

The London Gazette.

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From Monday June 21. to Thursday June 24. 1675.

A Proclamation, Forbidding His Majesties Subjects to give Assistance to any the Subjects of the King of Spain now in Rebellion against him.

CHARLES R.

W Hereas Complaint hath been made unto Us by Don Pedro Ronquillos, Envoy Extraordinary from his Catholick Majesty the King of Spain, That several Merchants, and others Our Subjects, have carried Provisions, and given Assistance and Succor to those of Messina in the Kingdom of Sicily, now in Rebellion against his said Catholick Majesty, contrary to the Treaty made in 1657, between Us and the said King; We being desirous to give all just Satisfaction to Our good Brother the King of Spain, and to maintain inviolably the Articles contained in the said Treaty, do by this Our Royal Proclamation expressly Enjoin and Command all Our Subjects of what Condition soever, That they forbear giving any manner of Assistance, Countenance or Succor to those of Messina, or any other of his Catholick Majesties Subjects in Rebellion against him, upon pain not only of Our high Displeasure, but suffering such Punishment as by Law may be inflicted on such as wilfully violate Our Treaties, and infringe the Peace betwixt the two Crowns.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the 17 day of June, 1675. in the 27 year of Our Reign.

Copenhagen, June 18. Last night the Marriage concluded between the King of Sweden, and our Kings siter, was declared, and this morning the Ambassador of Sweden, who hath Negotiated this matter, is gone to make his Complement to the Queen Mother, and the young Princess, who are in the Country, about 50 English miles from hence. Notwithstanding this, the preparations for War are carried on as before, and our Forces march towards the place appointed for their Rendezvous, whither the King intends to follow himself very suddenly; The Men of War fitted out here, are very near ready, and will sail so soon as those we expect from Holland arrive.

Hamburgh, June 22. We have certain advice of a Treaty of Marriage concluded between Sweden and Denmark, which it is thought may alter the measures that have been taken at the Hague. The Elector of Brandenburg is arrived at Maegdeburg, and his Army marches towards the Elbe. General Wrangel is perfectly recovered, but we do not hear that the Swedes enter as yet upon any Action.

Strasburgh, June 23. On Tuesday last, the Imperial Army decamped from its quarters near Offenbure, with design to have cut off the Bridge which the French had over the Rhine at Ottenheim; but their design was discovered, and Monsieur de Turane has since caused his Bridge to be removed to Altenheim, where he has his quarters, the Imperialists being at present encamped within a League of the French, so that we are still in expectation of a Battel.

Lipstadt, June 24. We have advice, That General

Cobz, who commands the Imperial Forces in Silesia, ha sent out some Troops, who surprized Stargard in Pomerania, and killed and took Prisoners 800 Swedes left in Garison there by General Wrangel. The 19 instant, the Elector of Brandenburgs Army had its head-quarter at Palluchen, two Leagues from Maegdeburg. The Duke of Hanover has sent his Troops into their several quarters again.

Cologne, June 24. In our last we told you of the march of the Lorraine and Lunenburg Cavalry, the Duke of Zell and Bishop of Osnabrug being in person with the latter, and their Infantry with the Artillery remaining still on the other side of the Rhine till farther order. The Duke of Lorraine had excused his accompanying his Troops upon account of his age, but having yesterday morning by an Express received Letters from the Duke de Villa Hermosa, in which he very much presses his Highness to come to the Army to assist them with his counsels; his Highness is gone hence this morning, taking his way towards the Meuse. We are told, That the Lunenburg Troops demanding passage through a small place on the Erpe belonging to the Duke of Newburg, the Governor refused it, saying, He had orders not to give passage to any Troops.

Namur, June 24. We have now these particulars of the taking of Limburgh, viz. That the Enemy having advice, that the Prince of Orange marched with all diligence to the relief of the Besieged, made their Attacks with so much the more vigor, being resolved not to spare their Men, or any thing else, to make themselves Masters of it; the 16 at night they took a Half-moon, after a stout resistance on the part of the Besieged, and the next day they fixed the Miner to the Wall, or Bastion of the Town, before which there was onely a dry ditch; the 17, 18 and 19, the Miners were hard at work for the preparing their Mines, the Enemies Cannon playing all the while from their several Batteries very furiously upon the Besieged; the 20, the Mines being ready, notwithstanding the ground was very rocky, the Duke d' Enghien, who commanded the Siege, gave order about two in the afternoon for the springing the Mines, which were three, and the making a general Assault, which the Besieged expected with great bravery; the Mines succeeded very well, and made a breach, that 16 Men might enter a-breast, and the French thereupon immediately begun the assault, the Besieged received them very warmly, and having two several times repulsed them, the French came on the third, and after a great slaughter of Men, made themselves Masters of the Bastion, the Lieutenant Governor, and three or four other Officers of the Town, being taken Prisoners with their Swords in their hands, after their Men had left them; upon which, the Prince of Nassau, seeing the Enemy already entred, not to expose the Town and its Inhabitants to the fury of a storm, desired a Parley, which the French granted; and the next morning the Capitulation was signed, after that the Kings pleasure, who was encamped near Dalem, was known therein; and on the 21, the Garison marched out with Arms, Bag and Baggage, and two pieces of Cannon, towards Ruremond.

