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Vienna, July 2

Several Expresses are arrived from Hungary with the news of the defeat of a very considerable Body of Turks near *Vaccia*; of which you will have the Particulars from *Lintz*. There are Letters from *Croatia*, which say, That General *Leslie* advancing with 6000 Germans and 12000 Croats to the Bridge of *Essecke*, had taken the Fort at the head of it, and had afterwards set Fire to the Bridge in several places, of which we must expect the confirmation From *Upper Hungary* we have advice, that the Castle of *Ungwar* is very closely besieged by the Rebels. From *Cracow* they write, that the King of *Poland* intended to part from *Jawarow* the 25th of the last Month, to go and put himself at the head of his Army, which was in the mean time marching under the command of the Crown General.

*Lintz*, July 4. The second Instant arrived here from Hungary Count *Charles de Lamberg*, being sent by the Duke of *Lorrain*, to give the Emperor an account of the defeat of a great Body of Turks, who had posted themselves near *Vaccia* to cover that place, of which we have the following Relation. The Imperial Army having repassed the *Danube* near *Gran* on the 20th and 21. of the last Month, they staid two or three days in the Neighborhood of that place, expecting the Regiments that were on their march from *Silesia*, where they had Wintered, to joyn the Army, and then marched towards *Vaccia* to attack that place and *Novi grad*; That the Duke of *Lorrain* receiving advice that the Enemy were posted near *Vaccia*, He resolved to fight thm, and advanced accordingly; That the Christians having on the 27th with some trouble passed the Defiles of *Marots*, they saw the Enemy standing in Battallia on the Hills near *Vaccia*, having the *Danube* and a great Mora's on their left, and a Wood on their right; The Duke of *Lorrain* made what haste he could to put the Army into Battallia, which having done about 11 a Clock, they marched in two Lines, besides the Reserve and the Troops appointed to take care of the Baggage, towards the Enemy, who suffered them to advance without any opposition, till they came on the Hill, but then with great fury and their usual Cries, charged them, beginning with the Regiment of *Taff*, which was almost in the middle of the first Line, where the Duke of *Lorrain* was in Person, whose Horse was wounded, and those of two Officers near him killed with Pistol-shot; but the Turks having spent their first fury, and observing the firmness of the Christians, turned their backs, though they quickly rallied and charged the Christians on all sides, and then wheeling off again, returned a third time to the charge, but the Christians still advancing upon them without breaking their Order, the Enemy fell into confusion, and being seized with fear, their Horse abandoned the Foot and fled; And the Imperial Cavalry of the

first Line pursued them above an hour; but by reason of the swiftness of the Enemies Horses, the Christians quickly lost the sight of them. This Body consisted of about 20000 men, of their best Troops, commanded by the Visier of *Buda*, and several Bassa's under him; There were among them 4000 Tartars; most of their Foot were slain, and those that escaped got into *Vaccia*, which the Imperialists afterwards made themselves Masters of, the Turks that were in it, surrendring on discretion; in all, it's calculated about 3000 of the Enemy were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners, with seven Pieces of Cannon and several Standards; The Visier of *Buda* is supposed to be killed, his Horse having been taken by a Soldier of the Regiment of *Taff*, who presented it to the Duke of *Lorrain*; and among the prisoners there are, it's said, a Bassa and 10 Aga's; The loss of the Christians is very inconsiderable, this Victory having cost them not above 20 or 30 men. The 28th the Imperial Army continued in the Neighborhood of *Vaccia*, and the next day decamped and marched towards *Pest*. The Emperor has sent a Courier to the Pope with the news of this Victory, for which *Te Deum* was sung here yesterday.

*Ratisbona*, July 6. On Monday last passed through this place an Express, who came from *Lintz*, and brought the news of the defeat of 25000 Turks near *Vaccia*, otherways called *Waitzen*; That 2000 Janisaries had been killed and as many taken Prisoners; That the Imperialists had lost but 30 men; That they had taken *Vaccia*, and were marching towards *Pest*.

*Brussels*, July 11. On Sunday last in the morning Monsieur de *Chanlay*, Quarter-Master-General of the Armies of *France* (for whom the Mareschal de *Schomberg* had two days before by a Trumpeter he sent hither, desired a Passport) arrived here from the French Camp at *Leffines*, and being conducted to Court, had Audience of the Marquis de *Grana*, and was afterwards entertained by his Excellency at Dinner. In the afternoon, as likewise the next morning the Council of State was assembled; and last night Monsieur de *Chanlay* took his leave of his Excellency, and parted from hence this morning early. The Commission he came upon is not made publick, but it's believed to have been about settling Contributions, and adjusting matters in relation to a suspension of Hostilities. Yesterday in the afternoon arrived here an Express from *Lintz* with the news of a great Victory obtained by the Duke of *Lorrain* against the Turks the 27th of the last Month. The Particulars we have, are; That the Visier of *Buda* being informed that the Imperial Army moved towards *Novi grad*, he marched with 20000 Turks to *Vaccia*, and posted them very advantageously upon a rising ground near that place, having on their left the *Danube* and a great Mora's, and a great Wood on their right, and the Christians being to pass several Defiles before they could come to them; However the Duke of *Lorrain* continued his march, and having gained the Defiles, advanced towards the Enemy, and engaged them, but the Turkish Horse soon fled, and the Germans closely pursued them and cut off most of their Foot; 3000 of the Turks were killed, 1400 taken