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Naples, Aug. 21.

THE Dutch and Spanish Men of War, which have lay'n so long at *Palermo*, are arrived here, they saw not far from hence the French Fleet, sailing to *Messina*, but being towards evening the night separated them. We have advice, that at *Palermo* the Inhabitants have made a new Fortification for the security of their City, and that they have likewise at their own cost raised several Troops of Horse. The Viceroy of *Sicily* is preparing for his return for *Spain*, so soon as his Successor the Marquis de *Castel Rodrigo* arrives. It is believed that the French upon the return of their Fleet to *Messina* will be in a condition to attempt to remove the Spaniards out of the Ports they have near that City.

Vienna, Aug. 30. The Count of *Kinski*, one of the Emperors Ambassadors for the Treaty of Peace, will now begin his journey very suddenly for *Nimeguen*. A considerable Sum of Money hath been sent into *Hungary*, for the paying the Soldiery there, but a far greater Sum is appointed for the Army on the *Rhine*. We have an account, that our Hussars in *Hungary* have defeated a party of 600 Turks, killed 100 upon the place, and taken 30 Prisoners; but at the same time we hear that the Rebels have been too hard for a party of Imperialists.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1. We have the confirmation of the defeat of 3000 Danes under the command of Major-General *Duncan*, near *Helmstadt*; of which we have these particulars, That the said *Duncan* being sent out from the Danish Camp to invest *Helmstadt*, and having taken his Posts, the Enemy, who had notice of it, came and surprized him; so that he had hardly time to draw his Men into order of Battle; that notwithstanding they made a brave defence, insomuch, that of two Swedish Regiments, which had the Van, and made the first charge, few or none as is said came off, their General *Ashenburg* being likewise killed; but the rest of the Enemies Troops pressing on, the Danes were all cut off, except between 7 and 800, who with Major General *Duncan* were taken Prisoners, and about 250 who escaped. Colonel *Tropper* is likewise taken Prisoner, and the Colonels *Rosenkrans* and *Zurou* killed; and we lost 14 pieces of Cannon. Hereupon our King is marched with all his Forces from *Christianstadt* to *Helmstadt*, to fight the Enemy, who continues there, being 12000 strong; and in the mean time, several Troops are marching hither from *Halslein*, and the Garison which was in *Rostocke* is arrived here, who are to be transported into *Schonen*, to reinforce our Army. *Malmoe* is invested by some of our Troops; and we have advice, that 300 of that Garison having made a sally, were repulsed with great loss.

Anclam, Aug. 30. The 28 instant, according to the Capitulation, the Swedish Garison marched out, with Bag and Baggage, &c. and was convoyed to *Colberg*; to be from thence transported to *Sueden*; and this day the Elector of *Brandenburg* made his entry, being accompanied with his Electress and the Electoral Prince, and after having been at Church, where *Te Deum* was Sung, received in the Town-house the homage of the Magi-

strates, and afterwards of the Burghers. In the evening their Electoral Highnesses returned to their Camp, and, it's said, orders are given for several Troops to march towards *Demmin*.

Hamburg, Sept. 8. Since the taking of *Anclam*, the Elector of *Brandenburg* has sent part of his Forces to attack *Demmin*, while the rest endeavor to take *Lochenitz* and *Dam*. The Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg* is very ill. From *Copenhagen* we have the particulars of the defeat of 3000 Danes, under the command of Major General *Duncan*, of whom 250 onely came off; though it's said the Suedes lost likewise a great many Men.

Bremen, Sept. 9. To morrow 10000 *Munster* Troops are to march through this City, taking their way towards the Countrey of *Lip*, and so towards the *Moselle*; the *Lunenburg* Troops are gone before.