Brussels

Brussels, June 25. The loss of *Limburgh* very much disheartens People here; however, it is some satisfaction to us, that the Besieged so bravely defended themselves, who with great resolution expected the Assault, (which the Enemy, after having very successfully sprung their Mines, began the 20 instant, between two and three in the afternoon) and for several hours entertained them very warmly; but they pressing still upon the Besieged, became at last Master of the great Bastion, taking the Lieutenant Governor, and some other Officers Prisoners, the former being wounded; upon which, the Prince of *Nassau*, finding his Men discouraged, and no possibility to defend the place, began to Capitulate, and obtained honourable conditions. It is said here, that the French have lost more Men before *Limburgh*, than they did before *Macbricht*. Since the taking of this place, the Prince of *Conde* hath rejoined the King, and on Sunday last the whole Army repassed the *Meuse*. And this morning by an Express we have advice, That the King is marching towards *Leeuwe* on the Frontiers of *Brabant*; and that 4000 French Horse having the Vanguard, were yesterday at *St. Truyen*, a small League from *Leeuwe*, which place, we fear, will be besieged, not being at present so well provided, as it ought. From *Ruremond* we have advice, That the Prince of *Orange* was 3 Leagues on the other side of the *Meuse*, when he received the news of the surrender of *Limburgh*; upon which, a Council of War was immediately held, where it was resolved, that the Army should repass the *Meuse*, and march back towards *Flanders*, to cover these parts. This day was published here a Declaration of War against the Crown of *Sueden* by Sea and Land, according to what had been concerted at the *Hague*.

Ditto, June 28. The last night the Most Christian King, having on Tuesday last passed near *Leeuwe*, and had his quarters within half a League of it, encamped in the Neighborhood of *Louvain*, putting the Inhabitants there into a great fright, who expected every moment to be attacked; but this morning very early the King decamped again, and took his march along the grand Causey towards *Charleroy*; the Duke de la *Feuillade* was with the Van of the Army on Tuesday so near *Leeuwe*, that some of his Cavalry had their Horses killed with great shot from the Town; the said Duke was likewise at *St. Truyen*, where the Magistrates opened their Gates to him and his Troops, which were about 10000 Horse and Foot: This day, and yesterday, 2000 French Horse and Dragoons, under the command of Monsieur de *Montal* Governor of *Charleroy*, have ravaged the Countrey between this City and *Louvain*, and between *Louvain* and *Malines*, and exacted Contributions of the Inhabitants. It is said that the Most Christian King has given orders for the demolishing of *Limburgh*. The Mareschal d' *Humières*, Governor of *Aeth*, having formed a design upon *Dixmuyde*, and in order thereunto drawn some Forces together, dyed suddenly on his march thither, of an Apoplexy. The 24 instant, the Prince of *Orange* repassed the *Meuse*, and that night had his quarters at *Thorn*; and by an Express arrived this evening, we understand that yesterday at noon his Highness was at *Peer*, six Leagues on the other side of *Dieß*, and that the Duke de *Montalto* would advance that evening with the Spanish Cavalry to *Dieß*; it is said his Highness is resolved to engage the French to a Battle if he can. Two Regiments are come hither for the security of this City, and a Spanish Regiment is this day marched in great haste from hence towards *Vilvord*, for the guard of the Canal, the French appearing on that side. We are told that five Dutch Regiments are arrived at *Antwerp*, under the command of Monsieur *Kabenhaupt*.

