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Vienna, September 19, N. S.

THE following Account was transmitted to this Court from Field-Marshal Munich,

From the Russian Army commanded by Field-Marshal Count Munich, ^{4 Sept.} 24 Aug.

ON the 6th of August, that Part of our Army which was left on the other Side of the Dneister, under the Command of General Rumanzow, with the heavy Artillery, and Stores of Ammunition and Provisions, began to pass that River, and it was not till the 12th in the Morning that they were all got over to this Side, the River being swelled by Rains, and grown very rapid. The 7th a Body of Walachians, commanded by Prince Cantimir as Brigadier, and several Parties of Cossacks, returned to the Camp, after having made an Incursion of 200 Versts beyond the Pruth into Moldavia; and brought with them several thousand Horses and other Cattle, which they had taken in that Country. The 12th our Bridges were taken asunder; and the Pontons and other Materials that had been used in them, were loaded on Waggon. The same Day we made a general Forage, without being disturbed by the Enemy, though our Foragers went in Sight of their Camp. The 13th the Army marched and encamped by the River Bokitna: The Enemy approached within Musket-shot of us. We laid Bridges over that River, by Favour of our Artillery. As soon as we had taken Post on the other Side, the Enemy retired. Here we were informed that the Seraskier Wely Bashaw, whose Camp we could descry, had above 100,000 Men with him, consisting of 20,000 Janissaries, 20,000 Spahis, 60,000 Tartars, and others, with a numerous Artillery; and that he would stand to receive us on this Side of Choczim, being determined, that if we should not attack him, he would move out of his Camp to give us Battle: And our Marshal had Intelligence even of their Order of Battle. Hereupon the Marshal made all necessary Dispositions, leaving the heavy Baggage, with a sufficient Guard, under the

Command of Major General Krushof. The 14th our Army passed quietly several Defiles and Morasses, as also the River Aremtscha. We saw from a Hill the Turks brake up their Camp at Seven in the Evening, to go nearer to Choczim. That Evening Major General Krushof arrived with the Baggage. We lost a good Number of Beasts for Draught by the bad Ways. During our March we had an Action, of no Consequence, but Major General Stockman being missing, was thought to be taken Prisoner by the Tartars. The 15th the Army rested: There was another slight Action with the Foragers. The 16th the Army passed the two Rivers Kniskowski and Saloczenzy, and at Eight in the Evening we came upon a rising Ground within Cannon-shot of the Enemy's Camp, from whence we discovered that they had intrenched themselves and raised Batteries. But towards Night they marched out of their Camp and surrounded us: Our Cossacks and Hussars, seconded by our Field Artillery, kept them off. During the March there was cannonading and charging on all Sides, but the Enemy was vigorously repulsed; and we pitched our Camp at Uroshitz. The Enemy cannonaded us, and threw Bombs all the Night, but without any Effect. Quarter-master General Fermer going very late at Night with 250 Dragoons, and two Field pieces, to extend our Camp wider, was soon attacked by several thousand Turks and Tartars, who endeavoured to surround him; but the Horse-Guards and some Troops being detached to his Assistance, the Enemy was driven away, after an Engagement of half an Hour. We lost 4 Men killed, and 46 wounded. The Enemy, who surrounded us, made several Attacks during the Night, but were every where repulsed. They had raised two new Batteries. We wanted Forage. Our triple Barriades of Waggon and Cheveaux de Frise, were surrounded by Turks and Tartars, and we must have taken a Compass of eight Miles to get to Choczim. We could remain no longer in this Situation; and we learn'd that the Seraskier and the Bashaws flattered themselves the whole Russian Army were at their Mercy. After mature Deliberation, the Marshal resolved to attack the Enemy in their Camp; and it being observed, that they strengthened their Intrench-

