

1694

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Madrid, Sept. 30.

WE had an account several days ago of Admiral Ruffel's departure with the Fleet under his Command from Malaga, taking his Course up the Straights; and we have since Advice, That he came to an Anchor on the 20th instant before Alicant.

Leghorne, Oct. 4. By a Bark in 6 days from Toulon we have Advice, That the French Men of War were getting into the Road, and 'twas said they would sail in few days towards the Coasts of Catalonia.

Turin, Oct. 8. The Duke of Savoy who came hither the last Week, returned on the 2d instant to the Army, which marched that day from Settimo Eronese to Chivas, where the Troops have since begun to separate in order to go into their Winter Quarters; and the Spaniards are marching back towards Milan. His Royal Highness has sent a Detachment of several thousand men under the Command of the Marquis de Parella, to reinforce the Vaudois, upon Advice, that the Marechal de Casinat had detached some Troops to attack them. In the mean time we hear, that the Vaudois have possessed themselves of all the Passes by which the French can enter into the Vallies, and that they have within these few days decated a Body of 1200 of the Enemy, who endeavoured to enter into the Valley of St. Martin, of whom they killed a considerable number, and took divers Prisoners.

Venice, October 9. We have Advice, That the Bashi's of Bosnia and Albania had drawn together a Body of men, and were marched towards the River Neretva, with a design as 'twas believed to make a second attempt upon Ciclut; And this Senate has thereupon resolved to send a Reinforcement of 1200 men to Dalmatia. We have no fresh News from our Fleet.

From the Imperial Camp near Peter Waradin, Sept. 30. On the 26th it continued to Rain very hard the whole day, with a violent Storm of Wind, and there passed nothing remarkable except the firing of some Cannon from the Batteries on both sides. We understood that the Troops which were detached the 25th to recover the Island of Ozerovitz, had not been able to put their Orders in execution by reason of the ill weather. In the afternoon the Enemy passed the Danube at Carlowitz in several small Boats, and attacked our Guard near Kabola, consisting of 40 Hussars, of whom they killed 3, the rest escaping to our Camp; upon which 500 Radziens were ordered thither to regain that Post, with a Detachment of Hungarians to support them; The same day a Defenter came over from the Enemies Fleet, who confirmed the account we had before, that most of their Gallies and Frigates were ruined by our Batteries; and that the men on board them were in a very ill condition, and many of them sick. There came likewise over to us an Arnaute from the Turkish Camp, who reported, that the great Rains that had fallen made the Enemies Troops very uneasie, the Soldiers being in many places up to the Knees in Water, and that there was much sickness among them. The 27th we understood that the Radziens, which were sent towards Kabola had not been able to effect any thing, for before they could arrive there, a greater number of the Enemies Troops had passed the Danube, and had posted themselves near that place, being in all about 5000 men, most of them Tartars. We heard likewise that the Enemy had taken divers of our Foragers on that side the River, as also several Wagons with Provisions that were coming to our Camp from Feuck, and that in all we had lost 450 men, with about 1000 Horses, Mules and Oxen; This News occasioned some Allarm in our Camp, and 6 Regiments were immediately detached under the Command of Maj. Gen. Corbelly towards Kabola; two Regiments whereof advancing with Major Gen. Basumpiere, they had a skirmish with the Enemy, of whom they killed 150, and took several hundred Horses; and towards

night these Troops returned to our Camp. The Marquis Doria, Captain of Horse in the Regiment of Caprara, coming with his Nephew from the Troops commanded by Gen. Verciani, to serve as Volunteers in the Army here, they had both the misfortune to be taken Prisoners by the Tartars. The Radziens brought in the same day about 20 Turkish Prisoners. The Rain continued all this day and night, and another Defenter came over to us, who reported, that the Enemy waited only for fair weather to attack us. The 28th the Rain ceased during greatest part of the day, and Major General Basumpiere was detached again with two Regiments of Hungarian Hussars towards Kabola, to defend the Passes on that side: A Reinforcement of 400 Horse was sent to General Polland, who had the care of securing the Provisions that came to the Army; and it was ordered that 1600 Dragoons, and the same number of Horse, should continue in the Camp in order to support the Foot upon occasion, and that these should be relieved every 24 hours. The 29th it rained again very hard, so that there passed nothing of moment; and this day we are informed, that the Enemy suffer so very much by the weather, that they talk of decamping, and that they have already begun to remove their Artillery.

From the Imperial Camp near Peter Waradin, Octob. 4. The Turks having withdrawn the Cannon from their Batteries, decamped the first instant in the night without any noise, and marched the next day 5 or 6 Leagues towards Semlyn, as we were informed by divers Defenters, who added, that the ill condition of their Troops, and the difference that arose between the Visier, and the Cham of Tartary, had obliged them to make this Retreat: Some Detachments of Radziens were sent out to observe them, and to attack their Rear if an opportunity offered, which was all we could do, seeing most of the Imperial Cavalry was posted on the other side of the Danube. So soon as the Enemy had quitted their Camp we fell to work to demolish their Lines and Batteries; and on the 3d we began to remove our Artillery from the Batteries, and put the heavy pieces into the Magazine at Peter Waradin. The Imperial Cavalry are marched towards Cobila, about 5 Leagues from hence, where there is still plenty of Forage; and the Infantry will pass the Danube to morrow, and march towards Futack, and from thence towards Illocke; except 8 Regiments of Horse, and 4 or 5 of Foot, who are designed towards Segedin, with orders as 'twas thought to attack Gyula. The Radziens have taken 20 Turkish Vessels laden with Provisions, as also a Frigate that carried 7 Guns, having killed above 100 of the Enemy who were on board them, thrown divers others into the River, and taken 60 Prisoners. 'Tis reported that the Son of the Cham of Tartary was killed some days ago in the Rencontre near Knbola, and that the Tartars, who had passed the Danube under his Command, to the number of 7 or 8000 men, instead of returning to the Turkish Camp, had resolved to march home, and that in passing the River Theyssie, (which they were obliged to swim) a great number of them were drowned, and that they left most of their Booty of Horses and Cattle behind them.

Vienna, Oct. 6. The Count d'Ulfeld, who parted from the Imperial Camp near Peter Waradin on the 2d instant, and arrived here the 5th, brought an account, that the Grand Visier decamped the Night before he came away, and retired towards Belgrade with a great deal of Confusion, having left several pieces of Cannon, Tents, and part of his Baggage behind him. This unexpected retreat of the Enemies is said to have been occasioned by a Mutiny among the Janisaries and Tartars, who would no longer bear the great hardships they suffered, by the badness of the weather, without any likelihood of gaining any advantage upon the Imperialists: We hear likewise that several thousand Tartars were drowned in passing the River Theyssie; and that the Imperialists had taken 20 Turkish Vessels laden with Provisions. This News occasions a great deal of Joy here.

Vienna, Oct. 9. 'Tis confirmed by all the Advices from Hungary, that the Grand Visier is retired towards Belgrade; That the Enemy left a great deal of Baggage, and many sick Men behind

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