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From Tuesday September 11. to Thursday September 13. 1711.

Constantinople, July 19. O. S.

ON the Twenty-third Instant, Osman Aga, the Grand Visier's Kihaya, arriv'd here from the Army with the Particulars of the late Action, and the Articles of Peace concluded between the Turks and Muscovites. It appears from his Account, that the Grand Visier, upon repeated Assurances both from Prisoners and Deserters, that the Muscovite Army suffer'd extremely for want of Forage and Provisions, was perswaded to march and attack them; accordingly he encamp'd with his Forces on this side the River Pruth, near which the Muscovites had an advanc'd Post on an Hill, from whence, with their Cannon, they very much incommoded their Enemies. For this Reason the Turks thought it necessary to attack that Post, which they did with good Success, but not without a considerable Loss on their side. Having thus remov'd the Muscovites, they rais'd a Battery of Twelve Mortars on the Hill, which afterwards prov'd of great Service to 'em. On the Ninth they pass'd the River, and that Evening presented themselves before the Muscovite Camp, with a Design to make the necessary Dispositions for an Assault the next Morning; but the Soldiers, animated by their former Success, could not be with-held; so that the Officers were forced to yield to their Impulse, and make the Onset. They were beaten back with great Loss in four several Assaults, which lasted till an Hour in the Night: But the next Morning, when they were beginning to renew their Attack with better Order, the Czar of Muscovy caus'd a white Flag to be hung out, and sent two Plenipotentiaries with Overtures of Peace, which after a short Treaty, was concluded on Terms very advantageous to the Turks; for the due Execution of which, Hostages have been given by the Muscovites. On the Twenty-fourth Instant, the Grand Signior sent an Express to the Visier with his Approbation of the Treaty: But the Day following a Messenger came hither from the Tartar-Han, with Remonstrances against the Conduct of the Visier, who, he saith, might have forced the Enemy to Surrender for want of Provisions, or have cut 'em all off. The King of Sweden arriv'd at the Camp a Day and half after the Action, and is since return'd to Bender, much disatisfied at those Proceedings, wherein his Majesty complains; that a just Regard has not been had to his Interest and Pretensions. For these Reasons, the Visier's Friends are under Apprehensions for him, the Sultan having already given some Instances of his Displeasure: But they hope the Kishar Aga, and Hali Bahaw, the Grand Signior's Son-in-law and Favourite, will be able to protect him.

From the Camp before Bouchain, Sept. 13. N. S.
On Friday the Eleventh Instant, we Attack'd the Bastion on the Right of the Lower Town, with Two hundred and fifty Granadiers, and One hundred and fifty Fusiliers. Our Men mounted the Breach, and enter'd the Bastion without any Loss; but in making our Lodgment, the Lieutenant-Colonel who Commanded was kill'd, with Ten private Men, and near Thirty Wounded. However, we soon

perfected our Lodgment, and the Enemy at the same time quitted the Bastion on the Left, where our Men immediately lodg'd themselves, without any Opposition. The Besieg'd seeing us so far advanc'd towards the Lower Town, and our Breaches at the two Attacks against the Upper Town being practicable, they thought fit to beat a Parly Yesterday about Noon, and desired to Capitulate. The Hostages were thereupon exchange'd, and those from the Town brought out the Articles, by which the Governour propos'd to surrender upon honourable Terms, in case they were not reliev'd in four Days; to which his Grace the Duke of Marlborough returned for Answer, that the Garrison was to expect no other Capitulation, than to be made Prisoners of War; of which the Hostages having made a Report to Monsieur Ravignan the Governour, and he refusing to accept of those Terms, the Hostilities began again in the Evening, and continued till Midnight, when the Governour sent out Word he was willing to deliver up the Town and the Garrison, upon the Conditions we propos'd; accordingly we had this Morning a Gate deliver'd to Us.

Camp near Bouchain, Sept. 14. N. S. This Day the Garrison march'd out, having first deliver'd up their Arms and Colours, and are to be conducted this Night to Marchienne, in their way to Holland: The whole Number of Prisoners, including the Sick and Wounded, amounts to above Three Thousand One Hundred; the Remains of Eight compleat Battalions, and a Detachment of Six Hundred Swiss. This Strength of the Garrison, and the Neighbourhood of the French Army, superiour to ours, and constantly attempting to disturb us, makes the Success of this Siege the more remarkable.

Camp near Bouchain, Sept. 17. N. S. As soon as the Garrison of Bouchain was march'd out, Major-General Grovstein, who is appointed Governour, took Possession of the Place with a Detachment of our Troops; and, upon a Review of the Works we attack'd, gave a Report, That in case the Besieg'd had not Surrendered as they did, we might in Two Days more, have enter'd the Town and us'd them at Discretion. Orders were immediately given for demolishing our Lines, levelling our Approaches, repairing the Breaches, and other Damages done to the Town during the Siege; which are so great, that we have summon'd in some Thousands of Peasants to assist in the Work; which will be finish'd, and the Place put into a Posture of Defence, in Ten or Twelve Days; for which time we are providing Forrage, which by reason of the Enemy's destroying it, to prevent our Proceedings on this side, is become very scarce.

Those of the Enemy, both Officers and Soldiers, who by reason of their Wounds and Sickness, were unable to march out with the Garrison, are since convey'd to Cambray, to the Number of between Seven and Eight Hundred, who are to be accounted for as Prisoners. The Enemy continue still in their former Situation.

Brussels,