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Intrenchments on their Right; but that on their Left, upon a Hill, they kept open a Space of about 50 Paces for their Horse to move in and out at, we made a Feint the 17th in the Morning to attack the Right Wing with six Regiments, 30 Field-pieces, and some Mortars. This Management succeeded, for the Enemy drew their chief Force to the Right, and attack'd our Left Wing, but without Effect. At Noon we arrived at the Foot of the Hill, after having called off our Detachment, and advanced towards the Enemy's Left Wing where their Intrenchment was open. The Enemy perceiving then our Intention, ran from their Right to their Left, with Bags of Earth and with Cannon, and raised a Battery on the Top of the Hill, from whence they fired upon us. But this did not hinder us from advancing up the Hill with Drums beating and Colours flying; and our Field Artillery was so well served, that it had soon the better of the Enemy's: When the Horses could not draw the Cannon up, our Foot did it themselves with great Alacrity, shewing great Impatience to come at the Enemy. At Five in the Afternoon the Janissaries attacked our Centre, and came on to the Cheveaux de Frise; but they were so well received, that they retired without being able to pierce into our Line; and a great Number of them were killed and wounded. The Spahis attacked at the same Time our Right and Left, but without Success. The Tartars did nothing that Day. As soon as the Janissaries betook themselves to Flight, we saw Part of the Turkish Camp break up, and their Army began to retire. We should have taken their whole Camp, had we not been obliged to halt several Times to cover our heavy Baggage against the Turkish Horse and the Tartars, who continually surrounded us. By this Means it was Seven in the Evening before we reached the Top of the Hill on the Left of the Turkish Intrenchment. We found upon the Batteries, and the next Day on the Road, 19 Cannon and four Mortars of Brass, 1000 Tents, a great many Bombs, Bullets, &c. with Abundance of Provisions and Forage. The Enemy abandoned their Camp, tho' so advantageously situate, with the greatest Precipitation. It was with very inconsiderable Loss that we gained this compleat Victory. Nothing could equal the Valour of our Troops: And those who served our Artillery made such quick Discharges, that Kalschach Bashaw, whom we took Prisoner in Choczim, owned it was impossible to resist our Fire. Our Marshal, after having admired the infinite Labour the Turks had been at to intrench themselves in their Camp, considered immediately how to make Advantage of his Victory, and detached 30000 Men towards Choczim. At Noon they were followed by our Army: We marched six or seven Versts thro' the Wood of Choczim, and in the Evening

encamped at Dalschowze. On the Way we could well judge of the Consternation the Turks were in; they had taken their Flight towards Bender, instead of making to Choczim; and in different Parts of the Road we found Cannon, Bombs, Waggon's with Baggage, &c. During the Night, a Party of the Garrison of Choczim came out to take a View of our Camp, but at the first Fire upon them they retired. The 19th in the Morning we came into the Suburbs of Choczim, without meeting any Enemy. Our Cossacks soon brought in some Walachians, who reported, that Kalschach Bashaw, with some Officers and Janissaries, had returned to Choczim on the 17th, the Day of Battle; but the Garrison of 7000 effective Men, who had assisted at the Battle, went off with their Army to Bender. We immediately summoned the Place, seeing it could not expect Relief. The Major Ibrahim came out, and desired of the Marshal some Hours for deliberating with the Aga and the other Officers, about the Capitulation. They demanded to march out free, and to be allowed Guards for their Security as far as to the Danube; but this was refused; and the Marshal ordered some Companies of Grenadiers, and some Battallions, to advance forthwith to the Esplanade, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Biron, and the Kalschach Bashaw was so hard pressed, that at Two in the Afternoon he yielded himself Prisoner with his Men, begging that his and their Lives might be saved, and those of their Women and Children; and that they might be allowed Convoys with their own Goods to their Habitations, which was granted. At Three in the Afternoon the Aga, the Commandant, and the Musli, brought out the Keys; and the Empress's Guards took Possession of the Posts. After which the Kalschach Bashaw came out, with a good Number of Attendants, to make Submission to the Marshal, to whom he presented his Sabre, attributing this Misfortune of the Ottoman Porte to the Will of God, and to the bad Conduct of the Seraskier Wely Bashaw. The Marshal took a View of the Out-works of the Place, which are all walled: There are six principal Bastions after the Turkish Manner, in very good Condition. The 20th a Garrison was put into the Place, in which were found Magazines richly provided, and 138 Pieces of Cannon. We were likewise put into Possession of 15 Mines. Major General Stockman and sixteen other Prisoners, who were in Choczim, recovered their Liberty; and our Soldiers made a very considerable Booty. The 21st, after all that we had taken from the Enemy had been secured in the Fortress, the Marshal caused Te Deum to be sung. Five Battallions are left in the Place, besides which, there are two Battallions on the other Side
of

