

The London Gazette.

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Naples, Aug. 3.

From Reggio we have an account, that 10 French Men of War, and 12 Tartanes were sailed from Messina towards the Levant, as is believed, to fetch Provisions from the Morea; that several other French Ships and Gallies were Cruising in the Fare; that a Rencontre has lately hapned between the French and the Spaniards near Taormina, in which the former were worsted, and lost about 40 or 50 men. The French in Sicily, as is said here, desert apace, 30 and 40 coming over to the Spaniards at a time, who complain of the great hardships they suffer in the French service.

Vienna, Aug. 8. From Hungary our Letters tell us, that the Rebels finding themselves disappointed of those assistances they had promised themselves, begin to disband, and that many are retired for shelter into Poland, whither the Emperor is sending a Minister, to desire that King not to permit them to take refuge within his Territories. The News we have from Germany does not at all please us; and the rather, for that we expected such great advantages would have been obtained this Campagne, as well by the Imperial, as the other Confederate Armies. Expresses arrive very frequently from the Duke of Lo-rain, who, it seems, is so closely observed by the Marschal de Créquy with an Army not inferior to his, that it is not possible for his Highness to do any thing more, than to make such motions as may most favor the Confederates in Flanders.

Copenhagen, Aug. 14. Yesterday arrived an Express from the Sieur Guldenlieu, Viceroy of Norway, with advice, that on the 2d instant his Excellency made himself Master of Carelslein, a Fortress of very great strength, and which will be of extraordinary importance to his Excellency, in facilitating the further designs he may have. The Garrison consisted in 350 men, who obtained conditions to march out with Bag and Baggage, and two or three small pieces of Cannon. The Imperial Auxiliary Troops are arrived in Schonen from whence we received advice yesterday, that our King being reinforced with those Troops, and some others of his own, was preparing to march toward the Enemy, who were encamped at a place called Renberg, where, it's said they are in some want of water, being forced to send a mile and an half for all they have occasion for. The Swedish Seamen, who are Prisoners here, having liberty to walk abroad, attempted the other night to get their Admiral Zeeblad out of Prison, in order to his escape, but it succeeded not; and this has given occasion for the publishing an Order, that no Swedish Prisoner appear abroad after six a clock in the evening, upon pain of death. Yesterday arrived in the Sound a great Fleet of Dutch Merchantmen, being bound for the Balique. Just now we have advice, that our Army is on its march towards the Swedes, who are expecting a reinforcement of four Finland Regiments. Our Fleet is not yet able, by reason of contrary winds, to get to Sea.

Ditto, Aug. 17. We have News here this morning, that our Ships have taken out of the Dollars six Swedes Men of War, on which were embarked 3 or 4000 Soldiers; of which we expect the confirmation.

From the Camp before Stetin, Aug. 14. Hitherto this Siege is carried on with good success. The 9th instant the Regiments of Gortz and Donhofs went into the Trenches, and advanced their Workstle night following very considerably with little loss, though the Besieged fired very furiously both with great and small shot. The 10th, the Electors Regiments of Guards entered the Trenches, and nothing of moment hapned that day. The 11th the great Battery, which was begun the 7th instant, was finished, with the loss only of three or four men. That day, and the 12th, the Trenches were advanced about 70 paces nearer the Town, and his Electoral Highness gave Orders for the raising another Battery. The last night the Besieged made a Sally, but were vigorously repulsed.

Ditto, Aug. 16. The 14 instant we began to fire upon the Town, upon the Ships in the River, and upon the Lastadie from five several Batteries, as also to make use of our Mortars; in the evening three persons came into the Camp, who had got out of the Town, they told us that our Cannon and Mortar-pieces had done great execution, that above 150 Burghers had been killed, and Colonel Vander Noot mortally wounded. The night following we possessed our selves of the Molenberg, which is about 150 paces from the Counterscarp, and his Electoral Highness gave Orders for the raising three Batteries there, on which will be planted 30 pieces of Cannon. The 15 we continued to fire from our Batteries as the day before, and we perceived that most of the Ships were either sunk or very much shattered. The last night we shot a great many Granadoes into the Town, which we believe have done much execution, for this morning about seven a clock we saw the Steeple of the great Church in a flame, which not long after fell down, and set the Church on fire, which is now burning, and will in all probability be consumed to ashes in few hours. This day about Noon his Electoral Highness sent the Adjutant General with a Trumpet to the Town, to tell the Burghers, that his Electoral Highness was very much troubled to see so fine a Church in a flame, and to admonish them to send out Deputies to his Electoral Highness, assuring them they would find him disposed to grant them very honourable Conditions; to which those that were at the Gate only answered, that they were resolved still to defend the Town.

