

The London Gazette.

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Genova, April 29.

THE 25 instant arrived here two Dutch Men of War, with three Merchant ships under their Convoy, bound for the *Levant*. The Fleet of French Gallies is at present at *Vada*, from whence they will in few days continue their Voyage to *Messina*.

Vienna, April 26. The Emperor continues still at *St. Vyr*, with some indisposition upon him, which hinders his removing from thence. Two days since returned hither the *Sieur Habius*, from *Bremen* and *Hamburg*, whither he had been sent to seize and confiscate the Effects of the *Suedes*. Orders have been sent to recruit the Imperial Regiments that are at present in *Hungary*.

Spire, May 5. The Troops employed for the blocking up of *Philippsburg* encrease daily, and several Regiments are on their march from divers parts to join them. The Bridge which the Imperialists brought to *Rushim* is now in a condition to be made use of, and the Elector Palatine is aying another Bridge over the *Rhine* on this side *Philippsburg*, for the Communication of the several quarters.

Strasbourg, May 5. The Duke of *Luxemburg* has chang'd most of the Garisons in *Alsatia*, and has put a Regiment into *Ober-Ehrenheim*, to hinder the Incursions which the Imperialists frequently make into the Upper *Alsatia*. The 3 instant, the Marquis de *Monclar*, who has lately obtained his liberty, arrived at *Haguenaw*, where he gave orders for the immediate restitution of the Merchandises belonging to these Inhabitants, which were taken as they were going from hence to *Spire*. The French are drawing a body of Men together at *Drusenheim*, to be commanded by the Marquis of *Monclar*, for the hindring the Imperialists communication with this City.

Cologne, May 8. The States of *Juliers* and *Berg*, who were assembled at *Duiseldorp*, by order of the Duke of *Newburg*, are separated, after having given his Highness a Subsidy of 200000 Crowns, the one half to be raised immediately, and the other in *September* next. We expect every day to hear, that the Bishop of *Osnabrug* is on his march with his Forces towards the *Rhine*. Several Wagons and Carts which remained here the last Summer, belonging to his Highness, expect orders to march. We receive advice, that the Deputies sent by the Duke of *Newburg* to *Maestricht*, have agreed with the Marechal d' *Estrades*, that the Dutchy of *Juliers* shall pay a Contribution of One hundred ninety thousand Crowns.

Hamburg, May 8. Our last Letters from *Magdeburgh* and *Berlin* tell us, that the misunderstanding between his Electoral Highness and this City, encreases to that point, that it's feared it may break out into Hostilities. The Confederates have not since our last made any farther step towards the siege of *Stade*, which is very much wondred at, and is attributed to want of agreement among themselves. Neither do the Troops of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* as yet begin to march to besiege *Stetin*, as they say they intend. From *Copenhagen* they write, that the Queen-Mother was returned thither

with Prince *George*, but we do not hear of any thing done for the adjusting matters with the Duke of *Holstein*. That the late Chancellor *Griffenfeldt* had at his examination before the Commissioners behaved himself with a great deal of courage, and had desired that he might be permitted to make his defence before the King; but that he had not been able to obtain it, being answer'd that those Commissioners were fully authorized by the King, to examine him upon all matters, though never so secret; That the Burgermeister *Vaack*, *Griffenfeldts* Brother in law had been threaten'd with the wrack, but that he would not confess any of those things charged upon him and his brother; That the Commissioners had given him time, till their next meeting, to consider farther; and if he does not then make an ingenuous confession, he will be put to the Torture, to force him to it. In the mean time some people tell us, That *Griffenfeldts* crimes will not mount to so high a nature, as was at first reported; others say the contrary, and that every day more things come to light of the greatest importance, so that we are impatient till his Accusation be made publick, which will be after his next Examination.

Valenciennes, May 11, at two in the afternoon. On Saturday in the evening, the Prince of *Orange* arrived here with part of his Army, as did the next day the Duke de *Villa Hermosa* with the remaining Troops. The whole Army lies encamped in an open Countrey, without so much as a Hedge or Ditch between it and the Enemy, having a great Wood on the right wing, in which they have put 3000 Foot to secure themselves on that side; his Excellency lies encamped with his Infantry upon a Hill which is at the head of the Wood, and has erected two Batteries upon it; from which Hill we can discover the Enemies Camp, which is fortified. Last night we were in great expectation of a Battle this morning, and all our Churches were kept open all night, to pray for a happy Success; but as yet neither Army stirs, and at this present there is less talking of a Battle than yesterday: in the mean time frequent skirmishes happen between small Parties. We are this day told by a Deserter, that the French have still left Troops enough at *Bouchain* to continue the Siege, while their Army faces ours; That the last night they stormed the place, but were repulsed with the loss of 500 Men, and a Half Moon, which they had before gained. But we are much concerned, that we have not heard any more shooting at *Bouchain* since this day at Noon; we hope, if it is not already lost, something will be quickly done for the relief of it.

