

The London Gazette.

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Weymouth, April 11.

THIS day arrived here the *Marigold*, in six Weeks from *Virginia*, by which we have advice, that Sir *John Berry* was arrived there, with the Frigates under his command, and that the troubles there were in great measure ended before their arrival, and that the Indians had done some harm to several Plantations which lay most exposed.

Vienna, April 4. This Court was not a little surprised, when it received the news from *Flanders* of the taking of *Valenciennes*, which we had promised our selves here would at least have held out two months. The Count *Baluffi Imbri*, a Hungarian, who was not long since in *Arras* against the Emperor, and has now submitted himself upon the publication of his Imperial Majesties Pardon, is expected here in a day or two, and will be brought to the Emperor, who it is not doubted but will receive him very kindly, to give encouragement to the rest to follow his example. The Air of the place where the Prince of *Furstenborg* was kept, being very unhealthful, the Emperor has ordered him to be removed to *Newstadt*. Two days since parted hence a Gentleman, sent to the Duke of *Lorraine*, with the Emperors Ratification of the Treaty of Marriage between him and the Queen Dowager of *Poland*. On Wednesday last the Marquis de los *Balbaces*, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, for the Treaty of Peace at *Nimeguen*, begun his journey from hence, passing up the *Danube* by water towards *Lintz*. The Turks, we hear, are drawing together a great Army, and according to the advices we receive from several hands, they intend to make War upon the *Moscovites*, concerning the *Ukraine*, great part of which the *Moscovites* have possessed themselves of.

Copenhagen, April 6. Wednesday night last 1500 men, drawn out of several Regiments, embarked at *Elseneore*, and from thence passed to *Landssroon*, to reinforce that Garrison, whither the King and Prince *George* went the next day, and returned hither again on Friday. The news we had of the surrender of *Christiansstadt* to the *Suedes*, does not continue, and we are told that his Majesty will make the greater haste into the Field, to relieve it if possible. The King has received, as we are told, Letters from General *Buditzzen*, advising, that he had concluded a Treaty with the Bishop of *Munster*, by virtue whereof he is to assist his Majesty with 3000 Foot, 500 Horse, and 500 Dragoons; and that these Troops would accordingly begin their march very suddenly. It is certainly said, that the Sieur *Guldenlieu* is appointed to command the Kings Army in *Schonen* this Campaigne, and that the Baron *Degerfelt* will be sent to command in *Norway*, with the Title of Major General. Our Fleet is fitting out with all the diligence possible. We hear little of the Enemies preparations.

Strasburg, April 12. The Sieur de *Monclar*, who made a turn to *Montbeliard*, to visit that place, is returned to *Brissac*. The Emperor, we are told, hath commanded a flying Army to have its station this Summer near *Brissac*, to prevent the excursions which that

Garrison may otherwise make into the Country of *Brisgaw*. The French fortifie *Pfalzbourg*, which guards a passage into *Lorrain*.

Francfort, April 14. The Baron *Chauvet* Lieutenant General of the Forces of the Duke of *Lunenburg*, has issued out the orders necessary for the Rendezvous of the said Troops on Monday next, near *Friedberg* in the Country of *Wetteravia*; after which they will begin their march in few days. In the mean time the Imperial Troops have passed the *Rhine*, and are descending towards *Treves*. We have several reports here concerning their design, but they are so uncertain, as not to worth the mentioning.

Cologne, April 16. The 14 instant the Duke of *Newburg* parted from *Dusseldorf*, on his way to *Wezel*, to confer there with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, upon matters relating to the present conjuncture; and we are told, that an Express hath been sent to the Prince of *Orange*, to know of his Highness whether he cannot repair to *Wezel*, to assist at the said Conference, where several resolutions might be taken for the carrying on the War this Campaigne. Monsieur de *Louvigny* General of the *Osnabrug* Troops hath been here in Town since the 13th instant, what his business is we know not, unless it be to adjust the matter in difference between the Chapter of this Cathedral and the said Troops, concerning the Town of *Zons*, which they have lately possessed themselves of. The Inhabitants of this Diocese would be extreme glad to hear that the said Troops were on their march to leave this Country, to which they are a great burden. Our Letters from above assure us, that the Duke of *Lorraine* has passed the *Rhine* with 16000 Imperialists, and that he took his march towards *Treves*, where a great Magazine has been provided. It is reported they will besiege *Metz*.