Postscript. We just now perceive great Fires in three several parts of the City.

Hamburgh, Aug. 18. Here is a report in Town, that the Inhabitants of Stetin, being at they thought without all hopes of relief, had endeavoured to oblige the Governor by an early Surrender to procure good Conditions for them, and that they had prevailed so far, as to obtain a promise of him, that if they were not relieved within a certain time, he would consent to what they should desire of him, but we know not what credit may be given hereunto. From Denmark we are told, that the Sieur Guldenlieu, Viceroy of Norway, makes great advances on that side; and that in Schonen the King of Denmark was decamped, and marched towards the

the *Suedes*, to hazard a second Battle. It is said that the Dukes of *Luxemburg* have offered to assist the King of *Denmark* with 10000 men, upon condition he will quit his pretensions upon the Duchy of *Bremen*, and restore the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp* to his Countries.

Basse, Aug. 14. On Tuesday last the *French Troops* advanced to *Plobsheim*, and surprized the *German Foragers*, of whom they took about 200 Prisoners; after which they attacked the Castle of *Plotzheim*, wherein were about 40 men, and after two days took it. This morning the *French Troops* marched again, and advanced to *Bruckfelden*, which is not above half a League from the Imperial Camp; the Cannon hath already begun to play on both sides, and it is the general expectation that they will not part without a Battle: the *French* give out that they are 14000 strong, their Infantry is very good.

Cologne, Aug. 14. The *French* of *Maastricht*, do by their frequent incursions very much ruin the Country of *Fulda*, and the lower Dioceses of *Cologne*; to prevent which, for the future, the Governor of *Cleves* is drawing together a small Body of men, and at the same time Deputies have been sent on the part of the Inhabitants to the Intendant of *Maastricht*, to agree the Contributions they must pay to be freed from those executions, which have been occasioned by the Inhabitants forbearing to pay the said Contributions upon the expectation they had that the Confederate Troops which were posted about *Maastricht*, under the command of Major General *Spaen*, would have been sufficient to bridge that Garrison, and so have hindered their going out.

Ditto, Aug. 20. The raising of the Siege of *Charleroy* has, as we are told, broken all the measures of the Duke of *Lorraine*, who is thereupon marching back with the Imperial Army towards the *Rhine*. The Princes who have made a League together, to assist each other in hindring the taking of Winter-quarters in their respective Territories, begin to prepare to draw their respective Troops into a Body, the command of which, it's said, they will give to the Prince of *Sulzbach*. It is not long since, that it was reported with much confidence, that the *Imperialists* were going to restore *Bonke* to our Elector, in order to his making his residence there as formerly, but at present, if we may give credit to what is said abroad, that matter is quite off again, and the *Imperialists* will continue to keep that City in their hands, till a general Peace be concluded. From *Vienno* they write, that in *Hungary* the Rebels were of late become less considerable, and that thereupon the Emperor had resolved, that part of the Forces which were once intended to be sent towards those Parts, should be countermanded.

Charleville, Aug. 18. In our last we gave you an account of the *Confederates* having quitted the Siege of *Charleroy*, which it seems, they found to be an enterprise of too great difficulty to be gone through with, at this time of the year, especially seeing the Duke of *Luxemburg* lay encamped with an Army of 45000 fighting Men so near them, that they could not send out their Foragers, nor receive those supplies that were necessary for them, the *French* having possessed themselves of several advantageous Passes. We are told that in the Council of War, in which the resolution was taken to raise the Siege, great heats passed between the Generals, or at least some of them, who did not agree in their opinions concerning the measures that were to be taken.

