

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday October 4. to Monday October 8. 1694.

By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of PARLIAMENT.

MARIE R.

WE being desirous that the Members of both Houses may have convenient Notice of the time when their Attendance in Parliament shall be requisite, to the end they may order their Affairs so as that there then be a full Assembly, Have (with the Advice of Our Privy Council) thought fit to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, Hereby Declaring and Publishing Our Will and Pleasure, That Our said Parliament shall, on the Twenty Fifth day of October instant, to which day the same is now Prorogued, be further Prorogued unto Tuesday the Sixth day of November next; In Order to which Prorogation, We shall expect the Attendance only of such Members as shall be Resident in or near Our Cities of London and Westminster: And Our purpose being that Our said Houses of Parliament shall not only Meet upon the said Sixth day of November next, but shall sit for the Dispatch of divers Weighty and Important Affairs, We do therefore hereby Charge and Require all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Commons to give their Attendance at Westminster on the said Sixth day of November accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the Fourth day of October, 1694. In the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Lighthorn, Sept. 20. By a Bark in 24 hours from Toulon we have advice, That the French Fleet continued in that Port, and that several light Frigates, who had been abroad Cruising, were come back, but without any purchase. We have an account from Messina of the 15th instant, That the Dragon Frigate was safely arrived there, with the Merchant Ships under her Convoy. The Southampton, an the Dutch Man of War, who lately arrived here, are now under Sail. Three Zealand Privateers cruising near Sicily, have taken a French Frigate of 18 Guns and 110 men, on board of which they found 10000 pieces of Eight in Money, and sent the Prize to Palermo, where she arrived the 23th past with one of the Privateers: The other two happened to meet with 3 French Men of War, carrying from 60 to 40 Guns, with whom they fought several hours, but parted in the Night. We hear that two other Zealand Privateers have taken a rich French Ship bound from Smirna to Marseille.

Turin, Sept. 27. The Army commanded by the Duke of Savoy is still encamped at la Vesilane, and the Spanish Forces at Cardé; but tis said they marched this day. The Marquis de Leganes returned the 23th from Milan, whither he went to receive some new Overtures from the Minister of Genoua, for adjusting the matter about the selling of Salt at Final, as also to compose some Differences arisen between the German and Spanish Generals commanding at the Blockade of Casal. Some days ago a Detachment of 50 men from the Army passed Mont Zenis, where the same was thought impracticable by reason of the Snow, and marching on through private and difficult ways to a place where the French had laid up a great Magazine, they burnt there 12000 Sacks of Corn, 12000 of Oats, and a great quantity of Hay: The Enemy, who did not expect we could have made any attempt upon them on that side, and were not provided against it, sent afterwards some of their Troops to pursue this Party, but could not hinder their return to our Camp, where they arrived the 19th, having lost only two men, who perished in the Snow. Our Troops have likewise made themselves Masters of the Castle of Verzelli, in which there were 150 French in Garrison. The Marshal de Camille is still encamped at Dison, and has possessed himself of all the Hills thereabouts, where tis very cold, and the Troops suffer very much.

Vicenza, September 29. You have already been told

what passed between the two Armies in Hungary, until the 14th; and the Letters we have received since from the Imperial Camp near Peter Waradin, (the firstest whereof are dated the 23th) give this farther account; On the 14th part of the Turkish Army drew out of their Intrenchments, and we thought they would have attacked us, and therefore put our selves into a posture to receive them; But they contented themselves with cutting up a new parallel Line about the midway between the two Camps; Wherrupon Lieutenant Colonel Ketter was sent out with 500 Horse, supported by other Detachements of Horse and Foot, to endeavour to hinder the Enemies Work; But he being mortally wounded by a Cannon Shot, and the foremost Troops advancing faster than they could well be seconded, they were obliged to retire to our Camp; and we had about 200 men killed and wounded, with 50 Horses; and the Enemies loss was not less: Some Hour after, the Enemy began to work on a new Battery towards our Right; and we raised several new Works within our first Intrenchments: The Night following the Enemy advanced 1/2 near our Camp that they throw in a great number of hard Granadoes, but were so warmly received by our small Shot, that they were forced to retire in less than a quarter of an hour. The 15th before break of day, a Council of War was held; and so soon as tis was light, the Cannonading recommenced on both sides; we continued to work on our new Intrenchments; and towards evening the whole Army was drawn up in Battalia, upon Information that the Turks designed to attack our Camp that night, or the next morning, but it proved a false Alarm. The 16th the Enemy threw several Bombs, and played their Cannon from their Battery on the Point of the Island, endeavouring to destroy our Bridge, but without effect, and we were not behind hand with them, firing upon them from the Batteries we had raised on the Water side: The same day a Reinforcement of men was put on board the Fleet; and an Express was dispatched to hasten the Brandenburghers. The 17th the Cannonading continued; The Enemy made their Batteries higher, and placed more Cannon upon them. Eight or nine hundred Hellus sallied out, but being too soon discovered by the Turks, returned again, without doing any thing. A Party of Radziens was sent to reinforce the Garrison of Hocke, with Orders to lay a Bridge there over the Danube. The 18th early in the morning the Turks brought several Boats on Wagons to the Danube, which they put into the Water, and attacked the little Island nearest to Peter Waradin, but were repulsed by the Heydukes posted there: The same day they made another parallel Line, about 60 paces nearer to our Camp than the former; And the Count de Herberstein, Lieut. Colonel was killed by a Cannon Bullet; That Night an Arabian swam up the Danube, and endeavoured to cut the Cables which fasten our Bridge of Boats, but he was taken. The 19th arrived in the Camp the Brandenburg Horse and Foot, making together 5000 men; The Cannonading continued. The 20th we began to fire upon the Enemy from Batteries raised on the other side of the Danube, which plaid behind their Intrenchments, and upon their Fleet, with good success. The 21th General Poland arrived in the Camp with 4 Imperial Regiments of Horse, and 4000 Radziens; and our Cannon plaid without Intermission; which on the 22th had quite ruined the Enemies Battery of four pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, on the Point of the Island before mentioned, and soon after obliged them wholly to quit the same. Their Fleet having likewise received much damage by our Cannon, retired to a greater distance; so that their design against our Bridge is quite broke. The same day the Baron de Trautnachs, Colonel of a Regiment, was killed by a Cannon Shot. And we heard that there were great differences in the Enemies Camp between the Turks and Tartars. Orders have been sent to General Petruani to secure the Passage of Transylvania, and to advance with the rest of his Troops this way, and in effect 7 or 8000 Germans are marching towards the Danube; 7000 Croats are likewise on their march, and these Forces will either join us, or be employed to give the Enemy a Diversion, as shall be thought most convenient.

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