

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday August 27. to Monday August 31. 1691.

Turin, August 11.

Most of the German Succors being arrived, our Army is going to pass the Po, and to advance towards the Enemy; And so soon as the Elector of Bavaria, who is daily expected, has joyned us, 'tis not doubted but we shall enter upon some considerable Action.

Munich, August 15. The Elector of Bavaria has in his Journey had another light fit of an Ague. However he is arriv'd this day hard by this City, from whence his Electoral Highness will hasten to Piedmont.

Vienna, August 23. The last Letters from the Imperial Camp in Hungary are dated the 11th instant near Semlin, and bring the following account; That on the 3d they decamped from Peter Waradin, and marched through very difficult ways to Carlowitz, where they rested the 4th expacting their Baggage; On the 5th they marched on to Salankment, near which place 2000 of the Enemies Horse fix'd themselves, but some Parties of Hussars being sent out to engage them; they presently retir'd. On the 6th the Army march'd forward in order of Battel towards Semlin till within a League of that place, where several Peasants and Deserters came to them; and gave an account, that the Grand Visier had not repass'd the Save as was reported, but that he lay strongly intrenched near Semlin, and that not far from thence was posted a Battā with several thousand Horse, whose Tents the Imperialists soon after discovered, but upon the approach of our Troops they retir'd; In the mean while the Army having in their march quitted at some distance the Danube, the Turkish Sicks approached in hopes to surprize some of our Boats with Provisions, but such care was taken for their security, that the Enemy durst not attempt any thing upon them. On the 9th a Party of Hussars brought in two Turkish Prisoners, and the Head of an Aga; One of the Prisoners was a Lieutenant of the Janifaries, who being brought before Prince Lewis, and promised his freedom for giving a faithful account of the state of the Enemy, he call'd for Paper, and describ'd their whole Camp, which was very advantageously situated, having the Save on their back, the Danube on their right, an impassible Moras on their left, and their Front strongly pallisad'd and defended by 160 Pieces of Cannon; He said farther, that their Army consisted of 70000 Men, and that they had among them divers French Officers and Engineers, who were all habited as Turks. On the 10th the Imperialists march'd nearer to Semlin, where their Out-Guards had several Skirmishes with the Enemy; And on the 11th our Army flood within an hours march of them, so that we expect every moment to hear of a Battel. The Electors of Bavaria arriv'd here on Sunday last in the evening, having been met at some distance from the Town by their Imperial Majesties, the King of the Romans, and the whole Court.

Vienna, August 24. This day arriv'd here Prince Charles Thomas of Lorraine, Son of the Prince de Vaudemont, being sent by Prince Lewis of Baden to give the Emperor an account of the Great and Signal Victory, which his Army in Hungary obtain'd over the Turks on the 19th of this month. All the Particulars we yet know, are these,

On the 18th of this month the Turks march'd out of their Retrenchments near the Save, taking only with them their light Baggage, but all their Artillery, and posted themselves so, as to cut off from the Imperial Army their Provisions that were brought to them by the Danube. Prince Lewis, considering the Inconveniencies his Army might suffer by this March of the Enemies, resolv'd immediately to attack them, &c accordingly decamp'd the 18 at night. The Turks in the mean time had so well fortified themselves in their new Camp, that the next day by Noon their Retrenchments were rais'd 6 Foot high. Upon the approach of the Imperialists, they sent out great part of their Cavalry to fall upon them in their march, especially the right Wing, but they were still repuls'd by our Troops; Our Foot advanced and attack'd the Enemies Trenches, which were vigorously defended by the Janifaries. The Fight began the 19th, about 3 in the Afternoon, and lasted till night; for 2 hours 'twas not known which side had the advantage, but at last it pleas'd GOD to best the Imperialists with a compleat Victory; for the Enemies being no longer able to withstand the furious attacks of our Troops, gave way; The German Horse were the first that enter'd their Camp, who open'd a way for the Foot, and being press'd upon the Enemy, put them to an entire Rout; All their Artillery, consisting of 153 Pieces and Mortars, were taken, together with their Bag-

