

The London Gazette.

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Naple, July 21.

Yesterday sailed from hence the three Spanish Men of War heretofore mentioned, for *Pulermo*, having several necessaries on board for our Armada. Two days since parted likewise eight Felucca's, and two Brigantins for *Sicily*, whither, it's said they carry 70000 Ducats; three Vessels are fitting our here, which are to transport 1800 Men to *Melazzo*.

Picenna, Aug. 3. The Emperor has not yet declared himself concerning his marriage. In the mean time here is much discourse, that the Prince of *Newburg* is to marry the Archduchess of *Austria* the Emperor's Sister. We do not as yet certainly know when our Plenipotentiaries will begin their journey to *Nimwegen*.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4. It was not expected that *Landskroone* would have given our Forces so much work, as it seems it does, the Besieged defending themselves with great resolution. The King of *Sweden* we hear is drawing a Body of an Army together; upon which, more Forces will be transported over to *Schonen*, to reinforce our Army. Our Fleet, under the command of Admiral *Tromp*, is on the Coast of *Pomeran*; but hitherto we hear not that he has made any attempt upon the Isle of *Rugen*, as his design was. Here is a report as if the Sieur *Guldenlieu* had had some farther success against the *Suedes* on the side of *Getzenburg*, but without any particulars.

Hamburg, Aug. 11. We have of late had very uncertain reports concerning *Stade*, which makes us somewhat difficult to believe what our Letters from *Bremen* at present tell us, *viz.* That all matters are finally concluded, and that the place is to be delivered up the 13 instant; that the Garrison is to be conducted with four pieces of Cannon to *Wisnar*, to have liberty to continue there 14 days to refresh themselves, and then to be transported to *Sweden* or *Livonia* as they shall choose. A great deal of mischief hath been done in these parts by Thunder and Lightning, and several houses burnt; and what is more, the whole Town of *Oldenburg*, hard by *Bremen*, has been consumed to ashes by Lightning. We had advice from *Pomeran*, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* had taken *Anclam* by storm, which is not confirmed; but on the contrary, our last Letters said, that the place continues to make a very stout defence.

From the Camp before Philipsburg, Aug. 8. Upon the approach of the Duke of *Luxemburg* towards the Imperial Army, Prince *Herman* of *Baden* drew off all the Imperial Troops, which were at this Siege, being 6000 Men, and is now posted with them at *Rhinshelm*, to hinder any succors from coming to the Besieged by water, and to be ready there, in case of occasion, to pass over and join the Imperial Army: in the mean time, the Forces that remain here not being sufficient (though the same day that the Imperialists marched off, here arrived 1500 Men of *Hessen Cassel*) to make any farther progress towards the reduction of the place, we make it our business onely to preserve what we have gained, and to secure our Lodgment on the Counterscarp, till the return of Prince *Herman* with the said Imperial Troops,

when we hope in few days to be Master of the place. The last night the Besieged made three several Sallies, but without any effect. The Elector Palatin has sent hither two Companies of Foot, and two of Dragoons, making together 600 Men.

Spire, Aug. 8. The Imperial and French Armies have been these three days within half a League of each other, during which time, they have been both for the most part drawn up in *Battalia*; and it is said here, that the Duke of *Lorraine* has thrice offered the French Battle. Several parties have been sent out from the Imperial Army, and particularly Major General *Dunewalt*; who returned into the Camp with about 200 Prisoners; according to whose report, the French have not Provisions with them for above two days longer; so that they will be forced in that time either to fight or to retire. The Machines they had prepared to ruine the Imperialists Bridges do not answer their expectation; one of them sunk so soon as put from the shore, through the great weight it was charged with; another run on a shelf in the *Rhine*, where it stuck, and the rest we promise our selves will not succeed better.

From the French Camp at Germersheim, Aug. 7. The second instant the Duke of *Luxemburg*; having given the necessary orders for the execution of his design to relieve *Philipsburg* if possible, quitted his Camp at *Sulz*, and encamped at *Weissenburg*, whither he had the day before caused most of his Infantry to march, under the command of the Count de *Maulevrier Colbert*, Lieutenant General. The 3d, we encamped at *Winden*, which is between *Weissenburg* and *Landaw*; the same day a Party of 80 Horse met with a like Party of the Enemies, and defeated it. The 4th we remained at *Winden*, to give time to our Boats to come down the *Rhine*. The 5th we decamped again, and marched toward *Landaw*. The 6th the Duke of *Luxemburg* having caused Bread and Oats for four days to be distributed, passed the River *Queich*, which is on this side *Landaw*, and encamped where we now are, being within a Mile of the Enemy. In our march we had a Rencontre with Major General *Dunewalt*, who, with 1500 Horse, was advanced to observe our motions; but he was repulsed by 1200 Horse under the command of the Marquis de la *Trouffe* Marechal de Camp; and we took several prisoners, who gave us an account, that the Duke of *Lorraine* had sent his Baggage to *Spire*, and that he endeavoured to secure his Bridges by great Chains laid across the *Rhine*.

