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Naples, June 18.

From Sicily we have the confirmation of the French having made an attempt upon the *Sealessa*, and of their having been repulsed with considerable loss. The Spanish Men of War that have careened at *Baya*, are arrived here, and its said the whole Armada will by the latter end of this Month ready to put to Sea; which however, its believed they will not do, till the arrival of the Dutch Squadron of Men of War; and of *Don Juan of Austria*, who is impatiently expected.

Vienna, June 30. The 28 instant their Imperial Majesties returned hither from *Newstadt*, and the same day his Imperial Majesty declared, that he had made choice of the Count of *Lumberg*, great Chamberlain of his Household, to be great Master of the same, and first Minister of State, which hath been void since the removal of Prince *Lobcowitz*, and the Count of *Diernschleyen*, to be great Chamberlain. Great quantities of Corn are ordered to be bought up in *Bohemia*, and other the Emperors Hereditary Countries, for the use of the Armies, and particularly for that commanded by General *Cops* in *Silesia*. From *Fawerem* we have advice of the 14 instant, that the King of *Poland* had appointed Commissioners to go and treat with the *Cham of Tartary* about a Peace, which the Poles are much disposed to, by the ill face their affairs seem at present to have.

Strasburg, July 1. The 28 past, the Imperial Army took its quarters at *Urlaf*, and Monsieur de *Turenne* his at *Newmul*, about half a League from the Fort at *Keyl*, which guards the bridge of *Strasburg*; and the following day, a very brisk skirmish happened between the French and the Imperialists, in which the former is said, lost about 200 Men; amongst those that were wounded was the Marquis de *St. Georges*, a Brigadier of Horse who is brought hither to be cured. In the mean time people here discourse very differently, according as they stand affected, concerning the present posture of the two Armies, the French assure us, that the Count de *Montecuculi* not being able to find substance for his Forces, is obliged still to remove to fresh quarters, and that his Army is in an ill condition; on the other side, the Imperialists tell us, that the French Camp is wholly overflowed with the *Rhine*, and that for that reason, as well as for want of Provisions, they will be forced to re-pass the *Rhine*, or come to a Battle with an advantage to their Enemy. But time will shew who is in the right.

Strasburg, July 5. Yesterday the Count de *Montecuculi* made a third decampment, and disbanding towards *Lichtenaw*, went and took his Post at *Renchenloch*, situate on the small River *Rench*, where he hath retrenched himself; it is thought that his design, by these various motions, is to get so near the *Rhine*, that he may by the means of Boats, have a communication with this City, which the French endeavor all they can prevent; and, for that end, Monsieur de *Turenne* has polled 500 Men in the Isles that lie in the *Rhine*, between *Diernschheim* and *Wautzenaw*, and hath this day likewise moved with his Army this way; and taken his

quarters at *Bisheim*, the two Camps not being above a League asunder. It is said that the overflowings of the *Rhine* do very much incommode the French; and that it makes their Bridge at *Atteheim* of no use to them. From *Hallbrun* they write, that the Troops of the *Circles* are on their march under the command of the Marquis of *Baden Dourlach* their General; but that it was not known whether. Just now the Sentinel, which is placed in the keeple of our Cathedral Church, informs, that the two Armies are engaged, and that from thence may be discerned the Combat; which its however thought may be of some parties only, who frequently encounter between the two Armies.

