

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday March 24. to Monday March 28. 1687.

Rome, March 4.

TH E Prince de Lubomirski, Great Marechal of Poland; arrived here this week from Venice. New Orders have been sent to Civita Vecchia, to hasten the Equipage of the Pope's Gallies that are to serve against the Turks this Summer. His Holiness has within these few days given directions for the remitting 100 thousand Crowns to his Nuncio at Vienna, to be employed in the Preparations for the next Campagne in Hungary.

Leghorne, March 5. The Great Duke of Tuscany arrived here the 27th of the last month with his whole Court; At his entrance into the Cittadel, he was saluted with the Cannon of all the Ships in this Port. Four Gallies, 4 Galiois, 2 Barques, and some other Vessels are sitting here, which are to join the Venetian Fleet; There will be embarked on them 1500 Land Soldiers, with a great quantity of Ammunition, Bombs and Carcasses. We have advice by a Tartane arrived from the Coast of Barbary, that a great Ship of Argiers bound with 500 Soldiers, and a Sum of Money for Constantinople, had been cast away near Cape de Bone, and that only 12 persons escaped.

Venice, March 10. The great Convoy that is preparing here, will be ready to sail towards the end of this month. The general Rendezvous of the Fleet is appointed to be at Corfou in the beginning of May. We are assured the number of the Auxiliary Gallies this year will exceed that of the last, the Republick of Genoua having resolved to join three with those of his Holiness; and the great Duke of Tuscany likewise encreasing his Squadron. We have an account from the Morea, that the Turks have laid upon the Greeks a Tax of 5 Piastras a head, to avoid which, and the other ill Treatment they daily receive from the Infidels, many of them fled to Zant and Corfou, as well as to the places which the Venetians are now possessed of in the Morea. There is a Report that the Greeks, Inhabitants of Canes in the Kingdom of Candia, having taken up Arms against the Turks, had made themselves Masters of that place, and had thereupon sent to General Morosini to demand the protection of the Republick, but it needs a Confirmation.

Genoua, March 11. We have an account by a Barque which came from Tripoli the 15th of the last month, that those People had deposed their Dey, and chosen another in his place. And that a Chiaus was arrived there from Constantinople, to require them to send their Ships to the Levant, to join the Grand Signior's Fleet the next Summer, but bringing no money with him, he was very coldly received by the Tripolins.

Vienna, March 16. The Moscovite Ambassadors arrived on Tuesday last within two Miles of this Place, where they will stay two or three days to prepare for their publick Entry into this City. On Thursday last arrived here an Officer from Five Churches, with the following Account of the late Rencontre between the Imperialists and the Turks near Siclos. Major General Dingen, Governor of Five Churches, having received Orders from the Council of War to send 100 Horse to Siclos to reinforce that Garison, and being at the same time informed that the Turks were making a Bridge over the Drave near Essecke, in order to some considerable Enterprize, he resolved with the Baron d'Orlich, that the Troops which were to conduct the said Reinforcement to Siclos, should advance towards Darda, to learn whether the Enemy were building a Bridge over the Drave as was reported, and that they should afterwards convoy the Wagons that were to bring from Siclos 1000 measures of Wheat for the use of the Garison of Five Churches. This Resolution being taken, the Baron d'Orlich marched from Five Churches with 400 Horse, and 200 Croats, and arrived the 7th of this month at Siclos; He had not been long there, when he heard great shooting on the side of the Drave, which made him march thither with all the diligence he could; In his way he understood that 1000 Turks had attacked a Fort, which the Imperialists after the taking of Five Churches and Siclos built near Urauw on the Drave, to cut off the Correspondence between Essecke and Sigeth, and Camisa, and to secure a Passage over that River, putting into it a Garison of 140 Heydukes. The Turks began the Assault with great Fury, and the Heydukes, of whom 25 were killed and wounded in the first Attack, made as brave a Defence, and at last obliged the Enemy to retire; In the mean time the Baron d'Orlich advanced with the Troops under his Command, and having pursued the Infidels above two Miles, overtook them at the entrance into a Wood near the Drave, and charged them with that vigor, that 600 of the Enemy were killed, or drowned in the River which they endeavoured to repass, and 50 taken Prisoners, among whom were two Beys and two Aga's; After which the Imperialists returned with their Prisoners and five Standards to Five Churches, having on their side had only a Serjeant and 6 men killed, and 8 wounded; of the number of the latter, is the Baron Dige Captain of Horse. We have received since our last, these farther Particulars of the Treason lately discovered at Buda, which was in this manner. A Turkish Prisoner having had leave to go from Buda to Alba Regalis, to get money to pay his Ransom to the Officer to whom he belonged, came back with part of the Sum he had agreed for, and brought with him a Christian Slave in lieu of the rest. This Slave having