

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday December 27. to Thursday December 30. 1675.

Warsaw, Decemb. 6.

THE necessary preparations are now making for the King's Coronation on the 27 of the next Month here; two or three days before which will be performed the Funerals of the late King *Michael Wisnowitsky*. The Ambassador from the Sophy of *Persia* is still at *Leopols*, we do not hear that his errand consisted in any thing but compliment, and offers of friendship.

From the Danish Camp before *Wismar*, Dec. 23. His Majesty finding that there was still some time wanting for the making ready the great Bridge that was intended to be laid over the *Moras*, which we were to pass in order to the making the general Assault, by reason of the great and continual rains, through which this said *Moras* became daily deeper and broader, and the Soldiers were not longer able to abide in the Trenches, his Majesty resolved not to lose any more time, but to make use of several light Bridges (which were in the Camp, and on which onely 3 Men could pass a-breast) by means of them the Soldiers were to pass the said *Moras*, and attack the Castle, called the *New Work*, composed of three Royal Battions, and lying on the left side of the Gate, which is towards *M. chlenburg*. The orders were accordingly given for the Assault, viz. That the Duke of *Hessein Ploen* should before day attack the *spurbuhten scans*, which lies before the *Po'ner Gate*, while at the same time the Chaloups of the Men of War should alarm the Besieged on the side of the Water, and that Lieutenant-General *Rosenkrans* should with his Men pass the said *Moras*, and assault the new Cittadel on all sides of it; these orders being given, this morning before day his Majesty came himself into the Trenches, to see them put in execution. The weather happened to be very rainy, mixed with a thick Snow, however our Men went on with so much bravery, that after some dispute, they beat the Besieged out of their Outworks into the Town; having first possessed themselves of one of the Battions of the *New Work*, and in two hours of all the other Posts, which the Suedes are forced to abandon, who finding themselves nor longer able to defend the place, a white Flag was hung out from the great Steeple, and two Officers were sent out, in whose stead the King sent in Major-General *Seik*, the Auditor General, and a Secretary of War, who presently concluded with the Governor the Articles of surrender, which they brought back signed to his Majesty, and soon after the *Mecklenburgh Gate* was delivered into our hands. We cannot yet give you any particular account of the Capitulation, only in general that the Garison is to march out with Arms, Bag and Baggage, Colours flying, and are to be conducted to *Stralsund*; all former Liberties and Priviledges to remain to the Burghers, &c.

Lubeck, Decemb. 26. That *Wismar* is surrendered to the Danes is most certain; The Articles were signed the 23 instant, about eleven a clock in the morning, and the King of *Denmark* having the next day made his entry into the Town. The Garison according to the Ca-

pitulation was to march out with Arms, Bag, and Baggage; the Burghers were to have their Priviledges confirmed unto them; and the Cannon, and Ammunition of War to remain to the Danes. A great number of the Boors are commanded to repair with their Horses to Camp, to help to remove the Cannon which has been employed in that Siege.

Hamburg, Decemb. 27. At last we receive the news of the taking of *Wismar* by the Danes, on the 23 instant, the weather that day being so thick and rainy that it's said the King sent orders to the Duke of *Ploen* and Lieutenant-General *Rosenkrans* to bring off their Men again, but they perceiving the Enemy began to give ground, pursued their advantage, and gained all the Outworks in less than three hours time, with the loss of about 600 Men, according to the report of the Danes. Here is arrived a certain person, who tells us he came from *Sueden* in company of 1500 Soldiers, designed for a relief to *Wismar*, but that coming on the Coast, and understanding that the Danes had possessed themselves of the Fort called the *Walvisi*, and that there were several Danish Men of War, which besides shut up the place on the side of the Water, they took their course to *Stralsund*. From *Bremen* they write, that the Imperial Minister there has cause several quantities of Goods belonging to the Suedes to be seized there.

Brussels, Decemb. 29. On Monday last was published here a Placaet, by order of the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, in which he declares, That whoever shall enrér himself into the Kings service, shall not be obliged to continue herein longer than two years, after which are expired, he shall if he desire it, have leave to quit the same; and promises pardon to all such Soldiers, as have deserted this service, provided they come in again before the end of *March*. The Most Christian King hath finally ratified the Treaty of Commerce without any restrictions.

Ditto, Decemb. 31. We are still expecting monies from *Madrid*, in order to the making the intended Levies and Recruits, which, it's feared, will be very backward, considering they ought long before this to have been gone about. The Baron of *Kilmarsch* has agreed with his Excellency to raise 3000 Germans. Passengers arrived here from *Liege* inform us, that the Dutch Troops exercise great severities against those poor Inhabitants, to oblige them to pay the same Contributions they pay the French; and that at their coming from *Liege* there was a report, that preparation was to be made for the lodging in that City and Suburbs 12000 Men, which gives us some disquiet. Our Governor-General has given orders for the reinforcing the Garison of *Namur*, for it is greatly apprehended that the French have some design upon that place. From *Mayerence* of the 26 instant they write, that the Imperial Soldiers in Garison there, wanting their pay, had from thence taken an occasion to mutiny, and to attempt the pillaging the Tradesmens shops, but were so stoutly opposed by the Burghers, that many of the Soldiers were

killed