Hamburg, July 9. The Swedish Army, after having sustained a very considerable loss, in the retreat it has made out of the Territories of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, is at present near *Wissok* in the County of *Mecklenburgh*; the Swedes say, that they have all their Regiments there (except that of Colonel *Wargelin*, which they allow to have been utterly destroyed in *Ratzenh*) and their whole Train of Artillery, except one or two small pieces, which fell into the Enemies hands. From *Berlin* they write, that the third instant, the Elector of *Brandenburg* arrived there privately, and the next day passed again to join his Army with which he intends to advance against the Enemy. The sixth instant, the *Brandenburg* Infantry passed the River at *Hauelberg*, and the next day were to lodge at *Kietzke*, in order to their conjunction with the Cavalry. The second instant, the Vice-Marshal *Dorffing*, the Lieutenant-General *Gortzke*, the General Major *Gorzen*, and several other principal Officers went out from *Berlin*, with 200 Horse, towards *Wissok*, to discover the Enemy amongst whom they fell, before they were aware, and the Major-General *Goiten* was taken Prisoner. From *Spandaw* of the second they write, that that day were conducted through that place several pieces of Cannon, 12 Colours, 24 Standards, and about 140 Prisoners taken from the Swedes; and the Passengers that come from *Berlin*, and those parts, cannot sufficiently express the great number of slain that cover the ways and other places they passed. We have advice that the Danish Troops have, on a sudden, possessed themselves of *Stefnyk* and *Gouxoy*, belonging to the Duke of *Holstein*, and of the Dukes Person, his Children, and principal Ministers, which people are much surprized at. The General *Wrangel* and the Count of *Corningsmarke* are gone from *Demmin*, whether they were retreated, to join the Army at *Wissok*, and to give the necessary orders; it is said that the Elector of *Brandenburg* has summoned all the Bares to come in Arms, and to follow his Army, so that we must expect to hear of more Action, and that very suddenly.

Brussels, July 9. Our Letters from *Liege* tell us, that on Friday last the Duke of *Luxemburg* was commanded out of the French Army with a considerable Body of Horse and Foot; that he had orders to pass the *Meuse*, and march towards *Treves*, whether to go and join Monsieur de *Turenne*, or to observe the *Lorrain* and *Luxemburg* Troops, was uncertain. The seventh instant, the

Most Christian King was encamped between *St. Tron* and *Tongres*, and the next day it was thought the Army would decamp, and march towards *Charleroy*, and that his Majesty would take his quarters at *Marlemont*, where preparations were making for his reception. The Prince of *Orange* purposed to break up this day from *Aenschoot*, and to march to *Louvaine*, where it was thought the Army will continue some time to refresh, being extremely wearied with their marches, the ways being so bad, that it is hardly to be imagined. About three days since, 3000 Horse were sent out of our Camp, whereof half were Spanish, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Aguirre*, and half Dutch, commanded by Count *Nassau* General of the Horse, with design to fall upon two great Convoys that were going from *Charleroy*, to the French Army; to which end, the Prince of *Nassau* encamped with the said Troops at *Waurie*; but understanding that the first Convoy was already past, and that the second was not yet on its way, returned again to the Camp. The third instant, the Baron *de Loven*, Brother to the Elector of *Treves*, was elected Elector of *Majence*, to the great satisfaction of the Imperialists, being a person of known affection to the Interest of the House of *Austria*.

Ditto, July 12. On Tuesday last the Prince of *Orange* and the Duke *de Villa Hermosa* came and encamped with their Forces near *Louvain*, in the same place they were before they marched towards the *Meuse*; his Highness having his quarters at *Bethlem*, and his Excellency under the Walls of *Louvain*; how long the Army will continue there, is not said, but the general discourse is, That the Soldiers having been extremely harassed in their late marches, through the extraordinary badness of the ways, occasioned by the violent and excessive Rains we have of late had, so that degree almost to cause an inundation the whole Country over, it will be necessary they have some time allowed them for their refreshment. On Monday last the Most Christian King decamped from the Neighborhood of *St. Tron*, and took his march along the great Causeway towards *Charleroy*, being at present encamped at or near *Gemblours*. We have advice that the Marshal *de Crequi* is fallen with a flying Body of Horse in to the Province of *Luxembourg*; and that the Marshal *de Humieres* is drawing together a Body of 15000 Men in the new Conquests of *Flanders*, to prevent, as may be believed, the drawing the Spanish Infantry out of our Garrisons to reinforce our Army. It is said that our Governor the Duke *de Villa Hermosa* will be here this night, or to-morrow. Some French Troops who had passed the *Meuse*, have invested *Charlemont* with intention as is thought to Besiege it.