From the Camp at Maestricht, Aug. 8. Several particulars having been omitted in the former Accounts we have given you, we will repeat what has passed since the 30 past. The said 30, the English attacked the Dauphins Bastion, and after having gained it with a great deal of vigor, and been in possession of it about an hour, upon some Powder taking fire, they abandoned it in some disorder; and the Regiment of Guards coming to renew the Attack, were repulsed with great loss; while in the mean time, our Cavalry had a sharp Engagement with the Enemies, who sallied out of their Counterscarp. In that night's action we had above 600 Men killed and wounded. The 31, his Highness having resolved for the sparing of his Men to mine the Bastion, the Miner was fixed. The 2d of *August*, at night, the Enemy threw a Bombe into the Mouth of the Mine, which sunk it, and smothered the Miners. The 3d, at night, the Enemy made a Sally, and throwing Bags of Powder into the Mine,

Mine, very much ruined it. The 4th, his Highness finding that the mining of the Bastion took up too much time, resolved to attack it, 150 English, commanded by Captain *Barnwell*, and as many of the Guards, commanded by the Baron *Sjære*, accordingly, made the Assault, and beat the Enemy from their Post, who, in retiring sprung three Mines, by which many of our Men were destroyed; however the Assaultants began to lodge themselves on the point of the Bastion, when by means of a Train of Powder under ground, the Enemy set fire to a Firework they had prepared in the Court of Guard of the said Bastion, which burnt with so much violence, that our Men were forced to retire; upon which, the Enemy sallied, and re-entered the Bastion; but our Men no sooner perceived that the Firework was so far spent as that the Enemy could approach it, but they returned, regained the Bastion, and lodged themselves. In this action Captain *Barnwell* was killed, and Monsieur *Sparre* wounded, and a great many others killed and wounded: soon after the said Attack, a small Magazine of Granadoes, which the Enemy had in their Counterescarp, took fire; by which they must needs have sustained great damage. The *Sieur de la Guette* Colonel of Horse was killed with a Cannon shot. The 5th, we worked to secure the Lodgments we had made the night before, which the Enemies Cannon had very much ruined.

The 6th, the Enemy sprung again a Mine at the neck of the Bastion, which buried those of our Men that were in the advanced Lodgment; and the upon the Enemy made a Sally, though without any great effect, they being quickly repulsed. The 7th, in the morning, the English Regiments, who were in the Trenches, were surprized, by the neglect of a Sentinel; our Men were beat from their Works; but fresh Troops coming on, the Enemy was vigorously repulsed: about ten in the morning one of our Bombes fell in a Magazine of Powder, of Bombes and Granadoes, which the Enemy had in a Hornwork, where a Regiment of Foot was encamped, which made a terrible haycock, and must needs have done the Enemy a great deal of mischief, for we saw a great many Men blow up into the Air. This night we worked hard to bring our Batteries nearer to the Counterescarp, to ruin the defences thereof. This morning the Enemy made a brisk fall, the Regiment of guards received them as briskly, and repulsed them as far as their Counterescarp; the very Workmen engaging the Enemy with their Spades, Pickaxes, Stones, &c. we had several killed, and three Captains of the Guards, who were too eager in the pursuit of the Enemy. This day about noon a Mine in a face of the same Hornwork, where the Magazine was burnt the day before, took fire, and did great effect, having very much damaged the said face, and entirely ruined the flank of one of the Hornworks.

From the Camp at Maestricht, Aug. 12. The last night his Highness commanded an Assault to be made upon the Counterescarp, which was accordingly done by the *Sieur de Louwigny* and the *Rhingrave*, the first made only a false Attack; but the *Rhingrave*, after a sharp dispute, in which a great many Men were killed and wounded, lodged himself on the point of the Counterescarp; the Besieged sprung four Mines, and entertained us for three hours together so warmly with their small Shot, Granadoes, &c. that it is reckoned we had almost 1000 Men killed and wounded. We have fixed the Miner to the Hornwork, which, it is said, we shall attack this night. The 10 instant, at night, the Besieged made a Sally upon the *Ostbrugg* Quarter, and the action was so sharp, that of one Regiment there remained but 200 Men upon the place. The *Rhingrave* has made near his Lodgment on the Counterescarp, a place of Arms for three Regiments; so that that Post is sufficiently secured.

Hague, August 14. A Placet is come out by order of the States, for the publishing the Treaty of Commerce concluded the 26 of November last past, between the King of Sweden and this State. Monsieur de *Trelon*, late Ambassador from the Most Christian King at *Copenhagen* is arrived here from *Hamburg* on his way home. Our Letters from *Maestricht* of the 12, inform us, that the night before the Besiegers had lodged themselves on the Counterescarp of a Hornwork, though with great loss of Men, and that it was thought they should the night following attack the Hornwork itself. From *Alsace* they write, that on the sixth instant the French Army under the command of the Duke of *Luxemburg* encamped at *Germesheim*, where it contained the 8, the Duke of *Lorraine* being posted with the Imperial Army from *Spire* till within a quarter of a Mile from *Germesheim*.

