

The London Gazette.

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Whitehal, June 2.

HIS Majesty hath been pleased to cause His Royal Proclamation to be Published, by which His Majesty declares, That finding the security of Navigation and Commerce to and from His Majesties Ports (in this time of War) hath been very much disturbed, and that even the Reverence due to His Ports hath been violated, His Will and Pleasure is, That these following Rules and Ordinances be observed:

I. That within His Majesties Ports, Havens, and Creeks, and the Precincts thereof, no Hostilities shall be committed by any of the Parties whatsoever; but that all Ships during their being in the said Ports, &c. shall be under His Majesties special Protection. That the Ships and Goods of all Aggressors or Offenders herein, shall be ipso facto confiscate, notwithstanding any Commission of War they may have.

II. That all His Majesties Officers and Subjects, do as far as in them lies, prohibit the Roving of Men of War so near His Majesties Ports or Coasts, as may give apprehension to the Merchants, that their passage is unsafe, or may hinder the Commerce of his Subjects. That all His Majesties Officers do succor and rescue all Merchants, and others, as shall be attacked upon His Majesties Coasts, and to apprehend and seize the Offenders, in order to bringing them to condigne punishment.

III. That if a Man of War of the one Party, and one or more Merchants of the other Party, come into His Majesties Ports, the Merchants shall be suffered to go out two Tydes before the Man of War; and if the Men of War of the contrary Parties meet in His Majesties Ports, they shall not be permitted to sail both together, but he that is likeliest to attack, shall be detained two Tydes after the other.

IV. That the proper Officers visit all Ships and Vessels belonging to His Majesties Subjects, that Victual in any of His Majesties Ports; and if they have ground to suspect, that they are designed for any other than Trading or Fishing Voyages, to detain them till farther order.

V. That no private Man of War, sailing by a Foreign Commission having any Prize or Prizes that he hath taken, shall be permitted to stay above 24 hours in any of His Majesties Ports, unless he be thereto constrained by the weather, or his Enemy. That during his stay, he do not break bulk, or dispose of any the said Prize Goods. Farther, That His Majesties Officers and Subjects do not interpose in the affairs of such private Men of War as put into His Majesties Ports, but that they suffer them to carry away their Prizes, provided they have not on board the Goods of His Majesties Subjects, which in such case shall be taken out, and restored to the true Proprietors.

VI. His Majesty does strictly command, That none of His Subjects do presume to buy or deal with any Foreign Man of War, or with any other Person coming from Sea, not being a known Merchant, for any

Wares or Goods whatsoever (not brought in by the course of Merchandize, and the Customs and Duties upon them first paid) on pain of Forfeiting all such Wares and Goods as Bona Piratarum; and being farther proceeded against in the Admiralty, as Abettors of Pirates.

VII. And His Majesty doth farther straitly Command, That no Officer or Mariner whatsoever, being his Subject, do presume to put himself into the Martial Service of any foreign Prince or State, either to accept any Commission of War from any such Prince or State, or to go in any Merchant or Fishing Voyage in any Ship belonging to him or their Subjects, without His Majesties leave first obtained. And that all Officers and Mariners who are at present in such Service, leave the same forthwith, and get their appearance and return to their Native Country Recorded, in the Admiralty, or before some proper Officer, on pain of being punished as Pirates. And in case any Officer or Mariner neglecting to return upon these Summons, happen hereafter to come into His Majesties Dominions, His Majesties Officers are required to apprehend and seize such persons, and to commit to the next Gaol, and the Certificate thereof to return to the Admiralty, that the Offenders may be proceeded against according to Law. As by the said Proclamation more at large appears.

Naples, May 19. Yesterday the French Gallies, in all 24, with several Barks laden with Provisions, &c. passed by this City, on their way to Messina; and at the same time were told, that the Dutch and Spanish Fleet is abroad, to intercept their passage. Yesterday was executed here a young Man, who was sent hither to be a Spy.

Copenhagen, May 27. Yesterday Sentence was passed upon the late Chancellor Griffenfelt, viz. That he should be beheaded, his Estate confiscated, and his Name and Family should be declared infamous. The Suedes Fleet is now at Sea; this morning is arrived an Express from our Fleet, giving an account, That on Thursday and yesterday they were engaged with the Suedes; that these latter had the wind, and that at length the Fleets separated with little loss on either side. This night or tomorrow Admiral Tromp will sail from hence with ten Men of War more, and when he has joined those that are already abroad, they will be about 40. The Suedes Fleet is said to be composed of 50 Men of War.

