

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday April 5. to Monday April 9. 1677.

Genova, March 31.

**T**He 24th instant arrived here the Assurance Frigate Sir John Robinson Commander, in 16 days from Cadix; and the next day the Sapphire, Captain Hermau, returned from Leghorne, together with the Charles of Edenburg from Scotland; and the 27th, came in the Laurel, John Paine Master.

Vienna, April 2. The Deputies of the Suisse Cantons, who lately arrived here, have had an Audience of the Emperor, and have assured his Imperial Majesty that the Cantons have rejected the several Propositions made to them on the part of France, concerning the raising of men in their Territories. The President Canon is arrived here from the Duke of Lorraine, and hath brought with him several rich Presents, to be presented the Queen Dowager of Poland. The Emperor has given the command of the Cavalry of Sussia and Franconia to the Brother of the Duke of Wirtemberg.

Strasbourg, April 5. The French have finally quieted Saverne, though without making use of the Mines they had prepared, having only made several breaches in the Walls, and pulled down the Gates. The Sieur de Monclar has lately changed the Garison of Brisac; of which we know not the reason. From Nancy they write, that the Marechal de Crequi was returned thither from Metz.

Francfort, April 7. The 5th instant parted from hence the Count de Capricres, and the Count de Chavagnac, to meet the Duke of Lorraine, who arrived yesterday at Grossen Geran: to morrow they will be back here, and, it is said, that his Highness will make a turn hither with them incognito, and that from hence he will go to the Rendezvous of his Troops, which is to be held on Friday next at Oppenheim. For these four or five days past we have seen Troops continually passing through this place, on their march to the said Rendezvous. This day the Sieur Chauvet, Lieutenant-General of the Lunenburg Forces, arrived here, and brings orders for the march of the said Forces, as well as those of Munster.

Coblentz, April 8. At Treves a great Magazine hath been provided for the subsistence of the Imperial Troops, who are coming down that way. The Duke of Lorraine has passed by Francfort, and will be to morrow at Oppenheim, where is appointed to be held the general Rendezvous; and from thence his Highness will take his march towards the Moselle. The main Body of the Imperial Army will not begin to move from their several Quarters till towards the latter end of this month, because they cannot possibly subsist abroad before that time. The French, as we are informed, apprehend the Seat of the War may be this Summer in Lorraine, and therefore they work hard on the Fortifications of Nancy.

Cologne, April 9. The Duke of Lorraine is on his march, his Troops were to hold their rendezvous, at Oppenheim as this day, from whence they will descend towards Treves, and in their march join several Troops of the Confederates; so that it is reckoned the Duke

of Lorraine will have an Army of above 20000 men, The Emperor will likewise have a flying Army in Brisgaw this Summer, to be commanded by the Electoral Prince of Saxony.

Hamburg, April 9. We have this day some Letters from Copenhagen, which seem to contradict what was before reported of the taking of Christianstadt by the Suedes: they farther say, that the King of Denmark would before the middle of the next month, have a Squadron of 18 Men of War at Sea. From Livonia we understand, that the Suedes are wholly at ease on that side, being assured of the friendship of the Moscovites, notwithstanding all the endeavors that have been used to occasion a rupture, and that a considerable Body of Men will be sent from thence this Summer to Pomerania. The Brandenburgs on the other side are preparing to take the Field with great confidence of success. The City of Stetin is provided with all things necessary for their defence; which makes us believe the Brandenburgs will not attempt the Siege of it.

Hague, April 11. You have been some time since informed of the differences fallen out between the Princes Regent and the States of Friezeland, and that the latter had addressed themselves to this State for remedy; whereupon several endeavors have been used to compose the matter; which not succeeding, the States have finally named Commissioners, who are to go to Friezeland, and to accommodate the thing in difference. We have Letters from the Sieur Binches, dated at Tobago the 30th of December, in which he advises, that he had received an account, that the French Men of War under the command of Count d'Estrees, were standing towards him, and that therefore he was putting himself in the best posture of defence he could: the Letters we receive from Germany tell us, that the 9th instant the Imperial Troops were appointed to have their Rendezvous at Oppenheim, being about 15000 men, besides the Forces of the Confederates, which are to join with them. It is said that the Duke of Lorraine has with the leave of the Emperor undertaken the said march, contrary to the opinion of most of his General Officers. Here is a report in Town, as if there were advice from Flanders of a great Battel fought between the Prince of Orange and the French; but with what success we are yet to learn.

