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Weymouth, June 17.

THe last night arrived in this Road the *Eaglet* Ketch, Captain *Sartaine* Commander; bringing in with him two Ketches, taken by him on the French Coast: one of them having aboard her, besides other Goods 1900. pieces of Eight, which he left at *Guernsey*: the other a Vessel from *Martinego*, laden with Tobacco and Sugar. The 26th. past, he was chased in shoar at *Fersey* by seven French Men of War, who sent out their Batts, endeavouring to have fired the Ketch; one of which he sunk, and was himself defended by Sir *Thomas Morgan* from the shoar, and the Enemy forc'd off again to Sea.

Thorne, May 28. From *Warsaw* they write, that the affairs of that Kingdom, have had a very sensible change since the death of the Queen, with whom the French Interest seems also to have expired, and with it the greatest part of their troubles: The King having in all particulars closed with the Diet: whose Councils are all become uniforme, and the Peace of that Kingdom establish'd.

The French Ambassador is for his greater security retired from the Court into the Suburbs, most of those that were of his party having now deserted it: All the several Factions for the Prince of *Muscovy*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, and Duke of *Newbourg*, are quieted by the late resolve against the Election of a Successor during the life of the present King, who has promised for the future not to hearken to any discourses tending to that purpose, but to leave them at liberty after his decease, to order the succession according to the Laws and Customs of that Kingdom.

The fears of a Foreign Enemy begin likewise to vanish, it being certainly believ'd, that all the mischiefs that have of late years befallen that Kingdom, were brought on them by the Inatigation of some French Ministers, both in that and the *Ottoman* Court, the better to induce them to espouse the Interest of the King their Master.

The King is lately removed from *Warsaw*, intending to continue for some time to divert himself at *Plotzky* in Hunting. The whole discourse of the Court is of a Remarkable of their King, which they earnestly advise him to, as a means to take away all occasion of faction, and by so doing, the better to secure the quiet and peace of the Kingdom.

They are there informed, that little *Tartary* was in great apprehensions of the Forces, the deposed *Cham* had gotten together, with which he was marching to recover the possession of his Crown: Amongst other things concluded by the Diet before their separation, were principally these, That the King should not entertain above Twelve thousand and five hundred Souldiers, who should be quartered in the *Weywoodships* and Provinces upon the Frontiers; towards the maintenance of which number, the King should only furnish them with bread out of his Stores during Winter, That the Ecclesiasticks should take 100000 Livres for their pay, the Jews to be rated at the same sum; and the body of Merchants the like; that no foreign forces should be invited into the Kingdom, without a very extraordinary necessity.

Cologne, June 5. The Progress of the French in the Spanish Netherlands, makes much noise in all the parts of the Empire. The Circular Letters which with the book of their pretensions have been with much care delivered to all the States and Princes of Germany, have not had that effect as was perswade them that a War of this nature can be carried on, without giving a trouble to the Empire: His Imperial Majesty has order'd a *Rendezvous* of his Forces, wheteof a

considerable part is like to be employed for the succors of the Netherlands, but the time that has been already spent in consultation about that affair, gives us occasion to discourse, that the French are not so far advanced, but that there may be yet some room left for a Treaty; In *Alsasia* the Country stands upon its guard, and is in great apprehension of the Troops, that are there expected under the command of the Duke *Mazarine*, and though at the present they seem to be only in the defensive, and their principall design to keep that Country in a Neutrality, yet those of *Strasbourg* especially are jealous of their farther intentions, but the advance of the *Lorrain* forces is much more terrible to the people, than that of the French.

Letters from *Araw* tell us, that the Assembly still continues there, where the Deputies from the City of *Geneva*, have effectually labored to satisfie the *Cantons*, of the Justice of their cause, and the interest they ought to have in the defence of their Priviledges, which they perswade them, the Duke of *Savoy* has by the instigation of evil Counsellors been wrought upon to violate, desiring that the differences between them may be rather determined at *Araw*, than at *Turin*.

Brussels, June 21. Our late Letters from *Oudenard* tell us, that the French in their march towards *Tournay*, faced the Town of *Oudenard*, and sent in a Trumpet to the Governor, in the King of *Frances* Name, to demand passage for the Army through that place, which called them to Armes, and to man their Works, expecting action. The Trumpet being led according to the Custom of War, to the Governor, and having done his Message, was with much resolution denied, whereupon he farther demanded him to surrender, to which the Governor answered, that he found not by his Master the King of *Frances* Manifest that he claimed any Right, or had any pretension to *Flanders*; and that he had both Men and Ammunition sufficient to oppose any force that should be brought against him, with which answer being dismiss'd, the French drew off without any attempt made upon them, and marched away to besiege *Tournay*.

