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Madrid, Febr. 25.

DON Fernando de Valenzuela remains a prisoner at *Consuegra*, and, as we are informed, is kept with so much strictness as to have Irons put upon his hands and feet. The other day, at his request, his Highness Don Juan of Austria sent his Confessor to *Consuegra*, to whom Don Valenzuela is said to have discovered several matters of importance, and particularly in whose hands he had several Sums of Money. The Queen will now very suddenly begin her journey from hence to *Toledo*, where the Archbishops Palace is prepared for her, and then the King will leave the *Retiro*, and will come to the Palace here, attended by all the Grandees and Persons of Quality, on which occasion there will be a great Cavalcade. The Admiral of *Castile*, who was Master of Horse to the Queen, is, we hear, made a Prisoner, and the discourse is, that his Admirallship will be given to the Count de *Melgar*. The Prince of *Astillano*, who was President of the Council of *Flanders*, is commanded to retire to *Granado*; and the said Prisonership will it is said be given to the Count de *Monteroy*; several other Persons of Quality have been likewise arrested and removed from Court. Great endeavors have been used by the Council of *Seville*, that no Fleet might be sent to the *Indies* this year, because the Market is already overstockt, which was the occasion of the small returns the last ships brought from thence; but after all it hath been resolved, that a Fleet shall go, and that it shall sail from *Cadix* about the beginning of *June*, under the command of Don *Jasper de Velasco*. Great Levies are making all the Kingdom over, for the service of *Sicily* and *Catalonia*, and a very considerable Sum of Money hath been remitted to *Flanders*.

Naples, Febr. 25. We have not of late received anything of moment from *Sicily*, neither side having attempted any thing, and will not till the reinforcements they expect are arrived. The Marquis de *Castel Rodrigo*, the Spanish Viceroy omits nothing on his part to put himself into a condition suitable to the exigency of affairs; but in the mean time has desired leave to quit that Government, and to return to *Spain*, which, it is said, the King has granted him. From *Messina* we hear, that Provisions, and especially Corn, are not very plentiful there, and that *Taormina* and the other places the French took some time since are rather a burthen then advantage to them, for that they must be supplied with Corn from *Messina*, not having enough of their own product for their subsistence, those parts abounding in Wine and Oyl, but wanting Corn. The French Fleet under the command of the Sieur du *Quefno* is returned home.

Vienna, March 7. This Court is much concerned at the account it receives of the posture of things in *Flanders*, where the French were already going to begin the Campaign, and several Councils have been held here for the taking the resolutions necessary concerning the proceedings of the Imperial Forces this Summer. The Marquis de *los Balbases*, who is ap-

pointed to go to assist at the Treaty at *Nimeguen*, as the first Ambassador of *Spain*, will begin his journey from hence some time next week. From *Hungary* we have advices that all the Hungarian Nobility that were in Arms against the Emperor, are come in, and have submitted.

Ditto, March 8. The Count de *Walstein*, appointed the Emperors Envoy Extraordinary, to His Majesty of *Great Britain*, uses all diligence in the preparations he makes for his journey. Commissions are given out for the raising two Regiments more, one of Foot, and the other of Horse. The Council of War is assembled almost every day, for the taking the resolutions necessary relating to the Campaign, and orders have been given for the providing a large Sum of Money, which General *Montecuculi* is to take with him, to be employed as there shall happen to be occasion. We have Letters from *Constantinople*, which assure us, that express orders had been sent to the Vizier of *Offen*, and the Bassa of *Erla*, not to give the least assistance or countenance to the Hungarian Rebels, which we hope will induce those that still stand out, to come in, and submit themselves, according to the example of their Companions.

