

*Brabant*, and has done much mischief; of which we have not as yet the particulars. From *Luxemburg* they write, that a Gentleman was arrived there from the Duke of *Lorraine*, to assure the Prince of *Chimay*, Governor of that Province, that his Highness would be in a short time with an Army of 20000 men in his Nei-ghbourhood.

*Ditto*, April 20. Yesterday 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 *Quincy* was advanced with a Body of Men to *Kicourain*. The Prince of *Orange's* Army is quartered between *Bruges* and *Ghent*, and his Highness is at *Echelo*. 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 *Lorraine*, that he is now upon his march towards *Creusenc*, 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 neighbourhood 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 *Watts*, and in the Frontiers of *Brabant*; his Highness lay the last night at *Maldegem*, 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 *Wittenbove*, 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 *Greaves* 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 is 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 in 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 Governors answer, which was, That

he would expect an Assault, and defend himself as well as he could. Accordingly the King gave orders for 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 *Louvoy* 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, Colours 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 *Courtray*. We hear that the greatest part of the Regiments of *Tilley*, *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 apace.

*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 is believed a few days will put an end to that Siege.

*Paris*, April 21. On Monday night arrived here Monsieur *Grémmont*, from the Kings 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 *Lorraine*, 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 Cathedral, 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 we Men lost in that Battle, which, it is 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 advice, that the Besiegers had attacked and possessed themselves of the Counterescarp, 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.

There were three Coaches Robbd, the 11th 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 Skel-drakes, and three Broad Arrows, with a *Jerusalem* Cross. Whoever gives notice of them to Mr *Mawson* a Goldsmith in *Fleet street*, over against *St Dunstons Church*, shall be well rewarded.