Brussels, May 12. Our last Letters from the Camp, were dated yesterday about Noon, when the Armies continued encamped in sight of each other, and *Bouchain* still held out; it's said here that the King had not left above 3 or 4000 Men to make good the Siege, while he lay encamped with his whole Army between *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, having passed the *schelde*, to put himself between our Army and the Besieged. Yesterday we had a report here, that *Bouchain* was taken, upon which the ordinary sort of people began to murmur, and afterwards to grow very disorderly for which several were apprehended and sent to Prison: and we wish the the mar-

ter may tend there, especially if we have no pleasing news from the Armies. Our Letters from *Germany* tell us, That the Duke of *Lorraine* was preparing to march with the Imperial Army into *Lorraine*, before the French on that side be in a condition to oppose him. From *Vienna* they write, That the Emperor, has been very much indisposed of late; and though it's said that since his having been let blood, he is much better, yet some Letters assure the contrary.

Ghent, May 13. We have received several Letters from the Army, which give us this account: That on Thursday, the 7th instant, the Prince of *Orange* commanded the Prince of *Vaudemont* to march privately about Noon with 3000 Horse and Foot, to secure a Pass over the River *Schelde* below *Conde*, and at the same time ordered the Duke of *Holstein* to march with 1500 Horse, and two Regiments of Foot, through *Mons*, directly towards *Kieuraïn*, to amuse the Enemy, and to persuade them that our Army was coming to attack them on that side, and that the said Duke had the Van. About seven in the Evening the Army was suddenly ordered to decamp, which was accordingly done, and marched towards *Conde*, without sound of Trumpet, or beat of Drum, that the less notice might be taken of it. The Army marched in two Lines, the Spanish Troops being on the right, the Prince of *Orange* on the left, and the Baggage, that is the Artillery, Ammunition, and several Wagons laden with Provisions (for the rest of the Baggage remained at *Mons*) in the middle; in the Night the Duke of *Holstein*, who had advanced as far as the great Hill between *Mons* and *Kieuraïn* without any Encounter repassed the *Haine* at *St Guislain*, and rejoined the Army, which the next morning encamped between *Perwez* and *Basseques*, about a League from *Conde*, upon advice that the *Marschal d'Humieres* was very advantageously posted with 7 or 8000 Men, to guard the Pass which the Prince of *Vaudemont* was sent out before to possess himself of, in order to the Armies passing the River there. There his Highness and Excellency received an account, that the Most Christian King had drawn his Forces from *Kieuraïn*, *Sebourg*, &c and was marched towards *Bouchain*, to secure the Siege, and that *Montieur de Louvois* parted from *Conde* to the French Camp the night before. On Saturday in the afternoon his Highness and Excellency were informed, that *Marschal Humieres* had quitted the Pass, and was retreated towards *Bouchain*; upon which, our Army immediately decamped, and marching by *Conde*, passed the *Schelde*, almost under the Cannon of that place, the Prince of *Orange* advanced that night to *Valenciennes* in great haste, upon an account he received, that the French were going to possess themselves of a certain Hill near that City, but his Excellency came not up with the Spanish Troops till Sunday morning, having been hindered through the breaking of some of their Bridges, as they were passing the *Schelde* near *Conde*. While the Army marched on Friday morning, a French party of 16 Horse came up within Pistol shot of the Count of *Nassau*, who was at the head of the Dutch Cavalry, but it cost the Officer that commanded, and seven or eight of the party their lives, and the rest were taken. The Baron de *Quincy* likewise fell in with some of our Troops with 500 Horse and Dragoons but lost several of his men. Our freshest Letters from the Camp, are dated near *Valenciennes* yesterday at Noon; they say, that the Armies lay encamped in a plain open Country, in sight of each other; that the French had intrenched themselves; that our Army had a Wood on its right, which was possessed by 3000 of our Foot; that two Batteries had been raised on our side upon the

Hill near *Valenciennes*; and that both Parties gave much of her frequent Salutes of their Cannon, though they were at too far a distance to do any great execution; that on Monday morn they heard no more shooting from *Louvois*, which we look upon as an ill sign, for the Guns had been plainly heard ever since the Beliegers began their Batteries, till then.

