

# The London Gazette.

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Whitehall, December 10.

**H**is Majesty hath been pleased to Issue his Royal Proclamation as follows; *The Kings most excellent Majesty, having Prorogued the Parliament to the Seventh day of January now next coming, with a full purpose and resolution to keep to that time; and being desirous also for weighty Considerations, to have a full Assembly of the Members of Parliament, His Majesty therefore (with the Advice of his Privy Council) hath thought fit to Declare and Publish, and doth hereby Declare and Publish his said Resolution; and also by this His Proclamation, doth Require all and every the Peers of this Realm, and all and every the Knights, Citizens and Burgessees of the House of Commons, to give their Attendance at Westminster, on the Seventh day of January next precisely: Wherein His Majesty doth expect a ready Conformity to this his Royal Will and Pleasure.*

*From the Polish Camp before Cochim Nov. 14.*

You will certainly from other hands have received an account of the great Victory it hath pleased God to give us over our Enemies; but as you may yet want the particulars, I will relate them according to the best of my knowledge, and the clearest information I have had from others. Our march was very severe and troublesome by reason of the bad ways we passed, but such was the cheerfulness and resolution of our Soldiers, that they overcame all difficulties, and were glad that they advanced towards the Enemy, though we heard that their force exceeded ours; and besides that they lay very commodiously entrenched under the Walls of Coehim. The ninth instant in the morning our Cavalry came within Cannon shot of the Enemies League, and towards evening our Infantry with the Artillery likewise arrived; several little skirmishes having in the mean time passed between our foremost Troops and those of the Enemy; the next morning our General drew up the Army in Battaille, and having placed our Artillery (which consisted in 50 pieces of Cannon) as was judged most convenient to annoy the Enemy; we marched in very good order towards the Enemies Camp (Fox it had been resolved, because of the want we our selves had of Provisions, to lose no time, but to Attack the Enemy in their Retrenchments) and being come pretty near it, the Hospodar of Moldavia came over to us with 3000 Men, and submitted himself to our General; and now all things were ordered for the Attack, which was to be made in five several places; The Crown Watchmaster was posted next the Nieper on the side of Czeczow, next him the Crown Marechal Sobieski, and next the Under-General Wisnomitski, assisted by the Weywode of Turcia; The other two Attacks were made by the Troops of Ljshynski. In this order we had beset the Enemy; however, we could not in so short a time dispose things as was intended, and that was the reason that that night the Enemy had some advantage over us; Colonel Danemark a brave Commander in the Crown Watchmasters Quarter, and Capt. Fworzki with many other Officers and Common Soldiers were killed, though we doubt not but the Enemies loss was no less considerable on their side. That whole night our Troops stood ready in Arms within Musket shot of the Enemies Retrenchment; the next morning our General Sobieski went on foot to discover the posture of the Enemy, and being come back, called a Council of War, where it was resolved for the reasons aforesaid, to fall upon the Enemy, though many dissuaded so dangerous an attempt; and now our Cannon began to play very furiously upon the Enemy, and necessary Orders were every where given; our General encouraging his Troops with

assurances of victory, and telling them that they fought for their Liberty and Religion, marched with his drawn Sable in his hand on foot at the head of them, till they came to the Enemies Retrenchment, and then mounted on horseback; the like being done by the rest of our Great Officers; The first discharge was made by our Cavalry, who in the space of a quarter of an hour had made themselves Masters of the Enemies Retrenchment (the Crown Watchmaster, and Crown Entrenchment generalizing themselves in particular manner) and made great Slaughter among them; upon which the foremost of our Infantry, who should have seconded our Horse, in pressing upon the Enemy, thinking they had already won the Battel, began to fall to plundering, which the Enemies Cavalry observing, fell upon them, and did great execution amongst them, and would have done much more, had not our Hussars come in to their assistance, who again put the Enemy into disorder; Whereupon the Hussar Bassa, who Commanded the Turkish Army, finding himself unable longer to withstand us, began to retreat with several thousand of his Men towards Czeczow, but the Weywode of Bleski, and the Sieur Kowalski observing it, cut off his passage, and forced him to turn back into the Battel, when our General Rencountred him; but being inferior in strength, and the Turks Fighting with a great deal of resolution, we had like to have fallen into much confusion, but the Hussars came in to our Generals assistance, and then the Fight seemed as if it was first begun, so bravely did they behave themselves on both sides; but at last the Turks were forced to give way, leaving many thousands of their Companions dead upon the place, and of those that endeavoured to escape, the greatest part were drowned in the Nieper, so that of their whole Army, which consisted of 30 or 35000 Men, we cannot believe that five thousand have escaped; amongst the Enemies dead we find Hezbergh Bassa and Sloyman Bassa, two great Commanders, but what is become of Hussar their General, we cannot yet learn. On our side the loss is very considerable; for several eminent Officers have been killed, and many common Soldiers; of the former, the General Quartermaster, the Crown Hunter, the Sieur Siarofa Walbranski, the Sieur Rzeczki, the Sieur Kozmiarowski, Captains of the Hussars; the Sieur May, the Sieur Nomoniesski, the Sieur Czestkowski, Lieutenants; and the Sieur Iwolnowski, and the Sieur Slowianowski, Cornets to the said Hussars, and besides we have many great Officers and others wounded. After the Fight was ended, the Soldiers had leave to plunder the Enemies League, where they found very good purchase. And to compleat our Victory; this day we have taken the Castle of Coehim by Storm.

*Vienna, Dec. 5.* Our last Letters from Warsaw tell us, that the day before the Death of the King, which happened the tenth past; Their Army obtained the greatest Victory over the Turks; (who were much stronger then the Poles, and lay entrenched in a place very difficult to come at) that ever the Christians had over them; That it is hard to express the great Slaughter that was made that day; the Earth being covered with dead Bodies, and the Nieper almost red with the Blood that was spilt; for of near 40000 of the Turks, not above 3000 remained alive when the Fight was done; no Quarter having been given, so that there were but few Prisoners; The Hussar Bassa escaped, and is supposed to be got into Caminac. This great Victory (which was not obtained without considerable loss on the side of the Poles, for they were several times beaten back before they could make themselves Masters of the Enemies Retrenchment) may chiefly be attributed, next to the Mercy of God, to the great Conduct of the Polish Generals, the extraordinary courage of the Hussars, and the defection of the Hospodars of Moldavia.