

The London Gazette.

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From Monday July 29. to Thursday August 1. 1678.

Mosco, June 12.

THE Ambassadors of Poland are still here, and are extremely carested, the Ministers of this Court thinking it necessary at this time that these Countries are going into so great a War with the Turks, to keep up a perfect friendship and correspondence with the Crown of Poland, and for that reason it's believed they will consent to the several particulars demanded by them, and even that great one concerning the restitution of *Kiovia* and *Smolensko*, which this Court would never hitherto hear of. The Czar continues very much indisposed, so that he appears not abroad; and there are those that suspect that it has not altogether a natural cause. The Czar has given the command of all his Armies to General *Rodomanoski*, who we have advice had ordered 20000 men to pass the *Nieper*, to observe the motions of the Turks, and to harass them in their march. A Body of an Army is likewise drawn together near *Astracan*, which is to fall into the Territories of the Crim Tartars, whose Kam has with all the force he could make, joined the Turks.

Madrid, July 16. About the middle of the last month the Dutch Squadron under the command of the Sieur *Evertz* sailed from *Barcelona*, to go and look after the French Men of War, who had cruised on those Coasts under the command of Monsieur *de Quefne*; but the Sieur *Evertz* understanding that the said Men of War had quitted the Coast, and had taken their course towards *Tboulon*, he returned with his ships to *Barcelona*, from whence he sailed again the 5th instant for *Roses*, according to the orders that have been sent from hence to *Cadix*; it is not doubted but the Gallions sailed from thence the 13 or 14 instant for the *Indies*. Upon the search that was made, as we told you heretofore, by the Kings Officers, above 800 Bales of Prohibited Goods were discovered and seized, besides those that were thrown into the Sea by the Captains of the ships, to prevent their falling under farther prejudice, save the loss of their Goods.

Vienna, July 20. On Monday last the Duke and Dutchess of *Nauburg* arrived here by water, and were received by their Imperial Majesties at the water-side. The same day the Emperor had Letters by an Express from the Duke of *Lorraine*, giving an account of the sharp Engagement a detachment of his Army had had with the French near *Rhinvelt*. The Letters from *Hungary* confirm what we have already told you of the Rebels having been forced with considerable loss to quit the Blokade of *Caschau*. The Sieur *Grakaw*, Envoy of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, has frequent Conferences with the Ministers of this Court, concerning the great affair of the Peace, which his Electoral Highness thinks ought by no means to be made upon the Terms proposed by the French. In the mean time we are expecting to see whether any way will be found out to remove the difficulty which we hear is arisen in this great Work,

about France quitting the Towns in *Flanders*, which they pretend not to do till *Sueden* be restored to what they have lost during the War.

Copenhagen, July 23. By Vessels come in from the *Balticke* we have an account, that our Fleet hath sustained much damage in bad weather, and that it will be necessary some ships come home to repair. From *Schonen* we are told, that our Army marches, in order to relieve *Christianstadt*.

Ditto, July 26. Passengers come over from *Elsenburg* inform us, that yesterday the King decamped with an Army of between 13 and 14000 men, and took his march directly towards *Christianstadt*, to relieve that place, which is extremely streightned. The Suedes in *Babus* defend themselves stout, and that Siege proves a work of great difficulty.

Hamburg, July 30. We may now in a very short time expect to hear that the *Brandenburg* Troops in *Pomeran* have entred upon some action of moment, the general belief is they will besiege *Straelson*, which is the onely place of moment that remains to the Suedes in that Country. The Danish Fleet has been forced to leave that Coast, and to go to *Bornbolme*, to repair the damages they have lately received in bad weather. From *Denmark* they write positively that that King was marched in order to relieve *Christianstadt*, near which the King of *Sueden* is posted with his Army; so that it's probable they will come to an Engagement. The Fortres of *Babus* defends it self very briskly, inso much that we have seen some Letters which speak somewhat desparingly of the success. It is most certain that greatest part of the *Lunenburg* Troops, which were otherwise intended to have acted in conjunction with those of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, are now ordered to march towards the *Rhine* to strengthen the Imperial Army.