Hamburg, March 16. Great preparations are made in the Elector of *Brandenburgs* Territories, for the approaching Campaign; and we are still told from *Berlin* and other places, that his Electoral Highness will begin it with the Siege of *Stetin*; on the other side we have Letters from *Straclfond*, which say, that the Suedes expect 10 or 12000 men from *Livonia*, and that with this reinforcement they doubt not but they shall be in a condition to disappoint all the designs of their Enemy. From *Copenhagen* they write, that in *Schonen* the Suedes attacked both *Christianstadt* and *Christiana*, and those places were reduced to great necessities; so that it was feared they would fall into the Enemies hands. Great diligence was used at *Copenhagen* for the fitting out a Fleet of 30 Men of War, to which will be 15 more, which are equipping in *Holland*, by order of the States General. From *Stade* they tell us, that the Confederate Princes, who are concerned in the Conquests that have been made in the Duchiet of *Breymen* and *Ferden* cannot as yet come to an agreement concerning the partition, which, it is said, may hinder the *Lunenbug* Troops from acting this Campaign, as the common Cause might otherwise require.

Cologne, March 16. We expect the Letters we shall receive to morrow from *Strasbourg* and those parts will give us an account, that the Duke of *Lorraine* is marched with several Regiments from *Efingen* towards the *Rhine*, in order to his passing it, and his descending towards the *Moselle*; for so our last Letters told us his Highness had received positive orders to do, notwithstanding the inconvenience of the season, and the difficulty the said Troops will have to find subsistence abroad, in which however they will be as much helped as is possible by the Magazines providing at *Treyes* and *Luxemburg*. The *Osnabrug* Troops being upon the point of quitting this Diocess, are somewhat severe to the inhabitants

tant, to oblige them to pay the arrears of their Contributions, which the poor people are hardly able to do, this Diocess having suffered its part in the present War. According to our last advices from *Ham*, which is about 10 or 12 Leagues from *Wesel*; the Elector of *Brandenburg* was still there, being advised by his Physicians not to remove from thence till his Gout had perfectly left him, with which his Electoral Highness has of late been very much incommoded, which will it's believed hinder the meeting that was intended at *Wesel* between several Princes. Signior *Bevilacqua*, the Popes Nuncio designed to *Nimeguen*, is passed by *Francfort*, and is expected here in a day or two at farthest; and from *Vienne* they write, that the Bishop of *Gurcke*, the Emperors first Ambassador, and the Marquis *de Balbaces*, the Spanish Ambassador, intended to part from thence the beginning of this month, likewise on their way to *Nimeguen*.

Hague, March 19. The Heer Admiral *Tromp* is arrived here from *Copenhagen*, but has not yet had Audience of the States, to whom he has brought with him Letters from the King of *Denmark*. The Squadron of Men of War designed for the *Baltick* is sitting out at *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, of which three are mouned with 70 Guns, and the other between 60 and 40. But as to the demand which the Danish Minister here made, of liberty to raise Seamen in these Countreys, for the service of the King his Master, we cannot yet hear that he has obtained any satisfactory answer. The Troops which are to compose the Prince of *Orange's* Army are now in *Brabant*, and it's believed they will immediately march towards *Brussels*, and in that neighborhood expect the arrival of his Highness, who will use all diligence to repair thither. From *Cleves* they write, that the Inhabitants of that Countrey are in great fear of the Garison of *Masstricht*, and to secure themselves, have fled with their Families and Goods into places of strength. By the way of *France* we have adviced, that the Count *d'Estrees* has retaken from us *Cayana* in the *West India*, and that he intended to make some attempt upon our Men of War who are in those parts, under the command of the Sieur *Binche*, and are much inferior to the French in strength, but will however we doubt not give a good account of themselves.

Dittos, March 23. The Prince of *Orange* having in his journey to *Wesel* understood that the Elector of *Brandenburg* was still detained by his indisposition at *Ham*, and at the same time having received an account of the taking of *Valenciennes* on the 17th instant (at which his Highness as well as every body else, was not a little surprized) returned to this place, on Friday night, and the next morning early parted again from hence to his Army. The States of *Holland*, who had on Saturday last adjourned themselves for a week, are summoned to meet here to morrow, and the Deputies of the respective Admiralties are likewise commanded to repair forthwith hither, to give their opinions for the setting out certain Men of War, for the security of our Coasts, against the French Privateers. We are told that the States General have resolved to send Deputies into *Oost-Friesland*, to endeavor to compose the differences depending between the *Princes* Regent and the States of that Province. Here is arrived the Sieur *Termuelen* in quality of Envoy Extraordinary from the Bishop of *Munster*. Don *Emanuel de Lyra*, the Spanish Envoy, has put into the hands of the Prince of *Orange* Bills of Exchange for 50000 Crowns, to be received at *Amsterdam*, and has agreed with his Highness about the payment of what remains due to him from the Crown of *Spain*.

