

The London Gazette.

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From **Monday** March 25. to **Thursday** March 28. 1678.

Swansey, March 21.

The weather for these five or six days past, hath been very stormy, which, it's feared, hath had sad effects, and these parts have had their share. On Saturday last was forced ashore at *Newton*, 14 miles to the Eastward of this place, the *Fohn* of *Rosse*, a Dutch built Ketch of about 30 Tuns, *Edward Sutton* Master, laden with Brandy from *Rochel*, the Men all saved, and most of the Lading. The last night a Vessel of 150 Tun, some say a Dane, others a Suede, laden with *Malaga* Wines; was put into this Road, and would certainly have been lost, had it not been for the Master of a small Vessel that was coming hither for Coals.

Deal, March 24. About eleven this forenoon the wind veered to the N.E. whereupon the *Hunter* bound for *Jamaica*, with the 3 *East India* Ships, and about 80 Sail of Merchantmen more outward bound are preparing to sail.

Copenhagen, March 28. It seems that our King has given over the thoughts he had of endeavouring to retake the Isle of *Rügen*, and is resolved to employ all his Forces in *Schonen*, of which the *Sieur de Gundenieu* is to have the command. We have advice from *Sueden*, that the Assembly of the States of that Kingdom, which was held at *Helsingstadt*, is ended much to the satisfaction of the King, who has obtained very large supplies of Men and Monies for the carrying on the War. To-morrow the King will pass over to *Landskron*, accompanied with his Brother Prince *George*, and the *Sieur Guldenlieu*.

Hamburg, March 29. The Letters we receive from *Pomerania* inform us, that Count *Coningsmarke* was retired again towards *Straelsund*, having executed his design, which was to ruin the Country, thereby to deprive the *Brandenburgs* of subsistence, and to raise Contributions. It is said that the Elector of *Brandenburg* is drawing his Forces together, in order to the blocking up *Straelsund*, with them, which seems almost impracticable, seeing the Troops will not be able to subsist in those parts.

Cologne, March 27. The Duke of *Neuburg* hath at present drawn a Body of Men together, composed of his own, *Brandenburg* and *Lunenburg* Troops, sufficient to hinder the incursions of the Garrison of *Maestricht*. From above they write, that the general Rendezvous of the Imperial Army will be near *Francfort* on the 10th of the next month; that it will be rather stronger than it was the last year, and that the Duke of *Lorraine* hath full powers to act as he shall think fit; that preparations are making for the Siege of *Friburg* (which will be, certainly the first work of this Campaign) with a separate Army, while the Duke of *Lorraine* with the

main Army acts, on this side the *Rhine*. The Imperial Minister with the Swiss Cantons hath proposed, in relation to the Neutrality of the Forest Towns, that they should be taken into the protection of the Cantons, but that the Garrisons should be composed of Imperialists as well as Swissers, and commanded by an Imperial Officer, to whom the Cantons might join two Deputies, and that the said Garrison should take an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor, which the Cantons have refused to agree to.

Hague, March 29. Several Dutch Officers who were taken in the Battel of *Senefte*, having finally obtained their liberty are returned hither. The last Letters we had from the Prince of *Orange's* quarters, are dated the 16 instant; they onely tell us, that his Highness had taken a general review of his Forces, which were as yet too weak to attempt any thing with them. It is said that the Princess of *Orange* will be back here in few days from *Antwerp*. The States of *Holland* are still assembled. From *Germany* they write, that the Imperial Army will not be able to come into the Field till towards the middle of *May*.

