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From Thursday June 27. to Monday July 1. 1678.

Madrid, June 16.

THe Count de Monterey is returning hither, to execute his charge of President of the the Council of Flanders, and the Duke of Bourbonville, at present General of the Kings Forces in Sicily, is made Viceroy of Catalonia, and an Express hath been sent to Sicily to give him notice of it; in the interim, till he arrives, the Marquis de Loganex, General of the Horse, will command the Army in Catalonia. Since the taking of Pysarda, the French have not attempted any thing on that side, but have put their Troops into quarters of refreshment. This day arrived an Express from Malaga, with advice, that the Dutch Squadron under the command of the Sieur Evertz, was arrived there; that he resolved to make no stay there, but to proceed to Barcelona; the said Courier adds, that the Prince of Montefarcho was failed from thence with five Men of War to join those that are coming from Sicily, making first a turn over to Oran, to put some Provisions into the place.

Ratisbonne, June 27. This morning, by order of the Emperor, were communicated to the Dyet the Conditions for Peace, lately proposed by the French Ambassadors at Nimeguen, of which all the Deputies declared their dislike; but could not come to any resolution upon them, without having first made report to their Principals, and received their orders upon them.

Baden, June 28. The 25 instant there happened some small action between the French and the Imperialists, in which the latter claim the advantage; having taken the Church they attacked at Langendantz-lingen, in view of the Enemy, and having repulsed several Squadrons who attacked their Rear. The Marechal de Crequi is at present encamped at Neuenburg; he has sent a detachment towards Rhin-feldt, and seems as if he would follow that way with his whole Army.

Hamburg, July 1. From Lubeck they write, that a Vessel come in there, the Master whereof reported, that the Suedes Fleet, consisting in between 30 and 40 Sail was at Sea; that they had been seen off of Gotland, taking their course directly towards the Fleet of Denmark. We hear nothing certain as yet of the Brandenburg Forces, his Electoral Highness being desirous to have an account how matters are like to go at Nimeguen, before he takes the Field. We are told that he has written a Letter to the States General of the United Provinces on the subject of the Peace. The Letters from Denmark, say, that according to the advice they received from Norway, they were in expectation to hear that Pabus was surrendered to the Sieur Guldenlieu.

Strasburg, June 27. We have Letters from the Imperial Camp, dated yesterday, which was then at Langendantz-lingen; they tell us, that the day before the Duke of Lorraine had caused a Church, in which were posted 100 Musketeers, to be attacked and

took it, the French that were there, or at least part of them, retiring to their Army, who advanced to the relief of them. Yesterday parted hence 400 Wagons with Provisions to the Imperial Army.

Cologne, July 1. The Confederate Princes are drawing what Force they can together, to make head against the Marechal of Schomberg; the Army they have already together, consists in about 15000 men, of which the greatest part is Cavalry. The advices from Alsace, say, that the two Armies continue to keep very close together, that the Imperialists are encamped at Langendantz-lingen, where the French Army was posted some days before, that the Marechal de Crequi marches towards Neuenburg, where he has laid a Bridge over the Rhine. Hitherto we hear nothing certainly of our Electors returning to his Residence at Bonne.

From the Imperial Camp at Langendantz-lingen; June 26. The Duke of Lorraine seeking an occasion to fight the Enemy, resolved the last night to attack their right Wing, which was posted between Langendantz-lingen and Friburg, and in order thereunto commanded the Count Staremberg, with four Battalions of Foot; the Regiment of Trautsmansdorf, and all the Lorraine Troops, to possess themselves of a certain Hill; these Troops were followed by the whole Army; being come to Langendantz-lingen, we discovered the French Army marching towards us, and that the Marechal de Crequi had commanded several Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons to free 100 Musketeers, who were posted in the Church Langendantz-lingen; but we having taken the said Church, after the Officers, with about 30 of the said Musketeers had saved themselves out of the Church, leaving the rest of their Companions to be cut in pieces, the French Army retired. The same day the Enemy, with 17 Squadrons attacked our Rearguard; but our Troops repulsed them, and took several prisoners.

Hague, July 5. On Saturday last the States of Holland assembled about three in the afternoon, and continued together till eight, his Highness being present all that time, when his Highness, with the Deputies of the States of Holland, went to the Assembly of the States General, who were still sitting, and communicated to them what they had done, upon which the States General, after some debate, resolved unanimously to persist in their former resolution concerning the restitution of the places in Flanders, and that evening Expresses were sent both to England and Nimeguen, with orders to our Ministers there, pursuant to that Resolution; so that the great hopes we had of Peace, seem quite vanished; and on the other hand we are every hour expecting to hear that the hostilities are renewed in Flanders. Yesterday the Heer de Lancy returned hither from the Court of France, and brought a Letter from that King to the States, in answer to their Letter of the 22nd past.

Brussels,

Brussels, July 5. On Friday last his Excellency sent D.puties to the Duke of Luxemburg, to concert several matters, relating to the drawing the French Forces out of the Spanish Territories, and especially about removing the Troops which block up *Mons*; on Saturday they had another Conference with the Duke on the same subject, but without any effect; for the Duke of Luxemburg declared that he could not quit the Blokade of *Mons*, nor allow more than 100 Sacks of Corn to be carried every day into the Town (and no other provision of any kind) which is only sufficient for the Garrison. This, together with other proceedings of the French, have now deprived us of all hopes of Peace, and his Excellency seems now to apply his care how to continue the War. Last night Count *Nassau*, who commands the Dutch Army, came hither, and gave his Excellency an account, that that Army would encamp this night near *Vilvoord*, he having orders to draw all the Forces of the States together, in order to the succoring of *Mons*; and the Prince of Orange is expected here in a day or two. The French Army continues in our Neighborhood as formerly, the Duke of Luxemburg expecting orders from *Paris*. From *Liege* of the second instant they write, that the Marechal *de Schomberg* is marched from *Boyckest* to *Gulpen*, and that the Confederate Troops were posted between *Stard* and *Ruremond*. Letters from the Imperial Camp of the 26th at *Langendertzlingen*, say, that the French are retired nearer *Friburg*, and that the Imperialists had gained some advantage upon the French right Wing, which came to succor 100 Musketeers, posted in a Church, which was taken by the Imperialists, and the French forced to retire. They heard that the Marechal *Crequi* had sent for some great Cannon from *Brissac*; that the Bridge of *Neuenburg* was finished, and that it was believed he had a design upon *Rhinfeldt*.