gage, Horses, Camels, Provisions, Ammunition, &c. Of the Enemy about 12 or 13000 were killed, and many Prisoners taken; The Germans had sent about 2500 sick Men up the Danube, which some Parties of the Turks overtook and cut off with the Regiment that was to convoy them; The Regiment of Dragoons of Count Bucquoy, who were going to joyn Prince Lewis, fell unfortunately into the Enemies Army, and most of them were cut in pieces with their Colonel; And besides these, the Imperialists lost about 3000 Men in the Battel; of which number are the Counts d'Arco and Serini, and a Prince of Holftein; The Count de Souches and the Prince d'Arenberg are dangerously wounded, and Prince Charles of Lorraine is shot in the Arm; And many other Officers and Persons of Note are killed and wounded. Prince Lewis was still in pursuit of the Enemy; And 'tis not doubted but this Victory will be followed by a speedy Peace with the Turks.

From the Elector of Saxony's Camp near Pfortzheim, August 25. We decamp'd yesterday from Pfortzheim, and march'd to this place; The same day Colonel Puff, who had been abroad with 500 Hussars, return'd into the Camp, and brought in with him several Prisoners. The French have taken the little Town of Gersbach, in which were 300 men; And their Army, according to our last advice, lay encamp'd near Rastat.

Frankfort, August 29. The Confederate Army lies encamp'd near Pfortzheim; And the 3000 Suedes that lately pass'd the Main, under the command of Brigadier Muder, are advanced as far as Hydelsberg in their march to joyn them.

Cologne, August 31. The French have this week made an Incursion with 600 Horse and Dragoons into the Country of Juliers, and have burnt several Villages, but some of the Neubourg Troops are sent out to endeavour to intercept their Retreat.

Paris, August 28. The last Letters from Piemont tell us, that the Duke of Savoy's Army was come to Probes, where ours lay encamp'd not long before, and that 'twas thought he design'd to attack Monsieur Catmar, who was encamp'd on the 17th instant at Pontcalier, before the Reinforcement he expected from Catalonia was come up to him. They write from Masfiter, that the Spanish Gallies had taken a French Ship bound from thence to Compostelle, worth above 50000 Dollars, and that two other rich Ships belonging to that place were likewise fallen into the Enemies hands. Six Ships are lately arriv'd at Port Louis from the East-Indies, by which we understand, that the accounts that were some time since published here of a new Revolution in Siam are false.

Berlin, August 28. Just now arriv'd here Lieutenant-Colonel Pannwitz Adjutant-General to his Electoral Highness's Forces in Hungary, with the news of the Entire Defeat of the Turkish Army on the 19th instant near Semlin; of whom about 15000 were killed upon the place, and 157 Pieces of Cannon taken, with all their Baggage, Ammunition, &c. And the Imperialists were in pursuit of the Enemy when he came away. Prince Lewis has given the Emperor an account of this Great Victory, by a Letter written the 20th in the Camp between Peter Waradin and Salankment, as follows.

I do acquaint your Electoral Highness, that yesterday about 3 in the afternoon I engag'd in a Battel with the Turkish Army, which was very fierce and doubtful for a long time, but at last it pleas'd GOD to give the Victory to the Arms of the Emperor and his Army, so that the Enemy suffer'd me only a very great loss in their own Horses, and we remain'd Masters of their Camp, and 153 Pieces of Cannon, with a great many Standards and Colours, and all their Baggage, of which was Lieutenant-General de Balthus and great part of our Cavalry Retir'd. I only add this in haste, as I am not able to write more fully, but I cannot sufficiently praise the Courage and Skill of our Officers and Troops of your Electoral Highness, have shown in this Action, though I cannot yet tell how great our success was; for I have not yet receiv'd any more of the particulars, and am not yet able to say how many of our Troops were kill'd, but I am sure it was a very great number, and that there is no doubt as to the Victory, as it was a long continuance, and there is no reason to wonder at it, as our Army was beat'n almost two hours before the day was over, and I am sure I will be able to give you a more full Account of this Victory, and of the success of your Electoral Highness.