The News of the siege of *Courtrich* is not confirm'd: this Province with the rest, which are under the Spanish Jurisdiction are highly incensed against the French, whom they endeavor by all waies possible to oppose; the Counsellors here have subscribed for two Millions of pieces of Eight, as a Donative to the Queen of *Spain*, for the carrying on of the War, the Clergy are also assembled, and 'tis believ'd will second them by as liberal a contribution. The French begin to commit great disorders in their march, pillaging those places which they find without defence, they plundered the Church of little *Roeux* as they pass'd, and killed one of the *Peasants* in the Church.

Brussels, June 25. On Saturday the 18th instant, the French Army marched by *Nivelle*, from whence they sent for two of the principal Citizens, two Canons, and two Jesuites to attend them, which they accordingly obeyed, being afterwards obliged to follow the Camp for two daies, and were then dismiss'd. On Sunday they march'd a party of them near *Notre Dame de Halle*, the main body pointing towards *Enguyen*. On Monday they pass'd on the right and left hand of *Enguyen*, towards *Arth* and *Cambren*; and the 20. 4000 of their horse took up their Post before *Tournay*, where the Army late down, and began a Siege, having in their way given a strong Alarm to *Lille*, by burning a Village of 20 houses, within a league of it, threatening the Suburbs of the Town itself, which the Inhabitants had for their security

in a great measure destroyed: Some Attempts they made to have taken *Tournay* by storm, wherein they received some loss, but yesterday about two in the Morning, the Town surrendered, having been first summoned and threatened with all the severity of War, in case of any longer resistance, which induced the Town to send out two Abbots, two Canons, and some other persons to treat with them, who amongst other Articles, obtained the privilege of three Years exemption from all Gabels and Taxes. The whole Force they had within the Town, consisted of between 2 and 300 of an Irish Regiment, 400 new raised men, and about 300 of the Count *D'ours* Regiment newly arrived there from *Oudenard*, but not without much danger of being intercepted by the way, in which 60 of them were cut off by the *French*.

Brague, June 22. The Provinces are much pressed to consent to the raising of 400000 Livres, for the defraying the Expences of the Land Army which they are raising. It is not yet certainly known who shall command them.

Paris, June 25. From *Compiègne* we are told, that the Queen arrived there the 17. instant, with *Madamoiselle*, the *Princesse de Bade*, and other Ladies; and the same evening visited the Dauphin, who is perfectly recovered of his dangerous distemper, the Measles and Small pox, to her infinite Satisfaction.

From *Brest* Letters of the 21. instant tell us, that the *Duke de Beaufort* since his first putting to sea from *Rochelle*, has been two or three times forced back by contrary winds, and the 11. instant came into *Brest-ros*. Commander *Paul* is sent into the *Levant* to command the Ships and Gallies in those seas. The Fleet is in good condition, and attend only orders. The Squadron also that was left at *Rochelle* under the command of the *Sieur du Quesne*, lies there ready to put to sea.

Letters from *Farnes* of the 18th instant inform us, That notwithstanding a stout resistance of *Don Juan de Toledo*, Governor of the place, he was after three dayes Siege obliged to Surrender, marching thence with 350 Men. The *Marshall D'Aumont* has left there the *Sieur Delbors*, Lieutenant-Colonell of the Queens Regiment, to command there, till his Majesty shall have ordered a Governor for that place.

On the 17th he marched thence with his Army towards the River of *Lie*, the Fort *St Francis* being in the mean time taken in by the *Sieur Chamblley*, Deputy-Governor of *Dunkerck*, who with 50 Horse, and 200 Foot, obliged the Governor of it to a Surrender, being very ill stored with Necessaries for a Siege.

The 18th instant the *Lorrain* Forces were met near *Arras*, by the *Marquis de Montecat* the Governor, who presented the Count *de Lillebonne*, who commanded them, with his Majesties Orders; that Night they quartered near *Arras*, and the next day marched away towards *Bethune*.

Leith-Road, June 11. Some of his Majesties lately cruising off *Norway*, discovered a Fleet of 60 sayl of Merchants, with their Convoys, being a Man of Warr of 28, or 30. Guns, and a Keel of 8 Guns, bound to the Eastward; The two Convoys, with three or four of their number escaped to the Northward, leaving the rest to the mercy of the *Fregats*, who sunk 3, and took 12 more, dispersing the rest, which 'tis believed, may be gleaned up by the *Scotts* Privateers who are plying those Seas.

