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THE Letters from Poland tell us, That the King having left a good Garrison in Jassi, and passed the Rivey Pruth, was advanced with the whole Army as far as Budziacke.

A farther Relation of the Taking of Buda.

THE City of Buda, which the Germans call Offen, was heretofore the Capital of the Kingdom of Hungary. Sigismond King of Hungary, who was afterwards Emperor, adorned it with divers stately Edifices, and built the Castle where the Kings resided. His Successors augmented and fortified it at several times; And it was counted one of the most beautiful Cities of that Kingdom, till the Turks, who suffered the Noblest Buildings to fall into Ruines, became Masters of it. Solyman the 2d. Emperor of the Turks, took it in 1526. in the unfortunate Battel of Mohacs, in which Louis the King of Hungary and Bohemia was slain, with above 200000 Men, and the Flower of the Nobility of both Kingdoms. There was a German Garrison in the Castle, who surrendered after a small Resistance; but Solyman, without having any regard to the Capitulation, caused them, except the Commandant, who refused to sign it, to be cut in pieces. In 1527, Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, having been chosen King by part of the Kingdom, took this City from John Weywode of Transilvania his Competitor, into whose hands Solyman had put it, establishing him Tributary King of Hungary under the protection of the Port. In 1529, Solyman retook it, after the Garrison had withstood 11 Assaults, and restored the Weywode, and the same year besieged Vienna. In 1540, Ferdinand, after the death of John, again attackt this City; And the Princess, Mocher of the Waywode John Stephen, who was very young, demanded Succors of Solyman; He sending thither a puissant Army raised the Siege, and made himself Master of the place. In 1598, the Archduke Matthias besieged it, but was forced to raise the Siege; And in 1601, he besieged it again with no better Success. In 1684, this place was again besieged, being invested the 14th of July, and the Siege was raised the first of November. The Town is situated on a Hill on the right side of the Danube, which makes a very advantageous Situation. Pest is on the other side a little lower, there being a Communication by a Bridge of Boats between the two places. The Lower Town, called the *Wasserstadt*, which is a kind of Suburb where the Jews live, reaches from the Upper Town to the Danube. There are two other Suburbs which have no Defence. The Upper Town stands on the top of the Hill, and is regularly fortified with good Walls and Towers, and Rondels. The Castle is on the East side of the Town, and fortified with great Towers, and some modern Fortifications. The Elector of Bavaria's Attack was against the Castle, the Duke of Lorraine's was on the other side, where the Town is fortified with a double Wall, and the Brandenburgers had theirs above the Lower Town towards the Danube. The Turks had a Garrison in the place of 12000 Men, of which above one half were Janisaries, and these and all the rest chosen Men. The great provision that had been made of Victuals and Ammunition may be judged of by this, that during so long a Siege the Besieged suffered no want, and that notwithstanding the prodigious quantity of Powder that was spent, and what one of their Magazines was burnt, they had still enough. The Bassa, who was 70 years old, was an Officer of great Experience and Reputation among the Turks. The Town was invested the 19th of June by the Duke of Lorraine, who commanded in chief the Imperial Army, and the Auxiliary Forces. The Elector of Bavaria commanded his own Troops, and General Sehopping those of the Elector of Brandenburg. These Forces made together above 50000 Men,

besides a great number of Volunteers of the first quality, who came from all parts of Europe to signalize their Courage at this Siege. The Turks abandoned at the very first the Lower Town, but defended the Upper Town and the Castle with the Resolution and Bravery, whereof you have had an Account in the former Relations of the Siege. The 29th and 31st of August, the Troops that had been in Transilvania under the Command of the Count de Scherffenberg, and 12000 Men which the King of Sweden sent to the Emperor's Assistance, on account of his Territories in Germany, arrived in the Camp. The first of September, a Council of War was held, where it was resolved to make another General Assault upon the place. The 2d of September, our Cannon, which was charged with Chain-shot, having beaten down the Enemies Palisadoes, the Signal was given between Two and Three in the Afternoon, the Grand Visier being at the same time at the Head of his Army drawn up in Battalia, within half a Mile of the Imperial Camp. The Troops appointed for the Assault went on with the greatest Courage imaginable, and the Besieged received them as vigorously, being encouraged by the presence of their Bassa, who being wounded, refused to be carried off, saying, He would dye upon the Breach, seeing he was not fortunate enough to defend the place. The Christians were twice repulsed, but going on the third time, they forced the Enemies Retrenchments, and entered the Town. The Turks retired into the Great Mosque, into the Towers, and some other Works near the Castle, where they hung out White Flags; the Imperial Officers did all they could to stop the Fury of the Soldiers, and to oblige them to give Quarter, but they, being animated with the hopes of a great Booty, pursued the Enemy into all places; And though they reduced them to lay down their Arms, and beg Quarter upon their Knees, yet, without being moved with this Submission, continued the Slaughter; The Turks' forced by Despair be took themselves again to their Arms, and having made all the Defence they could, set the Town on fire in several places; At last, after a great Slaughter, Quarter was given to above 2000 Men; the greatest part whereof had retired towards the Castle. Among the prisoners were the Vice-Bassa, the Aga of the Janisaries, the Mulli, and several other Officers of Note; Most of the Women and Children, as well of the Turks as the Jews were saved; Those that are called Ruffians, being Christians of the Greek Church, were almost all slain in the first fury; some of the Jews and others endeavouring to save themselves, with their Wives in small Boats, were discovered, and taken by the Hungarians of Pest. There were found in the Place above 400 pieces of Cannon, four whereof are of an extraordinary bigness, carrying shot of 150 lb. weight. The Plunder was not so considerable as the Soldiers expected, by reason greatest part of the Town was consumed by the fire; however some Soldiers got very good Booty of Money, Plate, and Jewels. The Body of the Bassa was found, after the Action, among the slain, at the foot of the Breach; and it is reckoned that between 3 and 4000 Turks and Infidels were killed in the Assault; Of the Christians about 4000 were killed and wounded; The Marquis de Spinola being of the number of the former, and the Baron d'Alli of the latter. The Elector of Bavaria gave here great proofs of his Valour and Conduct, as he had done in all the other occasions of the Siege. The Duke of Lorraine was exposed, during the whole Action, to the Enemies fire, being ready to march with the Cavalry to receive the Enemy, if they had advanced to the Imperial Camp; But the Grand Visier comforted himself to be a witness at the Head of his Army of what passed, and after the Place was taken, retired in great haste, by the favour of the Night. A Defector reported, that the Bassa of Buda had two days before written a very bold Letter to the Grand Visier, telling him, That on his own part he had fully performed his Duty, by a long and vigorous Defence; but that, he the Grand Visier could not excuse himself, that he had been so long in sight of the Place without relieving it, which he could not but have done, had his Men had as much Courage as the Women in the Town had shew'd during the Siege.

Vienna,