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Vienna, March 14.

The Marquis de los Balbases, Ambassador of Spain, has taken his leave of the Ministers of this Court, in order to the beginning his journey to Nimeguen. The Count of Wittsiam, who goes for England, has received his instructions, and will part hence in eight or ten days. Yesterday arrived here an Extraordinary Courier, with Letters from the Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, giving an account of the present posture of things there. We are assured that the Emperor has resolved to send a Body of Men to the assistance of Flanders, under the command of the Marquis de Grana; while the Duke of Lorrain commands the main Army in the Empire, for the Count de Montecuculi does not go into the Field. The Count of Lefse is to command the Imperial Troops in Pomeran this Campagne, in the stead of General Copr. On Sunday last arrived here Frederic Charles, Duke of Wirtemberg, and having had Audience of the Emperor, demanded the Investiture of the Duchy of Montbelliard for the Duke his Brother.

Strasburg, March 15. The French Ambassador with the Suisse Cantons, having, as we are informed, demanded that they would give order for the demolishing of Mulhausen, the said Cantons have answered, that they can by no means consent to the demolishing of the said place, and much less give orders for the doing of it.

Ditto, March 19. The French have possessed themselves of the strong Castle of Dachstein, which might have held out much longer, and therefore it is suspected that some of the chief Officers in it were corrupted by the Enemy; since which the Sieur de la Brosse is marched back with his Cavalry towards the Upper Alsace, and the Count de Bissy, with the Troops under his command, has taken his way towards the Saar, to join the Marschal de Crequi, who is forming an Army on that side. We have Letters from Essingen, which assure us, that the Duke of Lorrain would begin his march on the 26 instant, and that he intended to pass the Rhine between Phillipsburg and Mayence.

Cologne, March 23. This morning Signior Bevilacqua the Popes Nuncio, arrived at Bon, and will be here to day or to morrow, on his way to Nimeguen. The Elector of Brandenburg continues very much indisposed at Ham, where the Sieur Somnitz, his Electoral Highnesses Ambassador, and the Sieur Heugh the Ambassador of Denmark at Nimeguen, are arrived. From Mayence our Letters of the 21 tell us, that their Bridge of Boats had been conveyed to Gersheim, between Mayence and Wormes, where the Imperial Infantry will pass the Rhine, while the Cavalry passes at Mayence. All people in general are very much surprized at the advice we receive of the taking of Valenciennes in so extraordinary a manner, which is attributed to the ill conduct of those that commanded in the Town. The Elector of Brandenburg, the Duke of Neubourg, and the States General, have, we hear, agreed to furnish 2 or 3000 men each, for the forming of a flying Army, which is to have its station near Ruremond, to curb the Garison of Mestrich.

Hamburg, March 23. The King of Denmark having writtē to the Magistrates of this City to complain of the unbecoming behaviour of the Sieur Garner, towards him, the said Magistrates ordered him to be cited, but he has not thought fit to appear; and on this occasion some disorder hath happened here, the Commonalty in a tumultuous manner besetting his house, and demanding his person; the issue of which we may be able to tell you in our next. From Copenhagen our Letters give us an account, that in Schonen the Suedes have taken Christianople.

Amsterdam, March 24. We have seen an Extract of a Letter written by the Count d'Estrees, on the 24 of January, at Martenico; in which he has given an account, that on the 15 of December, he came with the ships under his command before Cayana, and resolved to have that very day attacked the Fort built there by the Dutch, but was prevented by the abundance of Rain that fell, and was obliged to defer the execution of his design till the next day (when he accordingly gave orders for the landing his men, which was done with great difficulty, they being forced to pass up to the middle through water) and they assaulted the Fort, but were so warmly received, that they were beaten off in three several assaults they made; that on the 17 the Count d'Estrees commanded the fourth attack to be made, with a greater number of men, who at length gained the Fort, in which were 300 Dutch, who were made prisoners of War, and 40 pieces of Cannon, the French having on their side had about 20 killed, and 40 wounded. After this exploit the Count d'Estrees came on the fourteenth of January to Martenico, where he found three French Men of War more, and joined them to his Squadron, and took on board his ships 500 fresh men, being resolved to part from Martenico the twenty sixth to go and attack the Sieur Binche, who was with ten ships, of which seven were Men of War, at the Isle of Tobago. And there be Letters from Paris which pretend to give an account of an Engagement between them, which meets with little credit. The Men of War designed for the Baltick are fitting out with all diligence. And here is a discourse as if a Squadron were likewise to be equipped for the service of the Spaniards in Sicily.

Hague, March 26. This afternoon was held a Conference with the Ministers of the Allies, which will be again renewed to morrow. Yesterday arrived here an Expres from the Prince of Orange, who was at Breda, with Letters to the States, upon which it was ordered, that the Heer Van Heeckeren should part that very evening, as he did accordingly, on his journey to the Court of the Dukes of Lunenburg. From Flanders we have an account, that since the taking of Valenciennes, the French have besieged Cambray and St Omer, and that the Prince of Orange has appointed the Rendezvous of his Troops at Assende near Sas Van Ghent, in order as is believed to the attempting the relief of St Omer. The Count de Horne, General of the Artillery, is drawing a Body of 8 or 10000 men together near Ruremond, to hinder the excursions of the Garison