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Warsaw, December 26.

THE King of Poland continues at Zolkiew, and is not expected here till towards the meeting of the Dyet, which is appointed to be on the 20th of February. Count Wallasain, the Emperor's Ambassador has taken his leave of his Majesty in order to his return home; and the Baron de Treitag is coming in his place. The King, we are told, has resolved to send an Ambassador to the Czars of Moscow to endeavour to adjust amicably the Differences that are depending between the two Nations concerning their Limits, &c. The Crown General is still at Leopold, where the Commissioners are assembled for regulating divers matters concerning the Winter-quarters. The Letters from Hungary tell us that Count Teckelej was drawing his Troops together with a design to fall upon the Imperialists in their Winter-quarters, who are, it's said, in a very ill condition through want of provisions and other necessaries.

Venice, December 30. The Great Council met the 26th Instant and confirmed the resolution taken by the Senate to encrease the number of the Procurators of St. Marke (as was done during the War of Candia) upon condition that those upon whom this Dignity is conferred, shall pay each 25000 Ducats. In pursuance whereof the Senate have named Signior Francisco Cornaro, formerly Ambassador from this State in Spain, to be one of the new Procurators, and he has accepted of it and received the usual Complements thereupon. The Baron Degenfeldt, who was at the raising the Siege of Vienna, General of the Elector of Bavaria's Troops, is received into the Service of the Republick, and the Senate have given him a Commission to raise 3000 Germans. Signior Andrea Navagier, one of the four Nobles named by the Senate to assist Captain-General Morosini with their advice is made Captain Extraordinary of the Galeasses in the place of Signior Giacomo, who has the Government of the three Islands. The Patriarch of Venice has promised to give 3000 Ducats yearly to be employed in the present War. The Sieur Amelot the French Ambassador has taken his leave of the Senate, and will part from hence the next week. The last Letters from Dalmatia gave an account that the Provveditor-General Valier hath put the Troops of the Republick into Winter-quarters; but that the Morlaques continue their Incursions into the Turkish Territories, from whence they return for the most part with good store of Plunder. By a Vessel arrived here this

week we are informed, that General Morosini continues at Prevesa; and that for the greater strength of that place he had resolved to bring the Water round it. Our advices from the Levant say the Grand Signior was resolved to remain at Adrianople, but that the Grand Visier would pass the Winter at Belgrade to hasten the preparations for the next Campagne, which they say the Turks intend to begin very early.

Vienna, January 9. The Letters from Hungary bring us the following particulars of the late defeat of the Rebels. Count Teckelej had had a Conference with the Bassa of Agria at Rimasombaz, in which they resolved to attempt the relief of Nembeusel, pursuant to the Orders the said Bassa had received from the Serafquier before he left Hungary: Count Teckelej accordingly drew his Horse together and marched with them to joyn the Bassa of Agria, who had likewise assembled what Troops he could out of the Neighboring Garisons; But General Schulz having notice of it, parted the 15th past with his Cavalry from Prezowitz, within two miles of Zeben, and having marched all night, fell upon Count Teckelej the next morning early near Tglo, before he could put his Troops into a posture of defence; About 300 of them were killed upon the place and the rest fled; And Count Teckelej and the Count de Nadass who was with him, escaped very narrowly, their Baggage and even their private Papers and Letters being taken. The last week we had an account that the Imperialists had taken a considerable quantity of Corn which the Country People were carrying in 25 Wagons drawn each with six Oxen to Nembeusel; but we hear since that 300 Wagons laden with all sorts of Provisions are got into the place under the Convoy of 3000 Horse. They write from Gran that the Turks continued their design of laying a Bridge over the Danube between Buda and that place, and that they have provided a great many Boats for that purpose; These Letters add, that the Husars of that Garison were frequently abroad in Parties, and that they had taken several prisoners from under the Cannon of Buda. The Count de Daun, we are told, has succeeded very well in his Negotiations with several Princes of the Empire. The Elector of Cologne has promised to assist the Emperor with 6000 men at his own charge, and has besides put a Regiment of Horse and another of Dragoons into the Emperor's Service, which are to be paid by his Imperial Majesty, and disposed of as he thinks fit. The City of Cologne is to send 600, and the Elector of Mentz 1000 men to the Emperor's assistance. The Sieur Dieden is come hither from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to offer the Emperor several Regiments, and Commissioners are appointed to confer with him thereupon. Some

Troops