Cologne, July 29. After the many uncertain reports we have had concerning our Electors returning to his Residente at *Bonne*, we cannot give credit any more to any thing that is said of it, and it is rather believed that the Emperor will not think fit to part with that place, till the Peace be concluded, of which considering the difficulties that are lately arisen in it at *Nimeguen*, there are at present very little hope. We have nothing new from *Alsace*, save what we told you in our last of the French attacking *Offenburg*, which we expect will bring the two Armies to an Engagement, seeing it is not to be thought that the Duke of *Lorraine* will suffer that place to be lost if it is in his power to hinder it.

Liège, July 31. Our Neighborhood begins to be freed of the Troops which have had their stations hereabouts; for on one side the Marschal de *Schomberg*, according to the orders he has received, is marching towards *Flanders*, to reinforce the Duke of *Luxemburg*'s Army; and on the other side the Forces of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and those of the Duke of *Lunenburg*, who were designed to be employed upon the *Meuse*, are likewise marched that

that way to join with the Prince of *Orange*; so that the scene of action will be again in those parts. The French in the mean time keep *Mons* very closely shut up, and will not now permit the Post to go in or out, which they before permitted; and some say that they will very suddenly turn the Blockade into a Siege.

Nimeguen, July 31. The French Ambassadors having the 29 instant given (as you have been already told) a second Memorial to those of the States General of the United Provinces, in which they declare, that the King their Master would come in person to *St. Quintin*, or would send some fit person to *Ghent* to treat with the Deputies the States should think fit to send thither, about removing the difficulties which hinder the conclusion of the Peace; of which the Dutch Ambassadors have by an Express given communication to their Masters, and are expecting their orders upon it. The other night happened here some bustle between the servants of the French and Spanish Ambassadors, but we cannot tell who were the Aggressors.

Antwerp, August 3. According to the advice we have from *Brussels*, the Prince of *Orange* is marched, in order to the relief of *Mons*, but that place, as we are now told, not being in that necessity of Provisions as was said, it is thought his Highness will first expect the arrival of the *Lunenbourg* and *Brandenburg* Forces, which are coming from the *Meuse* to join him, before he enters upon any action. His Highness will have an Army of about 40000 men; and it's believed that commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg* is about that number. From *Lille* and other places of the French Conquests they write, that though they were making there preparations for the continuing the War, yet notwithstanding they had much talk among them of Peace; a few days may make a more certain discovery of the one or the other.

Brussels, Aug. 4. We begin now to be in some impatience as well as concern to see the success of the design in hand for the succouring of *Mons*. We are told that the Army consists at present of above 20000 Foot, and 17 or 18000 Horse, reckoning those of *Brandenburg* and *Lunenbourg*, who have already joined it, as the *Osnabrug* and *Spanish* Troops will do to-morrow. Yesterday happened a rencounter between a Dutch and a French party not far from our Camp, in which the latter was worsted, several killed and taken prisoners, and two Colors were likewise taken; the French it's said were about 300 strong. The Prince of *Orange* is removed from *Grimberg* nearer to *Mons*, which the Enemy keeps close shut up on all sides. From *Ostend* and *Newport* we have an account of the arrival there of more Forces from *England*.

Hague, Aug. 5. In our last we told you of the Memorial given in the 29 past by the French Ambassadors to those of this State at *Nimeguen*, in which they propose that the States would send Deputies to *St. Quintin* or *Ghent*; we can at present add, that we are told the States have resolved not to send any Deputies either to *St. Quintin* or *Ghent*, but have ordered their Ambassadors at *Nimeguen* to give an Answer to the said Memorial, from whence we may now expect in few days to know what *France* will finally do in this great point depending. From *Flanders* they write, that the *Brandenburg* and *Lunenbourg* Troops had joined the Army of the Prince of *Orange*, and that the *Spanish* and *Osnabrug* Troops were to do the like as this day; that his Highness was removed

from *Grimberg* nearer to the Enemy, who had posted themselves with so much advantage, and so well secured all the Passages, that the relieving of *Mons* would prove in all likelihood a work of very great difficulty; however that his Highness was resolved to attempt it so soon as all the Troops he expected had joined him. Letters from *Strasburg* of the 29 past, give us an account, that the *Mareschal de Crequi* was with his whole Army in their Neighborhood, and the Imperial Army was at *Offenburgh*, the French having quitted the design they had upon that place, which, it seems they had not formally besieged.