Vienna, May 24. The Funerals of the Emperess being performed, the Emperor is returned to Newdorf, where he gave Audience to the Envoy of the Duke of Moscow; his Errand consisted only in Compliments. The Emperor is going to send an Envoy to the several Circles of the Empire, to press them to give effectual orders for the immediate march of the Forces they are to furnish according to their several Quota's, which could at this time be employed with so much advantage to the common Cause. In the mean time we are filled with great hopes that the Duke of Lorraine will do something considerable, for he has a brave and numerous Army under his command. The Count de Caplieres, and the Count de Breipper are parted hence with a great sum of Money

to the Army. Here is arriv'd an Envoy from the Duke of Newburg, with his Complement to his Imperial Majesty upon the death of the Empress.

Ratisbon, May 28. The Duke of Newburg is arriv'd in his Countreys upon the Danube, and in a day or two he will have a Conference with the Elector of Bavaria at Ingoftat. The Count de Hohenlo is pass'd through this City to Wirtzburg, whither he goes to see payment made to that Bishop of the Moneys that are to be furnished him for the raising of 4000 Foot and 2000 Horse, for the service of the Emperour. The Marquis of Baden Dourlach, General of the Empire, has given in another Memorial to the Dyer, playing that some vigorous resolution may be taken for the hastning the Troops of the Circle into the Field.

Hamburg, June 9. We have just now advice, That the Confederates have taken the Fort of Sude, which lies on the River Swinge; and at the same time we hear, That five Suedes Men of War, and four Sloops, laden with Soldiers and Provissions, are arriv'd in the Bight; but the said Fort being in the hands of their Enemy, it will be a difficult matter for them to put their intended Success into Execution.

Brussels, June 9. The Armies continue in the same posture, in the Countrey of Alost; and all that we have new from thence, is, That on Friday last the King took a general Review of his Army, which was found to consist in 40000 Men effectiv, notwithstanding the detachments that have been sent towards Gemay. That the French had threaten'd to burn St. Siff, upon those Inhabitants failing to send to their Camp the number of Cattle they were tax'd with; That 15 or 16 of the Duke de Villa Hermos's Guards having been taken Prisoners, the King had caus'd them to be sent home with their Horses and Arms; That on our side Monsieur de Lowigny was arriv'd in the Camp from Cologne; That the Prince of Orange had resolv'd to part to-morrow morning early for Arras, to meet the Rædt Pensionaris Wagel there, who comes from the Hague, with intention to return to the Camp in the evening. Yesterday a party of 4000 French Horse appear'd within half a League of this City, to receive Contributions. Yesterday likewise happen'd a great disorder here, on this occasion, A person of Quality, and one of the Captains of his Excellencies Guards, meeting a Burgher, who had misbehav'd himself towards him at Church during Mass, he with his Care so severely treated the Burgher, that he brok his head in several places; upon which, the Church being consult'd with blood, the Priest exhort'd the Mass, and the people in a great confusion left the Church, and having told their Neighbors of what had pass'd, all the Shops were presently shut, and the Burghers came in Arms, demanding justice, &c. But by the great prudence of our Governour the Viscount Berlin, and upon committing the Offender to the common Prison, the Tumult was appeas'd. The Letters we have from Strasburg are dated the first instant, they give us an account, That the Imperial Army was on its march through the Forest of Haguenaw, towards the French, who were encamp'd at Ingulheim, near Hochfeldt. The first instant dyed the Elector of Treves, and the Bishop of Spire, his Coadjutor, immediately assumed the Government of that Archbishoprick.

Amsterdam, June 12. We have Letters from Strasburg of the fifth and sixth instant, which give us this Account, That the Imperial Army having pass'd the Forest of Haguenaw, and advancing towards the Enemy, on the third instant several Squadrons of Imperial Cavalry engag'd with some of the Enemy's Troops; that the dispute, had been equally maintained, till the Enemy being very considerably reinforced, the Imperialists were oblig'd to retire to their main Body, which happen'd at that distance, as not to be able to second them; That on the fifth their happen'd another action; a Body of Imperialists, under the command of Major General Durrwald, having attack'd the Rear of the French as they were march'd towards Saverne; that the skirmish had been very rude, and several killed on both sides; that on the part of the German Count Tilly was mortally wounded; and by what is said, the Imperialists seem to have had the worst in that encounter, so that they could not be reliev'd from their Army, which was too far off, as the French wert. In the mean time the Duke of Lorraine caus'd several Bridges to be laid over the small River Somer, in order to the attacking the French the next morning with his whole Army; That the fifth in the night the French mov'd nearer to Saverne, and the next morning the Imperialists pass'd the said River; and when their Letters came from Strasburg, which was on the sixth about noon, great shooting had

been heard; so that it was believed the Armies were engag'd.

