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Falmouth, Aug. 15.

THE 12th instant arrived here the *Marynarrite* of New-York, from whence she came in six weeks; the Master says, that he left that Colony in a very thriving condition. The 13 came into this Port a Caper of Zedland, called the Prince William, mounted with twenty Guns, being bound for the West-Indies.

Naples, Aug. 2. This week are arrived here seven Gallies with several small Vessels and Barks from Reggio, from whence they bring three Regiments of Foot, and three Troops of Horse, under the Command of the Count de Barbo, which, with other Forces that are raising here, are to be transported to Milan, and to Catalonia, but the difficulty will be how to get them thither, 26 French Gallies plying between Piombino and Civita Vecchia, insomuch that several small Boats and Felucca's who departed from hence with Passengers for Legorn, are this day returned, having landed their Passengers in the Popes Dominions.

Vienna, Aug. 14. The Letters from Hungary say, That the Rebels had been obliged with their whole Force to repass the River Theiss, and that the Imperial Troops, though inferior to them in number, did follow them very close, with intention to fight them. Couriers arrive here very frequently from the Imperial Army, the last that came, brought an Account that the French had taken the Fort of Kiel, and had put the City of Strasburgh in a great Alarm.

Ratisbonne, Aug. 15. The Deputies of the City of Strasburgh having presented a Memorial to the Dyet, representing the great danger they are at present in from the French, the States reflecting how much the whole Empire is concerned in the preservation of the said City, resolved that the Emperor should be prayed to please to take care of that City, which hath been always faithful to his Interests, and those of the Empire. Upon this occasion, the Deputies of the Electors Palatine, of Bavaria, and Saxony, did represent to the Dyet, how necessary it was to apply their endeavors to procure a Peace, which could only put an end to those ruines and devastations which so many Princes and Countries of the Empire suffer under, and that to that end, they ought without any delay to take into consideration the Propositions of Peace which had been made in April last by the French Ambassadors at Nimague, and had by the Emperors Order been communicated to the Dyet. We are told that there are at present at the Court at Bavaria Ministers from many Princes of the Empire, that they have frequent Conferences, and that it is believed there is some Negotiation of importance on foot.

Danzick, Aug. 15. The differences between the Burghers of this City, which were occasioned at first by the banishment of Dr. Strauch, and have since been the cause of so much disorder and disturbance here, are now almost accommodated, by the return

of the said Doctor, and the pains that our Magistrates have taken to soften and reconcile those spirits, that were so much embittered against each other; and among other things it is ordered, that all those Books and Papers which have been published and sent abroad, as well in favor as in prejudice of the said Dr. Strauch, shall be called in, and no regard had to them. The Advice we have from Poland, is, That the Ambassadors of that Crown in Moscow, had concluded a Treaty with that Court, to the satisfaction of the former, having, after much contending, obtained the chief Points of their Commission, viz. the restitution of Kijovia, and Smolensko, the Moscovites finding it necessary at this time, that they are threatened with so heavy a War by the Turks, to keep the friendship of the Crown of Poland.

Copenhagen, Aug. 20. Our endeavors for the relief of Christiansbadt have proved ineffectual for the 13 instant the Governor, finding the Inhabitants reduced to the last extremity, and that there was no hopes of any Succors, the Swedes having shut up the place with 35 Bulwarks of Redoubts, capitulated, and the 15th the Garrison marched out with Arms, Bag and Baggage. Our Army and standing that the Capitulation was made, decamped and marched towards Mollerod, which the Swedes being informed of, 600 Horse fell upon the Rear of the Danes, but were so well received, that 160, among whom were several Gentlemen, as Volunteers, were killed upon the place, and several taken Prisoners.

Ditt, Aug. 18th instant arrived here two Officers from Christiansbadt, who have given the King an Account, That the place being reduced to a very great necessity, so far, that they within had for some time eaten Horse flesh, Cats, &c. and finding that the Swedes Army was posted in that manner, having possessed themselves of all the Hills and Posts about the Town, and very strongly fortified them, that it was impossible for our Army to relieve them, the Governor had, on Saturday last, thought fit to accept of the terms offered him by the Swedes, viz. that the Garrison should march out with Arms, Bag and Baggage, and three pieces of Cannon, and should be conducted to Elsenburg, that the Inhabitants should have a general Pardon for all that is past and might either continue there, or retire to some other place, as they should like best, &c. The Swedes detachment that was sent towards Norway, to join with other Troops for the relief of Bahus, are come back to Skonen.

Hamburgh, Aug. 23. It is not to be doubted but that the design of the Elector of Brandenburg is upon the Isle of Rugen, and that the execution of it is only delayed, till the Danes Fleet return upon that Coast, that while the Elector makes the Attack on the side of Romenen, the Danes may make a descent on the side of the Sea; at least alarm the Swedes, and oblige them to keep part of their Troops there. The Sieur Fuels, Admiral of the Danes Fleet, is now at Wolgast, to confer with his Electoral Highness about the

the executing the said design. In the mean time *Gripswaldt* continues blocked up, two or three dayes since part of the Garrison made a Sally, and were so successful in it, as that they cut down and carried back with them all the Corn and Forage that was in that Neighborhood. Our Letters from *Denmark* give us an Account, That *Christiansstadt* was surrendered to the *Suedes* the 15 instant.

