L. Imperialists have a design to attempt that place. The Elector Palatine has affected an Edict, wherein he commands all his Subjects, to oppose the French, and force them upon Bibracte; in case they attempt any holiday approach.

Finis, March 23. The Imperial and other Troops designed for the assistance of the Elector Palatine, are in their march, and many of them have reached the places they were designed to, though the weather has been very bad, and hindered their march very inconveniently. The Elector Palatine is at present at Mainz, to confer with the Count de Charas, who commands in chief the Auxiliary Troops, the Circle of Franconia has sent 1000 Foot, and they of Nurnberg 200 Horse, to serve his Electoral Highness, in case the French still attempt any thing further upon him. In the mean time the French Berlines have arrived at Germersheim and Landau, and with the help of the Troops they expect from Lorraine, doubt not, but they shall be able to make their party good. The 23 last appears the old Duke of Lorraine parted hence with his whole family; it is said, that he is going to put himself at the head of an Army, and with it, according to the Treaty concluded between him, the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the States General of the United Provinces, Prince William of Orange, on the 20th of March, the French shall attempt any thing farther upon him. It is said here, that at Cologne, within eight days, the Swedes, and the Territories of Saxony, not thinking it false, it seems, to pass through the Electorate of Brandenburg.

Vienna, March 27. The Swedish Minister at Vienna having presented a Memorial to the Emperor, to complain of the violence offered to the Prince of Furstenberg, and to declare he might be restored to his liberty, the Emperor caused an Answer to be made, to this effect, that his Imperial Majesty never knew that the said Prince of Furstenberg was invested with any Character of Ambassador or Plenipotentiary by any Prince concerned in the Negotiations of Peace, and that, if he had known thereof, he would certainly not have suffered that a Natural born Subject of the Empire should take upon him any employment contrary to the Interests of his Imperial Majesty; that the said Prince commands a Regiment in the service of France; that he has not obeyed the Imperial Mandate, by which his Imperial Majesty commanded all the Troops designed for the assistance of Lorraine, has been very bad, and rendered their march very incovenient. The Elector Palatine is at present at Mainz, to confer with the Count de Charas, who commands in chief the Auxiliary Troops, the Circle of Franconia has sent 1000 Foot, and they of Nurnberg 200 Horse, to serve his Electoral Highness, in case the French still attempt any thing further upon him. In the mean time the French Berlines have arrived at Germersheim and Landau, and with the help of the Troops they expect from Lorraine, doubt not, but they shall be able to make their party good. The 23 last appears the old Duke of Lorraine parted hence with his whole family; it is said, that he is going to put himself at the head of an Army, and with it, according to the Treaty concluded between him, the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the States General of the United Provinces, Prince William of Orange, on the 20th of March, the French shall attempt any thing farther upon him. It is said here, that at Cologne, within eight days, the Swedes, and the Territories of Saxony, not thinking it false, it seems, to pass through the Electorate of Brandenburg.

From Thursday March 28

Electors, &c.

All the Electors, and Duke of Wurttemberg, General of the Carlists at a late Conclave, arrived at Bruges. To know what is the way to Bruges, I where he is settled, and to know the Marquis of Agen. At Camp is no place for Bibracte, and the Marquis of Agen.

Madj, Thursday a Marchant-mall of the place of 150 Tuns, mounted with 9 guns, was unhappily cast away, as the was coming in, within Pictu, that of the mouth of the Harbor. The Country people hereabout, apprehending the French Army, for that the reason drawn out a post, begin to ask, whether in numbers daily. It is said there, that at Bruges will be soon made in Geldon, with Dutch Troops.

Madj, March 6. The twenty seventh past arrived here three Dutch Capers, and brought in with them two pikers, the one an English Pikes of 50 Tuns, and the other a French Marchant-man of 300 Tuns. To morrow they intend to sail again for Tunis, they having adviz'd General French Vessels that are landing there. This morning the Soldiers that have been raised in this province, and been appointed for Service, by the 2000 Men, began to embark in three Vessels that have long tossed here, in order to their transportation, and in three or four days, it is thought, they may be ready to sail. Out Victory has been lately very much deplored, but is present pretty well recovered.

