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Naples, March 9.

BY a Felucca arrived from *Palermo*, we have an account, that the Viceroy the Marquis de *Castel Rodrigo* continued still there; that he had used great endeavors to bring back the Cannon which the people had taken from the Palace, and placed on the Ramparts of the Town, to the Palace; but that the people would by no means hear of it, but were resolved themselves to take care of the defence of their City, and to order matters as they thought most conducing thereunto. The *French* at *Messina* give out, that so soon as the Succors they expect from *France* are arrived, they will besiege *Melazzo*.

Venice, March 19. Here is arrived a Vessel from *Sicily*, the Master whereof reports, that at *Messina*, the Duke de *Vivonne* is preparing for the Campaigne, which he will begin, so soon as the Succors he expects from *France* are arrived; that on the other side, the Marquis de *Castel Rodrigo* continued at *Palermo*, though without being able to regulate matters there to his satisfaction, the Commonalty remaining very obstinate in the honor they had taken up, to take upon them the defence of the City, without having any regard to the commands of their Superiors. We have this week Letters from *Constantinople*, which say, that the Grand Signior continued at *Adrianople*, with which place he is extremely delighted, because of the divertisement it affords him of hunting.

Genova, March 24. The 20 instant arrived here the *Fortunate Mary*, William Dunstar Commander, from *Bavellanz*. The Prince of *Piombino* is come to Town this morning, intending to embark on the first ship that passes from hence to *Spain*. It is reported here, that the Prince of *Ligne*, at present Governour of *Milan*, is to go for *Sicily* to be Viceroy of that Kingdom, and that the Constable of *Castile* will be made Governour of *Milan*. It is said that a Squadron of French Men of War continues to cruize in the Chanel of *Piombino*. A Bark of *Majorca* hath lately taken a French Bark armed out for War. Just now is come to an Anchor without the Mole, the *Assurance* Frigate, who came from *Tangier*; where were arrived the *Charles* and *Hames* Frigates, built lately in *England*, partly in the fashion of Gallies, the first carrying 32 Guns and 42 Oars, and the other 28 Guns and 26 Oars; they are commended both for excellent Sailers, having been only 11 days in their passage from *Falmouth* to *Tangier*, and having out-failed several *Algerine* Men of War, whom they happened to meet at Sea steering the same course with them.

Vienna, March 22. The Imperial Officers are now every where hastening to the Army, which we promise our selves will begin to act before the end of the next month, for sooner it will be impossible for the Troops to come into the field for want of subsistence, especially considering how the French have ruined the Countries, through which they will be partly obliged to pass. From *Warsaw* we have advice, that the Dyer had been prolonged for several terms, but that notwithstanding the great matters which concerned the Publick were in the

same State as when the Dyer began, without any determination in them, through the many disputes and differences which had still happened between the Nobility, and that the King was sending an Ambassador to the Treaty of Peace at *Nimeguen*, and had nominated the Palatine of *Lublin* for that employment.

Copenhagen, March 27. Here are arrived two small Danish Men of War from *Carelshaven*, by which we have an account, that the place was attacked three days by the Suedes, when the Governour being killed it was surrendered to them; the Garrison consisted only in 100 men, but in the Fortress were 60 pieces of Cannon. The Ship designed with money and provisions for *Christianstadt* is come back, without having been able to put ashore her loading, for that the Suedes hindered her entrance by a Fort they have built on the side of the water, for which reason our Men of War are fitting out with the greater diligence, in order to the relieving of this place by water. Here is at present the Herr *Degenfeldt*, who we are told is designed for *Norway* to command there, the King intending to employ the Sieur *Guldenieu* in *Schonen* this Campaigne. It is said that the difference between our King and the Dukes of *Luncenburg* is accommodated, and that the latter will assist his Majesty with several Troops.

Hamburg, April 2. It is reported here with great confidence, that the Bishop of *Munster* has given Orders for the march of six Regiments of Foot, to the assistance of the King of *Denmark*; and that the Landgrave of *Hessen Cassel* sends 3000, and the Elector of *Brandenburg* 2000, to the assistance of the said King. From *Pomeran* they write, that the *Brandenburgs* had defeated a party of 200 *Suedes*, belonging to the Garrison of *Griesswald*. In *Poland* the Dyer continues still, without coming as yet to any final resolution as to the publick affairs.

