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Falmouth, Febr. 24.

Yesterday put in here about 24 Sail of French Merchantmen fr^m Havre de Grace, they came from thence about eight dayes past, in company of about 20 Sail more, bound for the West-Indies, which are put into Plimouth. Within these two or three dayes here have likewise put in several English ships coming from the Downs, so that there are now in Harbor above 100 Sail of English besides the French; but the wind being now E. S. E. the ships bound for Virginia, Barbadoes, Portugal and Ireland, are making ready to sail.

Plimouth, Febr. 24. We have advice that on the 19 past, a Galliot Hoy, called the Arms of Waterford, Alberto Fontana Master, was violently seized near Sr. Malo's by a small Vessel of 8 or 10 Guns, the Captain and 9 or 10 Seamen being English, who quitted their own Vessel, and went on board their Prize; and they being suspected to be Pyrates; this Notice is given, That into what Port they shall put, they may be proceeded against accordingly: and in such case it's desired speedy notice may be given to Nicholas Hayward Notary Publick behind the Exchange, London, who on the behalf of the Owners will gratefully acknowledge any kindness therein. The said Galliot was laden with 85 Hogheads of Honey, 16 Hogheads, a Butt, and 4 Tierces of Hogs-grease, 45 Bales of Currents, 37 Bales of Paper, 2 Packs of Linnea, and some Barrels of Eigs.

Ditto, Febr. 25. We have had in Port here a very great Fleet of Merchantmen outward bound, but the wind coming E. S. E. most of them have failed this day.

Portsmouth, Febr. 27. Yesterday came to the Spithead several Merchant ships, most English, being forced in by contrary winds. There are now at Anchor in St. Helens Road two French Men of War.

Copenhagen, Febr. 15. Yesterday was Interred here with great Solemnity the Sieur Adelaer, late Admiral of this Kingdom: We are told that the Sieur Tromp is to command our Fleet this Summer, with a Commission from our King; the Equipage in the mean time is very much hastned, for it is lookt upon of great importance to have the Fleet early at Sea, to hinder the Transportation of the Forces the Swedes design for Pomerania. It is said that a very considerable Fleet is likewise fitting at Stockholm, and other Ports in that Kingdom, to Convey the said Troops, so that it's probable there may happen some considerable Action at Sea this Summer. There hath been a great Mortality of Men at Wismar, since that City was taken by our King, but at present we hear that those distempers are quite abated, and that the Garrison there is in pretty good health. We hear nothing new of the motions of the King of Sweden, who remains about Gothenburgh, and is forming a considerable Army against Saring.

Vienna Febr. 18. The chief thoughts and consultations of the Ministers here at present, are how to carry

on the War this Summer with the greatest vigor; and as the Confederates, it's said, will be more powerful in the Field this Campaign, than they have been since the War, so it is endeavoured that their several employments may be so concerted, as may avoid all disorder, and best promote the common Interest. Besides the Imperial Army which is to act on the Rhine, under the conduct of General Montecuculi, there will be another considerable Body composed of the Troops of the Circles, of those of Lorraine, and of the other Confederates, which is to have its station on the Moselle. In Flanders the Prince of Orange will act with his Forces, and besides, the Spaniards with some Auxiliary Troops will compose another Army, and act apart, while the King of Denmark, Elector of Brandenburg, and Dukes of Lunenburg engage the Swedes. An Express hath been within few days sent to the Elector Palatine, his Errand we know not, farther than that it is said to relate to some Negotiations that are on foot with his Electoral Highness.

Strasbourg, Febr. 28. The 22 instant, the Sieur de Monclas, Lt. General of the French Forces in these parts, marched from Brisac with 2000 Horse, some Foot, and six pieces of Cannon, to ravage the Countrey of Brisgow, and to possess himself of Walkirke, the Inhabitants whereof had refused to pay the Contributions demanded, and advanced to Buckholtz, a Village within half a League of Walkirke, where he rested his Troops, of which Maj. General Schultz having had advice, drew what Troops he could together, as well Lorrainers, as Imperialists, and some of the Countrey Militia: and by the conduct of the latter, came upon the French about 10 at Night, and surprized them, and took the Sieur de Monclas, and the Colonel de la Brosse, Prisoners in their quarters; in the mean time the French took the Alarm, and having set fire to some houses to give them light, they engaged the Lorrainers who had the Vanguard, and were commanded by the Sieur de Land, Lieut. Colonel to the Regiment of the Baron de Mercy, but not being seconded by the other Troops that follow'd, the said de Land was taken Prisoner by the French, who must have been entirely defeated, if the rest had behaved themselves briskly, but both sides retired. We do not know the number kill'd, the French say that it is less on their side, than on the Imperialists, who again report the contrary; however the loss is considerable to the first, for that the Sieur de Monclas is taken Prisoner, and the Marquis de Florensfac, son to the Duke d'Uje killed. Yesterday Monclas was brought Prisoner to Essingen, the Imperial Head-quarter. We have just now advice that the French remain on the place where the Fight was, and that Major General Schultz has retrenched himself near them.

Francfort, March 1. The great news we have here at present, is of the Rencontre which hapned some dayes since between the Imperialists and the French near Walkirke, which is related very much to the advantage of the former, who it's said took Prisoners the Sieur de Monclas, with several other French Officers, and about