Paris, June 13. In our last we inform'd you, That we had received Letters of the sixth instant from our Army in Alsace; since we have nothing farther from those parts; so that all we can tell you at present of affairs there, is, what we received by the sixth Letters of the sixth, viz. That the Duke of Lorraine being advanc'd through the Forest of Haguenaw, towards our Army, the 3d instant in the morning 22 Squadrons of the Enemy's Horse, and the Regiment of Dragoons of Chavagnac attack'd our Guards, who being assist'd by fresh Troops that came to their assistance, a sharp dispute was occasion'd; but at length the Enemies were repul'd, and the said Dragoons most of them cut off, the rest retiring in disorder to their main Body; on our side several were likewise killed and wounded, and of Note, the Marquis de Camille Colonel of Horse received three wounds, and the Marquis de Rovigny was likewise sorely wounded. The rest of that day, and the fourth pass'd without action. The fifth, at break of day, the Duke of Luxembourg perceiv'd that the Enemies were in motion, and that their design was to get between him and Saverne; upon which, he immediately caus'd the Army to march, and prevented it. In this march the Enemy attack'd our Rear, but after a sharp dispute, were repul'd with considerable loss; on our side the Marquis de Gisors, Aid du Camp, the Lieutenant of the Duke of Luxemburg's Guards, the Quarter Master General, the Sieur de Beaupre, Brigadier of Horse, and several Officers of the Regiment of Chavagnac were wounded, and Sir George Hamilton Marschal de Camp &c. killed. The fifth, at night, our Army pass'd the Sore, and encamp'd the right Wing under the Counterescarp of Saverne, and the Left reaches to St. Jean, having before them the Village of Sarhoff, a Post of great advantage; which when the Letters came away, the Imperialists were endeavouring to possess themselves of. It is said that in the Action on the third and fifth we lost about 700 Men; and, it is believ'd, the Enemy lost as many. From Haguenaw we have nothing new. They write, That our Gallies were lately arriv'd at Metz; and that the Duke de Bruenne was dead of an Apoplexy.

Advertisements.

There is now Extant a Map, containing the Kingdom of Sicily, with a part of Naples, and other adjacent Kingdoms included in the Tyrrhenian Sea, where most of things betwixt Spain and France, and their Allies, are already commonly known; contriv'd for the present juncture of Affairs, particularly describing the City and Earc of Messina, both Prospect and Ground plan. By J. de Seller the Kings Hydrographer. And are to be sold by him at the Hermitage in Wapping, Fol n Hills in Exchange Alley in Cornhill, and Andrew Ford, in the Book Sellers and Bookbinders Lanes Street, Westminster.

Hereas his Grace, Charles late Duke of Richmond and Lenox, hath by his Will made an Honourable Provision for the Payment of his Debts, which are by Decree, made in the High Courts of Chancery the 5th day of June (instant) put in a way to be paid. It is desired, That Notice may be taken thereof by all Persons to whom the said Duke was justly indebted to the end, that they bring in the Particulars of their Demands, to Mr. Christopher Pitt at the Place in St. Pauls Church-yard; and make out the same to be just Debts, by the first day of Michaelmas Term next; in such manner as by the said Decree is directed.

There is now Printed a Book in Folio of above 70 sheets, Intituled, *Musicks Monument*: Or, a Remembrance of the best practical Musick, both Divine and Civil, that has been known in the World; tending to the advancement of Musick in general. The Divine Part sheweth how Parochial and Cathedral Musick may be much improved and reformed. The Civil Part sheweth, how to amplify and facilitate these three eminent Instruments, the Theorboe, the French Lute, and the Viol in all kinds; by Tho. Mace of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge. The Book is counteracted by above 300 worthy Subscribers, at the price of 2s. in sheets; which price (out of a respect to others who would have been Subscribers, had they known of it) shall be continued till the 20th day of August next; but after that day will be raised; there not being many of them printed, Sent by the Author at his House in Cambridge; and by Jo. Carr at his Shoppe the Middle Temple-gate in London. And shall be delivered to his Subscribers, as soon as possible he can contrive a way for so difficult a business, some of them living 2 or 300 miles distant, so that it is desired, that all Subscribers (who can conveniently) would please to take their Books at one of those two places aforesaid.