Lime, July 27. The 25 instant arrived here the *Concord* of this place, in six Weeks from the *Barbadoes*, from whence she came in company of 12 Sail more, most of them bound for *London*, the Master says, that they have had there a very good Crop of Sugar this year, and that the Island is in a very good condition. The same day arrived here also the *Francis* of this Port from *Guernsey*, which came from thence the day before.

Plimouth, July 28. Yesterday morning arrived here a small Vessel from *Morlaix*, the Master reports for certain that the *Coune d'Estree* was arrived at *Brest*, with some few ships of the Squadron he had in the *West Indies*, of which 7 or 8 Men of War, the least mounted with 52 Guns, 5 small Frigats, and some Tenders were lost there on a Sand, and most of the men drowned.

Advertisements.

☞ The Lively Oracles given to us: or, The Christian's Birth right and Duty, in the custody and use of the holy Scripture. By the Author of the *Whole Duty of Man*, &c. Printed at the Theatre in *Oxford*. To be sold by *Moses Pitt, Peter Parker, William Leake, and Thomas Ciry* Booksellers in *London*.

These are to give Notice, That a Stage is set up for carrying of Letters from *London* to *Bedsford*, by the way of *Bickel* and *Amptbil*, three times every week, and back again from *Bedsford* to *London* by the same way; the Post house at *Bedsford* is kept at the *Swan Inn*, and the Letters to *Amptbil* and Places adjacent, will be left at the *White Hart* in *Amptbil*, and the postmaster will call in his return to *London* at the same place; for all Letters that shall be directed for *London*, or any other Post upon that Road.

There is three Plates of the value of 30 l. to be Run for upon *Eaching-bill*, near *Rugely* in *Staffrshire*, a three Mile Course, by Footmen, upon the 20th day of *August* next. Each man to enter his name with *Mr. John Pollat* at his house in *Rugely* in the County of *Stafford*, two days before the said 20th of *August*, or else not to Run. Whoever comes first in wins a Plate of 20 l. value; the second a Plate of 6 l. value; and the third a Plate of 4 l. value. Whoever Runs ventures nothing but his labor.

The 27th of the last month, one *Mary*, a *Lecestershire* Woman, about 20 years of age, tall of stature, light brown hair, large hazle eyes, short nose, complexion somewhat ashy, and full faced, Run away from *George Jamik* Gent. one of His Majesties Life guard, living in *Bell-yard*, *Westminster*, with two *Holland* shifts, a laced *Apron*, a laced *Head-dressing*, three silk *Petticoats*, three *holland* *Aprons*, a child's *Coral* whistle set in *silver*, a *silver* *Bodkin*, an amber *Necklace*, two *Scarfs*, a *Hand*, two pair of *Gloves*, a laced child's *Cap*, a white little *Petticoat*, a *stiffen* *Waistcoat*, one dozen and half of *Napkins*, a *brass* *Bucket*, holding four *Gallons*; marked *G. I. D.* and *A.* a *gray* *cloth* *serge* *Waistcoat* and *Breeches*, and the *Key* of his *House*. Whoever can discover the said Party, or the Goods, to the place aforesaid, shall be well rewarded.

Strayed or stolen from *Winclesse* on the 22d past, a bay *Mare*, near 14 hands, a little saddle back, with a star in the forehead, a short tail, a very strong *Mare*, trots hard. Whoever gives notice of the said *Mare* to *Mr. Dewal Hough* son at the *Three Bells* in *Leashbury*, or to *Mr. John Hayley* in *Winclesse*, shall have 20 s. Reward.