

The London Gazette.

Established by Authority.

From Monday July 15. to Thursday July 18. 1678.

From the Imperial Camp near Oberweiller, July 9.

THE sixth instant Count Staremberg had a brisk Encounter with the Enemy; he had drawn out of Rhinfeldt three Battalions of the Regiments of Souches, Mansfelt, and Portia, and some Regiments of Horse, with four pieces of Cannon, with which he encamped near the Town: of which the Marechal de Crequi having advice, he caused part of his Army to march in the night, in order to the attacking the said Troops, which was begun with his Dragoons; the Fight was very furious near our Intrenchments, till such time as all the Enemies Infantry falling upon us, we were forced to yield them the Field, and so retire to our Bridge; the Enemy pressed so furiously upon us, that they passed pell-mell with us into the Gates of the Town; but the Dragoons of Lorraine, and the Imperial Foot having rallied, and being reinforced with some fresh Troops, we with great difficulty repulsed the Enemy, and set fire to the Bridge behind us, the Baron de Mercy behaving himself very bravely on this occasion. The Enemy lost a great many men as well in the heat of the Fight, as in their retreat; and we have an account of 73 Wagons that were sent with wounded Men to Balle, among which is the Son of the Marechal de Crequi. We do not miss above 1000 Men; Count Portia, his Lieutenant-Colonel, Prince Charles of Baden, his Lieutenant-Colonel, the Baron de Heister, Captain Pertagnas, and Captain Scheez, are killed or drowned; Major Godelinsky, the Governor of Rhinfelt, Monsieur Tredler, Captain Schellinbow, and General Staremberg, are wounded; Colonel Roche, and Captain Capomerca, are wounded and prisoners. In the heat of the fight on the Bridge, many on both sides were pressed into the Rhine, and others leaped into it to save themselves from being burnt, and few of the Enemy that came upon the Bridge escaped. We lost two small Field-pieces, and miss four Colours. Since this action the Enemy hath taken Seckingen, which was burnt, and is now encamped near Rhinfelt, and have begun to batter the place with their Cannon and Bombes. We have sent our Baggage by the way of the Mountains to Rhinfelt, and to morrow we decamp and shall march directly to the Enemy.

Strasbourg, July 12. We have this following Relation from a Person of Quality in the Imperial Army, of the Fight between the Germans and the French near Rhinfelt, July 6. 1678.

THE French understanding that the Count de Staremberg commanded a Body of about 6000 men, and that he was encamped with them on this side the Rhine, near the Bridge of Rhinfelt, resolved to attack them; and accordingly the 6th instant the Marechal de Crequi marched with part of his Army from his Camp at Neuburg; the Germans, who thought this had been onely a small detached Body, resolved to keep their ground, and to expect them, and began to skirmish with the French Vanguard, whom they put in to disorder, and pursued till within half a League of their Camp, when they understood that the Marechal de Crequi was ad-

vancing with 8 or 10000 men to protect the said Vanguard; whereupon the German Foot, which consisted in 3 or 4 Battalions, posted themselves in the Vineyards, to hinder the passage of the French, and so give leisure to their Horse to retire, where they did all that could be expected from them; but after two or three hours dispute, they were attacked from behind by the French Dragoons; and the greatest part of them cut in pieces or taken prisoners. The Marechal de Crequi having the passage open, caused his Troops to advance with orders to attack those that were retired toward the Bridge, and having beaten them, to enter pell-mell into the Town; but the Germans and the Lorrainers defended themselves so well, that after a Fight of an hour, or an hour and half on the Bridge, which they set fire to, the Marechal de Crequi was obliged to withdraw his Troops. It is true that the Germans have lost a great many men, and several Officers of Note, and among others Prince Charles of Baden, Count Portia and his Major, the Lieutenant-Colonel of Souches, and the Major of Mansfelt; but the French's loss is rather more than less, and we are told that they have a great many Officers killed and wounded; and their Dragoons of the King and the Queen were entirely defeated. The Germans have not lost any Cannon or Colours as was at first said.

