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Warsaw, July 5.

THE Commissioners appointed by the King to treat with the Cham of Tartary, in order to a Peace with the *Turks*, are parted from the Court, and we expect our next Letters will give us an account of their arrival with the Cham, and of the success of their Negotiation. Since the departure of the said Commissioners, his Majesty has, as we understand, received another Letter from the Cham, in which he promises him, that his Commissioners shall have a very kind reception, and find him most ready to contribute to the utmost of his power towards the concluding the said Peace. The greatest difficulty which is as yet foreseen, is about the restitution of *Camniec*, which, its thought, the *Turks* will be unwilling to part with; and without which, the King is resolved not to make Peace. We do not yet hear that the often promised succors of the *Moscovites* appear, which may likewise promote the Peace, for we cannot rely on any assistance from that side.

Livorne, July 17. Here is a Vessel arrived from *Messina* bringing Letters of the 28 and 30 past, which advise, that several Vessels were gone out from thence, towards the *Archipelago*, *Morea*, &c. to buy up Corn, Oyl, and other Provisions; That the Duke of *Vivonne* was likewise embarked, and gone out with six Men of War, and 13 or 14 Gallies, with what design not known; but that some reported he meant to return to *France*; That of 5000 *French* that had been employed in the Siege of *Melazzo*, not above half that number returned to *Messina*. But the Master of the Vessel that brings these Letters, says that the Duke of *Vivonne* was at *Messina*, when he set sail, and that there were remaining near 6000 *French* Soldiers.

Perpignan, July 20. We have advice that the Duke of *Schomberg* besieges *Bellegarde*, having before seized on a small place called *Massant*, from whence that City drew most of its Provisions, and which served as a retreat to the *Miquelets*; there were 200 Men in Garrison who surrendered upon discretion.

Metz, July 30. The *Marschal de Crequi* arrived near this place in six dayes march from *Palz*, and intended to have been the 20 instant at *Saverne*, but upon advice of the march of the *Lorraine* and *Lunenburgh* Troops towards the *Moselle* and that the former had already passed that River two Leagues above *Coblenz*, he is marched back towards *Treves*, having at present with him 22 Squadrons of Horse and two Bataillions of Foot, and expects a reinforcement of eight Bataillions, and seventeen Squadrons more, which are on their march from *Flanders*, under the command of the *Marquis de Li Trouffe*.

Hamburgh, July 30. The *Brandenburgh* Army continues still within two or three Leagues from *Wismar*, and we have advice that the *Imperialists* under General *Cops* are arrived in the Countrey of *Mecklenburgh*, so that our next Letters will, without doubt, give us an account of their conjunction with the *Brandenburghs*. The *Suedos* remain near *D. mnin*. Our Letters from *Copenhagen* tell us, that the 26 instant the King of *Denmark* arrived there, and that within fourteen days he

purposed to return to his Army again in *Holstein*. This City has now in its pay 4000 Foot, and 130 Horse.

Strasburgh, July 26. On the 23 instant, *Monseigneur de Turenne* leaving 3000 Men in *Bisheim*, marched with his Army from thence to *Renchen*, with intention to pass on towards *Acheren* and *Waltalm*, situate on the foot of the Mountains, about two Leagues from the Village *Renchen*, where he arrived the 24, and posted himself there, by which means he cut off the communication between the *Imperialists* and *Offenburgh*, and *Oberkirchen*, as he did likewise between them and *Strasburgh*, by the means of *Bisheim*; 300 *French* remained at *Wilster*, and 800 for the guard of the Bridge above this City; in the meantime, *General Montcauli* sent out several commanded Parties to take an exact account of the *French*; and particularly four thousand Horse, under the command of the Prince of *Lorraine*, who not knowing of the march of the *French* Army, fell in with the Vanguard at *Notenspack* about half a League from *Renchen*, entirely routed the blew and red Dragoons, and pushed them to the quarter of *Monseigneur de Turenne*, upon which alarm, the *Marquis de Vaubrun* advanced with the Cavalry of the Right Wing, and after a sharp dispute was wounded in the heel, the *Marquis de Kane* *Marschal de Camp* killed, and *Monseigneur Tracy* Major-General taken Prisoner, upon which, *Monseigneur de Turenne* likewise advanced with the rest of his Forces, and the Prince of *Lorraine* upon notice thereof retired to *Lichtenaw*, presenting his General with a blew Standard, of the Kings Dragoons, with *Flowers de Luyce* embroidered in Gold; this Action lasted from one, till eight in the morning, and in it the *French* are said to have lost about 600 Men. We have just now advice, that the *French* having consumed all their Forage, *Monseigneur de Turenne* has resolved to offer the *Imperialists* Battel. And we receive Letters from the *Imperial Army* which say, that in the rencounter on the 24 instant, the *French* had lost above 400, and they about 60 Men, but amongst them two brave Officers, who they do not name.

