

The London Gazette.

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Boston in New-England, July 6.

THE 21 past, we had advice from *Plymouth*, That King *Philip*, the *Indian Sagamore* of those parts, had raised about Six hundred Men in Arms, and that he was retired with them into a place very difficult of access, being a Promontory of Land called by the *English Mounthope*, about Fifty four miles from hence, being Fourteen miles in length, and Fifty in breadth, the point, or farthest part of the said Land, reaching within a mile or two from *Rhodes Island*, and is near as far from *Plymouth*, as from hence. The reason of his taking up Arms, we know not; only he hath always been of a subtle and mutinous temper, and several months since, some of his *Indians* killed another *Indian* which had been faithful and serviceable to the *English*; for which two of them were tryed, condemned, and executed: and King *Philip* himself being deemed accessory, was likewise tryed, but acquitted, which probably may have incensed him.

The 23, they of *Plymouth* sent to us for Aid, and let us understand, that they had fitted out 150 Men in Arms to go against the *Indians*; upon which, a Council was called, three Deputies were sent from hence to the said King *Philip*, to endeavor to compose matters; and at the same time, another was sent to an adjacent petty King at *Fare-town*, to warn him not to assist King *Philip*.

The 24, we heard that the *Indians* had killed an *Englishman*, and had plundered several Farms and Farm-houses.

The 25, we heard of farther damage done to the *English* in body and goods, and that the *Indians* did increase, and had offered battel to those of *Plymouth*; but that they would not hazard it, till they received assistance from hence.

The 26, in the morning, we sent out about 100 Horse, and as many Foot, with four Field-pieces; and our Deputies returned, not having been able to effect any thing, for King *Philip* would not speak with them; in their journey they had seen lying the bodies of several *English* without heads, who had been murdered by the *Indians*: upon which, we beat for Voluntiers, and that night 120 marched out, under command of Captain *Molsey*.

The 27, we had advice, That 16 *English* were killed in skirmishing and 7 *Indians*; and that the *English* having sent 30 Horse, with a Cart, to fetch Provisions from *Swansey*, a Town not far from *Plymouth*, they had been all cut off; and that 14 houses belonging to the *English* near *Swansey*, had been burnt, which put us upon raising a greater Force.

The 28, we were informed, that they of *Plymouth* had 300 Men in Arms, and that those sent from hence, were come up, and joined with them. We sent a Brigantine, and a Bark, to intercept the *Indians* by Water, and a Troop of Horse, commanded by Captain *Page*; and at the same time, went out our new General *Sawidge*, to command in chief.

The 30, we had news that the *English* had engaged with the *Indians* the 28, that they had beaten the *Indians* from a certain Scans, on the foresaid Promontory

of Land, and had taken some of their Provisions; that we had lost only one Man, but had several wounded: and that they of *Rhodes Island*, had sent out 100 Men well armed. It was prohibited to export any Provisions out of this Colony.

The 31, we sent several Hand-Granadoes to our Forces, and heard that an *Indian Spy* had been executed at *Plymouth*.

The 3 instant, we had a Messenger from *Mounthope*, who told us the *English* were got to the farthest point of the said Land; That they supposed King *Philip* was gone off from thence, having only seen ten *Indians* together, of whom they killed four; they found 6 *English* heads, and twice as many Hands, being of those the *Indians* had murdered; That day it was proclaimed death for any *English* to sell Arms or Ammunition to the *Indians*. We also sent a party of Horse to demand the Arms of another neighbouring petty King, whom we suspected; which if he refuses to deliver, our Forces are to fall upon him; the Land we have already gained on the said Promontory, is worth 10 000 l.

The 4, we had another Messenger from *Mounthope*, which gave an account of one of our Men killed, and three or four wounded; and that the *English* had taken a Horse, which (by the Furniture) is supposed to be King *Philip*'s.

This day we had a farther account from *Mounthope*, That the *English* cannot tell where to find the *Indians*, having searched all that Promontory; and that they intended to go Westward to look after them, for we fear they may greatly annoy our Plantations. This day likewise 60 *Indians* of those that are privileged, and taught the Scriptures, came to Town, being armed under an *English* Commander; they left their Wives and Children here, as Hostages, and are marched to our Camp: A small party of Horse was likewise sent to *Plymouth*, for the guard of the Governor there.