Strasbourg, March 30. The Marechal de *Crequi* having by an Express received orders from Court, is suddenly returned towards *Metz*, in order to the assembling the Troops that are to compose his Army, to make head against the *Imperialists*, who begin to march from all parts. The *French* continue to work hard on the Fortifications of *Brisac* and *schlestadt*; the final Orders are not yet come concerning the demolishing and abandoning of *saverne*, so that in the mean time the Inhabitants know not what they are to expect, while many are apprehensive they shall be treated in the same manner as they of *Hagenaw* were.

Frankfort, March 31. In our last we told you, that the Imperial Troops which were marching towards the *Rhine*, had received orders to make a halt at a Village called *Loors*; but at present we have advice, that the said orders are countermanded, and that the Troops continue their march: And from *Ravenstein* they write, that eight Regiments of Horse had already passed by that place, taking their march through *Odenwart* towards *Oppenheim* in order to their passing the *Rhine* there.

Cologne, April 2. Yesterday arrived here Monsieur de *Loudigny*, General of the *Osabrug* Troops, having been in the upper Diocess to take a review of them. We

do not yet hear when the said Troops will begin their march, which as we are informed, is intended towards *Flanders*, in conjunction of a Body of *Imperialists* to be commanded by the *Marquis de Grans*. The Letters we have from *Hannover* say, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* intended to part from thence as this day towards *Wetzlar*, to meet the Prince of *Orange* there. The Letters we receive from above, assure us, that the *Imperial* Troops are now everywhere on their march, and that the general *Rendezvous* of the Emperors Army will be held about the middle of this month; and at the same time we have advic'd, that the *French* Forces are appointed to *Rendezvous* the 10 of this month near *Meiz*. The *Popes* Nuncio continues still here.

From the French Camp before *Cambray*, March 31. The 24 instant 300 Horse came out of the Town in five Troops, on that side where the *Marschal de Schomberg* has his quarter; but they had not advanced far, when Colonel *Kelfe* charged them, and forced them to retire leaving 9 or 10 of their Companions dead behind them; in which skirmish, the said Colonel was wounded in the thigh. The 25 the Line of *Contravallation* was finished, as were on the 27 the Lines of *Circonvallation* by the Boors of *Picardie*. The 28, at night, the Trenches were opened on the side of the Gate of our Lady the Attack being directed upon two Half moons, under the conduct of the *Marschal de Schomberg* and the *Marquis de Renel* Lieutenant General; the Trenches were advanced very far that night, without having one man killed, only 5 or 6 wounded; but the next morning 15 of the Kings Guards were killed by the Enemies Cannon. The 29, at night, the Duke of *Feuillade*, *Marschal of France*, and the *Sieur de le Cordonnieres* Lieutenant General, entered the Trenches, and relieved the *Marschal de Schomberg*, and the *Marquis de Renel*. The last night the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and the Count d' *Auvergne* Lieutenant General, went into the Trenches, which are advanced within 130 paces of the Counterscarp, with little loss. A Battery near the *Marschal de Schomberg's* quarter, hath played very furiously upon the Besiegers since the 29, and hath very much incommoded them. It is believ'd that we shall attack the Counterscarp to morrow or next day, upon the advice the King has received that the Prince of *Orange* assembles his Troops between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, his Majesty has sent 8 Battalions of Foot to reinforce the Duke of *Orleans* before *St. Omer*.

Brussels, April 2. The Account we have here of the Siege of *Cambray* are very uncertain and imperfect, and in general are, that the *French* go on very successfully, without any great opposition. On Wednesday last *Monsieur Dickfield* parted hence to wait upon the Prince of *Orange* at *Breda*, who is now in few days expected in these parts. The Prince of *Issenghien*, Governour of *Flanders*, who was some time since upon the marriage of his Son with the Daughter of the *Marschal d'Humiers* suspended from his Government by order of the Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, is restored by command of the Court at *Madrid*, being a person of great worth and merit, and who hath served the Crown for above forty years with great honour and fidelity. This afternoon about sixty French Foot were brought in prisoners hither, who being abroad not far from hence towards *Ash*, a part of the Duke of *Holfsteins* Regiment was sent out after them, and had the good fortune to take the whole Company.

