

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday August 28. to Thursday August 31. 1676,

Copenhagen, Aug. 25.

THE 23 instant, the Vice-admiral *Rostein*, by vertue of his Majesties order, was taken into arrest, for having contrary to his instructions quitted his Station before *Gottenburg*; by which means, near 40 Boats, which were going from *Norway* with all sorts of Provisions to the Sieur *Guldentien's* Camp fell into the hands of the Suedes, so much to the disappointment of the Sieur *Guldentien*, that he was obliged to quit the design he had upon *Gottenburg*, and to retire to *Babus* on the Frontiers of *Norway*. The King is at present with the Army near *Christiansstadt*, and here is a report that the Suedes have quitted it. Our Fleet under the command of Admiral *Tromp* continues to Cruise on the Coast of *Pomerania*; but hitherto has not found an opportunity to make a descent upon the Isle of *Rugen*.

Strasbourg, Aug. 28. The French Army under the command of the Duke of *Luxemburg* decamped the 26 instant from *Pissenhouen*, and marches towards *Schlestadt* and *Brisac*, near which last place, they will, as it is said, pass the *Rhine*; several pieces of Cannon and Wagons laden with Ammunition have been brought from *Haguenaw* to the Army. In the mean time General *Caprara* is on the other side of the *Rhine* with a Body of 6 or 7000 Horse to observe the Enemy. It is said that the Duke of *Luxemburg* has sent six Regiments towards *Lorraine*.

From the Camp before Philipsburgh, Aug. 28. The 21 instant, a Battery was finished on the edge of the Counterescarp, which very much hinders the Enemies going out of, and communication with the Ravelin; likewise we made a new Lodgment which reached to the edge of the Ditch, and prolonged our Lines on the right and left hand, so that we had room for two Batteries; we had two Ensigns, and about 20 common Soldiers killed and wounded. The day and night of the 22 was spent in fortifying our Lodgments on the edge of the Ditch, in repairing what the Enemy had ruined, and in disposing things for the laying over our Galleries, in order to the fixing the Miner to the Ravelin. The 23 at night we made our Gallery on the right hand, and the next morning the Miner was fixed, the Enemy using all the endeavors possible to hinder us, and they killed and wounded us about 50 Men, one Captain, and two Lieutenants. The 24 at night the Besieged threw into the Ditch of the Ravelin, a great quantity of Wood, Granadoes, Straw, and other combustible matters, and setting fire thereunto, burnt part of our Gallery, and obliged our Miners to quit their Mines, by reason of the great smoke which almost stifled them, which they did very opportunely for them, for had they stayed but three hours longer, we should have been in such a posture as to have prevented their design. The said Fire continued all the 25, and notwithstanding all our application, we could not repair our Gallery, nor carry back our Miners to the Ravelin, so that the night of the 25, was employed in raising 3 Batteries on the Counterescarp, to play upon the Ravelin, that the Enemy might not be able to abide in the Retrenchments they have made, and from whence they

throw into the Ditch these combustible matters to feed the Fire which hinders us; that night we lost onely 14 or 15 common Soldiers, and a Lieutenant. The 26 at night, we again endeavoured to carry back our Miners to the Ravelin, and to put the Powder into the Mine; which however we could not do, the Enemies notwithstanding the continual fire of our Cannon, Mortars, and Muskets, not onely by throwing Hand-granadoes from the bastion, but likewise by throwing lighted Torches of Pitch from the Ravelin, hindring us; and having by Countermining found our Mine, and brought theirs into it, and yesterday a Corporal and two Musketeers, who were commanded to visit the Mine, were killed; so that not being able to succeed that way, we began to turn all our endeavors to ruine the Ravelin with our Cannon. Yesterday morning we began to fire very furiously from two Batteries raised upon the Counterescarp, with good effect. This morning we have brought three pieces of Cannon more upon the said Batteries, and have already so ruined the Ravelin, that we hope to make our selves Masters of it without the help of Mines. The famous Engineer *Garlowitz* was killed two days since.