Cologne, July 30. We have advice from the *Moselle*, of the Duke of *Lorrains* having invested *Treves* on the 27 instant, that last night the *Lunenburgh* and *Offenburgh* Troops were expected to arrive there, who, in few dayes will be joined by the *Munsterians*, who passed the *Rhine* here on Saturday last, after having received two Months pay, and by 1000 *Imperialists* drawn out of *Bonne*. The Letters from above say, that the Duke of *Saxen Lauenburgh* was on his march with 14000 Men of the Circles towards *Phillipsburg*, with design to besiege it.

Brussels, August 2. Our Army continues encamped near *Hall*, and the Prince of *Conde* between *Cambrom Abby* and *Aeth*. On Wednesday night 3000 Horse were sent out with orders to fall into the *French* quarters, but they were so strongly encamped, and so well on their guard on all sides, that nothing could be attempted upon them. And just now arrives an Expres from our Camp, and informs us, That this morning the Prince of *Conde* is decamped and marched towards *Charleroy*, which is believed here to be the effect of some ill news he

has received from Paris. Our Army stirs not as yet, his Highness expecting first to see what the Prince of Condes intentions are. It was this day hourly reported here, that 5000 French have been shipped at Dunkirk to be transported to Britany.

Hague, August 2. The Letters from Germany give an account, That Monsieur de Turenne moving on the 23 instant with his Army (with what intent is not certain) Prince Charles of Lorraine who was abroad with 3000 Horse, fell upon the Van-guard, commanded by Monsieur de Vaubrun, and after a sharp fight, forced them to retire to their main Body. Its said, that the French lost 2000 Men; that Monsieur de Vaubrun's own Regiment of Dragoons was wholly ruined, many Officers killed, and Monsieur de Vaubrun wounded. The several Letters relate this Action variously, and some speak the French loss to have been onely of 600, and others of 400. Our next may bring us the certainty. This day the States have received advice of the Emperors having declared War against Sweden, which we are told the King of Denmark only defers to do, till he hath increased his Army to a greater number than it is at present; that so he may be able to pursue the War effectually. This day the States of Holland have been assembled, and its supposed they will without any difficulty agree to execute the resolution of the States General, for the seizing the Effects of the Swedish Merchants in these Countries, in return of what hath been done in Sweden.

Amsterdam, August 2. The 31 past was published here the order of the States General, containing, That seeing contrary to the meaning of this State, the King of Sweden had caused all the Ships and Effects of these Countries to be seized, they had resolved to do the like, and accordingly commanded, that all the Ships and Goods that are belonging to the Subjects of Sweden shall be seized and arrested, with injunction to the Swedish Merchants here, to give in an account within eight dayes of their Estates and Effects, on severe penalties if they fail therein. The Men of War designed for the Streights are still in the Texel and the Maese. We are told of four Men of War that are fitting out for the account of the Elector of Brandenburg. From Brussels of the 31 past they write, that orders were given for the march of our Army yesterday.

Paris, August 3. The last news from our Army on the Rhine, that hath been made Publick here, is as follows.

