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Dantzick, February 20.

OUR Letters from Cracow of the 6th instant tell us, that an Envoy was arrived there from the Republick of Venice, and that he had had his Audience of the King of Poland, whom he congratulated for the happy Success of his Arms against the Turks, and acquainted that the Republick had resolved to enter into a League with the Emperor and his Majesty, for the prosecuting the War with their joynt Forces against the Common Enemy of Christendom, and therefore desired his Majesty would empower his Minister at the Emperor's Court to sign the said League on his behalf; and that the King had thereupon immediately given orders for the dispatching the necessary Powers to his Envoy at Lintz, who for this occasion is to take upon him the Character of Ambassador, and had dismissed the Venetian Envoy with a rich Present. The Conferences are begun at Smolensko between the Polish and Moscovite Commissioners, and there appears to be at good disposition on both sides, that's not to be doubted, but they will come to a speedy agreement. There is a report that the Sophy of Persia is sending an Ambassador to the King of Poland.

Vienna, February 13. The Baron d'Abele, one of the Emperor's Commissioners for the meeting at Presbourg, is arrived here in his way thither; and will be very suddenly followed by the Duke of Lorraine and the Count d'Altems. The Letters come in this day from Hungary, do contradict the report we had of Count Teckelej's having taken the Castle of Ungwar, defended by the Count de Humany, and on the contrary tell us, that Count Teckelej hath been forced to quit the Siege of that place with the loss of 400 men. These Letters add, that the Troops of Lithuania are on their march, with design, as is believed, to attack Caschau or Esperies. And that the Garrison of Newberusel is in great want of Provisions; and that the Imperialists have so well secured all the Passages, that they cannot receive any considerable Supply. The Count de Serini General of the Elector of Bavaria's Forces, is arrived here from his Estate in Moravia, and is going for Lintz, and from thence to Munich.

Lintz, February 17. The Duke of Lorraine parted from hence yesterday Morning for Presbourg, whither is likewise gone the Count de Ubazoczy Chancellor of Hungary. On Monday last arrived here an Extraordinary Courier from Cracow, who brought the Polish Envoy at this Court, full Power to sign the League between the Emperor, the King and Crown of Poland, and the Republick of Venice, against the Turks. The same day the Venetian Ambassador at this Court, dispatched an Express to Venice, to give the Senate an account of the State his Negotiation here is in. By the ordinary Letters from Cracow, dated the 9th instant, we are informed, that Count Teckelej having sent Deputies thither, the King of Poland had put them under a

guard, and had declared they should remain so till he had an account that Count Teckelej had quitted the Siege of Ungwar, wherein was the Count Humany whom his Majesty had taken under his Protection. They write from Hungary, that there hath been a rencounter between a Party of Imperialists and some of Count Teckelej's Troops, and that the advantage was on the side of the Imperialists, many of the Rebels being killed, and the Count de Pedemafy taken Prisoner. The account we had of the death of the Grand Visier is confirmed, though the manner of it is differently related; some Letters say he was publicly Beheaded at Belgrade, after having made what resistance he could, but the most general account is, that he was strangled.

Lintz, February 22. The Count de Seberffenberg, the Emperor's late Envoy to the King of Poland, being recovered of the Indisposition that stopt him for several days in his Journey, is returned hither, and hath given the Emperor an account of the Success of his Commission, with which we are told his Imperial Majesty is very well satisfied. The Count de Wallastein, whom the Emperor is sending in quality of his Ambassador to that Court, will part from hence in few days. The Courier that arrived here yesterday from Hungary, brought an account that the Troops of Lithuania, with whom were joynted some Imperialists, had fallen upon Count Teckelej, who had with him between 4 and 5000 men, that they had pursued him three Miles together, killed many of his men, and taken one of his Principal Officers Prisoner; and that they had taken a place in Zipperland, which was defended by 500 Hungarians, most of whom they put to the Sword. It is reported that 100 Wagons laden with Provisions are got into Newberusel.

Ratisbonne, February 24. The Letters from Lintz of the 19th instant, confirm the account we gave you in our last of a second Victory obtained by the Cossacks against the Turks and Tartars, except that part of it that concerned their General Kunicki, who, it's now said, did not leave the Army, when engaged with the Enemy, but marched several days before the Fight with 4000 Horse to Jassy the chief City of Moldavia, to re-establish the Hospodar, whom the Turks had displaced, in that Government. From Upper-Hungary they write, that the Turks make very great Preparations against the next Campaign; and that the Grand Signior has made the new Balla of Silesiria, Brother to the Grand Visier Cupeoli, who took Candia, General of his Forces that are to act on the side of Hungary. The League between the Pope, the Emperor, the King of Poland, and the Republick of Venice, is said to be concluded; We are told it is made for six years; during which time the Confederates are to employ their whole Force against the Turks, and not to treat with them of a Peace or Truce, but with joynt consent.

Hamburg, February 21. The Count de Berke Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor to the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, is arrived here. It is said he has orders to use his utmost endeavours for