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Venice, April 23.

THE extraordinary preparations of the Turks for Sea, have alarmed the several Princes; and we have advice, that the great Matter of Maltha has commanded all the Ships and Gallies of that Order to return home before the end of May; and in the mean time he had caused several Fortifications to be made, and the whole Island to be put into the best posture of defence that could be. We have not as yet any account of the Grand Signiors arrival at Constantinople, but that great preparations were making there for his reception. Our Letters say, that the Grand Signior had resolved to make War gainst the Moscovites, to take from them that part of the Ukraine which they are at present possessed of, as is pretended to the prejudice of the Port. The reports concerning the appearances of a War between the Ottomans and the Persians is without ground.

Genova, April 28. Yesterday arrived here a Vessel from the Levant, who about 25 Leagues off of Sicily met 16 French ships and 10 Barks, bound for Messina; and we are informed that 8 ships more, and 8 Gallies, are following them.

Hamburg, May 7. The Munster Troops, which are to pass over into the service of the King of Denmark, have their quarters in several Villages belonging to this City and will not remove from thence so as to march towards Denmark, till they have received the Moneys promised them. From Pomezen they write, that the Brandenburg Troops are everywhere on their march, as to the Imperialists under the command of General Cops. The Duke of Lunenburg and Bishop of Munster will likewise send some Regiments to the assistance of his Electoral Highness, who we are told means at the same time to besiege Steirn and Grippwaldt.

Cologne, May 7. The Duke of Neuburg, as we understand, has ordered the several Garrisons in Dusseldorp, Juliers, Hunsbergen, Dueren, and other his places; which together may make up 8 or 9000 men, to hold themselves ready to march. The Osnabrug Troops have orders, as we are assured, to break up the 18 instant, and they as well as the Neuburgs will take their march towards the Meuse. We wonder much we do not yet hear of the march of the Munster and Lanenburg Troops, which have wintered in Wetteravia, and are to pass into the service of the Crown of Spain, for the assistance of the Netherlands. We have Letters from above, which say, that 16000 Imperialists were going to pass the Rhine at Oppenheim, who are to come down towards the Moselle, to join the Duke of Lorraine, who will then have an Army of 35 or 36000 men. The Duke of Lorraine, we hear, has put a Garrison into Luxemburg, which the Burghers would at first have hindered, but could not. We have advice, that 400 Croats of the Duke of Lorraine's Troops have defeated 500 French Horse; but the particulars we yet want.

Spire, May 8. The Imperial Troops, which have wintered in Suaben, Spartenwaldt and Bodenzece, are all marching towards Philipsburg; however the Towns of

Fribourg, Offenbourg, and Stolhouen, are yet full of Soldiers, who are to continue under the command of General Dancwart in Brisow, until the Troops of the Circle come into the Field. General Vermuller remains with some Forces about Strasburg; and at the same time the Sieur Monclar has drawn a Body of French together near Schlestadt.

Mentz, May 9. The 7th instant came hither the Electoral Prince of Saxony, the Duke of Saxe Lawenburg, the Commissary General Count Caplieres, and other principal Officers, to visit our Elector, by whom they were treated at Dinner, and about five in the evening they returned again to their quarter, which was at Geraw; yesterday the Imperial Troops, which are about 20000 Combatants, passed the Rhine with their Baggage and Artillery, and encamped between Laubenheim and Nackenheim, their head-quarter being at Bodenheim. To morrow they will decamp again, and march towards the Moselle, in order to their conjunction with the Duke of Lorraine, who according to our last advices was advanced on the other side of Luxemburg.

Conde, May 11. The 3 instant the most Christian King arrived at Lisle, where his Majesty remained till the 5, and then parted for Courtray, and from thence went and lodged at Tourway, where his Majesty continued the next day. The 7, his Majesty arrived here; and the next day the Duke d'Enghien and the Duke of Luxemburg came hither from Paris. Yesterday the King went to Valenciennes, to see the place designed for the building of a Citadel, and returned hither again. The 18 and 19 instant, the King will take a general review of his Forces.

Charleville, May 11. The Imperial Troops, commanded by the Duke of Lorraine, have their quarters near Steirn; their Commissary General has sent a Summons from Blekingue to the Inhabitants of the Prevosté of Ivoy, that they forthwith furnish and bring to the City of Luxemburg, for the use of the Imperial Army, 2200 weight of Bread, 1596 Maldres of Oats, and 130 Cows; on default of which, they must expect to be pillaged and burnt. Whereupon the Sieur de Maditz, our Intendant, has signified to the Sovereign Court of Luxemburg, that if the Imperialists do execute these Summons, the Villages in Luxemburg must expect to be treated in the same manner by our Troops.

Brussels, May 14. The last Letters we had from the Duke of Lorraine tell us he was posted betwixt Luxemburg and Monsmedy, his head-quarters being at Longwy, a large Bourg; in which, it is said, he found a vast quantity of all sorts of Grain for his Army. It is also written, that the rest of the Imperial Army is marching with all diligence towards him, and that by the 25 instant they will be all joined together, and then we may suddenly expect some considerable action. In the mean time Marechal de Crequi draws all his Troops together ready to oppose them. When the Confederate Troops which his Excellency hath agreed for will be here we cannot tell, having no notice of their march. We are assured by Monsieur Dickfield, who arrived here yesterday night from the Prince's Army, that the same will