

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday May 11. to Monday May 15. 1676.

Naples, April 23.

THE report we had formerly of some French ships being cast away in bad weather, is confirmed. Don Diego d' Ibarra, Admiral of the Spanish Armada, will part hence in a day or two for Melazze, in order to his taking possession of that command. A great many Tartanes are providing here for the Transporting of Men and Provisions to Sicily, from whence they write, that the Spaniards are again preparing to attack the several Ports about Messina, but that they will first expect the arrival of 2000 men that are coming from Milan. The Lieutenant Admiral de Ruyter was, according to our last advices, with his Fleet at Capo Spartivento, having taken a French Frigate laden with Corn.

Copenhagen, May 9. The News continues of Frederick's bill in Norway being burnt down, except four Houses on y, and the Church. Two Danish Capers have taken a Suedes of 18 Guns. On Thursday last above 100 Sail passed by to the Eastward, being most English. Yesterday in the Evening we had advice, that our Fleet, under the command of Admiral Fuel, was the 5th instant off Bleekingen, about four miles from Christiana, and that it would come further towards Sweden. That instant, two Suedes Men of War, who, it seems, were sent out to discover our Fleet, fell in with it; the one mounted with four Guns, the Suedes themselves set fire to, and got in their Boats ashore; but the other of 32 Guns, was taken by our ships. We have just now advice, that the Dutch Squadron of Men of War consisting in 15 ships, is arrived in the Sound.

Hallbron, May 7. This last week we have seen pass by this City, the two Regiments (the one of Horse, and the other of Foot) of the Circle of Franconia, going to the Siege of Philipsburgh, and these Imperial Regiments following, viz. the Regiments of Ralata, Bournonville, Heysser, Souches, Porcia, Mansfeld and Serini, taking their march towards Spire, where is appointed the general Rendezvous of the Imperial Army. This day the Regiments of Montecuculi, Sporke, Holstein, and Harange, with four Companies of Croats, will likewise pass by here, taking the same way, and to morrow will follow the Regiment of Dunewalt. The Imperial Troops that have had their Winter-quarters in Suabia, are marching towards Lauterburgh to pass the Rhine there, as these others will do at Spire, and so join together.

Strasbourg, May 8. We are informed that all the French Troops that were quartered in Lorrain, Burgundy, and Sunrgow, have since the 5th instant been on their march towards Schlestadt, where 20 pieces of Cannon arrived yesterday from Brisao, and were placed upon the new Bastions. Two days since 1200 men marched from thence to Haguenaw, which will make the Garrison there 3000 strong. A considerable Convoy is likewise arrived at Saverne, with Provisions for that Garrison. The Imperial Generality is now broke up from Esslingens, and the whole Army marches towards the Rhine; the Troops of the Duke of Lorrain are on their march from Brisgow and Swarts Wall, and will be this day or

to morrow at Offemburg, from whence they will continue their march to join the Imperial Army; and it's thought that in order to it, they will pass the Rhine here.

Spire, May 9. The 7th instant, the Flying Bridge which was brought from Lauterburgh, was fastened not far from this City, and yesterday was brought near the same place, the Bridge of Boats from Manheim; the Imperial Army will partly pass the Rhine there, and partly at Lauterburgh: and the more to amuse the French, liberty hath been desired of the Magistrates of Strasbourg, that several Regiments may pass the Rhine over their Bridge. In the mean time the Imperial Army marches in Body with its Artillery towards the Rhine, the Head-quarter is at present at Gesslingen, and the Duke of Lorrain is gone before to Lauterburgh, whither the Artillery and the gros of the Army will follow. Yesterday a great quantity of Meal arrived at Landaw, for the use of the Imperial Army, which will be 40000 strong, reckoning the Troops that will be left to join with those of the Circles, for the besieging or blocking up of Philipsburgh.

Frankfort, May 10. It seems as if the Imperialists were now in good earnest with the Siege of Philipsburgh. On Thursday next this City send 70 men to the Camp there, with two whole pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars. From Vienna we hear, that the Emperor continues somewhat indisposed.

Cologne, May 12. The news we receive from above, is, That the Imperial Army is on its march; That the Duke of Lorrain arrived the 8th instant at Lauterburgh, where part of the Army would pass the Rhine, while the rest did the like over the Bridges that have been prepared near Spire. The Duke of Luxemburg at the same time draws his Forces together at Schlestadt. We now expect to hear in few days, that the Bishop of Osnabrugh is on his march with his Troops, though we do not yet certainly know, whether they will take their way towards the Moselle, or towards Flanders. From Vienna we have the good News, that the Emperor is perfectly recovered of his late indisposition.

