle* with all his Baggage and Cannon, except 3 or 4 pieces; and 25 for the loss of Men, we are assured, it is very near equal on both sides. Upon this News our Governor has ordered 4000 Men to march immediately from hence to joyn the Duke of *Savoy*; and the Succours from *Germany* are daily expected.

Vienna, August 27. By an Express from *Bulgaria* we have advice, That the Grand *Vicer* came on the 13th instant with the *Ottoman* Army before *Nissa*, after having taken the Castle of *Prot*, which made a brave Resistance for four days, and then, the Garrison, consisting but of 80 Men, surrendered upon honourable Terms. General *Vitani* had upon the News of the Enemies march, reinforced the Garrison of *Nissa*, and furnished them with the necessary Stores of Provisions and Ammunition, and the Major General Count *Guido of Staremberg*, had put himself into the place to assist the Governor the Count *de Forger*. Prince *Louis of Baden* was arrived at *Belgrade*, and was drawing all the Forces he could together, in order to march to the relief of *Nissa*, which the Enemy had not yet begun to attack on the 18th instant; and in the mean time, General *Vitani* had posted himself with the Imperial Forces under his Command at *Alexim*, within three or 4 hours march of *Nissa*, to observe them. This Morning arrived an Express from *Transilvania*, and brought an account, that *Tieckely* with 16000 Turks, Tartars and Valachians had forced a Pass near *Cronstadt*, which was guarded by 4000 Germans, Commanded by General *Heister*, and 6000 Transilvanians, the latter abandoning their Post upon the first appearance of the Enemy, which obliged the Germans likewise to retire towards *Claxsenburg*.

Coblentz, August 27. The Forces of *Lunenbourg* and *Hesse Cassel*, Commanded by General *Chauvet*, passed the *Moselle* here the 27th instant, taking their march directly towards the *Eyffelt*, to joyn with the Forces of *Neuburg* and *Munster*.

Heidelberg, August 30. On the 25th instant the Elector of *Bavaria* joyned the Elector of *Saxony* near *Bruchsal*; and the next day their Armies, after having sent their heavy baggage to *Heidelberg* and *Hailbron*, marched to *Erlingen*, with a resolution to offer the Enemy battle, who were encamped near *Rastat*, behind the River *Murg*.

Frankfort, August 31. The Imperial and Bavarian Forces were according to our last advice, joyned with those of *Saxony*, and lay encamped near *Erlingen*, and the Dauphin near *Rastat*. The Troops of *Lunenbourg* and *Hesse* have passed the *Moselle* at *Coblentz*, and are marching towards the Country of *Eyffelt*.

Frankfort, September 3. We have an account from *Heidelberg*, That the Dauphin had decamped from *Rastat*, and was marching back towards *Fort Louis*, in order to repossess the *Rhine* there; and some Letters say, That the French Army hath actually repassed that River. The Letters from *Suisse-land* give an account, That the *Vandois*

and the French Protestants had made themselves entirely Masters of the *Vallies* of *Lucerne*, *St. Martin* and *Pragelias*, having in three Rencontres which they had with the Enemy, killed above 1400 of them, and taken divers Prisoners, among whom were several Officers of Note.

Cologne, September 5. The Forces of *Neuburg* and *Munster* being reinforced with several Battalions of *Brandenburgers*, will decamp to morrow from *Enkerken*, and march towards the *Moselle* to joyn with the Troops of *Lunenbourg* and *Hesse*, which passed the *Moselle* the 27th part at *Coblentz*, and were according to our last advice encamped between *Pheidt* and *Meysenhem*.

Brussels, September 6. On the first instant the Confederate Armies marched to *Wanbeck*, about three hours from hence, and four from the Enemies Camp, which is at *Lessines* near *Aeth*. The Letters from the *Palatinate* of the Thirtieth part tell us, That the Imperialists and Bavarians had joyned the Saxons near *Durlach*, and that they were marched from thence to *Erlingen*, where they would rest a day, and then advanced directly towards the Dauphin, who was advantageously posted near *Rastat*, which is but 5 hours march from *Erlingen*. The Forces of *Hesse* and *Lunenbourg* have passed the *Moselle* in order to joyn with those of *Munster* and *Neuburg*. It's believed their design is to attack, or at least to block up *Mont Royal*. The Letters come in this day from *Frankfort* of the 2d instant say, The Dauphin had repassed the *Rhine*.

Hague, September 8. We hear from *Brussels*, That the Confederate Armies in *Flanders* have removed their Camp to *Wanbeck*, and that the Duke of *Luxembourg* had posted himself near *Aeth*. The Letters from *Savoy* give an account, That on the 18th part, the Dukes Army, and the French, Commanded by Monsieur *Catinat* came to a Battle near *Staffarda*, not far from *Saluses*, and that after a Fight of several hours, the Dukes Left Wing, which was very much gauled by the Enemies Cannon, falling into disorder, his Highness thought fit to retire towards *Carnagnolle*, which he did in very good Order, having lost but 1000 Men, and 6 pieces of Cannon, and secured all his Baggage; and that in eight days he would be in a Condition to march again towards the Enemy. But at the same time we have certain advice, That the *Vandois* and French Protestants had defeated a considerable Body of French in the *Vallies*, of *Lucerne*, and had not only killed 1400 of them, but made themselves likewise absolute Masters of all the Passages on that side. The Letters from *Paris* of the 2d instant say, The French Fleet was returned to *Brest*, and that they had laid up all their great Ships.

Edinburg, August 29. We have an account, that there have been two considerable skirmishes with the Rebels, one in the West, and the other in the East Highlands. The Rebels having sent down about 150 Men to plunder the Country near *Candross*, the Garrison detached 30 Men to recover the Plunder, but the Rebels finding how much they over numbered them, fell upon them, killed 14, and took 5 Prisoners, with the Officer that Commanded, the rest escaping to the Garrison; who sent immediately notice thereof to Lieutenant Colonel *Fullerton*, lying at *Dumblain*; he thereupon marched that night with the Lord *Rollo's* Troop of Horse, and 100 of the Lord *Angus's* Regiment of Foot, and over taking the Rebels early the next Morning, fell in upon them, killed about 40, with the Officer that Commanded them, took about the same number of Prisoners, and recovered the Officer and Prisoners which the Rebels had taken the Night before.

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