Hague, June 28. We have now from all hands the confirmation of the taking of *Limburgh*, and we persuade our selves that it hath cost the French 3 or 4000 Men. The Prince of *Orange* is repassed the *Meuse*, to observe the motions of the Enemy. We do not hear that the Troops of the Duke of *Lunenbug* and Bishop of *Osnaburg* are yet joined with the Army. Yesterday arrived here an Envoy from the Bishop of *Munster*, and we are now very confident that that Bishop will join with the Emperor, or at least remain Neuter. On Sunday next, the Suedish Ambassador means to part hence. From *Amsterdam* they write, That the Men of War fitted out there for the service of the Crown of *Spain*, are all ready, and that the next week the Captains are to muster their Men, which, it's supposed, they will by that time have complete.

Paris, June 29. The 26 instant, *Te Deum* was solemnly sung here for the taking of *Limburgh*, which was surrendered the 22 instant; since which, his Most Christian Majesty has repassed the *Meuse*, and is marched towards *Flanders*, having commanded the Mareschal de *Craqui*, to march with a Body of 5 or 6000 Men towards *Meiz*. Our Letters from *Alatia* are dated the 22 instant, and inform us, That Monsieur de *Touenne* had removed his Camp from *Wistler* to *Aunheim*, and caused the Bridge he had over the *Rhine* to be brought down thither, the Imperialists having had a design to get between our Army and the said Bridge; and had almost effected it, had not the Count de *Loges*, who first perceived their intentions, marched immediately with a Body of Horse, and prevented them. The Imperial Army, at the coming away of the Letters, was encamped near the Abby *Schutter*, about a League from the French Camp. From *Toulon* we hear, that more Men of War are fitting out there for the assistance of the *Mussines*. From *Roussillon* they write, that the Duke of *Schoonberg* was advanced with his Army directly towards *Barcelona* in *Catalonia*.

Whitehall, June 23. This afternoon His Majesty was pleased in consideration of the eminent Loyalty and Sufferings of *Giles Strangways* Esq; to cause him to be sworn of his most Honorable Privy Council; and accordingly he took his place at the Board.

Advertisements.

Ancilla Pietatis: Or, the Handmaid to Private Devotion. Being Instructions, Hymns and Prayers: Containing the Duty of a Christian, fitted to the Dayes of the Week, the Feasts and Fast of the Church. By *D. Featley* D. D. The Ninth Edition. Printed for *T. Dring* at the corner of *Chancery-lane*, *Fleetstreet*, and sold by *W. Hinman* at the *Kings Head* in *W. Westminster Hall*, and *S. Neale* at the *Three Pidgeons* in *Bedford-street*, *Covent-garden*.

Beraldus, Prince of Savoy, A Novel. In two Parts. Translated out of *French* by a Person of Quality. Sold by *W. Grantam* at the *Beare*, and *F. Crump* at the *Three Bibles* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

Anglorum Gesta: Or a brief History of *England*. Being an exact Account of the most remarkable Revolutions, and most memorable Occurrences and Transactions in Peace and War, &c. By *George Meriton* Gent. Sold by *T. Basser*, at the *George*, near *Clifford's Inn* in *Fleetstreet*.

William Otter, of a large stature, short brown hair, one foot large and splay'd, grey breeches, his Coat at the elbows patch'd with new Cloth, fled for Felony committed in *Pentock*, in *Worcestershire*, the 17 instant. Whoever apprehend him, and give notice to *Mr. Benjamin Cox* in *St. Lawrence Postnew-lane*, or to *Mr. Sam. Bryroughs* Mercer in *Gloucester*, shall have their charges, and good satisfaction besides.

One John Fox, aged 40 years, of middle stature, well set, curled reddish Hair, in a State of brownish cloaths, having with him a little Woman, small fac'd, aged about 45, and a Girl of 14, Rid away, May 21. from *How* in *Kent*, with a Mare, and a lusty Sorrel Horse; they are supposed to be in *Essex*. Whosoever gives Notice of them to *Mr. Robert Carr* Alderman of *Rocheſter*, or to *Robert Sadler* at *Mr. Bancks* on *St. Mary-hill*, *London*, shall have 20 s. Reward.

Whereas several Vagrant Persons do wander about the City of *London*, and Countries, pretending themselves to be Lunatics under Cure in the Hospital of *Bedlam*, commonly called *Bedlam*, with Brass Plates about their Arms, and Inscriptions thereon. These are to give Notice, That there is no such Liberty given to any Patients kept in the said Hospital for their Cure, neither is any such Plate as a distinction or mark put upon any Lunatic during their being there, or when discharged thence. And that the same is a false pretence, to colour their Wandring and Begging, and to deceive the People, to the dishonour of the Government of that Hospital.