Brussels, March 23. As yet we know not who in particular to lay the fault of the dishonourable loss of *Valenciennes* upon, but in general have reason to blame all to whom the place was intrusted, for not having performed their parts; the Governor it seems was detained in his Bed, by a wound he had received two days before, and in his absence that care that was necessary was not taken for the defence and security of the place, the Outworks being left unprovided, except the Crowned Work, which the Enemy having once made themselves Masters of, they likewise gained all the other Outworks, which were all of them very strong, without any difficulty or resistance, and entered the Town at a Sally-port, which was left open; the Enemy advanced as far as the Market-place, killing all they met with in the way, where a Body of Cavalry was drawn up, who charged the French, and at first forced them to give ground, but were at length repulsed by reason of the Musquetees and others that arrived to the Enemies assistance; when the Duke of *Luxemburg* and the Marquis *de Louvois* coming in, they commanded their Troops to retreat, and having posted them upon the Ramparts, summoned the Garison and Burghers to surrender upon discretion, which they did. Of the Garison 5 or 600 were killed, and among them five or six Italian Captains; and Monsieur *Berne*, Colonel of Horse, who behaved himself with great gallantry in the defence of the point of a Hornwork, he and his men having quitted their Horses, and fighting on Foot; the Governor the Marquis *de Richebourg* is not dead, as was said, but is carried prisoner to *Amiens*, the Sieur *Ognati* Intendant to *Soissons*, the Marquis *de Ledaco Arras*, and the Count *de Tassis*, and the Count *de Solre* to *Tournay*. The King we hear has given the Government of *Valenciennes* to the Sieur *Magalotti*. We have Letters from *Douay* of the 20 instant, which say, that for three days before a great many French Troops had marched towards *St Omer*, in order to the Siege of it; and that on the 19 instant 6000 Horse, and 3000 Foot had invested *Gambray*. In the mean time our hopes are, that the Duke of *Lorraine* will give the French a diversion, for we have an account, that some Imperial Troops have already passed the *Rhine*. The Prince of *Orange* is come to *Breda*, and this day we have adviced, that all the Dutch Infantry is arrived by water, under the command of Count *Waldecke*, at *Bruges*, the Cavalry marching by land, in which the Prince has an eye to the relief of *St Omer* if besieged.

Paris, March 24. In our last we gave you an account of the taking of *Valenciennes*, on the 17 instant, since we have had the particulars of so extraordinary an action, which being in substance the same we have already told you, we will not repeat them here, but tell you, that all the news in Town at present is, that *Cambray* and *St Omer* are both besieged, the King commanding at the first in person, and the Duke of *Orleans* at the others. The King has given the Regiment of the Marquis *de Genlis*, who was killed before *St Omer*, in an attack he made upon a certain Redoubt, to his Brother the Chevalier *de Genlis*. Here is published a Relation of an attempt made upon *Piombino*, by the Sieur *de Quisne*, with the Men of War under his command, and of his having burnt several Vessels there.

Advertisements.

The *English Academy*: or, A Brief Introduction to the seven Liberal Arts, Grammar, Arithmetick, Geometry, Musick, Astronomy, Rhetorick, and Logick. By John Newson, D. D. Sold by Tho. Passenger at the Three Bibles on London Bridge.

On a large Draught of the Front of the Cathedral Church of *Wells*, drawn upon a large sheet of Paper with Pen and Indian Ink, in order to be Ingraven. Whosoever brings it, or can give notice where it is to be had, to Mr *David Loggan* next door to the Golden-head in *Leicester Fields*, shall have 40 s. Reward.