Hague, July 12. The Relations we at present receive of the late Actions between the Suedes and the Brandenburgs are much more favourable for the former than those we had at first; for it was reported that the whole Swedish Army had been totally routed and destroyed, and that few or none had escaped: but the Letters we now receive, tell us, That the Suedes had made good their Retreat to *Wistock* in the Country of *Mechlenburg*, though with considerable loss, having been engaged with the Brandenburgs at three several places, at *Bernewitz*, *Nawwen*, and *Fehr Berlin*, and particularly at the two latter, where they being obliged to pass the Rivers, were therefore the more furiously pressed upon by the Brandenburgs; but that the heaviest fight of all was at *Fehr Berlin*: for the Elector of *Brandenburg*, after the Suedes retreat from *Nawwen*, had sent Lieutenant-Colonel *Hennig* with 100 Horse, and 30 Dragoons, to destroy the Pass at *Fehr Berlin*, which he in great measure affected; by which means, the Suedes

finding that before they could repair the said Pass, the Brandenburgs would be upon them, drew themselves up in Battalia near the Village of *Fackelberg* a Mile from *Fehr Berlin*, planted their Cannon and expected the Brandenburgs in a very good posture; who being come up, immediately charged them, and were very briskly received by the Suedes, especially by the Infantry, who, with their volleys of small shot, greatly gauled the Brandenburgs Horse, for the Elector had no Infantry, but made good use of the small Field-pieces he had with him; that the Suedes after a sharp dispute, were at last forced to retreat, which however they did, having sent away their Baggage and Artillery before, in good order; so that the Brandenburgs who followed them, could not come to break in upon them, especially the Suedes having the advantage of a Morne which covered them on the other side; being come to *Fehr Berlin* the Suedes made another stand, till they had repaired the Bridge, which they passed the following night, and thence continued their retreat towards *Wistock*; the next morning the Elector entered *Fehr Berlin*; and continued there that day, where he found part of the Enemies Baggage; and six pieces of Cannon, with several Ammunition Wagons. The loss the Suedes have sustained as well at *Rasnew*, as in the several Engagements above related, is said to be about 4000 Men, with several pieces of Cannon, and part of their Baggage which was left at *Fehr Berlin*; and of the Brandenburgs, we are told, that near 2000 have been killed in all; the principal Officers that have been slain on both sides we have not as yet a true List, and therefore we must expect till our next. The 26 instant it is said, the Lieutenant-Admiral *de Ruyter* will set sail, if the weather permit with the Squadron of Men of War designed to the *Streights* for the assistance of the Spaniards against the *Mexineses*. We have fresh Letters from *Wismar* which speak as if the Elector of *Brandenburg* had again attacked the Suedes at *Wistock*, and obtained a greater Victory than before, which needs a confirmation.

Paris, July 13. Our last Letters from Monsieur *de Turinnes* Camp were of the report of his having repassed the *Rhine*, the two Armies were then very near each other, but came not to any Action, except by small parties. We have not any thing of news from *Flanders*.

Whitehal, July 7. Yesterday towards evening his Majesty and his Royal Highness returned hither from *Portsmouth*, from whence his Majesty came on Saturday last, being pleased to take his passage by Water; and this morning early, his Majesty is gone hence to *Windsor*; which his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses will follow to-morrow, to spend the remaining part of the Summer there.

Advertisements.

Plato his Apology of Socrates, and Phaedo or Dialogue concerning the Immortality of Mans Soul, and manner of Socrates his Death: Carefully Translated from the Greek. Sold by James Magnis and Richard Bentley, at the Post-Office in Russel-street in Covent-Garden.

Theatrum Poetarum: Or, A complete Collection of the Poets, especially the most eminent of all Ages, Together with a Prefatory Discourse of the Poets and Poetry in general. The Ancients distinguished from the Moderns, in their several Ages. By Edward Hoell. Sold by Charles Smith, at the Angel near the Inner-Temple-gate in Fleet-street.

The Disease of London: Or, A new Discovery of the Scurvy. By Gideon Harvey M. D. Physician ordinary to His Majesty. Sold by W. Throvery at the Angel in Duck-lane.

The Master and Brethren of Trinity-House of *Dorchester* Stroud, out of their great care for preserving of Navigation, have lately ordered a Mast Buoy, to be laid on the West side of a dangerous Rock (whereon is but a Foot or low Water on spring Tides) lying in the fair way going into Plymouth Sand about a Mile W. N. W. from the *Shoals*; of which all persons concerned are to take notice.