Hamburg, May 12. Staden continues only blocked up, though that so closely, that it is a hard matter to get in or out. We expect every day to hear that the Brandenburg Troops are on their march. We have this day advice from Colberg, and Stralsund, which speak of great shooting which had been heard from Sea, and that it was concluded, some Suedes and Danish Men of War were engaged, of which we expect to hear the success by our next.

Brussels, May 14. We have Letters from our Camp, dated yesterday, which tell us, that on Tuesday last, about Noon, Bouchain was surrendered, the Garrison having obtained Conditions to march out with their Arms and Baggage to Aire, after having, as is said, defended the place to the utmost, the Besiegers having made a breach, which 30 might enter at, and being upon the point of making a general Storm upon the Town. We are told that on Tuesday the Prince of Orange, and the Duke de Villa Hermosa, had resolved the next morning by break

of day to attack the *French* in their Camp, and that in the mean time a Party of 12000 Men should endeavor to relieve *Bouchain*; and that accordingly the necessary orders were given, when News came that the place was lost, which was confirmed by three Royal Volleys of all the great and small shot in the Army on Tuesday Evening: upon which, 1600 Dragoons 400 Horse, 1000 Foot, were ordered to march with diligence to *Gambray*, to reinforce that Garrison. In the mean time the two Armies continue Posted as formerly, each consisting, according to computation, in 50000 men so near each other, that the Out-guards frequently discourse with each other; and the Left Wing of the Enemies, is within a Musket-shot of our Right Wing. The *French* lie in the form of an Half Moon, and both sides have fortified their Camp; so that they that can subsist longest, are like to have the advantage: our Army, we hear, is somewhat incommoded, through the want of their Baggage, which they left at *Mons*. From *Germany* we hear, that the Imperial Army is on its march; so that in all probability the *French* King will be obliged to send some Troops that way.

Nimeguen, May 13. We have this last week been in great consternation in these parts. On Saturday in the Evening we received advice, that the Electoral Princes of *Brandenburg* were retired from *Cleves*, with the Prince *Mauriss*, Governor thereof, to *Schencken-seans*, upon the coming down of a Party of 4 or 5000 *French* from *Maestricht*, as well Horse as Dragoons, and 200 Grenadiers, under the command of Monsieur *Calvo*, formerly Governor for the *French* of *Aernhem*. We at first imagined that they were some *Lunenburgh* Troops, but on Sunday we were undeceived, when they came to *Moock*, where they continued till night, when they marched through the Village *Heumen*, a League from this City, and came to *Wichem*, and there burnt one house; the next day they came in to the *Maefmael*, where they burnt three or four considerable Villages, when the Grand Bayly, and some other eminent persons, who met Monsieur *Buenburg*, provisionally agreed concerning the Contributions, upon which the *French* taking the said Bayly, and others, as Hostages with them, returned to *Maestricht*.

Hague, May 15. The *French* of *Maestricht* have made an Incursion into *GuelderLand*, and the Countrey of *Cleves*, where they have done considerable damage, and besides set the Countrey under Contribution; upon which, the States have ordered several Regiments to march that way, to secure those Parts against the like misfortunes for the future. Our Letters from *Flanders* give us an account, that *Bouchain* was surrendered on Tuesday last, and that the Armies had intrenched themselves, so that they who could subsist longest, would in all probability have the advantage. From *Mosco* we have Letters which tell us, that the Czar had given orders for all his Troops which are quartered in the Provinces of *Plesco* and *Novagrod*, to the number of 60000 men, to march forthwith towards the Frontiers of *Livonia*, from whence we conclude, that the *Suedes* will likewise have their hands full on that side. We have advice from the Sound of the 9th Instant, of the arrival there of the Heer *Van Tromp*, with 15 Men of War under his command. Other Letters speak of an Engagement between several *Suedes* and *Danish* Men of War in the *Baltick*, of which the success was not yet known.