Strasbourg, Aug. 19. The *French* Army has quitted our Neighborhood, and has for several dayes been encamped on the *Sorre*, the Head-quarter being at *Brumpt*, in order, as we have reason to believe, to hinder the *Imperialists* from passing the *Rhine*. The *Marschal de Crequi*, before he decamped, writ another Letter to our Magistrats, wherein he demands of them a Categorical Answer, as to the Neutrality he had proposed, upon which an Assembly was appointed of the chief Burghers, who met about 300 in number, and there, in the presence of the Magistrats, it was resolved to break all measures with the *French*, and to apply themselves wholly, with the assistance of the *Imperialists*, to the defence of the City. The *French* have quitted the *Ruprechtshaw* and *Schiltgenheim*, having burnt the Houses that were there: We have at present 5000 *Imperialists* in this City, as well Horse as Foot, and expect 2000 more, which will be a sufficient Garrison for it.

Antwerp, Aug. 13. All on the sudden, and that when we least expected it, we hear of a Cessation of all Hostilities, by which *Mons* is quite freed of the Blockade which had so long freighted it, and People here hope that this will be followed by a Peace, though it seems there still remains difficulties in the way. It appears more and more that the slaughter of Men was very great on both sides in the Action on the 14th instant, and though the *French* do not own it, we are informed from very good hands, that their loss is very considerable. The Prince of *Orange* is returned to the *Hague*, and so soon as the great Convoy which is now preparing at *Brussels*, is put into *Mons*, it is believed the Duke de *Villa Hermosa* will return to *Brussels*. The Letters from *Germany* say, that the *French* continue greatly to alarm the City of *Strasbourg*.

Brussels, Aug. 26. The Confederate Army, now commanded by the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, marched this day towards *Antwerp*, his Excellencies Head-quarters being at *Antwerp*, where they will continue as long as their Forage lasts. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, we hear, has sent a considerable detachment of Horse and Foot towards *Alface*. Yesterday parted hence his Grace the Duke of *Monsieur*, on his return for *England*.

Amsterdam, Aug. 23. We were expecting every minute to have heard from *Flanders* of a second Engagement between the two Armies in the Neighborhood of *Mons*, when the News came, that a Cessation of Hostilities, till such time as the Peace be ratified, is concluded; with which we are the more pleased, because it has the same effect that we had wished from a Battle, and that without the effusion of blood, viz. the relief of *Mons*. It seems after the Articles of Cessation were agreed on, there was an interview between his Highness, the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and the other Generals.

Dino, Aug. 26. A great many Passes for Ships have been exchanged at *Nimeguen* between the *French* Ambassadors, and those of this State; and two dayes since it was published here by Order of our Magistrats, that such Ships as lie now ready to sail in the *Texel*, might have Passes immediately, upon the Masters applying themselves to the Secretary

of this City. From the *Hague* we understand, That the obstacles which hinder the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace between *France* and *Spain* still continue, and that the Most Christian Kings Ratification of the late Treaty between him and this State, is already arrived at *Nimeguen*, but that that of this State is not yet in that forwardness.

Hague, Aug. 26. The 23d instant his Highness came himself privately about 10 in the morning from *Honfleur* (where he arrived the night before from the Army) having before sent to the Magistrats of this place, (who had ordered the Burgers to be in Arms to receive his Highness) to give them thanks for that intended respect, and to desire it might be omitted, and that he might come to Town without any Ceremony. About 11 his Highness went into the Assembly of the States General, where, after the Compliments of welcoming him home, and congratulating upon the late Action near *Mons*, his Highness gave them an account of what had passed, as well with relation to that, as the Cessation of Arms that was made upon it; which done, the President, in the name of the States, gave his Highness their thanks in expressions full of respect, as well as of the great satisfaction they have in what he had done; having left the States General, his Highness went to the States of *Holland*, where he was received with like Honor and Respect, and having made his Report, received likewise the thanks of the States. After which, his Highness returned to *Honfleur*, and came back hither this morning, and was Complimented by the Colleges of the Finances and of Justice. On Wednesday our Lord Ambassador *Hyde* arrived here from *England*, and yesterday had a Conference with the Deputies of the States. In our last we gave you an Account, that the *Peer Bevering* had made his Report to the States, we understand that to morrow his Excellency returns for *Nimeguen* from whence they tell us, That Proposals have been made for a general Cessation of Arms between all the Parties; but that the differences between *France* and *Spain* still continued, the former demanding *Cherbourg*, *Beaumont*, *Burges*, &c. which were not contained in the Propositions made by them in April last.

Paris, Aug. 24. The last week the Marquis d'Estades arrived from *Nimeguen*, and brought the King the Treaty of Peace and Commerce that was signed the 10th instant by the *French* and Dutch Ambassadors, which will be forthwith sent back ratified; and in the mean time great number of Passports have been sent to *Nimeguen*, to be exchanged with such as the Dutch Ambassadors will have received from their Masters, by virtue of which the Merchant Ships may immediately go to Sea, and enjoy the liberty of their Trade and Navigation, in the same manner as if the Peace was already ratified. From *Flamers* we have an Account, That a Cessation of Arms hath been agreed between the Duke of *Luxemburg*, the Prince of *Orange*, and the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, which was to take place the 20th instant, and to continue till such time as the Ratifications of the Peace be exchanged; and accordingly the two Armies, as well as those Troops, which under the command of the Sieur de *Monsal* had blocked up *Mons*, are drawn off, and have left that City, wholly free, and at liberty to receive what Goods and Provisions they please. We are assured that a great many Officers were killed and wounded in the Fight near *Mons* on the 14th instant, but we have not yet seen any List of them. All the Account we have from *Alface* is, That the *Marschal de Crequi* continued encamped near *Strasbourg*, but was resolved to remove lower towards the *Sorre*, to hinder the Duke of *Lorraine* from passing the *Rhine*.

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