

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 Lorrain and Lunenburg Cavalry, the Duke of Zell and Bithop 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 Lorrain 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