We now look upon the Campaign to be as good as ended, for the Winter season approaches so fast, that there will be but little time left for Action. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, according to our last advices, was encamped at *Keurain*, where, it's thought, he will continue, till he sees what resolutions the *Confederates* take; some report as if they would go and besiege *Maastricht*, which, considering the Season, we can hardly believe. The Duke of *Lorraine*, with the Imperial Army, is marching towards *Luxemburg*, but with what design we know not; and *Mareschal de Crequi* keeps near them, to watch all their motions.

Hague Aug. 21. The States have appointed the last day of this month to hear and determine the matters in difference between the City of *Grinning* and the *Ommelanden*, which are grown to that height, as to threaten very ill consequences, if not timely accommodated by the power and interposition of the *States General*. The Baggage of the Count *de Solms*, Colonel of the Princes Regiment of Guards, is arrived here, and he is expected in a day or two. From *Hamburg* they write, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* was preparing to employ his Mortars against *Stein*, to try if the Burglers might be brought that way to a Capitulation, who hitherto continued very unamiable and resolute to defend the place to the last extremity; and the rather, for that most of the considerable Inhabitants have lent great Sums of money to the King of *Sweden*, which they must expect to lose, if they change their Master. Upon the News of the retreat of the *Confederates* to *Flanders*, it's said the Duke of *Lorraine* is likewise retired with the Imperial Army in much discontent and trouble. According to the Advices we receive from *Alsace*, we are in some expectation to hear of an Engagement between the *French Troops* under the command of the Sieur *de Adonclar*, and those of the Circles commanded by the Duke of *Saxe-Eylnach*.

Paris, Aug. 21. The last Letters we received from *Flanders*, told us, that the Prince of *Orange* encamped the 18 instant at a place called *Timon*, having sent his heavy Luggage and Cannon to *Brussels*. That the Duke of *Luxemburg* kept near the Enemy to observe their motions which we do not expect will be of any great importance during the rest of this Campaign, considering how far the Summer season is already past. From *Meitz* they write, that the Duke of *Lorraine* was encamped the 17 and 18 instant near *Arion*, and that the *Mareschal de Crequi* was at the same time posted not far from *Sedan*. This week parted hence Monsieur *Torillon*, Ambassador Extraordinary from our King to His Majesty of Great Britain. There has been this day much discourse at Court of the *Confederates* intending to besiege *Maastricht*; this is certain that the King has put off his journey to *Fountainbleau*, which was resolved on the 25 instant.

Advertisements.

✂ A Discourse concerning Repentance. By N. INGELO D. D. Printed for Richard Marriott, and sold by William Bromwich at the Sign of the Three Bibles in Ludgate-street.

✂ Two Discourses, viz. A Discourse of Truth. By the late Reverend Dr. Rast, Lord Bishop of Down in the Kingdom of Ireland. The way of Happiness and Salvation. By Joseph Glanville, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. Both sold by James Collins in the Temple-passage from Essex-street.

Stray'd or stolen out of the Grounds of Mr. John Napleton at Sittinburne in Kent, the 9th instant, a black brown Gelding five years old, 14 hands high, a short tail, roes all, hath not shed all his old hairs, and hath a little white slip cross above his nostrils, and a white spot upon one of his knuckle bones. Whoever gives notice of the said Gelding to Mr. Robert Roberts in Fishbone-street in Spittle-fields, or to Mr. Thomas Seaborne Barber in Walbrook, shall have 20 s. Reward.

A Bright bay Mare between 14 and 15 hands high, with a snip upon her upper lip, her hair upon her neck being worn with a Collar, stolen from F. N. Newman near Wemy in the Parish of Harrow upon the Hill, in the County of Middlesex, the 15th instant. Whoever gives notice of the said Mare to John Newman aforesaid, or to Mr. Edward Fipps at the Blew Bears Head Inn in King-street, Westminster, shall be well rewarded.