

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday May 2. to Thursday May 5. 1692

Barbadoes, March 4.

The English Fleet of Merchant Men, which sailed from Plymouth on the 13th of December, under the Convoy of 3 Men of War, Commanded by Captain Wren, arrived here on the 16th of January. Some days before Their Majesties Ship the Assistance took from the French a great Flyboat, called the Doonard, of between 5 and 600 Tun, laden with Cables, Masts, Anchors, and other Naval Stores; besides which, we have of late taken several other Prizes. On the 24th our Governor, having received Information, That 9 French Ships of War were flying to the North-East of this Island, with the Advice of the Council, ordered two Merchant Men, the Hannibal, and the England Frigate, to be taken into Their Majesties Service, and fitted for Men of War, which was done accordingly; and being joined with Their Majesties Ships, the Norwich, the Mary, the Antelope, the Mordant, and the Diamond, with 2 Sloops, they set Sail on the 30th, but having Cruised several days to the North East of this Island, and in the Latitude of Manenco, without meeting with the Enemy, they returned hither on the 15th of February. After which it was resolved, That Captain Wren, with the same Ships should Sail to the Leeward Islands, together with the Merchantmen bound thither and to Jamaica, and at his arrival there, take into his Company the Assistance and Hampshire, with the St. Paul Fireship, and then endeavour to find out the Enemy. In order whereunto he set Sail on the 17th of February, and the 21st in the Evening, being off the Delcadas, he saw 16 French Men of War, and two Fireships, commanded by the Count de Blenc, Governor of the French Islands; They sailed together all Night without any Action, though they were very near one another; About 2 the next Morning the French were on his Weather Quarter; at 5 he spread his Flag at the Foretopmast-Head, At 6 the French Admiral made his Sign for a Council of War, and drew his Fleet into a Line of Battle; from 6 till past 7 they had little Wind, Calms, and much Rain; about 8 in the Morning the French having a Gale, bore down upon Captain Wren, the Mary then bringing up the Rear, they first engaged with her, and afterwards with the rest of our Squadron, which lasted from 8 till 12 a Noon, and gave all our Merchantmen the opportunity of getting clear. In the mean time the Enemy had got the Mordant, commanded by Captain Butler, the Mary, by Lieutenant Wyatt, and the England Frigate, commanded by Captain Subbler, in the midst of them; but they cleared themselves with all the Conduct and Bravery imaginable; our Squadron consisted but of 7 Ships, against which the Enemy had 14 from 40 to 60, and 2 from 30 to 40 Guns, besides 2 Fireships; which is but an ill Proof of that Courage and Conduct the French so much pretend to; for notwithstanding this great disparity Captain Wren brought in all his Squadron on the 25, except the England Frigate, who bore away to the Leeward, and is supposed to be gone to Jamaica; and we have good reason to believe that we have not lost one of our Merchant Ships.

Milan, April 23. The Recruits for the Neapolitan and Foreign Horse in the Service of this State are all arrived; The Infantry is almost compleat, and they are providing Horses and Mules for the Train of Artillery. The Germans have made a great Magazine at St. Salvatore in Misferrat; They have Orders to march into the Field, and all things are putting into a readiness, for the opening of the Campaign.

Venice, April 25. They are preparing here another Convoy for the Levant, and with it will be sent 1600 Soldiers, to join our Army, which will be composed this Summer of about 16000 Men. The Senate have chosen the Count de Bielke, a Suede, to be General of their Land Forces, and Count Sigismund de Trautemansdorf Lieutenant General, who we hear are accordingly on their way hither from Germany. The last Letters from Napoli di Romania tell us, That the Captain General continued his Preparations in order to take the Field about the middle of the next Month; and that he was treating with one of the Heads of the Militias, who seem'd inclined to come into the Service of the

Republick with 4000 of his Country-men. By a Vessel which came from Tunis on the 10 of the last month, we have advice that the Ships of that Government were all gone towards the Levant to serve in the Grand Signiors Fleet; but that the Algerines could not spare any of their Ships by reason of the War they are engaged in with the Emperor of Morocco. Here is a report that the Tripolins have broke with the French:

Vienna, April 27. The Letters from Upper Hungary give an account, That the Turks of Great Waradin began to Desert in great numbers, by reason of the Misery they suffered in the place; and that the Garrison had from a Tower fired a certain number of Rocks for several succeeding Nights, as a Signal to shew the great extremity they are reduced to, and to demand speedy succour. The General Count d'Assersberg was gone from Debretzin towards Great Waradin, to cause some new Works to be raised near the place, and to reinforce the Troops quartered thereabouts, till such time as General Heusser arrived with the rest of the Forces that are to be employed in the Siege; and at the same time General Veterani was drawing together the Imperial Regiments quartered in Transylvania, to cover the same. We have advice from Orsova, That the Imperialists who are posted in the Cave near that place, had stoop several large Boats that were plying up the Danube with Provisions; and they hoped, by means of this Pass, very much to streighten the Turks at Belgrade, and to disappoint their design of laying up Magazines there and at Temeswaer, for the use of their Army. The Recruits pass daily through this place to compleat the German Regiments in Hungary; and we are assured that the whole Army will be at their Rendezvous by the end of the next Month. The great Boats that are Building here to serve on the Danube, under the command of the Marquis de Fleury, will be ready in ten days or a Fortnight, and Orders have been sent to all the places on this River, where the rest of these Barks and Gallies are fitting, to Arm them with all the diligence possible. The Turkish Envoys, who have been 18 long here, are now on their departure, and a Convoy will be sent with them as far as Schavonia. There are Letters from Turkey, which say, that there had happened a new Commotion at Constantinople, and that the People had Strangled the Multi, Grand Visier, and Aga of the Janitaries, for supporting so zealously as they did the French Interests, and hindring a Peace with the Emperor; of which we must expect a Confirmation.

Leipsich, April 28. The Elector and Electores of Brandenburg, with the Princess of Anspach, now Electores of Saxony, arrived here the 26th in the Afternoon, where they were received by the Elector of Saxony, who was last Night privately Married to the said Princess; and on the 30th instant the two Courts of Brandenburg and Saxony remove from hence to Torgow, where very great and splendid Preparations are made on the occasion of this Marriage.

Hydelberg, May 3. The Saxon Troops that were quartered at Haulbron and Eppingen, are marched from thence towards the River Main; and part of our Garrison is put into the first of these places, and some of the Troops of Saxe-Gotha into the other. The Elector of Saxony desires to have the Chief Command over all the Contedierate Forces on the Upper Rhine, in case his Troops act on that side. The Circle of Suzbia has conferred the Command of theirs upon General Caprara. Greatest part of the French Garrison in Neustadt is marched towards Montroyal.

Cologne, May 6. Two Companies of the Munster Troops in Garrison here, marched away last Monday towards Siegen, where is the Rendezvous of the Forces which that Bishop sends to the Emperors Assistance in Hungary; The Elector Palatin returned last Thursday to Dusseldorp, and has granted passage to the said two Companies through his