Antwerp, July 6. The face of affairs are very much changed within some days, and the hopes we had of a sudden Peace are turned into discourses of War; we are told from *Brussels*, that his Excellency the Duke *de Villa Hermosa* is drawing together what Troops he can to join the Dutch and the *Onabrigs*, in order to the relieving of *Mons*, which is at present reduced to a great necessity through want of Provisions, and must fall into the Enemies hands if not quickly relieved. The Dutch Troops are advancing towards *Vilvoord*, near which place they were to encamp as this day; and the Prince of Orange is in a day or two expected back in these parts from *Holland*, from whence we have an account, that on Saturday last the States unanimously resolved to stick to their former resolution, relating to the difficulty arisen about the French quitting the places in *Flanders*, which it seems they pretend not to do, till *Sueden* have an entire satisfaction.

Paris, July 6. The Letters we receive from *Alsace*, give us an account, that the Marechal *de Crequi*, after having disengaged the Musketeers, as we told you in our last, that were posted in the Church at *Langendertzlingen*, marched to *Neuenburg* where he encamped the 26 past, and detached six Battalions of Foot, and six Squadrons of Dragoons, under the command of Monsieur *de Choiseul* and *Boufflers*, with six pieces of Cannon, towards *Rhinfeldt*. The 28 the Marechal *de Crequi* encamped at *Malbem*, and detached three Battalions more, commanded by

the Marquis *de Freselieres*, to Monsieur *Choiseul*, and the next day decamped and followed the said detachments towards *Rhinfeldt*. The 29 the Imperial Army, encamped very near *Friburg*, where the Duke of *Lorraine* understanding that the Marquis *de Choiseul* was sent with a strong detachment and with Cannon towards *Rhinfeldt*, and that the Marechal *de Crequi* took the same way, decamped the next morning in great diligence, and followed our Army. On the 30, a considerable Rencontre happened between some part of the Armies, of which we have no other particulars, but that two of our Regiments did not do well, and were routed, but two others repaired their fault, and brought the others into order again. On our side the Count *de Cominges* is killed, and Monsieur *Verneul*, Colonel of Horse, dangerously wounded; and that several persons of Note of the Imperialists were taken prisoners.

Postscript. We have fresher Letters from *Alsace*, which say, that Marechal *de Crequi* besieged *Rhinfeldt*, and that the Duke of *Lorraine* was halting thither, being resolved to fight our Army, or to make them quit the Siege. We are expecting to hear that the hostilities are renewed in *Flanders*.

Advertisements.

Les Reports de Sir Geffrey Palmer

Chevalier & Baronet; Attorney General à son tres Excellent Majesty le Roy Charles le Second. Imprime & Publie par l'Original. Ovesque deux Tables, l'un des Nomes des Casés, l'autre des Principaux Matiers contenues en veux.

BAPTISMUM IN AXH, the Doctrine of Baptisms: Or, a Discourse of Dipping and Sprinkling; wherein is shewed the Lawfulness of other ways of Baptization, besides that of a total Immersion: And Objections against it answered. By William B. D. formerly of Trinity Colledge, Cambridge. Both sold by Robert Pawley, at the Bible in Chancery Lane near Fleet Street.

These are to give Notice, That there is Money in the Receipt of His Majesties Exchequer, ready to pay off all Orders of Loan Registered there, upon the last Act of Parliament for Poll-Money, to Number 18 inclusive.

Whereas the Kings Most Excellent Majesty issued forth His Royal Proclamation, for the Prohibiting of White and Painted Earthen Ware, and as Graciously pleased that his Majesty should be forthwith broken and destroyed; and accordingly, by virtue of a Statute of 3 Edward 4th, and His Majesties Royal Proclamation upon Friday the 7th of this instant June, several sorts of White and Painted Earthen Ware was broken and destroyed upon the Key before the King's Ware-house, at the Custom house in London.

The Subscribers for Mr. Pools Synopsi Criticorum, &c. who have not yet received all the Parts of the Work, are desired Speedily to send in their last Payment to St. Johns Gate-house neigh Smithfield, and to receive their Books. Which, if after this publick and last notice, they neglect to do, and their Books be lost, by any accident which may happen, or be disposed to others, Mr. P. doth hereby signify, that there being so time long elapsed since the Publication of his last Volume, he doth not hold it reasonable, that he should stand engaged for them any longer than till Michaelmas next. Others also may take notice, that there are divers New Treatments to be sold alone, to those who either do not desire the whole Work, or cannot reach to the price of it; as also some, though very few, Copies of the whole Synopsi of the Royal Paper.

The 29th of June, William Haley, Servant of the Right Honourable the Lord O'Brien, Run away from Gibiana Hall, his Lordships house in Kent; And several Goods, of a considerable value, being missing, it is suspected that the said William Haley hath taken them. Wherefore if any person can cause him to be Apprehended, or gives notice, that he may be so, to Cobham aforesaid, or to the Porters Lodge at Whitehall, shall be well rewarded.