

The London Gazette.

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From Monday August 30. to Thursday September 2. 1675.

Dover, Aug. 31.

Yesterday arrived an English Merchantman in the *Downer*; the Captain reports, that between *Portland* and the *Ile of Wight*, he met with five *Argiers* Men of War; That he was on board one of them, called the *Lyon of Argiers*, and was very kindly treated by them.

Lisbon, July 30. This day failed our Armada, consisting in 11 Men of War, four of which are mounted with 60 Guns, and 700 Men each; four with 50 Guns, and 500 Men; one with 36 Guns, and 350 Men; and the other two, with 24 Guns: besides Seamen, there are on board these ships 3000 Landmen. *Don Pedro Fagundes Magellans*, Admiral of *Portugal*, commands the Armada, and the *Conde de San Vincente* is Vice-Admiral. We are told, that they will direct their course straight towards *Argiers*, to make an attempt upon those Corsairs.

Naples, Aug. 13. The Duke de *Vivonne* continues to make preparations at *Messina*, as if he intended another expedition with the Fleet; and many people are of opinion, that his design may be, to endeavor to hinder the conjunction between the Dutch Men of War expected from *Holland*, and the Spanish Men of War that are at present here. Several Vessels are lately arrived at *Messina* with Provisions, and as yet there seems no great appearance of the reduction of that City. Our Viceroy, the Marquis d'*Astorgas*, is not wanting, on his part, to send the Viceroy of *Sicily* all the assistance he can; however it is said, that the Court of *Spain* is not altogether satisfied with him and that he is recalled home.

Venice, Aug. 24. Some Passengers lately come from *Adrianople*, speak very much of the great pomp and magnificence which was seen there, on occasion of the Circumcision of the Grand Signiors Son, and the Marriage of his Daughter; they farther tell us, That the Grand Signior had sent orders to all the *Basias* and Governors of his Provinces, to provide great quantities of Provision, and to raise what Men they could, for the carrying on the War against *Poland*. We have advice of the arrival of the Chevalier *M.rosini*, who is going to reside as Ambassador on the part of this State at the Port of *Serail*, the Capital of *Bosnia*, on his journey, to *Constantinople*.

Vienna, Aug. 25. Two days since arrived here the Count de *Lippe*, sent by the Duke of *Luxemburg Zell*, to give his Imperial Majesty an account of the Victory obtained by his and the other Confederate Troops, over those commanded by the Marechal de *Crequi*, and represent to his Imperial Majesty 17 Colours and Standards, part of 74 that were taken in that Battel. On Monday last, Colonel *Poyer* marched with his Regiment of Cuirassiers towards the *Upper Austria*; and we hear that the Regiment of Foot of the Count de *Mallini*, which is at present in *Hungary*, has orders to take the same way; and the Regiment of Horse of Count *Kaunits*, is likewise ordered to march by the way of *Prague*, towards *Egypt*. The 21 instant, the Venetian Ambassador was forbid the Court; the Emperor being much dissatisfied with that Republick for having sent 500 Germans, who were going for *Naples*, after having, as is said here, granted them passage.

Hamburgk, Aug. 30. On Monday next is to be held the Conference at *Saxen-Lawenburgh*, between the King of *Denmark*, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the Duke of *Hanover*, &c. where, it is thought, the Duke will enter into some engagement, to embrace the party of the Confederates. We hear, that the 17 instant, Count *Horn* parted from *Stockholme* on his way towards *England*, whither he goes in quality of Envoy Extraordinary. The Swedish Forces lie still near *Stralsund*, not being in a posture as yet to take the Field to make head against the *Brandenburghs*, who continue to have their quarters at *Swan*, unless they be removed from thence, to go and besiege *Wismar*, as some Letters have mentioned, though without certainty; however it be very probable, the Elector having only deferred it till the Danish Fleet was at Sea, to hinder all succors from coming to the Besieged by water. From *Stockholme* they write, That their Fleet would likewise be very suddenly ready to Sail.