Cologne, July 19 The Marechal de Schomberg having sent a detachment of 4000 Horse to the Duke of Luxembourg, is retired towards the Meuse, and the Confederate Troops, who together make 15 or 16000 men, follow him.

Brussels, July 19. Yesterday we received Letters from Germany, which gave us an account of the action that passed the 6th instant between the French and the Germans near Rhinfeldt, that the Imperialists being over-powered after a sharp dispute, were forced to retire towards the Bridge, which they passed; but the Enemy pressed so hard upon them, that they would certainly have entered the Town with them, had not the Baron de Mercy with great bravery defended the Bridge, till he had set fire to it; by which means most of those that were then upon the Bridge, were forced to save themselves from the Flames, by leaping into the Water, where many as well French as Germans were drowned, and of the latter, Prince Charles of Baden. The Imperialists lost 2 or 3 small Field-pieces, and 3 or 4 Colours, and it is reckoned that there were near 2000 men killed on both sides, and between 3 or 400 were taken prisoners by the French. Immediately after this Engagement the Marechal de Crequi sent a detachment under the command of the Marquis de Choiseul to take Seckingen, one of the forest Towns, which they did, and put a Garrison into it, but the place by accident was burnt. The Letters add, that the Marechal de Crequi had posted himself with his whole Army near Rhinfeldt, in order to the attacking it; that Count Staremberg and the Baron de Mercy were in the place with 2 or 3000 men, and that the Duke of Lorraine was marching with his whole Army to relieve it. This day we have Letters from Lille and Gaunt, which tell us of a second action between a Body of a French and Germans, and that the former were worsted and sustained great loss. The Marechal de Schomberg has repassed the Meuse below Maestricht, and was encamped the 16 instant at Reckem, intending as is said to take his march towards Mons. The Duke of Villa Hermosa has Letters from Monsieur Chauvot, giving

his Excellency an account, that the Confederate Troops were all joined together, that they made an Army of 14000 men, and that they were following the Marschal de Schomberg. We are preparing for the succoring of Mons. Count Waldeck is returned to the Prince of Orange's Army, which in a day or two will consist in 30000 men, besides the Spanish and Osnabrug Troops, which will make 10000 men more. We are told from the French quarters, that Monsieur de Lowvooy is coming to their Army; that all the Troops on the Frontiers are marching this way, and that it's thought the King will come again in person into these parts.

Ditto, July 22. This day we had advice, that the French Army was to d. camp from Tubise, and to march towards Enghien, having caused a Camp to be marked out in the great Plai between that Place and Aeth, though most people here are of opinion, that their design is onely to put themselves into some more advantageous Post, to hinder our relieving of Mons, and to that end their Army is daily reinforced with fresh Troops, drawn from their Garrisons. On our side all possible diligence is used to draw our Forces together, the Dutch Regiments that were quartered in Flanders are to come hither by water, as likewise several others from Holland, and the Lunenburg and Osnabrug Troops will join the Prince of Orange's Army in a day or two, which will then consist in upwards of 40000 men. This afternoon marched a detachment of 4000 Horse and Dragoons from the Dutch Camp under the command of Major General Grimel, to Namur, to conduct to the Army eight Dutch Regiments that are there in Garrison. Letters from Liege of the 20th instant, say, that the Marschal de Schomberg had not yet passed the Meuse as was said in our last, but was posted at Ormand, a little above Stockem, where he had a Bridge over the Meuse, which some Letters say the Confederates had burnt, and forced the Marschal to retire with loss towards Maestricht.

Hague, July 22. The States have been in continual consultation concerning the present affairs, and it's expected they will to-morrow or next day come to a final resolution, and then his Highness will part hence to the Army, whither he has commanded all the Officers to repair immediately. We have an account from the Meuse, as if some action had happened the 20th instant between the Confederate Troops and the Marschal de Schomberg. There are Letters from Copenhagen of the 10th instant, which say, that the Sieur Guldenlieu had been forced to raise the Siege of Bahys.