Menz, April 14. The Imperial Troops which have had their Rendezvous at *Oppenheim*, passed yesterday and the day before the *Rhine* there, being 16000 Combatants. The next day these Troops began their march towards *Honfrucke*, and from thence will advance towards *Treves*. On Sunday last arrived here the Duke of *Elrain*, who was received with all the respect due to his quality, and was entertained at Dinner by our Elector; and about six in the evening, his Highness parted from hence again, being accompanied about half a League out of Town by his Electoral Highness.

Brussels, April 16. The Prince of *Orange* has in a Letter to our Governor-General, the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, acquainted his Excellency with the ill success of his design to relieve *St Omer*; the particulars his Highness gives of the Fight, are much the same we have already told you, only it is said his Highness complains of the ill information that was given him by those upon whom he was obliged to rely, for a description of the Country; by which means he was engaged in a disadvantageous ground. Here is arrived an Envoy from the Bishop of *Munster*, who, we are informed, will put 12000 of his Troops into the service of this Crown. The Garrison of *Maestricht* hath made an incursion into *Brabant*,

Brabant, and has done much mischief; of which we write, that a Gentleman was arrived there from the Duke of *Lorrain*, to assure the Prince of *Orange*, Governor of that Province, that his Highness would be in a short time with an Army of 20000 men in his Neck-hood.

Ditto, April 20. Yesteray we had an account of the surrender of the Citadel of *Cambray*; at which people here were somewhat surprized, for they had expected it would have made a much longer defence. On Saturday night Monsieur de *Tues* Regiment marched from hence to *Mons*; upon some advice his Excellency received that the Baron de *Quinty* was advanced with a Body of Men to *Kicurain*. The Prince of *Orange*'s Army is quartered between *Bruges* and *Ghent*, and his Highness is at *Echelot*. We are informed that he has sent for fresh Supplies from *Holland*, and when they arrive, it is said his Army will be in a better posture than it was in before the Fight. His Excellency hath received an assurance from the Duke of *Lorrain*, that he is now upon his march towards *Creusenac*, from whence he would continue his march towards *Treves*, where he will join with the Troops commanded by the Marquis de *Grana*.

Ostend, April 17. The Prince of *Orange* not finding it convenient to continue any longer in the neighborhood of *Ipres*, is come back with his Army into *Flanders*. On Monday last his Highness accompanied with Count *Waldeck*, passed by *Bruges*, as most of his Troops had done before, which we are informed are to have their quarters in the Country of *Waes*, and in the Frontiers of *Brabant*; his Highness lay the last night at *Maldeghem*, between *Bruges* and *Ghent*, where he will have his head-quarters, till his Army be recruited; all the Baggage that was left at *Bruges*, is sent that way. About 30 Billanders are arrived from *Ipres* at *Bruges*, with wounded men, which are about 1000, part of which have been sent to *Ghent*, and other places. We are told that in the late Battle, the Prince lost between 7 and 8000 men, reckoning the killed, wounded, and prisoners; and we have an account of some particular Regiments, which have suffered extremely, as that of the Prince of *Courland*, of the Duke of *Holstein*, of Colonel *Kilpatrick*, Governor of *Bolduc*, (whose eldest son commanding the said Regiment, is killed) of Colonel *Stangenberg*, who is mortally wounded, of Colonel *Wittenhove*, who is wounded and a prisoner; which said Regiments are reduced from 1500 and 1000 men, to 200, 300, and 400 men each. Colonel *Cronenbergs* Regiment of Horse, and some others, are likewise very much ruined, Colonel *Greams* a Scotchman, Monsieur *Scaep*, Colonel of Horse, and his two Brothers, Captains in his Regiment, Monsieur *d'Arenberg*, also Colonel of Horse, and several other Officers of note are killed. There were some who did not do their duty, who, it's said have since received the punishment they merited. We have an account from *St Omer*, by a Gentleman who got out of the Town yesterday, being charged with Letters from the Governor, that since the Siege, there has been killed of the Garrison, one Colonel, two Majors, sixteen Captains, and seven Ensigns, which makes us fear the Besieged will not hold out much longer.