Strasbourg, Sept. 4. The French Army having passed the *Rhine* at *Brisacke* and at *Burcken*, and fallen into *Brisgow*, have made a very great booty, the Countrey People not having had time to save their Goods, and the Imperial Army not coming up time enough to secure them. Yesterday the Duke of *Lorrain* was still at *Offenburg*, two Leagues from hence, and it was questioned whether he would advance any farther, (special y since it was reported that the Enemy was going to pass the *Rhine*: the Croats which the Duke had sent out to take an account of the Enemy are likewise returned, having, as is said, had some light skirmishes with the French Cavalry to their advantage. People here are much concerned that matters advance no better at *Philipsburg*, where the Besieged omit nothing that can be expected from Men resolved to defend the place to the very last; and we are told, that the Besiegers having lately sent a Summons to the Governor, he had answered, That things were not yet in a condition to think of a surrender, and when they were, he could not but expect from them these terms which are always given to Men of Honor; and in effect we are assured that the Besieged are as yet in a very good posture, and want nothing necessary for the defence of the place. We have advice, that Marschal de *Crenqui* is gathering a Body of Men together on the *Saare*, with intention to act on that side, though perhaps it is onely to be in a posture to make head against the *Munster* and *Lunenburg* Troops, who they write from *Strasbourg*, are expected yet before the end of this Campaigne in those parts, to give the French a diversion.

From the French Camp at Weil in Brisgow, Sept. 9. We are at present in a Countrey where we subsist with great ease and abundance, our sick begin to recover, and our Horses, which were extremely out of ease, are already in a better condition. The Duke of *Lorrain* is advanced as far as *Offenburg*, having drawn most of the Imperial Troops from the Siege of *Philipsburg*, which has of late advanced very little. The last Letters we had from those parts gave us an account, among other things, that the Sieur de *Fay* Governor of *Philipsburg* had permitted an Officer sent by the Prince of *Baden*, to come into the Town, to let him see the posture they were in, was quite otherwise than perhaps the Besiegers imagined.

From

From the Camp before Philipsburg, Sept. 5. Since our last we have finished a new Battery, though not without a considerable loss of Men; from whence we batter the Bastion of *Turenne*, with good effect, insomuch that we have made very great breaches. The 3d instant it was resolved to attack the Ravelin, which lies between the Bastions of *Turenne* and the Dauphin; and 400 Men were appointed for the Assault, commanded by two Captains; about three a clock in the afternoon they made the attack, and without any great difficulty gained the Ravelin; having surprized the Enemy, who being extremely wearied through their having been in Arms all the night preceding, and through other service, were most of them asleep; but our Men not having been well seconded by the Officers, thereto appointed, and the Enemy springing two Mines, and at the same time making a vigorous Sally, forced them to retire, and to abandon the Ravelin, with the loss of 150 Men killed and wounded on our part. The last night the Besieged attempted again to burn the Fagots and other matters with which we had filled up the Ditch, and had already set fire to some, but we quickly quenched it. This afternoon we are told a general Assault will be made as well upon the said Ravelin; as upon the other Outworks, and four Regiments are appointed for that purpose. The other day our Generals sent an Officer to the Governor the *Sieur du Fay*, to persuade him to surrender the place, and avoid the shedding of more blood, seeing he was not in expectation of any relief, and that he could not be able to hold out much longer; whom the Governor sent back with this answer, That as for relief he had never expected any, and that if they knew the good condition the place was in, they would say he could not yet in a long while think of surrendering it.

Hague, Sept. 11. We are here in great expectation of hearing of a Battel between the Armies in *Flanders*, which according to our last advices were not far asunder; and the Letters from our Camp add, that our Generals very much desired an occasion to engage with the Enemy, so it might be without too great disadvantage. We are somewhat surprized at the news we have, that 3000 Munsterians are fallen into *Oost Friezeland*, that they have possessed themselves of several Posts and Passes, and that on the 8th instant they made themselves Masters of the Fortress of *Fredenburg*, into which they have put two Companies of Foot; the reason of this is said to be, that they of *Oost Friezeland* have not paid the Bishop of *Munster* the Money they agreed to pay the last Winter to be excused from furnishing Winter-quarters; others tell us, that it is to secure Winter quarters for his Troops when this Campaign is ended. The march of the *Lunenburg* and *Munster* Troops towards the *Moselle* is confirmed by our Letters from *Hamburg* and *Bremen*, and we hope they will arrive there time enough yet to give the French a diversion before Winter. The Prince of *Friezeland*, who arrived here some days since indisposed from the Army is returned home. The Princes Court is making ready against his Highnesses return, which many believe will be very speedily. The affair of the *Heer de Groer* is not yet determined; it is said, that he is accused of High Treason against the State, though at the same time he is not under any arrest, but is abroad daily.