Ditto, April 1. The States of *Holland* have appointed a Deputation to attend his Highness in the Army, which is composed of five or six persons, being one from each of the principal Towns, and the Raet Pensionary *Fagel*, who went hence this morning, and the rest will follow this evening. At *Amsterdam* are arrived 150 men, who were taken prisoners by the French at *Tabago*, and by them sent to *Martenico*, from whence they came the 29 of *January* in a Vessel called the *Wale*; they tell us, that the Count *d'Esfree* had sent six Men of War, and two Flyboats, laden with Provisions, &c. to *Sra Domingo*; and three other Men of War and a Fire-ship to another place, likewise belonging to the Spaniards. They add, that the French had had great difficulty to bring the two Dutch Men of War they took at *Tabago* to *Martenico*, they being so very leaky.

Brissels, March 29. You will see this have received an account of the surrender of *Ipres*, all we here know of it, is, that the French having on Thursday night last attacked the Outworks; they after having been once repulsed, gained them, together with the Counterscarp; whereupon the Bishop, and the Magistrates of the Place, addressed themselves the next morning to the Marquis *de Conflans* their Governor, to pray him not to expose the Town to an Assault, since he could not hope to defend it, but that he would send to the King, to desire Conditions as he did, and had very honourable ones granted him, the Inhabitants having their Priviledges confirmed to them, and the Garrison marching out with four pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar-piece. Since the French Army is separated, and the Troops are put into quarters of refreshment

refreshment, The King arrived the 26th instant at Lille, from whence he intended to part as this day with the Queen and the whole Court, on their return to St. Germain's.

Ditto, April 1. Yesterday the Marquis de Conflans late Governor of Ipres, with the Counts of Grimberg and Tilly, and the Baron of St. Fean, came hither; the account they give, is in general, that the Besieged endured eight days attack with very hard service; that they repulsed the Enemy in two Assaults they made upon the Counterscarp, which were made each with 6000 men; but that in the third they succeeded, and made themselves Masters of it; whereupon the Governor was obliged to Capitulate; that he marched out with 1200 men, having lost 800 in the Siege, besides 4 or 300 Walloons who took service with the French, as well Officers as common Soldiers. The French have not attacked Dixmuyde, being hindered by the waters that have been let out round it; but they are going to fortify with five Royal Bastions the Fort called Terckynocke, which stands on the River Looe, not far from Dixmuyde. All the French Troops are now in quarters of refreshment, and have orders to be ready to come into the Field again by the beginning of May. On Wednesday last the Prince of Orange took a review of his Cavalry at Arschot, and went that night to Antwerp, to see the Princes. The Letters we receive from Germany say, that the Imperialists seem resolved to open the Campaign with the Siege of Friburg, and that they are making the necessary preparations for it, while on the other side the French work day and night to finish the Fortifications they are making there.

Ofend, April 2. The Garrison of Ipres is arrived at Bruges, where are at present about 6000 men, of which 1000 are English. Several Seamen of this place, that served as Cannoniers at Ipres, are returned, and assure us, that the French lost 4 or 3000 men in that Siege, the Marquis de Conflans having done all that was possible to defend the place.

Ditto, April 3. The French Troops which besieged Ipres, lie scattered up and down the Country, their head-quarter is at Furne, where, we hear, are 13000 men, 6000 at Lode, 2000 at Polnickhouze, 1000 at Allergbam, 4000 at Huntscote, &c. We hear from Bruges, that the Marquis d'Offera intends in a day or two to part hence on his journey to Spain, which he takes by Land. Yesterday 100 English commanded by three Commission Officers, marched for the first time to the Fort of Slycks, to relieve the Spaniards that were there.

Bruges, April 2. The Garrison of Ipres is arrived here, which before the Siege consisted in 2200 men, and at present only in 1200, the rest being killed and wounded in the Siege, except those who have taken service with the French, which many Walloons both Officers and common Soldiers did. Most of the Spanish Regiment was cut first off, who having the Post of Honor, would not be relieved, but continued at it during the whole Siege, most of the Captains, and other Officers, and all the common Soldiers of it, except 60, were killed. The other Regiments suffered likewise very much. In all, about 30 Captains, a Major, with many inferior and reformed Officers, were killed. The French had about 50 Battalions at the Siege; they likewise lost a great many men, especially of the Regiment of Alsce, of which 14 Captains, and several other Officers, were killed. Monsieur Stouppé, who commanded the Swissers, was dangerously wounded in the shoulder, and the Marquis Chamilly in the head, and the Prince d'Albeus had his knee or leg broke, which, it's thought, will kill him. We are told from Ghent, that the French had a design upon the Fort St. Anthony near the Sas, which had been surprized, had not the Bores given timely