Strasburgh, Aug. 30. In our last, we told you of the march of the Imperial Army, on the 26 instant, directly towards the Enemy, and of the expectation we had of a Battel; since, we receive these particulars: That General *Montecuculi* advancing, with intention either to engage the French to fight, or to oblige them to quit their advantageous Post at *Ensheim*; in order thereunto, sent several Bodies to attack the Castles of *Wolfsheim*, *Achenheim*, and *Schäfersheim*, on this side the River *Preusch*, in each of which the Prince of *Conde* had put about 50 or 60 Men: the French that were in them, upon the approach of the Germans, surrendered upon discretion; but were, notwithstanding, all cut in pieces; though much to the dislike of *Montecuculi*, who disapproves of such cruelties. These Castles gained, it being then about one in the afternoon, *Montecuculi* caused several Troops to take a way about, and to seize a certain Hill, from whence they might greatly incommode the French Camp, at *Hangenbieten*, which they effected, and 12 pieces of Cannon were planted there, and at half an hour past two, the Germans began to batter the French Camp: upon which, the latter immediately took down their Tents, caused their Baggage to march to *Ensheim*, and their whole Army moved in Battalia towards the Plain, to put themselves out of the reach of our Cannon, leaving the passages through which the Germans could come to them, beset with Infantry. In the mean time, the Imperialists would have passed the *Preusch*, but they found that on the other side, there was not ground to draw up half their Army; and, besides, the French had filled the wayes with Trees which they had cut down, so that the Imperial Cannon could not pass without great difficulty. These considerations made General *Montecuculi* defer his passing the *Preusch* till the next morning; but in the night, the French Army retreated, having sent their Baggage before: upon notice of which, the next morning General *Montecuculi* sent out the Major-Generals *Dunckwaldt* and *Schutz*, each with 1000 Horse, to fall in to the Enemies Rear; the former overtook them not till after they had passed the narrow way at *Geitzpitzten*, however he took about 200 Prisoners.

Prisoners, and 20 Wagons and Mules laden with Baggage; but *Schutz* had the good fortune to cut off the French Commissaries, with their Convoy, at *Ober-Ebnheim*, whom he took with 10 000 weight of Bread, and 500 Sacks of Corn laden on 50 Wagons, and about 300 Prisoners of all sorts, and amongst them 30 Bakers. The Prince of *Conde* continuing his retreat, arrived the next morning at *Erstein*, and from thence marched to *Benfeldt* and *Schlestadt* where he now is; Wednesday, and this day, the Imperial Army marched, and is this night lodged at *Nider-Ebnheim*, being resolved to follow the French; who, we are told, are much discouraged.

Onaburgh, Sept. 1. The Bishop of *Munster*, who hath for some time had his residence at *Sassenberg*, passed yesterday by this place, towards his Fortrefs of *Vecht*. We expect here, with some impatience, the Declaration of the Duke of *Hanover*, in favor of his Imperial Majesty, and the Confederates.

From the Camp before Treves, Sept. 2. The general attack that was at first intended to have been made as this day, was put in execution yesterday. About three in the afternoon, upon the signal given, which was by firing a piece of Cannon, the several Troops marched to the Posts assigned them, the Granadiers marching in the head of every Regiment, and carrying each a Fagot; the Troops of the Elector of *Treves*, and the Spanish, commanded by Monsieur *Louigny*, who were quartered behind the ruins of *St. Maximin*, attacked the corner of the Counterescarp, which is next to the gate of *St. Simon*, though they were much expos'd to the French, who fired upon them out of the Half-moon; however, after a brave resistance on the part of the French, they gained it, and lodged themselves; the Troops of *Munster* attacked, and gained another corner of the Counterescarp; and those commanded by the Marquis de *Grana*, a third: while Monsieur d' *Audel* with the Lunenburg Troops under his command, lodged himself on the Half-moon, with the loss only of six Men. The Imperialists and Spaniards being encouraged with this success, entered the Ditch, and would have passed into the Town through the breach, but they were repulsed; and Monsieur de *Louigny* coming to their assistance, was wounded in the thigh, and several Officers killed and wounded: the Action lasted till night, and we maintained the Counterescarp, covering our selves with great numbers of Fagots prepared for that purpose. During the night, the Besieged attempted nothing; this morning, by the favor of a Mist, they made a Sally upon the Lunenburg Troops, but, after a brisk skirmish, were repulsed, the Sieur d' *Audel* being wounded in his heel, and his Major killed. We had advice, that the French had prepared several Mines under the Half-Moon, wherefore we immediately fell to digging, and we killed seven Miners, and took three, and so remained in the quiet possession of the Half-moon, and the other outworks, though they have cost us many Men, who have been killed, and more wounded, and several Officers; and we doubt that the Enemies loss is not inconsiderable. We hear that our Generals are resolved not to grant the Besiegers other terms, than that the French shall remain Prisoners at War; and that such Forreigners as are amongst them, shall have liberty to repair home.