Portsmouth, Aug. 17. Some days since came to an anchor off of *St. Heiers*, about 40 Dutch Merchant-men, with a Convoy of seven Men of War, outward bound. On Saturday last we had a most terrible storm, which forced all the said ships from their anchors, which they left behind them, and got out to Sea. Two French Men of War are come to *Cowes*, where they are now at anchor.

Rome, July 27. The *Venetian* Ambassador hath now likewise made his adjustment with the Court, having received the same satisfaction as did the Ambassadors of the Emperor and of *Spain*, but the Ambassador of *France* hitherto refuses to accept the said satisfaction. It is said that the Spaniards raise Men underhand in the Ecclesiastical Territories, to be employed against *Messina*; upon the advice we had from thence, of the departure of the Duke *de Vivonne* with the French Men of War and Gallies, it was generally believed, that the French had wholly quitted that City, and that the next news would have been of its having opened its gates to the Spaniards; but, according to the advices we receive since, we understand that the Duke *de Vivonne* is only gone out upon some great design, and that he will return, to soon as he has executed it, to *Messina*. Venice,

Venice, Aug. 2. By a Vessel arrived this week from *Zant*, we have advice, That the Christian Corsairs continue to Cruise in the Archipelago, and very much to disturb the Turkish Navigation; That five Gallies of *Tripoli* had been lately seen at *Sio*, and the like number of *Argiers*, off of *Sapienza*; but that notwithstanding they knew of the Christians being abroad, had not any thoughts, as it seemed, to engage them; but on the contrary, that they avoided it. Saturday last arrived here a Courier from *Naples*, with Letters to the Spanish Minister here, to press the dispatch of the remaining German Troops designed for the assistance of the Spaniards against *Messina*.

Warsaw, July 30. We have Advice, That Ten Thousand *Moscovites* have passed the *Nieper*, and that they continue their march, in order to their conjunction with the Forces of this Kingdom; and that his Majesty has issued out his mandatory Letters, for the assembling the Nobility of the Kingdom: on the other side, it's said, that a fresh Body of *Turks* is arrived at *Choczim* on the *Nieper*; and that if a Peace be not concluded, the Grand Signior will come and winter at *Belgrade*, that so he may early the next Spring fall into this Kingdom.

Straelsund, Aug. 10. The Swedish Army continues still in our Neighborhood, and the *Brandenburghs* give them not any disturbance. The 8 instant, arrived here a Galliot from *Copenhagen*, and brought advice, That the 12 instant, the Danish Men of War in conjunction with those of *Holland* were to sail, to act, as was thought, against the *Suedes*.

Vienna, Aug. 10. The account the Emperor has received from General *Montecuculi* of the success of his Army against the French, in forcing them to retreat, and repass the *Rhine*, causes much joy here, which, it's hoped will be increased, by the farther Relations we shall receive from our Army. We are told of a considerable sum of money that is preparing here, which is to remain as a constant Fond, for the defraying the extraordinary charges of the War. From *Hungary* they write, That the *Turks* have committed fresh Hostilities on those Frontiers.

Hamburg, Aug. 18. Our Magistrates are not a little concerned, That the Deputies they have with the King of *Denmark*, have not hitherto been able to obtain from his Majesty a positive declaration of what he pretends from this City; and are the more apt to be jealous of his Majesties intentions, for that they see the Danish Troops approach this way; some of which are come so near, that our Magistrates have threatened to make use of force to dislodge them, if they remove not farther off. It is much wondered, that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* does not employ his Forces, though it be said, that his Electoral Highness is resolved first to expect the Declaration of *Denmark* against *Sueden*, which has been deferred much longer than the Confederates had expected. We do not yet certainly hear, whether the Imperialists under General *Cops*, have joined the *Brandenburghs*; if not it is certain they are not very far from each other, and may when they please. We are told, that the *Greenland* Fishery will turn to a very bad account for the Dutch this year, they having lost there eight ships this Summer, viz. the *Jonathin the Swan*, the *Flame*, the *Cow*, the *Old Simeon*, the *Hoope*, the *Gilded Flounder*, and the *Gentlewoman of Amsterdam*.

