

an employed there, advanced much. The 23<sup>th</sup> a strong Party out of the Town fell upon a Post wherein the Prince de Monaco's Regiment, and some Companies of Swisse were defenceless, a great part of them killed, and divers Prisoners, amongst whom some persons of Quality, taken and carried into the Town, with four of their Guns, the rest left behind nailed up: which Success encouraged them to make another Sally the next day, wherein they killed many, and took some Prisoners, seizing upon three Barques that were upon the River, their lading, which was most Powder, Bullets and Granadoes, they carried off, sinking the Barquet, and by that preventing the passage of others that way. The 24<sup>th</sup>, the French played very hot upon the Town with 100 Guns disposed of upon three Batteries, making about 2000 Shot with several Mortar-pieces, which set fire upon some houses in the Town, which, by the Industry of the Besieged were presently quenched.

The 25<sup>th</sup> they are said to have made another great Sally out of the Town, and fought it very hard the greatest part of the day in their out-works, with considerable loss to both parties, but towards the evening they quitted an half Moon, which the French perceiving, presently entered with great shouts of joy and victory, which was instantly blasted by the springing of a Mine prepared for the purpose, wherein great numbers of them miserably perished.

Since this we have not yet heard of any considerable action: The Spaniards in the mean time are not idle in other places. The Army commanded by Count Marfin, and the Prince de Ligny, with a body of 14000 horse and foot, are marched from Ghent, and on Thursday last past by this place, 'twas thought, with an intention to have surprized Dunkirk, which was reported to be very thinly manned, and the fortifications being sandy in some places, mouldred and fallen in. The new Levies are vigorously carried on, Flanders finding for its proportion 10000, which are to be distributed into the several Garrisons, and the old Soldiers drawn into the field, where they hope in few weeks to have a body of 30000 stout men, with which they shall be able to keep the field, and put a stop to the French, the body of whose Army is not believed now to exceed the number of 26000 men, but expect daily to be recruited with their new raised forces, to supply the places of those that are killed and hurt, or have deserted the service, as considerable numbers of them have lately done.

Paris, August 31. Letters from the Camp before Lille of the 26<sup>th</sup> say, That ours were Masters of the Counterscarp, their swords in their hands, and that that night we lost above 80 Common Soldiers and many Officers and Volunteers, amongst whom three Captains of the Regiment of Picardy. That the Marquis of Longueval was blown up by one of the three Mines the Enemies sprung under the Counterscarp, the Marquis de Rambures and his Nephew the Comte de Lorges, Duras Marichal de Camp, Le Comte de St. Paul, Le Chevalier de Lorraine, the Duke de Cheureuse, the Sieurs Colbert de Flency, Gavoy the younger Aide de Camp, and several others wounded, and the Major of the Swisses, a man of great experience very dangerously hurt.

From Arras they write us of the 27<sup>th</sup>, that the Marquis de Richebourg was come out of Lille to capitulate, That at first he talked a little big to the King, with whom he capitulated in person, demanding four dayes time to render the Town in, considering there was a succour abroad for the relief of it, but his Majesty as presumptuously refused it, and required forthwith to have one of the Gates delivered up to him. And these Letters add, That the King was to enter the Town on Sunday, whereof we are hourly expecting the further certainty.

Whitehall, Aug. 23. This morning early arrived here from Breda Sir George Charnocke, Knight-Marshal to the Embassy, dispatched Express to his Majesty from his Ambassadors, with the news of the interchange of the Ratifications of the Peace, which was done in the Castle at Breda on Wednesday the 14<sup>th</sup> instant, where the Ministers having first brought the Ratifications, and other Instruments of the French, Danes, and Dutch into the English Ambassadors apartment, they received from them theirs in exchange; which done, the English Ambassadors went into the apart-

ment of the Dutch, and their Allies, where they made and received Complements upon the happy conclusion of that great affair, immediately the Guns of the Castle were discharged, the Horse and Foot drawn together, the Drums beating, and Tumpets sounding at the going out of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries. The same day the Peace was solemnly Published by sound of Tumpet before the doors of the several Plenipotentiaries in their respective Languages, and publick Instruments thereof made at seven that evening they were all invited, with most of the Ladies of Quality in the Town, by the several Plenipotentiaries to the Town-house, where they were diverted for some time with Fireworks presented in the Streets, and afterwards treated at a large Banquet, the people every where expressing an infinite joy at so happy a conclusion of this great Work.

Whitehall, August 24. His Majesty being fully assured of a full Conclusion of the Peace at Breda, and the mutual exchange of the Ratifications on the 14<sup>th</sup> of this Month, hath thought fit in conformity thereunto, to publish the same by his Proclamations issued out for that purpose, and accordingly this day the Heralds, Serjants at Arms, with the Tumpets and other Officers usually attending this Ceremony, did with the accustomed Solemnities, publish the several Proclamations at the Court Gate, and from thence went to Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were ready to assist at the publication of them, in that and other the usual places of the City. His Majesty being pleased to declare, That all ships and moveable goods that shall appear to be taken from the Subjects of the States General in the British and North Seas, after the 26<sup>th</sup> Instant; from the Mouth of the Channel to Cape St. Vincent, after September 24; on the other side the Cape, to the Equinoctial Line, after in the Ocean as Mediterranean and elsewhere, after October 22; or on the other side the Line throughout the World, after April 14. 1668, without any exception or distinction of time or place, or without any form of Process, shall immediately and without Damage, be restored to the Owners according to the Treaty concluded at Breda.

The like to be done for all ships and moveable goods taken from the Subjects of the French King, in the Channel, the Seas between England and Ireland, the North Seas and Baltick, after the 26<sup>th</sup> Instant; from the said Neighbouring Seas to Cape St. Vincent, after September 24; from thence to the Equinoctial, &c. after October 22. and from thence all the World over, after Feb. 14.

The like also for all ships and moveable goods taken from the Subjects of the King of Denmark in the North Seas, Baltick and Channel, after September the 4<sup>th</sup>; from the Mouth of the Channel to the Cape St. Vincent, after September 22; on the other side the Cape to the Equinoctial, after October 23; and on the other side the Line throughout the World, after April 14. 1668.

The Ceremony ended, the Heralds and other Officers attending the Solemnity of this Publication, were invited and entertained at Dinner by Sir Robert Winter one of the Sheriffs of the City.

#### Advertisements.

A Fellow Dog of his Grace the Duke of Albemarle's, lost about a Fortnight since, having a white ring about his neck, some white about his Feet, and black about his snout. If anyone can give Intelligence of him, let him bring notice of it to his Grace the Lord General's Porter at the Cock-pit, and he shall be rewarded for his pains.

These are to give Notice, That the Kentish Post-Office is removed (for the better dispatch of that Service) from the Place commonly called the Round-House, to the Grand Office in Bishopsgate-Street.

It is farther signified, That in case any of the Post Masters throughout England shall demand or take more for the Port of any Letter than what the Act allows, upon Complaint made to the General Office at London, satisfaction shall be given to the Complainant, and the party so offending shall be removed from his employment.