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Dublin, August 18.

ON Thursday, the 23d instant, his Grace the Duke of Ormond landed at the Skerries, 12 miles distant from hence; And his Excellency the Earl of Essex, and the Privy Council, having disposed all things for his Graces more Solemn Reception. Several pieces of Cannon were fired to give general notice thereof, and a cert in number of the Privy Council were deputed and sent away to Compliment his Graces arrival. On the 24th, as his Grace approached this City, he was met and conducted in by the Sheriffs, and Militia Troops, the Royal Regiment, the Militia Regiment, the Battle-axes, and Troops of Guards were so plac'd, as that they made the numerous Train of Coaches fill'd with Nobility and Gentry at his Graces Reception, and the multitude of People attending that Solemnity, to be free from all manner of confusion. The City, to express their joy, form'd a Troop of Bachelors, who were all clothed in white very rich, and the Show very entertaining. At three of the Clock, his Grace was conducted to the Council-Chamber, where the Earl of Essex and the Privy Council being met, he was sworn Lord Lieutenant General of this Kingdom and received the Sword. The Earl of Essex retiring to the House of Mr. Solicitor General, where he intended to lodge, he was by his Graces direction attended thither by several of the Council; and his Grace coming soon after to the Castle, all the Horse, Foot, and Cannon fired the Volleys round, and at Night the streets were filled with Bonfires. The Earl of Essex came that Evening to visit his Grace, and was the next day not only visited by his Grace, but at his departure attended with all the Respect and all the Solemnity that those Preparations could bestow upon him.

Naples, Aug. 17. From *Palermo* we have advice, that the French Fleet was sailed from *Messina*, but upon what design was not known. That 13 French Tartanes, and 7 Men of War were arrived at *Augusta* from *Thoulon*, having on board 1800 Soldiers, which they had put ashore. That two persons of the chiefest quality at *Messina* had been sent to *France*, to represent several matters relating to that City to the King. Five Gallies were on their departure from hence for *Palermo*, whither they will carry 200 men.

Munich, Aug. 29. The last week our Elector held a general Rendezvous of his Troops, which consisted in between 12 and 15000 men. It was reported that his Electoral Highness would have put some of his Forces into the Emperor's Service, to be employ'd against the Rebels in *Hungary*, and that this Rendezvous was held purposely in order thereunto; but we now find those reports were without any ground, for all the Troops are gone back to their respective quarters, and there will continue, till there be occasion for them.

Copenhagen, Aug. 31. The Danish Cavalry, as I told you in my last, consisting in 6000 men, is returned to *Landskroon*, having lost 7 or 800 in their march, who were cut off by the Enemy. The Swedish Army has re-

ceived, as we are told, a reinforcement, and will approach towards *Landskroon*. According to the last Advice we had from our Fleet, it lay before *Calmar*, expecting a favourable opportunity to execute the design they had formed upon the Swedish ships that lay there.

Ditto Sept. 4. The King continues as yet here, though it's said that his Majesty will embark on Monday next on the ships that lie in this Road, to pass with them towards *Gottenburg*. In the mean time all things necessary for the attacking a place are providing here, and will be put on board the said ships. The Kings Guards are appointed to attend his Majesty in this expedition, but leave their Horses behind them, taking with them their Arms, Saddle and Furniture. The Masters of some Vessels come in from the *Baltick* report, that on the 21 and 22 past, they heard great shooting; we are apt to be in v. it may have been at *Calmar*, and that our Fleet hath made some attempt upon the Swedish ships that lay there.

From the Camp before Stetin, Sept. 3. Our great Battery is finished, and we are very busie to plant the Cannon there, which we shall begin to make use of in 4 or 5 dayes. The Besieged have since the 30 past made several Sallies, thinking to have done us much prejudice during the wet weather, but they still found us in a condition to receive them, at present the weather begins to clear up. The Besieged make little use of their Cannon, for we are come so near the Ditch, that they can hardly bring them to bear upon us, but they are not sparing of their small shot. We understand by some Deserters, that the Burghers do more service than the Soldiers, and are even more resolute in the defence of the place; they tell us, that they had even arrested their Governor, for that he shewed some inclination to treat; and that a Burgher who let fall some words tending thereunto, was killed upon the place. Our great expectation is to see how they will behave themselves when our great Battery begins to play.

Hamburg, Sept. 4. The Conference between the Chancellor of *Denmark*, and the Ministers of the Princes of *Lunenbourg*, has not produced any effect. The Siege of *Stetin* proves a work of great difficulty, occasioned by the ill weather they have had of late, the continual Rains having rendred that part on the side of the *Lastadie* inaccessible, insomuch that the Besiegers have been obliged to give over their Attacks on that side. The Burghers have, as we are told, entred into a Solemn Engagement to defend the place to the very last extremity.

Cologne, Sept. 3. Letters from *Alsace* of the 30 tell us, that Lieutenant General *Monclar* had been for some dayes posted so near the Camp of the Duke of *Saxe-Eyfenach* at *Hunningen*, that he had, from a Hill he had gained, played very furiously upon it with his Cannon, the Imperialists being not wanting to do the like on their side; that this had continued some dayes with continual Skirmishes on both sides, but that the French having received several Recruits, and expecting more, it was believed they would put the Imperialists hard to it, and oblige them to repass the *Rhine*. The same Letters