Ghent, April 20. We have this following account from *Cambray*, That the French having on Friday last finished their Mines, the King sent a Summons to the Governor, to acquaint him with the condition they were in, and granted a Ceſſation till the Officer was returned with the Gouvernor's answer, which was, That

he would expect an Assault, and defend himself as he could. Accordingly the King gave orders for the preparing all things necessary for the Assault, and for springing the Mines, which did so great execution, that the Bastion was quite ruined, and two great breaches made upon which, on Saturday morning, the Besieged desired a Parley, and the Marquis de *Louvry* was sent from the King into the Citadel, to make the Conditions, which were very honourable for the Garrison, viz. To march out with Bag and Baggage, their Arms, Colors flying, Drums beating, and two pieces of Cannon; and the next day, about nine in the morning, they accordingly marched out, through the Breach, the King entering the Citadel at the same time by the Gate; the Garrison was to be conducted to *Ghent*, by the way of *Doway*, *Lille*, *Tournay*, and *Courtry*. We hear that the greatest part of the Regiments of *Tilly*, *Mohenbec*, and the Irish, were cut off. It is said the Besieged wanted Powder.

Hague, April 20. The States have ordered 4000 Muskets, and a considerable Sum of Money to be sent to his Highness, who has at present his quarters between *Ghent* and *Bruges*. The Equipages for the Mediterranean, for the North Sea, and for the *Baltick*, advance apiece.

Calais, April 19. This afternoon we receive an account, that on Saturday the Citadel of *Cambray* Capitulated; that the King had granted the Governor very honourable Conditions, and that the Garrison was to march out as yesterday morning. The Duke of *Orleans* is at present before *St Omer*; the Besieged make a good defence, and seem resolved to hold out to the last, but they begin to be so closely pressed, that it's believed a few days will put an end to that Siege.

Paris, April 21. On Monday night arrived here Monsieur *Gratmon*, from the King's Camp, and brought an account that the Citadel of *Cambray* was surrendered to the King the day before, having obtained very honourable Conditions, to march out with Arms, Bag, and Baggage, and two pieces of Cannon; the Garrison marched out, as is said, about 3000 strong. The King has put his Troops into quarters of refreshment; and is himself gone for *Dunkirk*; all the discourse here is, that his Majesty will go to *Metz* in *Lorrain*, to be near at hand to give the necessary orders for the opposing the Germans who are coming down on that side. On Tuesday *Te Deum* was sung with the usual solemnity in our Cathederal, and in the evening the Streets were filled with Bonfires, for the Victory obtained by our Army, commanded by the Duke of *Orleans*, over the Dutch. We cannot yet learn the certain number of Men lost in that Battle, which, it's said, was not inconsiderable, and particularly a great many Officers were killed and wounded. In our next we shall be able to give you the names of the chief of them. From *St Omer* we have advicte, that the Besiegers had attacked and possessed themselves of the Counterparts, and that the Besieged had made a Sally and regained it, however we doubt not but in our next we shall tell you that the place is taken.

Dover, April 13. Several Passengers arrived this afternoon in the Pacquet Boat from *Calais*, assure us, that the Citadel of *Cambray* was delivered up to the French on Saturday, and *St Omer* on Tuesday last; the latter as well as the former obtaining very honourable Conditions. They added, that the Most Christian King had dispersed his Troops into quarters, and was himself expected as yesterday at *Dunkirk*.

Advertisement.

Here were three Coaches Rob'd, the 1st of this instant, at Stoken Church hill and several persons who were Passengers were rifled of what was considerable about them; one Gentleman lost about 50 l. in Plate and Money; the Plate being a Combox, two Powder Boxes, and four other Boxes, had engraven on them three Steel-drakes, and three Broad Arrows, with a Jerusalem Croſs. Whover gives notice of them to Mr. *Mawson*, a Goldsmith in Fleet street, over againſt St Dunſtan's Church, ſhall be well rewarded.