advertisement of the Enemies march. The 28th past Monsieur de Broy was at Ghent, and took a view of the Fortifications, and gave orders for the repairing the Breaches of the Citadel.

Paris, April 2. On Thursday next their Majesties and the whole Court are expected back at St. Germain's. It's said that the Queen is with Child. The Sieur de Boner is Governor of Dunkirk being dead the King has appointed the Sieur Casimé, Governor of St. Ghislain to succeed him. Since the taking of Ipres our Troops are gone into quarters of refreshment, where it's believed they will continue till about the middle of the next month, except those which may be ordered to march towards Germany, to reinforce the King's Armies on that side. We have an account, that six of our Men of War who were Cruising in the Channel, have had a Rencounter with the Dutch Squadron designed for Sicily, that the dispute lasted some hours, but that the French Men of War, notwithstanding the Enemy was almost treble the number, had the good fortune to retire without any considerable damage, while on the other side, the Enemies Ships were very much shattered.

WHereas there have been lately Printed, and Published several Seditious, and Scandalous Libels against the Proceedings of Both Houses of Parliament, and other His Majesties Courts of Justice, to the Dishonor of His Majesties Government, and the Hazard of the Publick Peace: These are to give Notice, That what Person soever shall Discover unto one of the Secretaries of State, the Printer, Publisher, Author, or Hander to the Press of any of the said Libels, so that full Evidencia may be made thereof to a Fury, without mentioning the Informer, especially one Libell intituled, An Account of the Growth of Popery, &c. And another, call'd, A Seasonable Argument to All the Grand Juries, &c. the Discoverer shall be rewarded as follows: He shall have Fifty pounds for such Discovery, as aforesaid, of the Printer or the Publisher of it from the Press: and for the Hander of it in the Press One hundred Pounds. And if it fall out that the Discoverer be a Master, or a Freeman-Printer, he shall be Authorized (in case of tracing the Proof up to the Author) to Set up a Printing-House for himself, and no Agent either in the Printing, Publishing or Distributing of the said Libels, shall be punished for so doing, in case he shall contribute toward the Discovery of the Author of any such Libell.

Advertisements.

These are to give Notice, That the General Post Office is removed from Bishopgate Street, to Lombard Street, to Sir Robert Viner's House.

The Devout Communicant Exemplified in his Behaviour before, at, and after the Sacrament of the Lords Supper. Practically suited to all the parts of that solemn Ordinance. The fourth Edition, Corrected. Sold by Tho. Dring at the Harrow next Chancery-lane in Fleetstreet.

The Accomplish'd Cook: or, The Art and Mystery of Cookery Wherein the whole Art is revealed in a more easie and perfect method, than hath been published in any Language. Approved by the 55 years experience and Industry of Robert May, in his attendance on several Persons of great Honour.

Fons Lachrymarum: or, A Fountain of Tears: From whence doth flow Englands Complaints: For remediab: Lamentations paraphras'd with Divine Meditations; And an Elegy upon that Son of Valor, Sir Charles Lucas. Both sold by Quadiab Blagrave, at the Beg in St. Pauls Church-yard.

Whereas there hath been a Discourfe of altering the time for the Plates for Brackley's These are to give Notice, That the old Ten Stone Plate will be Run for on the last Thursday in April, the Plate for Horses to carry Sixteen Stone on the Tuesday of that week, the new Town Plate for Ten Stone weight on the Wednesday, and the Plate for Hounds on the Friday of the same week.