Ipres, April 11. On Wednesday last the Prince of Orange arrived here, and that afternoon saw his Army drawn up in Battalia near this place. The next day his Highness advanced towards Cassel, where he came on Friday, and passed at St Marie Capelle; yesterday his Highness caused the French which guarded the Bridge over the River Perne, to be attacked, and after a sharp dispute, forced them to abandon their Post; upon which the Dutch Army passed the River, and advanced towards the Enemy. All this day we have heard great shootings, and we doubt not but the Armies have been engaged, of which we expect to hear the success. The French we hear have received a great Reinforcement from Cambray. Great part of the Dutch Cavalry, under the command of the Count de Nassau, cannot be yete come up to the Prince,

Brussels;

*Brussels, April 13.* By an Express sent hither by the Governor of *Ipres*, the Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, has, as we are informed, received this following Account; That on Saturday last his Highness the Prince of *Orange* decamped from *Poperingue*, about four Leagues beyond *Ipres*, being resolved to advance with all possible diligence towards *St Omer*, to engage the French before they were reinforced with the detachments that was marching from *Cambray*, under the command of the Duke of *Luxemburg*; That passing by *Cassel*, and advancing to the small River *Peene*, the Prince perceived some of the Enemies Troops had taken post on the other side of it; whereupon about three in the afternoon, his Highness commanded two Regiments of Foot to attack them; which was accordingly done, and after two hours dispute, the Dutch gained the Pass, and forced the Enemy to retire; then his Highness caused immediately several Pontons to be thrown over the River between *Bavinhove* and *Penez*, and his Army to pass over them; that night his Highness advanced and passed a narrow passage that was between him and the Enemy; the next day the Duke of *Orleans* drawing off his Troops from the Siege, except those which were necessary to guard the Works there, and being reinforced that morning with the detachment brought by the Duke of *Luxemburg* from *Cambray*, advanced likewise to meet his Highness; and about nine on Sunday morning the two Armies engaged; the Fight continued very obstinate all day, but the French being reinforced with fresh Troops, who came in during the Fight, and the Prince wanting Horse, the Dutch were at length forced to retreat in some disorder towards *Ipres*, without being able to succor *St Omer*; and the ways being very bad, and in many places very narrow, their Cannon, which consisted in ten small pieces, together with the Baggage, fell into the Enemies hands. We expect every minute to receive the farther particulars of what loss hath been sustained on either side, of which we have not as yet any account. The Citadel of *Cambray* makes a good defence, and we are told that the Governor and the other Officers as well as Soldiers are resolved to hold it out to the last.

*Bruges, April 14.* In our former we gave you an account of the march of the Prince of *Orange* to attempt the relief of *St Omer*, and that his Highness was encamped at *Poperingue*, on the other side of *Ipres*. On Saturday last he marched from thence towards the Enemy, with a design to attack them if possible before the Succors, which were on their march from *Cambray*, had joined them; Saturday in the afternoon the Dutch passed the small River *Peene*, and advanced towards the French, who drew off from the Siege to meet them, being opportunely reinforced by the detachment commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*. On Sunday morning the two Armies engaged, the greatest part of the Princes Cavalry under the command of Count *Nassau*, being not yet come up, and fought with great obstinacy till evening: At the beginning the French left Wing was worsted, but being strengthened with fresh Supplies, renewed the Combat, which determined to the advantage of the French, the Prince of *Orange* being forced to quit the Field, and to make his retreat in the best order he could to *Ipres*, near which place he encamped on Monday morning, having lost his Cannon and Baggage; which fell in the Enemies hands in their retreat. We know not as yet the particulars of the loss sustained on either side, but in the mean time it is said here, that the Dutch may have lost between 3 and 4000 men, and that the loss on the Enemies side is not much less. By our next we may be able to tell you

more, Thirty Billanders have been sent from hence to *Ipres*, to fetch from thence the wounded men, and three Regiments of the Princes Army are arrived this morning in our Neighborhood, to conduct the Baggage; the Prince left here to the Camp. The Citadel of *Cambray* makes a good defence, but the French press it so close, and do so greatly annoy the Besieged with their Bombes, that we fear they cannot hold out many days.