Brisac, Aug. 29. The 25 instant the Sieur *le Roy* our Governor received orders from the Duke of *Luxemburg* to prepare the Boats necessary for the making a Bridge over the *Rhine*, about two leagues below this place. The Duke of *Luxemburg* is this day come to *Rheinaw*. We have not any account of the Siege of *Philipsburgh*, but what we receive by the way of *Strasbourg*, from whence they write, that the Sieur *de Fuy* has hitherto so well opposed all the attempts of the Enemy, that they have gained very little for these 10 or 12 days past, and particularly that he had burnt the Gallery they had with great difficulty brought over the Ditch, in order to attacking the Ravelin, and had by countermining discovered a Mine they had prepared, and filled it up; and that in the mean time the Besiegers lose a great many Men.

Hague, Sept. 2. Here is made Publick a Letter from the Heer *Dyckvelt*, the Deputy of this State in the Army, giving an account of the raising the Siege of *Maestricht*; which follows:

Noble and Mighty Lords,

THE Attack upon the Hornwork, through some accidents, was not made the 25 instant, as I told you in my last was intended, but the day following before noon, though (God mend it) without success. And the Enemy being advanced with a very great Force to Tongres, it was unanimously concluded by the Generals, that they could not be hindered from putting a Succor into the place on the side of Wycke; and that for several difficulties which were foreseen, it would be best and safest to draw off the Troops from that side, and to put the whole Army into *Batalia* without the Lines near *Lehaken*; which was accordingly done the next morning, and we continued there till this: in the mean time all our Cannon, Ammunition, and part of our Provisions, together with the sick and wounded Men, were put in to the lightest Vessels,

Troops, which would best pass, because of the extraordinary lowness of the water. Having seen all our Cannon embarked, and sent the Boats away, we marched thither in sight of the Enemy, without any Action, save that in the passing a certain narrow way, some skirmishes hapned, in which the Enemy was still repulsed. It was to have been wisht, that it would have pleased God to have blessed the extraordinary diligence, vigilance and pains which his Highness hath with the greatest care and application taken during this Siege, with so great danger to his person with a better success for the good of the state: but seeing it hath not been his Holy Will, I will pray that he will please in other occasions to give the Arms of the state a better success.

From the Camp near Duppenbeock, Aug. 29. 1676.

Disto, Sept. 4. The trouble which the news of the raising the Siege of *Maestricht* gave us, is much increased by what the Letters from *Maestricht* of the 30 past tell us, of the taking of all our Boats, or at least the greatest part of them, in which was our Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions; to which we are as yet unwilling to give credit, till we have it confirmed. Our Army according to our last advices was at *Warem*, from whence they intended to continue their march yesterday towards the Enemy. Our Letters from *Hamburg* give us hopes that the *Munster* and *Lannenburg* Troops, making together a Pody of 16000 Men, will march very suddenly towards the *Rhine*. The States having sent orders to two of their Men of War, in the service of *Denmark* to return, the Danish Admiral would not permit them to obey those orders, which they notwithstanding did, and departed, which has caused as is said some dissatisfaction.

Bussels, Sept. 1. We have Letters from our Army of the 30 instant, they tell us, That having quitted the Siege of *Maestricht* (as you have already heard) they continued that day, being the 27 and the following about *Lenaken*, while, in the mean time, their Cannon, Ammunition, &c. was embarked, which was done with very extraordinary difficulty; every Regiment of Horse furnishing a certain number of Horses to draw the Cannon to the River side; which being very low, most of the biggest Boats were on ground, insomuch, that his Highness caused 15 or 16 of them to be burnt, to prevent their falling into the Enemies hands, and a very great quantity of Meal was likewise thrown into the River, for that there wanted of Boats to put it into; that the Enemy having notice of the disorder that was occasioned by the embarking of so many Cannon, &c. advanced with several Squadrons of Horse to make some attack upon the Rear of our Troops, but found them in so good a posture that they retired again without doing any thing; however some skirmishes hapned, in which several Prisoners were taken by the Enemy. His Highness having at length seen all his Cannon, Ammunition, sick and wounded Men, &c. shipped, and the Boats departed towards *Ruremond*, with a Convoy of several Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, under the command of the Count *de Flodorp*, decamped the 29 in the morning, and marched to *Duppenbeock*, and the next day the Army continuing its march encamped near *St. Tron*; where it was to remain that and the day following. In the mean time at *Maestricht* the French are ruining all the Works that are made by the Besiegers, and putting the place again in a posture of defence, by repairing the ruines and breaches in their Fortifications, which were so great in the Wall of the Town, that it's said 80 Men might

have entered a breast; and we are informed from good hands, that the Garrison was lessened by half during the Siege, and most of the principle Officers killed or wounded. We have an account that the *Rhinegrave* died on Sunday last.