Frankfort, March 16. The Turkish Arm that was here, is departed on his return home, charged with the usual presents; the Emperor, we hear, has published the Count de Stroebel to command his Army in the Alpines, this Summer, which soon may consist of 4000 Men. The Swedish Minister here seems little satisfied with the Emperor as to his Memorial, concerning the violence offered to the Prince of Fürstenberg, for that his Imperial Majesty is so far from using his Infallibility, to be made to the said Prince, that he follows the advice of his Councils, and hath commanded the said Prince to bring prisoners. After, he will wholly break up the Conference, which till the falling of the Prince, were held at Cologne, in order to the restoring Peace to Christlendom. From Würtemburg we have advice, that there begins to appear a very powerful Faction against the Prince of Lorraine, which will be strengthened by the arrival of the Bishop of Marfelfel, Ambassador extraordinary from the most Christian King.

Hamburg, March 17. We are endeavoring here what we can, to put our feelers into a good position of defence, and have as present an Imperial Garrison; Worms and Oppenheim have also received Garrison for their better security, but the City of Spire defies a Neutrality, because of the Tribunal of Justice which is held there of the whole Empire, the Garrison in all the considerable Posts on the Rhine, and on the Rhine, having been likewise reinforced, so that we seem to have a really considerable hamper of the Holy Roman Nation. The French under the command of Monsieur de Rastans, and the Marquis de Furenans, are in strength daily, the latter entered with his Troops into Hildesberg, for that it thought, the
The Emperor by his further detention will not occasion the breaking up of the Conferences here, which might otherwise, by the Blessing of God, restore to necessary Peace to Christendom. In the mean time, the Ambassadors of England, as likewise those of France, are in expectation to receive their Orders suddenly to return home.

Brughles, March 27. On Friday night last, was apprehended here a Citizen of this place, and committed close prison for having signed under the hand of the Mayor, a false deputation of the hands of the King: He hath been committed upon the torture, and confesses the whole design, which, as we are told, was laid thus. This person had declared himself to the Governor of the Fort, to be a Wine Merchant, and that he had a parcel of Wine as much as would last twenty Wagons, which he designed to bring in without paying the custom; and therefore agreed with the Governor for a price of Money to permit the said Wagons to pass in the night. About forty or fifty persons were well armed, though disguised in the habit of Carriers, and other Country people, were to accompany the Wagons, who coming to the Fort, were to cut the throats of the Garrison, and Governor there, and at the same time a Body of 4,000 or 5000 French Horse were to be ready at hand, to take possession of the Fort; and thence to March directly hither. This design was to have been executed on Good Friday night, but was frustrated some days before. Whether all their particulars may be believed for a certain truth, we cannot determine; but give you them as they are reported here. Colonel Maffei, who commanded at Gray, is arrived here, and imputes the loss of the place to the Swifers that were in Garrison there, for that they refused to fight. The Marechal d'Humieres is returned to his Government of Liéges, the Marechal de Biffontes is gone to command in Maastrict, the Count d'Effrudes is to be Governor of Wetz, and Count de Lorraine Governor of Nimmenen. The French seem to have three places in their eye, which they design the object of their Arms at the opening of the Campaign, viz. Namur, Mons, and Bruges. This day his Excellency received advice from the Hague, that the Prince of Orange will, in few days, execute 25 Regiments to march hither, which are to be disposed into several Garrisons, and our old Regiments of Spaniards, Italians, and Walloons, are to be drawn into the Field.

Amsterdam, March 30. The Admiral here has nothing all they can the Equipages, and, as we hope, our Fleet will be ready to sail the latter end of the next Month. Our last Letters from Guisington tell us, That the Steur Rakenkop was entered with the Forces under his command into Maastrict, and that he intended to go to join with several Imperial Troops commanded by Major General Sparte, in order to the attempting something considerable upon the Bishop of Munster, who for several Moneths past has freed those enemies from hostile, by appearing defective to make an accord with the Emperor, though at the same time he meant nothing less: The States have therefore now resolved, that they will not give ear to any further Propositions which may be made to them on the part of the said Bishop, till he hath first received an Imperial Garson into his Capital City of Munster.

Hague, March 30. On Tuesday last the States of Holland were assembled, though it was only to confirm what they had done at their last Session, and particularly to take a final resolution, concerning the present of Two Million to be made to the Prince of Orange; the thing passed without the least accordance, and his Highness was himself in the Assembly, and the States, to give them thanks. The States of this Province are now again separated, and will not meet all next June, for there

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