Charleroy, Sept. 8. The 2d instant our Army under the command of the *Marschal de Schomberg*, removed from *Lichtenburg*, to the Neighborhood of *Tongres*, where the *Marschal* receiving advice that the Confederates were posted along the *Jecker* on the other side of

Wareme, and that they had laid several Bridges over the said River, as if their intention were to approach towards *Liege*, gave orders for the Army to decamp the next morning by break of day, as was accordingly done, the *Duke de Villeroi* advancing with 150 Horse to observe the Enemies motions, and the *Count de Montal*, who was at the head of the first Line on the right, advancing likewise with six Squadron of Horse, they understood, that the Enemy having broken their Bridges over the *Jecker*, were retired in good order, their Baggage having marched the night before; the *Duke de Villeroi* with his 150 Horse, marched on the left hand of the *Grand Chaussée* as far as *Thezrine*, and the *Count de Montal* on the right; and that night our Army came into the Enemies Camp at *Wareme*, who encamped the same night at *Fanche* and *Orp la Grand*, on the *Grand Chaussée*. The 4th, the Enemy marched again by break of day, and took their way between *Fudoigne* and *Perwez*, where they are posted with all the advantage possible, having a River before them, and a Moieis on their right and left hand. Our Army continued the fifth at *Wareme*, in expectation of the Provisions which our Commissaries were gone to fetch from *Liege*.

Brussels, Sept. 11. The 9th instant our Army decamped from *Torrebain St Troy*, and came that night to *Gembours*; from whence they marched again yesterday by 3 in the morning, and about break of day understood that the Enemy marched in Battalia within a League of our left Wing, towards *Charleroy*; whereupon our Generals finding it impossible to hinder their passage, without hazarding the Army too far, resolved to turn on the right hand, and so came to *Walheim*, where they encamped last night; and this morning our Army marched again to *Wavre*. We are told, that seven Squadrons of the Enemies Horse taking an opportunity to attack the Dutch and *Olnaburg* Baggage, while our Army marched the 9th instant, took part of it notwithstanding the good resistance of our Troops that guarded it.

Paris, Sept. 12. There is at present not any thing of moment to write from hence; for our Letters from *Flanders* only give us an account, that our Army was the 7th instant at *Wareme*, from whence it would remove the next morning, in order to its return to *Charleroy*; the Confederates had made several motions, and gave out that they would put themselves between our Army and *Charleroy*; but the general opinion here is, that they will part without coming to any action. The *Duke of Luxemburg* continues in *Brisgaw*, to refresh his Army, in which he had a great many sick. *Philipsburg* makes still a brave defence. The *Sieur de Trélon*, late Ambassador from this Crown in *Denmark* is arrived here, and hath given an account to his Majesty of the posture he left the Affairs in those parts. The King has given the Government of *Guyenne* to the *Duke de Roquelaure*, void by the death of the *Marschal d'Albret*, who died the 3d instant at *Bourdeaux*. We are told that the Prince Regent of *Portugal* hath offered his Mediation to the several parties engaged in the present War. We are in daily expectation of receiving some considerable news from *Sicily*.

Advertisements.

His Majesty having seen and approved of the secure and commodious Invention of Iron Fire-hearths for Ships, hath been graciously pleased to Grant His Letters Patents, for 14 years, to *William Castle* and *Henry Ewbanche* Esquires, to have and enjoy the sole Benefit and Advantage thereof, with such Clauses and Privileges as are usual in Patents of the like nature, and if any person desire to be accommodated therewith, they may be informed at *Mr Tho Garways* Coffee-house in *Exchange Alley*, or the *Royal Coffee-house* at *Change-Cross*, where and how they may be furnished upon reasonable terms.

Oct. 27. at night, a young Lanner Nyes Hawk without Bells or Jesses, from *Mr Adam F. J. J.* near *St Clements Church* in the Strand. Whoever gives notice thereof to *Mr C. Finch* Master Falconer to His Majesty at the Kings Back Stairs in *Whitehall*, or to *Mr Thomas Reeves* Falconer in *Bell-yard* near *Temple-bar*, or otherwise to the said *Mr F. J. J.* shall be well rewarded.