of the Dniester. The 23d General Biron re-passed the Dniester with the Horse Guards and six Regiments, to return to Kiow; he has taken with him the chief Prisoners of War, whom their Wives desiring to follow, it was allow'd. The Kalschach Bashaw would not be follow'd by his four Wives and two Concubines. To Day the 24th were found upon the Road leading to Bender, 11 Cannon. It being too early to close the Campaign; and it being judged proper to take Advantage of the pannick Terror the Turks are in, the Army will march against Jassy, which is the Capital of Moldavia. The Army has marched to Day four Versts. The Marshal has directed what Alterations he thinks necessary to be made at Choczim; of which Place General Krushof is made Governor, and the Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, Knees Dadian, Sub-Governor. We have left our heavy Artillery at Choczim. We have found five Cannon and one Mortar in our March: So that we have at present of the Enemy's Artillery 35 Cannon and 5 Mortars, besides the 183 Pieces we took in Choczim.

Dresden, Sept. 23, N. S. This Court, and M. Keyserling the Czarina's Minister here, have received sufficient Confirmation of Count Munich's Victory, and of the Town and Fortrefs of Choczim's being surrendered to him. They have also Advice, that Count Munich with his main Army is marched towards Jassy, taking with him Prince Cantimir, who it is said is designed to be proclaimed Hospodar of Moldavia.

Vienna, Sept. 23, N. S. The Preliminary Articles of Peace with the Turks having been ratified, Count Neiperg (who continues at Belgrade) is appointed the Emperour's first Ambassadour, and Baron Taleman, (who set out from hence the 18th Instant) his Imperial Majesty's second Ambassadour, to be his Plenipotentiaries for settling in Form a Treaty of Peace with the Ottoman Port.

M. Benckler, Aulick Interpreter, and Secretary for the Oriental Tongues, is gone with Baron Taleman.

Pay Office, Sept. 12, 1739.

These are to give Notice, that the Widows of the Commission and Warrant Officers of his Majesty's Royal Navy, will be paid their Pensions and Bounty, due to the 31st of August, 1739, at the Pay Office in Broadstreet, viz. the Captains, Lieutenants and Masters Widows, on Tuesday the 2d of October; the Boatswains and Gunners Widows on Wednesday the 3d; and the Widows of the Carpenters, Purfers, Surgeons, and the rest, on Thursday the 4th, between the Hours of Ten and Two, and every Tuesday afterwards between the same Hours; and all Widows who inhabit in London, or the Parts adjacent, are to take Notice, that the Pensions or Bounty will not be paid, unless they come in Person to receive it, or that their Attorney does bring a Certificate from the Minister or Church-wardens of the Parish they belong to, shewing the Cause of their Inability.

Advertisements.

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons that have any Goods pledged in the Hands of Sarah Vautier, in Wheeler street, over-against White-Lyon Yard, in the Parish of Christ-church Spittlefields, Middlesex, are desired to fetch them away on or before the 24th Day of November next, otherwise they will be exposed to Sale without any farther Notice, the leaving off Business.

N. B. No longer Time will be given.

THE Trustees appointed by the Will of the Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Viscount Windfor, lately deceased, for the Sale of his Lordship's Real Estate, intend peremptorily to sell such Parts of the said Estate as lye in the County of Glamorgan, (which consist of several Manors, Advowsons, Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments) to the best Bidder or Bidders, upon Friday the 2d of November next, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, at Mr. Wilson's Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery-Lane, London; where Particulars of the said Estate may be had in the mean Time.

TO be sold to the best Bidder, under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against William Rouse, late of the General Post Office, on Tuesday the 16th of October next, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Three Tun Tavern, Cornhill, The Share and Interest of the said Bankrupt in the River Dee, in the County of Chester. Particulars whereof may be had of Mr. Baker, late of Broadstreet, but now of Queenstreet near St. Thomas Apostles. And the Creditors of the said Bankrupt are desired to meet at the same Time to assent or dissent to the Assignees suing any Debtors to the said Bankrupt's Estate, or submitting to Arbitration, compounding or otherwise agreeing any Matters in Dispute relating to the Bankrupt's Estate.