

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 virtue 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 *Guldenlieu's* Camp fell into the hands of the Swedes, so much to the disappointment of the Sieur *Guldenlieu*, 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 Swedes 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 *Brissac*, 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 *Lorrain*.

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 only 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 only 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 *Garlowits* was killed two days since.

Brissac, 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 Fay* 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 into the lightest Vessels,