Duis, Sept. 4. The first instant, after that the Prince of *Orange* had given orders for the three English and nine Dutch Regiments, which have particularly suffered in the Siege of *Maestricht*, to return to *Holland*, to go into quarters, the Army decamped from the Neighborhood of *St. Tron*, and marched to *Warem*, the Duke of *Villa Hermosa* being in the Van with the Spanish Troops, the Duke of *Osnaburg* in the middle, and the Prince of *Orange* in the Rear, the 2d instant the Army continued at *Warem*, and that night the French under the command of the Marschal *de Schomberg* lodged within a League and half of our right Wing. The 3d, the Confederate marched to *Fanche*, where they understood that the Van of the French was come to *Palais*. This morning by break of day our Army marched again towards the Enemy; so that it's probable we may hear of some action between them. The Prince of *Friesland*, the Prince of *Carristia*, and several other Persons of Quality are gone sick from our Army. We have Letters from *Lege* of the 1st instant, which say, That the French had taken most of the Boats in which was laden the Princes Cannon, his Ammunition, &c. of which our Letters from the Camp make not any mention; and therefore we would fain believe it a report only, though there seems too much ground to fear it is true. This place is at present very much troubled with a new Distemper, which is apprehended infectious; however it is, a great many people die daily.

Paris, Sept. 5. In our last we gave you an account of the raising the Siege of *Maestricht*, of which we have these particulars, viz, That the 26 past the Enemy made a general Assault upon the Hornwork, Half Moon, and other Out-Works, which not succeeding, in a Council of War it was resolved to abandon the Siege; That the 26 the Marschal *de Schomberg* encamped at *Tibise*, within a League of *Tongres*; and the next morning continued his march very near to *Maestricht*; in the mean time the *Osnaburg* and *Newburg* Troops having burnt their Bridge at *Mont St. Pierre*, passed the River at *Dueneemes*, and joined the Dutch and Spanish Troops. The 27 and 28 the Enemy were employed to embark their Cannon, Ammunition, &c. which they did with great trouble, by reason of the lowness of the Water, several Boats and Carriages they themselves set on fire, and great quantities of Provisions were thrown by them into the River. The 29, the Confederate Army decamped, and retired towards *St. Tron*, Marschal *Schomberg* charged them in the Rear, and took several Prisoners, while the Duke *e Villeroi*, and the *Sieur de Morai* took 50 of the Enemies Boats, which could not pass by reason of the lowness of Water, and in them 26 pieces of Cannon, 700 Muskets, a very great quantity of Powder, and many sick and wounded Men, which were carried to *Maestricht*, together with three pieces of Cannon, which the Enemies left behind them in their Trenches; as we have Letters from *Maestricht* of the 1st instant, which say, that several Boats were every day brought thither, besides those taken by Monsieur *Montal*, laden with Provisions, Ammunition, and Merchandizes of Particulars who came to the Leaguer. Our Letters from *Alsace* say, that *Philippsburg* continues to make a brave defence, and that in all appearance the place may hold out yet this Month; That on the 29 past, the Duke of *Luxemburg* was at *Rheinaw*, two Leagues below *Brissac*, where he was preparing to pass the *Rhine*, to go and besiege *Friburg* in *Brissac*.

Wiesbaden, Aug. 29. Yesterday about eight a Clock in the morning, her Royal Highness was happily brought to Bed of a Daughter, who was this morning Christned, by the name of *Isabella*, the Lord High Treasurer being Godfather, and the Duches of *Monmouth* and Countess of *Peterborough* Godmothers.

Advertisements.

C *Classrum Anima: The Reformed Monastery; Or, the Love of JESUS. A sure and short, pleasant and easie way to Heaven, &c.* In two Parts. Sold by *Henry Bromes*, at the Gun in *St Paul's Church-yard* the West-end.

L *Old Aug 22.* from *Sir Lionel Walden*, a white Mare, stole from her Foal, at *Doddington* in the Isle of *Ely*, about 15 hands high, with a whisk Tail, gauled upon the Rump. Whoever gives notice of her to *Sir Lionel Walden* in *Huntington*, or to *Robert Markham* at the *Seven Stars* in *Elshestreet, London*, they shall have Three pounds for their pains.