

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday March 24. to Saturday March 28 1713

Bender, February 19. N. S.

ON the 30th past, an Express was dispatch'd from the Grand Signior, who upon the receipt of it immediately called a Divan, and told them that the King of Sweden had been now above three Years in his Country, that he had enjoy'd his Protection, and been maintained at his Expence during the whole time, that he had sent him Money and a sufficient number of Troops to conduct him home, that notwithstanding all this he refused to depart. He therefore asked them, whether he might not compel him to it by force, they all said he might. He then demanded if the King of Sweden would pass by the way of Poland, whether he might not oblige him to come to Adrianople: They said he might. Afterwards he put the question, in case the King should make resistance, and kill some Mussulmen, whether he might not in Justice destroy him and all those who were found in Arms with him. They answered unanimously, he might. Whereupon he desired the Musti to give him a Fetfa or Benediction, and being obtained, a Warrant for putting his Orders in execution was immediately prepared, and sent by a Capichi-bachi, who arrived here on the 10th. While these things were transacting at Adrianople, his Majesty's Quarters here were block'd up by the Tartars, and all intercourse prohibited, only the British and Holstein Ministers had liberty to pass from one Place, and from one Party to the other. On the 11th the Pasha sent a Messenger to acquaint the King with the Directions he had received, and to entreat him to fix on a certain time for his departure; but all endeavours proved in vain, for the King declared he was determined not to go away till he thought fit himself; and besides, his Prejudice to the Tartar Han was so great, that he hath often said he would rather remain on the Spot, than accept of a Convoy that would deliver him into the Hands of his Enemies. The Chan and Pasha finding they could not prevail on him by fair means, resolved to employ Force. Accordingly they drew out the greatest part of the Garrison of Bender, which together with the Tartars, composed a Body of Eight thousand Men, and with Eleven Pieces of Cannon, they went to Attack the King's Palace. But before any Hostilities were committed, they sent twice to advise him to comply before it would be too late, which being as often refused, the Artillery began to play on the Palace, and the Janisaries advanced to make the Attack. However, a Swedish Officer who went out to meet them, found means not only to appease, but even to persuade them to turn on their Side, and to hinder the Tartars from doing them any damage. This obliged the Pasha to forbear making any farther Attempt that Day, and to withdraw with his Forces and Cannon. The next Morning the Janisar Aga with some of the eldest of his Society, went to the King, and told him, That since his Majesty seemed to shew a diffidence in the Chan and Pasha, they were come to assure him in the Names of all their Companions that no harm should happen to him, that they, without the Chan and Pasha, would conduct him whither he pleased, and that they were ready to lose their Lives in his Defence. They only desired he would remove from hence to satisfy the Orders of their Emperor. But this proving ineffectual, the Garrison drew out a second Time with flying Colours, with four Mortars, and many Pieces of Cannon. The Swedes depending still upon the Friendship of the Janisaries, left an Encampment on this Side

very ill guarded, which gave the Turks an opportunity to mount it without opposition. When this was gained, the Turks and Tartars entered Pellmeil, among the Swedes, who for the most part threw down their Arms, and yielded themselves Prisoners at Discretion. But the King, who was at that time on Horseback, surrounded with Janisaries, cleared the way to his Palace with Sword in Hand. As soon as he was arrived there he quitted his Horse, and endeavouring to get in fell down in the Throng; which a Janisary observing, set his Pistol to his left Ear, and discharged it, but the King turning his Head at the same time, the Bullet made only a slight mark, which reaches from his Ear to his Nose. After this his Majesty got up again, and with Forty or Fifty Persons that had now joined him, forced the Janisaries, who were likewise entered by other Passages, and were employed in Plundering, out of one Chamber into another, till at last he cleared the whole Palace of them; and it is positively averred, he killed nine or ten with his own Hand. His Majesty maintained himself afterwards for above six Hours with the few Men he had by him, in spite of all the Bombs they threw, and their four Pieces of Cannon that played continually on his House. At last the Palace took Fire, and was beginning to fall, when he was prevailed to go out by great Entreaties of his People, and not before they had given Assurances upon Oath to stand by him to the last Man. He went out with a very small Number, the greatest part having before gone over to the Turks. The King, out of an eager Desire to attack his Enemies, was got about twenty Steps before his Followers, when by Accident his Foot slipped, and he fell on his Face, which the Janisaries observing, rushed in upon him, and seized him. In this Action three hundred of the Janisaries were left Dead on the Place; on the Swedes side there were not above thirty killed, and fifty wounded. His Majesty was brought immediately to the Palace of the Pasha, and on the 4th he was seized with a violent Fever, which continuing the whole Day, they let him Blood, and took away so much that he grew extremely weak, and was not able to go from hence the Day following, as was intended. But on the 6th, notwithstanding his Illness, he was carried away in a Turkish Waggon drawn with four Horses, two hundred of their People riding before and on both sides, with Timbals and Chateaux, and about one hundred Swedes following on Horseback without Arms. His Majesty expressed great Concern for his People that were left behind, and desired the Queen's Minister to continue at this Place a Fortnight longer, and then to bring him an Account to Adrianople what Treatment they met with here. King Stanislaus was coming incognito to make him a Visit, in order to confer with him upon some important Affairs, when he was discovered at Jassi, and Arrested there by Order of the Chan and Pasha.

Hamburgh, March 28. N. S. They write from Holstein, that the Allies had judged it not proper to enter into Conference with Count Steinboeck, because he was not provided with a full Power to Treat; so that General Flemming is expected back in this City within a few Days. The King of Denmark hath order'd the Members of the Senate of Husum to be Arrested, because they have refused to pay Ten thousand Crowns at which their City was taxed. Prince Menzikoff hath sent an Aide de Camp to Count Steinboeck, to acquaint him with the King of Sweden's being taken Prisoner by the Turks, and carried away to Adrianople.