Newcastle, June 14. Here are lately brought in here two of the Vessels of 400. tuns apiece, taken by some of our *Fregats* towards the Coast of *Norway*. On Wednesday last a Dutch Privateer of 10. guns gave chase to a small Vessel, which for her security made into a Bay about 5 miles distance from *Tinmouth*; where she was so well defended by the guns there planted, that after some shot made, the Privateer having received some damage, was forced to tack about and return to sea.

Castle-Cornet, June 14. The French Fleet consisting of about 28 Sail with Fireships and all, are lying upon the Channel, and Cruising between *Ushant*, and the Coast of *England*. Yesterday a Fleet of 60 sail amongst whom some great ships pass by this Island; and to get the Wind, haled near the Shoars, which drew us into *Armes*, but we suppose them only to be a Fleet of Merchant ships with their

Convoys, standing up the Channel to the Northwards.

Portsmouth, June 18. Yesterday was sent in here a Prize being a Dutch Vessel laden with Wines, and bound for *Holland*.

Whitehall, June 17. This day Commissioner *Pet*, to whom was committed the Care of the Yard at *Chatham*, with the Affairs of the Navy there, was committed Close prisoner to the Tower, in order to his farther Examination.

Whitehall, June 18. This day His Majesty having understood that divers of his good and loyal Subjects, Goldsmiths and others, who have advanced great sums of Money for the Publick Service, which are sufficiently secured to them upon several Branches of His Majesties Revenue, and other Moneys arising by several late Acts of Parliament, have upon occasion, taken from the late attempt of the *Dutch Fleet*, and the false reports spread thereof, been prest, in an unusual manner, with many sudden Demands by their Creditors, for present Payment, through fears and apprehensions, which may weaken the Credit of His Majesties said Subjects, being an undervalue on His Majesties said Securities, and in consequence endanger the Publick safety in this present Conjunction. His Majesty has therefore thought fit (as well for satisfying the Mindes of His good Subjects, whose Fears so transported them to call for their Moneys in such a manner, as to allay such Jealousies and Misapprehensions as may be taken up by those concerned in the said Securities) to Declare, That as the course of Payments in the Exchequer hath hitherto been punctual, and according to due Order, even in this time of disturbance and interruption of payments amongst His Subjects; so His Majesties stedfast Resolution is, for preserving inviolably to all His good Subjects, who have lent or advanced any Moneys for His Service as aforesaid, all and every the Securities and Assignments any wayes made by His Majesty for and towards the repayment and satisfaction of the said several sums of Money: And that His Majesty will not upon any occasion whatsoever, permit or suffer any Alteration, Anticipation, or Interruption to be made of his said Subjects securities, but that they shall from time to time receive the Moneys so secured unto them in the same course and method as they were charged, and ought to be satisfied. Which resolution His Majesty will likewise hold firm and sacred in all future Assignments and Securities to be by His Majesty granted upon any other Advance of money by any of His Subjects upon any future occasion for his service: His Majesty not doubting, upon the Publishing this His Royal Word and Declaration, of His sincere Intention, but that all reasonable persons will rest satisfied, that their fears were causeless, and their respective Interests in no danger at all; and that no evill can happen unto them on this occasion, since the Securities by His Majesty to them Given, being inviolable; His Majesty doubts not but that His said Subjects will satisfy every person both their Principal and Interest, as they have formerly done, with untainted Reputation. And of this Declaration His Majesty freightly Charges and Commands His High-Chancellor of *England*, the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury, the Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of His Exchequer; and all other His Officers and Ministers whatsoever, whom it doth or may concern, to take notice, and duely to observe the same, as they will be answerable to His Majesty at their utmost perills.

Whitehall, June 19. The 17. instant the Dutch Fleet were all drawn down the River, some few of them only remaining about *Sheerness*; And by an Offender that came through them, they seemed not to have any intentions to continue much longer upon these Coasts, having lost many men, and spent near upon all their Fireships, having been also forced to set fire to two of their Men of wars that were so much disabled before *Hooer-Castle*, that they could not carry them off. The 18. 7 in the morning, three only of their Fleet were discovered at an Anchor at the Western end of the *Ile Graine*, the rest of them at an Anchor at the *Buoys of the Noer*. The same day they fell down and anchored at *Boulensse*: That night they weighed and fell down again as fast as the Wind and Tide would give them leave, which was but slowly, the Wind being contrary. Since which we have as yet no farther news of them.