On the 18 instant, Monsieur de Turenne commanded out the Regiments of Champagne and Orleans, with nine Squadrons of Horses under the command of the Marquis de Rane Marechal de Camp, to march towards Urslaf, and join the Chevalier du Pleffys, upon the advice he had, that 4000 Imperial Horse were abroad, with design to cut off the said Chevalier; who having received this reinforcement, marched towards Wagshouse, which was the most commodious place, for the hindering the communication between the Imperialists and Offenburg, the two Battalions of Foot, who came off from the guard of our Bridge, and the retrenchment on the Renobens, as likewise the Regiment of de la Ferre were likewise sent to the assistance of the Chevalier du Pleffys. The 23, General Montecuculi sent to take an account of all our Posts, and the same day Monsieur de Turenne went out with a Body of Horse, and six Battalions of Foot, likewise to join the Chevalier du Pleffys, leaving the Count de Lorge at Bisheim, to command the Troops that remained there; in the mean time the Enemy, who knew not of Monsieur de Turenne's march, resolved to cut off the Chevalier du Pleffys; and to that end, the Count de Caprara had order to draw out the Infantry that was at Fruberg, and greatest part of the Cavalion of Offenburg, to form a Body of 2000 Foot, and 1000 Horse; he was upon a certain Signal to charge the Chevalier du Pleffys in the Rear, while the Prince of Lorraine with 400 Horse, and 1000 Dragoons, attacked him in the Front; and to favor this enterprize, Count Montecuculi caused two false Attacks to be made at Bisheim, and at our Bridge on the Renobens; but the said Troops, under Caprara, having with them four pieces of Cannon, strayed in the night in the Wood. The

Prince of Lorraine, after having some time expected the Signal, charged one of our Guards of 50 Dragoons, and the Marquis de Vaubrun, Lieutenant-General, upon the noise of the skirmish, advancing thither, and engaging pretty far, was wounded, the Marquis de Rane, who was with him, had his Horse killed under him, and the Sieur de T. Major General, was taken Prisoner, as he went to Post the Regiment of Champagne, which fired very furiously upon the Imperialists; who understanding that Monsieur de Turenne was there in person, retired, after having lost a great many Men. The 25, Count Lesley came with six Squadrons of Horse, and 1000 Foot, to Gansshurst, with design to seize a great quantity of Forage that was there; but that Village being very near Monsieur de Turenne's Camp, he sent a Body of Foot and Dragoons to attack them, the Enemies were driven out of the Village, and saved themselves in a Church and Church yard hard by, where they defended themselves; but after some resistance, they were likewise forced from thence, having had 100 killed, and many taken Prisoners; amongst which was the Sieur de Croixvel, Lieutenant Colonel to Souches Regiment. On our part, the Chevalier de Hougmonst, Colonel of Dragoons, was killed in this Action, with some other Officers of Horse and Foot. On the 27, Monsieur de Turenne, who had resolved to give the Enemy battle, and was already possessed of many advantageous Posts, for the execution of the great designs he had formed, as he was observing towards Sarzbach a Valley, a Rivulet, and a certain Height, was killed with a Cannon Bullet.

Dito. We are told, that upon the receipt of the News on Monday last, of the death of Monsieur de Turenne, his Majesty sent immediately directions to the Prince of Conde, and the Duke of Englin, to go and command his Army on the Rhine, leaving that in Flanders under the conduct of the Duke of Luxembourg. It is said, that that morning which Monsieur de Turenne was killed, the Imperial Army, not being able to subsist longer in their Camp near Li brinaw, for want of Provisions, especially after their communication with Offenburg was cut off by the French possessing themselves of Gansshurst, was retiring towards the Mountains, and that Monsieur de Turenne thereupon resolved to fight them; which he would have certainly done, had he lived. The first instant, the King by an Expreis received Letters from Monsieur de Vaubrun in which he gives his Majesty an account, That the Army was in a very good condition, and the Soldiers, notwithstanding the loss of their General, in very good heart, and very forward to engage their Enemy; That the Imperialists, about eight hours after Monsieur de Turenne was killed, having an account of it, came back, hoping to take some advantage upon them; but that they found things in so good a posture, that they durst not attempt any thing. The eight new Marshals of France, are the Count d'Estades Governor of Masbricht, the Duke de Navailles, the Count of Schomberg General of his Majesties Forces in Catalonia, the Duke de Daxas Governor of the Franche Comte, the Duke de Vismont General of the Gallies of France, the Duke de la Feuillade, the Duke de Luxembourg, and the Marquis of Rochfort. Some of the Kings Musketeers are marched towards Britany, whither, its said, the first President of the Parliament at Rennes, has carried a general Amnestie of all offences committed by the Mutineers, which its believed they will readily accept of. According to our last Advices from Flanders, the Prince of Conde was encamped near Aeth, and the Prince of Orange not far from Hall.

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