Paris, July 23. We have not as yet any farther account of the late action between our Troops and the Germans, in which the Marquis de Rannes was killed. Our last Letters from those parts, say, that the Marschal de Crequi, after having attacked Rhin-selt two days together with his Cannon and Bombes, had thought fit upon the approach of the Duke of Lorraine, who had posted himself between Spekingen and Lauffen, and at the instances of the Swissers, who begin to be very much alarmed, to quit his Enterprize. It is added, that the Marschal had caused some of his Troops, with part of his Cannon, to repass the Rhine, and that it was thought he would follow with his whole Army.

Whitehal, July 15. This morning His Majesty came in His Royal Robes into the House of Lords, and being Seated in His Throne, with the usual So-

lemnity, and the Commons attending there, His Majesty was graciously pleased to give His Royal Assent to the Publick Acts following, as likewise to twelve Private.

- I. An Act for granting a Supply to His Majesty of Six hundred nineteen thousand three hundred eighty eight pounds eleven shillings and nine pence, for Disbanding the Army, and other Uses therein mentioned.
- II. An Act for granting an Additional Duty to His Majesty upon Wines for three years.
- III. An Act to enable Creditors to recover their Debts of the Executors and Administrators of Executors in their own wrong.
- IV. An Act for burying in Woolens.
- V. An Act for Admeasurment of Keales and Boats carrying Coals.
- VI. An Act for reviewing a former Act, Entituled, An Act for avoiding unnecessary Suites and Delays: and for continuance of one other Act, Entituled, An Act for the better Settling of Intestates Estates.
- VII. An Act for the further relief and discharge of poor distressed Prisoners for Debt.
- VIII. An Act for repealing certain Words in a Clause in a former Act, Entituled, An Act for Enlarging and Repairing of common High-ways.
- IX. An Act for preservation of Fishing in the River of Severne

After which the Lord Chanceller, by His Majesties command, acquainted the two Houses, that His Majesty had thought fit, in the present constitution of Affairs, to Prorogue them to the first of August next, and so to keep them in call by short Prorogations, His Majesty not knowing how soon He might have need of their farther service and assistance. But that His Majesties intention was, they should not meet till towards Winter, unless there were occasion for their Assembling sooner of which He would give them timely notice by His Proclamation; and accordingly the Parliament was Prorogued till the first day of August next.

Advertisements.

LOst the 22th instant, a green Parroket, out of Cleveland House, having a scarlet tail, a blue spot on the head, a black beak, and about the bigness of a Green Bird. Whoever shall bring it to Cleveland House aforesaid, shall have a Guiney for a Reward.

ELizabeth Scott, aged about 27, thick and short, thick dark eye-brows, something swarthy, a mole on the right side her face, who was intrusted with laced Linnen, Scarfs &c. Hoods, Gloves, and Ribons, Shifts, Handkerchiefs, Amber Necklaces, and other things, to the value of 14 £. Ran away with them the 13 instant. One Seam-went away with her, who pretends to be her Husband, aged about 32, indifferent tall, and thin, short black lank hair. Whoever tops the Goods and Parties, and gives notice to Charles Domsil Chiseler in Ladenball-street, shall have 3 l. Reward if the Parties abovementioned bring or procure the Goods, they shall have 6 l. Reward, and be fully discharged.

A Reddish roan Mare, lately left to one Robt. Brown, aged about 50, from the Turke-head Inn in Lewes in the County of Sussex, the 13th instant; she is about 14 hands, six years old, a white blaze down her face, three white feet, with a white speck on the stifle bone on the far side, and a white break on her near side from the flank downwards, trots all. Whoever discover the said Person or Mare, and gives notice to Mr. John Tooke, at the Turke-head in Lewes aforesaid, shall have 20 s. reward.

Also stolen or strayed the 14th instant out of the Grounds of John Tooke aforesaid, a brown Nag, between 13 and 14 hands high, marked in the near hip with I C and two notches on the farther ear, somewhat poor and gaul'd on the Navel. Whoever gives notice of the said Nag to Mr. Tooke aforesaid, shall have 30 s. reward.