Kestenholtz in Alsatia, Aug. 16. The sixth instant, the Duke de *Duras* took the command of the Army, which was then encamped at *Plotzheim*. The eighth, the Deputies of *Strasburgh* came and made their excuse, that they had been forced to permit the Imperia-

lists the passage of their Bridge. The 9, the said Imperialists encamped at *Bisfel*, where they continued the next day. The 11, they decamped, and posted themselves between *Marle* and *Vessenheim*; upon advice of which, the Duke de *Duras* likewise decamped from *Plotzheim*, and went and lodged at *Ickersheim*, on this side the River *Ill*, where the 12 was performed a solemn service in our Camp, for our late General *Monsieur de Turenne*. The 13, the Duke sent 30 Foot to seize a certain Church in a Village about a League from our Camp, and the same day we decamped from *Ickersheim*, and marched hither, where we now are, being about three quarters of a League from *Schlestadt*. The Imperialists have possessed themselves of *Molsheim*, where the Duke de *Duras* had left 60 Men, and have sent a strong party to *Benfelden*, the rest of their Army remains at *Blessen* and *Geiskirken*, along the River *Ergelst*. We expect here in few days the Prince of *Conde*.

Paris, Aug. 21. We have Letters from some of the Officers which were in the *Marschal de Cequi's* Army, which give this account. The 9 instant, the *Marschal* hearing that the Enemy had besieged *Treves*, marched towards them, and encamped within sight of their Army. The 10, the Confederates left that side of the Town, which is towards *Luxemburg*, and marched towards us. The 11, in the morning, they passed the *Saar* in sight of us, and put themselves in order, before that we could be in a readiness to oppose them, great part of our Horse being out a foraging we had great advantage by our Post, if we had had time to have made use of it; but we were forced to march to them in a Plain, where we stood a little, and received great damage by their guns, and then charged; at first our Right Wing beat the Enemy beyond their guns, but our Left had not so good fortune: for the Enemy possessed themselves of a Wood, and took them in the Rear, so that they got betwixt our Camp and us; our Right rallied five times, but at last we were clearly routed, and most of the Foot and Dragoons killed, or taken prisoners; we lost all our guns and baggage, and we as yet know not what is become of our General, for we think he is got to *Treves*. The Count de la *Marse* was killed, the *Chevaliers de Sourde*, and de la *Trouffe* are Prisoners &c.

Disse, Aug. 24. Yesterday by an Express, the King received advice, That the 17 instant, the Duke d' *Enghien* arrived in the Army, which was encamped at *Kestenholtz* near *Schlestadt*, upon a Pass that keeps the Germans from coming into the *Upper Alsatia*. That the 19, the Prince of *Conde* likewise arrived there with a good Body of Horse, and that the next day the Army would decamp, and march towards the Enemy, who were not far off. *Treves* holds out bravely; and we are told that the *Marschal de Cequi* has made several Sallies with considerable advantage. Two or three days since was brought hither the Fod of *Monsieur de Turenne*, which will be entered with a great solemnity. Here is a report, as if the Duke de *Vivonne* had made an attempt upon the Spanish Men of War at *Naples*, and had succeeded in it. The Armies in *Flanders* continue in the same posture.

Advertisements.

Zymologia Physica: Or, a brief Philosophical Discourse of Fermentation, from a new Hypothesis of *Acidum* and *sulphur*. With an additional Discourse of the *Sulphur-bath* at *Kyarsbrough*. By *W. Simpson*, M. D. Sold by *W. Cooper*, at the *Felieu* in *Little-Britain*.

John Perse, about 18 years of age, brown straight hair, in a Coat of brown Cloth, lined with red, with a Lace white, black, and red, Run away from Mrs. *Thornwell* the 18 inst. from *Windsor*. Whoever can secure him, and give notice to Mr. *William Clarke* at the *Perriswig* at *Charing-cross*, over against the *Harp and Ball*, shall have 40 s. Reward.

Stolen from Samuel Draper of Sborditch, the 8th and 10th of July, several white Cloaths undrest, marked with *W. H.* if these be offered to Sale, give notice to Mr. *Richard Drew* in *Mugwel Street* at the *Half-moon*, you shall have five pounds.

From the same person, three of his Apprentices are run away, one *Nathaniel Bigott*, on July 12. 22 years old, dark-coloured hair, of a middle stature, his Cloaths of a Chestnut colour; the other two, *Caleb Pumphrey* and *John Wincott*, on Aug. 8. both about 19 years of age; *Caleb* in a whitish cloth Coated red hair, and the other in a sad-colour Cloth. Upon notice of these persons, you shall be well rewarded.