Brussels Aug. 14. Count *Waldec*, according to the orders he hath received from the Prince of *Orange*, remains with the Forces under his command at *De Ghem*, not far from hence, that so he may be ready either to advance towards *Maestricht*, or to return and join the Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, according as the Enemies motions may be. *Marschal Schomberg* is at present between

Lille and *Tournay*; and we have this evening advice, that *Marschal d'Humieres* is on his march from *Artois* to join him. There has been some apprehension, that the Enemy had a design upon *St. Gustin*, and thereupon the Duke of *Alsace* Governor of *Huy* has sent a Regiment thither from *Mons*, and Count *Waldec* 800 Men from his Army, so that that Garrison is at present 2500 Men. We are here in great hopes, that the Siege of *Maestricht* will be suddenly concluded; our last Advices from thence of the 12 instant tell us, that the night before, the Besiegers had lodged themselves on a point of the Counterescarp, though with a very great loss of Men, the Besieged having sprung several Mines, and made a stout resistance for the space of three hours. Our Letters from *Alsace* are of the 8th instant, and then the Armies were within an English Mile of each other, so that we continue in an expectation to hear of some action of importance from those parts. We have Letters from *Cambrai* of the 12 which say, that Baron *Quincy* is abroad with 2000 Horse and four Field-pieces, to hinder the Garrison of *Cambrai* from fetching in their Contributions.

Ghent, Aug. 15. We have been these two or three days in expectation of the Duke of *Villa Hermosa's* removing from *Marschieke*; but hitherto his Excellency continues encamped there, to observe the *Marschal d'Humieres*, who according to our last advices, was with part of his Forces within two Leagues from *Ipres*, the rest being near *St Omers*, employed about the fortifying of *Cassel*. The 13 instant, the *Newburg* Regiment, under the command of Count *Schellard*, was commanded by his Excellency to march to *Dixmude*, to reinforce the Garrison there.

Dunkirk, Aug. 16. The Cannon that was employed for the taking of *Lincke* is brought hither again; and we have advice, that *Marschal d'Humieres* is marching to join *Marschal Schomberg*, who is about *Tournay*, and that together they will make an Army of 26000 Men.

Paris, Aug. 15. We hourly expect the arrival of an Extraordinary Courier from *Alsace*, to give the King an account of what has passed there. The Letters we receive by the Ordinary are dated the 8th instant, when our Army continued at *Germesheim*, so near the Enemy, that it was every hour expected when they would come to action though its thought, that considering how advantageously the Imperialists are posted; that they are covered by their Retrenchments, and besides, by a Wood, which is between the two Armies, the Duke of *Luxemburg* will not think fit to attempt any thing with so much disadvantage: and as for the Machines that have been contrived to succor *Philippsburg* by water, we seem to have no great confidence in them. From *Cherleroy* they write, that the Enemy loses daily a great many Men before *Maestricht*, and that the taking the Dauphins Bastion has cost them dear. The *Marschal d'Humieres* having taken the Fort of *Lincke*, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War, has orders as is said to march with his Forces; and to join the *Marschal Schomberg* who is about *Tournay*. The King has made the *Sieur Metz*, Lieutenant General of the Artillery, a *Marschal de Camp*.

Advertisements.

Camera Regis: Or, A short View of London. Containing the Antiquity, Fame, Walls, Bridge, River, Coats, Tower, Cathedral, Officers, Courts, Customs, Franchises, &c. of that Renowned City. By *John Bayly Esq;*

A Letter about Liberty and Necessity: Written to the Duke of Newcastle, by *Thomas Hoakes of Malmesbury*: With Observations upon it, by a Learned Prelate of the Church of England lately deceased. Both Sold by *W. Crooke*, at the Green Dragon without Temple-bar.

This is to give notice, That Monsieur *de Rabel's* Medicines to take inwardly, and to apply outwardly for Wounds, are to be sold at *Mr le Feuvre's* an Apothecary, living in the old Palmel, three doors beyond the *George Tavern*.

John James, formerly belonging to the *New Exchange*, about 14 years of age, somewhat freckled in the face, brown hair, went away from his Friends, about a Twelvemonth since, in a Gray Coat with Pewter Buttons. Whoever gives notice of him to *Mr James Taylors* Goldsmith at the *Spread-Eagle* in *Lumbar-d-street*, shall be very well rewarded.

Lost on Monday July 31. out of *St Martins Lane* in the Fields a little white and brown Spaniel Dog, with long brown Fars, his Nose and Legs speckled, a large brown spot on each side, and brown on the back, with a white Tail, and long Hair. Whoever brings him to *Mr Robert Harvey*, over against the *Blew Bell* in the said *St Martins Lane*, shall have 20s. Reward.