Ditto, May 19. We are told that the States have received Letters from the Prince of *Orange*, in which he tells them, that he continued in the same posture with his Army, as our former Letters mentioned; that there had been a general Council held of all the general Officers, where it had been unanimously agreed, That they could not attack the Enemy, without giving him too great an advantage, and exposing the Army to an ap-

parent hazard. From *Spire* they write of the 12 Instant, That several Imperial Regiments had already passed the *Rhine* near *Spire*; That the Imperialists, who block up *Philipsburgh*, had taken a Redoubt which lies at the end of the Bridge of *Philipsburgh*, and in it eight pieces of Cannon; and that they did with much fury batter the great Fort, which is the main security of the said Bridge, and were not less warmly answered by the *French*; That the Duke of *Lorraine* intends to remain with the Army near *Philipsburgh*, till that Fort was taken, and then to march towards *Hagenau*. Several *French* Troops that assembled at *Saverne*, are likewise marching towards *Hagenau*. This afternoon the necessary Passports for the Ambassadors of the several Parties engaged in the War, were exchanged by Sir *William Temple*, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty of Great Britain, and the Deputies of the States; so that we hope the Congress at *Nimeguen* will now be suddenly formed.

Paris, May 20. On Monday last *Te Deum* was sung here for the taking of *Bouchain*. Our Archbishop having received this following Letter from the King.

The Kings Letter to the Archbishop of Paris:

C O U S I N,

THE happy Success which it hath pleased God to give my Arms in the taking of *Bouchain*, is accompanied with such remarkable Circumstances, that I find myself so much the more obliged to manifest my Publick Acknowledgment; For having judged that it was of importance to me to take this place, after having made myself Master of *Cinde*, I sent a part of my Army, under the Command of my Brother, to Besiege it, while with the rest I opposed all the Forces of the Enemy joined together, who were encamped between *Mons* and *St. Guislain*; and therefore after having made choice of a Post, from whence I might easily observe all their motions, and oppose their attempts, being informed that they were decamped in the Night, without Baggage, I gave the necessary orders for the security of such of my places which they might attack, and believing they would attempt to relieve *Bouchain*, by marching by *Valencienney*, on the 9th Instant I marched with all my Troops, and the same day passed the *Scheider*, to cover the Army of my Brother on that side on which they might attack it: which my diligence was so far favoured by Heaven, that in the Evening I came within a League of the advantageous Post they appeared in the next Morning; of which I was no sooner advertised, but taking with me several Squadrons of the Troops of my Household, and commanding the rest of the Army to follow, I drew it up in Battalia as the Troops came up, within Cannon-shot of the Enemy, in the middle of a great Plain, there being neither Ditch, or any narrow Lanes to separate us. But after that I had passed the whole day in that posture, and that by the Retrenchments they began to make in the Evening, I perceived, that though with Troops equal in number, and in a Post, where they could hardly be attacked, being on a Hill between the Counter-scarp of *Valencienney*, which covered their Left, and the Wood of *St. Amand*, which they had on their Right, they thought more to secure themselves, than to hinder the taking of *Bouchain*, which was my principal design, I caused my Army to encamp in the same place where it had stood in Battalia, and was so well seconded by my Brother in the orders I gave him to press the Besieged, although the sight of the Success they hoped increased their resistance, that they were obliged to surrender the 6th day after the Trenches were opened. I cannot doubt but that these happy Events are the effects of the same Divine Protection, of which I have already had such evident marks in the whole course of this War. Wherefore I write you this Letter, to tell you that my intention is, that you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral of my good City of *Paris*, &c. From the Camp at *Hurtchbist*, 14 May 1676 Signed

L O U I S.

Ditto, May 20. We have fresh Letters from our Army, which tell us, That the King had sent a considerable Body of Horse and Foot from his Army, towards *Germany*; and that as this day, the King intended to decamp with the Army, and to march towards *Tourany*, yet so, as to do it in the sight of the Enemy, with Drums beating and Trumpets sounding, from *Strasbourg* we have Letters of the 14 Instant, which say, that the *German*s had possessed themselves of the Fort which lies opposite to *Philipsburgh*, on the other side of the *Rhine*.

Advertisement.

R Unaway from *Antibary* Corps of *Peris* about 13 years of age, his name *William Elmer*, having a faccoloured cloth Coat, grey Breaches, a sad colour Serge Waistcoat, a white Hat, light-colour curled hair, his face disfigured with the Small-pox. Whoever can give notice of the said Boy, are desired to send him home to his said Master at *Peris*, and they shall be well rewarded.