Luxemburgh, Sept. 4. Yesterday, about six in the evening, the Besieged in *Treves* began to desire a Parley, and the Marechal de *Cregui* sent out Hostages, without expecting the like from the Besiegers. The Marechal demanded to march out with Arms, Bag and Baggage, but the Germans would only permit them to be Prisoners at War, to which the Marechal would not consent:

And this morning the Besiegers have again made use of their Cannon, which is planted very near the Ditch, and the Miners continue their work, which will be finished this night. The Prince of *Vaudemont*, is, we hear, perfectly recovered of his wounds.

Brussels, Sept. 6. Our Army continues encamped along the River *Hayne* not far from *Binch*; the last Letters we received from thence, were dated yesterday, and tell us, That that morning the Prince of *Orange* had been at *Binch*, to see in what readiness the Mines were for the demolishing of that place, which, it's believed, were sprung last night; the French that were in Garison there, had liberty to march out with their Arms, and, it's said, that 80 Dutch were killed, and about 140 wounded, in the taking of that Town. While the Prince was there yesterday, an Alarm was brought to the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, of the march of the French Army towards *Charleroy*: upon which, all the Spanish Cavalry immediately mounted, but it proved without ground; It is said here, that the Prince of *Orange* has about 30 000 Men in his Army, and that Marechal *Montmorency* is as strong, he exceeding in Cavalry, and the Prince in Infantry. The French lie at present between this place and our Army, so that the Artillery and Ammunition that is here, cannot get thither, till the 16 Regiments arrive that are expected from *Holland*, three of which, viz. the Regiments of *Waes*, of *Hoffwegen* and *Rhinberg*, arrived here some days since by water, and on Wednesday last came ashore, and were lodged in our Counterescarp; and that same night there hapned a great disorder, between some of the Soldiers, and our Burghers guard; in which some were wounded on both sides, and one of *Waes* Regiment killed. The Letters above-mentioned from our Camp, say, That yesterday in the evening, the Duke de *Villa Hermosa* received, by an Express Letters, of the third Instant, from the Camp before *Treves*, giving an account, That the Marechal de *Cregui* had desired to Treat; and that in order thereunto, he had sent out Hostages; That he desired the Garison should march out with their Arms, &c. But the Besiegers demanded they should be Prisoners at War, allowing the Besieged only an hour to resolve, which expired, they were to expect no other terms, than to surrender upon discretion. The same Letters add, that my Lord *Douglas* having been sent out by the Marechal de *Cregui* with a Compliment to the Prince of *Vaudemont*, had been made Prisoner, for coming without a Passport; and that the hour given going to expire, the Besiegers prepared to make the general assault.

Postscript. We are just now told, that a Courier is passed through here, going to our Camp, with an account of the surrender of *Treves*.

Paris, Sept. 7. According to our last advices from *Alfaria*, the Prince of *Conde* was encamped at *Kastelbeitz*, near *Schlesstadt*, where he had retrenched his Camp, and resolved to continue; *Treves* holds out still.

White hall, Sept. 1. The Bishoprick of *Worcester* being void by the death of the late Reverend Father in God, Dr. *B. andford*, and His Majesty having been pleased to confer the same, on the Reverend Dr. *James Fennwood*, Provost of *Kings-Colledge* in *Cambridge*, on Sunday the 29th of August, his Lordship *Elect* was Consecrated in *St. Peter's Church* in *Broad-street*, *London*, by the Right Reverend Father in God *John Lord Bishop of Rochester*, his Grace of *Canterbury's* Commissioner for that purpose; being assisted by the Bishops of *Ely*, *Christester* and *Lincoln*. And after the performance of the Solemnity, their Lordships, with many of the Nobility, and other Persons of Quality, were entertained at a very Noble Dinner at *Drapers Hall*.

Advertisement.

A Little white Spaniol, with some red spots on her back; sides, and ears, something forth eyes, was lost Aug. 8. from Mr. *Fabian Philips* in *Chancery-lane*, over against *Lincolns Inne-garden*. If any can give notice of it, they shall be well rewarded.