Nimeguen, April 3. Since the several Ambassadors gave in their respective demands, nothing of moment hath passed here, it seeming that the expectation of the success of this Campaign, has, for the present, laid

aside the thoughts of peace. The *Spanish* Ambassador, *Don Pedro Ranquillo*, is somewhat indisposed.

Amsterdam, April 6. The States have, besides the ordinary Convoys, resolv'd to fit out three Squadrons of Men of War, the one to be employ'd under the command of the *Sieur Cornelius Everz* in the *Mediterranean* for the assistance of the *Spaniards*; the second in the *Baltick*, under the conduct of the *Sieur William Bistiaenz*, in conjunction with the *Danish* Fleet; and the third to Cruise in the North Sea, under the command of *Viceadmiral Vlugh*. We have no later advice from the *Sieur Binches*, than of the 4th of *December*, written at *Tobago*, from whence we are the more impatient to receive a fresher account, because from *France* they write positively, that the Count d' *Estrées* was sail'd from *Matienico*, with a firm resolution to attack the said *Binches*. The Letters come in this day from *Flanders*, give us advice, that the Town of *Cambray* was surrendered to the *French*, without adding any other particulars; it seems very strange to people here, that places of that strength are so easily taken, however, we hope, the Citadel will make a better defence.

Hague, April 6. The States of *Holland* having been assembled from four in the afternoon on Wednesday till three the next morning, separated with intention to meet again after the Holy-days. They have, as we are informed, agreed to the equipage of 18 Men of War and eight Fire ships, to be commanded by the *Sieur Cornelius Everz*, for the assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Sicily*. The *Heer Tromp* is returned hither from *Breda*, where he was to wait upon the Prince of *Orange*, and its said the command of Lieutenant Admiral of this Province, vacant by the death of the *Sieur de Ruiter*, is given to him; however, he will command the *Danish* Fleet in the *Baltick* this Summer; and the *Sieur Bastiaenz* under him the Squadron which this State sends thither. This morning we have Letters from *Brussels* which say, that the *French* had taken the Town of *Cambray*, but that the Citadel held out till.

Paris, April 7. The Letters we receive from the Kings Camp, give us an account, that the Besiegers having attacked the Counterscarp of *Cambray*, and gained it with little loss, they likewise pass'd the Ditch, and fix'd their Miners, in doing of which, they lost about 150 men, whereupon the Town capitulated on Sunday last, and was surrendered the day following, and that on Tuesday the Trenches were opened against the Citadel. *St. Omer* is likewise besieg'd by the Troops commanded by the Duke of *Orleans*. The *Imperial* Troops march towards the *Rhine*, and *Marschal Crequi* will hold a general *Rendezvous*, the 10 of the next month near *Meiz*, of the Forces that are to compose his Army.

Duro. We are told of an Earthquake which happened the last Week in the Provinces on the other side of the *Loire*, and particularly at *Poitiers*, which lasted but a little while, and occasioned no considerable damage. On Sunday last the Town of *Cambray* capitulated, and the next day was surrendered, the soldiers retiring into the Citadel, which they pretend to defend to the last, being very strongly fortified, and provided with all things necessary; which notwithstanding the Besiegers were very confident they should be Masters of it in eight or ten days at farthest. *St. Omer* is very closely press'd by the Troops commanded by the Duke of *Orleans*, and we have an account that the Trenches are opened. The Prince of *Orange* we hear, assembles his Troops, in order to the relieving it. The Officers of the Troops that are in *Germany*, are hasten'd away to their several commands, for the *Imperialists* are on their march towards the *Rhine*. Here is made publick a Relation of the taking of *Cryank* in the *West-Indies*, by the Count d' *Estrées*, being in substance the same we told you in our former.

Advertisement.

A Small Goose, shining black, something taller than a *Muscovita* Duck, with some white under the breast and eyes, and spurs in the pinions of the wings about an inch long. Whoever gives notice of it to *William Chiffers* Esq; at the Back-stairs at *Whitehall*, shall be well Rewarded.