*Paris, April 14.* On Monday about ten at night arrived here a Gentleman, sent by the Duke of *Orleans*, to give the Queen and Madam an account of the Battel that was fought between him and the Prince of *Orange* on Sunday last, and of the Victory he had obtained. The Fight began about ten in the morning, and continued till five or six in the evening; our left Wing was so hard pressed upon by the Enemy, that it gave way twice; but the Duke of *Orleans* presence gave them new courage, and at length the Dutch not being longer able to make head against our Troops, were forced to quit the place of Battel, of which we remained Masters, as also of eight pieces of Cannon, and the Enemy's Baggage, between 4 and 5000 of the Enemy are taken, and on both sides many prisoners; and when the General can give us an account of those that fled. The farther particular we have of the Enemies loss is of ours. It is said that the Musketeers and the Gendarmes have suffered very much. The Duke of *Orleans* had at first sent only a few Troops from the Siege of *St Omer*, leaving only a Garrison in the Fort *des Vaches*, and in another Fort took the Town shut up; and we are told that during the Fight the Besieged made a Sally, filled up the Trenches, and attacked the said Forts, but were repulsed. From *Cambray* we have Letters of the 11th, which say, that the 9th, at night, the Besiegers began to throw their Bombes into the Citadel, which had done great execution, having burnt the Chapelle, and two Magazines, one of Beer, and the other of Wood; That the Marquis de *Resnel* Lieutenant-General, had been killed with a Cannon shot, and that the 11th instant at night the Besiegers were to attack the Counterescarp, and that they doubted not but to be Masters of the Citadel before Easter.

#### Advertisements.

##### Pharamond: Or the History of France.

A Famous Romance. In Twelve Parts. The whole Work never before Englished. Written Originally by the Author of *Cassandra* and *Cleopatra*. Translated by F. Phillips Gent. Sold by T. Bassett, T. Dring, and W. Cridman, at the George near St Dunstons Church, and at the Harrow at Chancery-lane end in Fleet-street, and the New Exchange.

##### The History of the Government of Venice.

Wherein the Policies, Councils, Magistrates, and Laws of that State are fully related; and the use of the Balloting Box exactly described. By the Sieur *Amelon de la Houffaire*, Secretary to the French Ambassadors at Venice. Sold by John Starkey at the Mixer in Fleet-street, near Temple-Bar, and at the Mixer in the Exeter Exchange.

Stolen from my Lord *Herberts* the 6th instant, by *James Breston*, a Servant of his, a short thick man, blackish brown hair, thick eye-brows and thick lips, some few pits of the Small Pox, these following things, viz. A pair of Diamond Pendants, with six large Pearl drops. A very large Table Diamond, that wants a corner, with one large Pearl drop at the end of it, and little Diamonds about the Top of it. Four Roses of Pearl set in gold and white Enamell. A gold Medal of the King of England, worth 20 l. A gold Watch with a Shagreen Case, and a Crown and Character on the outside of it, with about 30 pound in money. Several Holland Shirts, and Cambric Pocket-handkerchiefs, with other parcels of laced Linnen, the Handkerchiefs marked with an H and a Crown. If these things are proffered to be sold or pawned, you are desired to stop the party, and send immediately notice to my Lord *Herberts* Lodgings, at Mr *Richardsons* house in New Southampton-street in Bloomsbury, and they shall have a hundred pounds for their pains if the whole be discovered, and proportionable for the particulars discovered.

One *Giles* a Frenchman, who speaks a little English, of a middle stature, fair lank hair, in a yellow Coat, with Brass Buttons, went from his Master Captain *Charles Manwaring*, and took with him to the value of 1000 l. of several Coins. Whosoever gives notice of him to Mr *Hicks*, a Tailor over against the Fleet Tavern in Covent Garden, shall have Five pounds.