Hague May 12. We at present talk or think of little News here, but what we receive and expect from *Flanders*; the last account was, that the Most Christian King, upon the march of the Prince of *Orange*, had quitted his Camp at *Kieuraïn*, and was retreated towards *Bouchain*, to join his Forces employed in that Siege, having left the *Marschal d'Humieres* with 8000 Men, to guard a certain Pass, which he afterwards quitted, as looking upon himself too weak to maintain it; and that on Sunday our Army arrived at *Valenciennes*.

Paris, May 13. Our last Letters from *Flanders* tell us, that the Prince of *Orange* was advanced with his Army to *Valenciennes*, and that his Majesty having quitted his Camp at *Sebourg*, and passed the *Schelde* about a League below *Valenciennes*, had posted himself between that place and *Bouchain*, to hinder all relief to the Besieged, that the two Armies lay in sight of each other, and that it was every hour expected some action would pass between them. *Bouchain* held out still, and the Besieged made a good defence; but in all probability, our next Letters will give us an account, that the place is taken. From *Germany* they write, that *Philipsburg* is closely blocked up, and that the Enemies are going to work on their Line of Circumvallation to straiten it the more. We are told here, as if there were a misunderstanding between the Bishop of *Münster* and the Duke of *Zill*, and that this is the reason they do not take in hand the Siege of *Stade*. The Fortifications of *Schlesdün Alstria* are now almost in their perfection, and the Duke of *Luxemburg* assembles his Army in that Neighborhood, in order to his being in the Field the 15 instant.

Quais, May 15. We receive this day a report from *Flanders*, that *Bouchain* is surrendered to his Majesty, the Garrison having marched out on Tuesday last, according to their Capitulation, and that the Armies continued in sight of each other, the Prince of *Orange* being encamped at *Valenes*, and the King between that place and *Bouchain*. Our next Letters will give us the certainty.

Advertisements.

Lex Talionis: Or the Author of Naked

Truth Stript Naked, Sold by *Henry Brome* at the Gun at the West-end of *St Pauls*.

A Rationale upon the Book of Common-

Prayer of the Church of *England*. By the Right Reverend Father in God *Anthony Sparrow* Lord Bishop of *Exeter*. With His Caution to his Diocese against False Doctrines.

Mary Magdalen's Tears wiped off: Or,

A Voice of Peace to an unquiet Conscience. Published for the comfort of all those who mourn in *Zion*. Both sold by *Robert Pawler*, at the Bible in *Chancery Lane*, near *St Dunstons*.

His Hooper, born at *Milbury* *Osmund* in the County of *Dorset*, hath been long absent thence; and because it much concerns his nearest Relations, to know if he be living or dead, if any person can bring a sufficient Certificate to testify if he be now alive, or were alive the 25 of *March* last past, let them give notice to *Mr Gregory Hooper* his brother at *Milbury Osmund* aforesaid, or to *Mr. Henry Brome* Bookseller at the Gun at the West-end of *St Pauls*, shall be well rewarded.

Lost on Saturday morning last, from *Mr. Hickfords*, next door to the *Golden Helmet* in *Drury-Lane*, a little white Spaniel Bitch, with liver Coloured Spots, and much ragged behind on the Legs, and under the Belly, and a brass Collar about her Neck, with this Inscription, *Mr. John Smeat Merchants in Durham-yard*. Whoever gives notice of her to *Mr. Hickfords* in *Drury-Lane* aforesaid, shall have 20 s. Reward.

R I D away with from the *Geogelin* in *Sittingbourne*, May 3 d. a Kite-coloured Roan Nag, with a black leather Saddle mark R. B. 13 hands fetter gall d on both his hind feet, six years old. Also a black Mare, with a black leather Saddle, mark W. W. above 14 hands, gaup'd on both sides of her Withers, a broken knee, 12 years old. Whoever gives notice to *Mr. Morris Barber* near the Post-Office in *Essex-street*, shall have 20 s. Reward.

S Trayed or stolen out of *Newmarket*, April 26, a grey Gilt Colt, 4 years old, trots and gallops, 14 hands high with a long Tail, mark upon the right Shoulder with 14 H. Give notice to the *Red Lion Inn* at *Charing cross*, and there shall be 40 s. Reward.