

# The London Gazette.

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From Thursday June 10. to Monday June 14. 1697.

At the Council Chamber in Whitehall, the 10th of June, 1697.

PRESENT

Their Excellencies the Lords-Justices in Council.

**W**H<sup>ereas</sup> an Act was made and passed in the last Session of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for Continuing several former Acts for Punishing Officers and Soldiers, who shall Mutiny or Desert His Majesties Service, and for Punishing False Musters, and for Payment of Quarters for One Year longer. by one of which said Continued Acts made at a Session held in the 7th and 8th years of His Majesties Reign, It is amongst other things Enacted, That if any Person shall Harbour, Conceal, or Assist any Deserter from His Majesty's Service, knowing him to be such, or shall knowingly buy or exchange, or otherwise receive any Arms, Cloaths, Caps, or other Furniture belonging to the King, from any Deserter upon any account whatsoever, the Person so offending shall forfeit for every such offence Five Pounds, and being convicted thereof at the General or Quarter Sessions, the same shall be levied by Distress by Warrant under the Hands of Two or more Justices of the Peace upon the Goods and Chattels of the Offenders, the one Moiety thereof to be paid to the Informer by whose means such Deserter shall be apprehended, and the other Moiety to the Officer to whom such Deserter did belong. Now for the more effectual Discovery of such Deserters, and for preventing for the future the Sale or Exchange of any of His Majesty's Arms, Cloaths, Caps or other Furniture, and for Punishing such Persons who shall Harbour, Conceal, or Assist such Deserters, It is this day Ordered by their Excellencies in Council, That all Justices of the Peace, and other Chief Magistrates of any City, Town or Place, do use their utmost Endeavours for the Discovering and Apprehending such Souldiers who have deserted, or hereafter shall desert from His Majesty's Service, and when any such Deserter shall be apprehended and brought before them, to commit such Deserter to the next Gaol, there to remain until he be thence delivered by due course of Law. And likewise, that they the said Justices or other Chief Magistrates, do take especial Care of the Prosecution of such Persons, who shall any ways knowingly Harbour, Conceal or Assist any such Deserter, or Buy or Exchange, or otherwise Receive any Arms, Cloaths; or other Furniture belonging to His Majesty from any Deserter.

RICH. COLINGE.

**Messina, May 6.** On the 4th Instant arrived here a Vessel belonging to Ragusa, in 36 days from Smirna; The Commander whereof reports, that they were making great preparations at Constantinople for the Recovery of Aij from the Moscovites, having provided 6 Ships, 18 Gallies, 80 Galions, and a great number of other Vessels, to transport by the Black-Sea, the Forces intended for this Service; which would very much weaken their Armies against the Germans and Venetians; This Vessel met in her Voyage the Panther Privateer, who had taken a French Merchant Ship and Tartane, and sent them to Canea.

**Vienna, June 5.** It is expected the next Letters from Croatia will bring an account, that Bihars is besieged. The Imperial Forces are drawing together at the place appointed for their Rendezvous in Hungary; and the Elector of Saxony will shortly repair thither to command the Army, who is thought he may first go for a few days to Dresden. The young Duke of Lorraine went hence two days ago for Germany, to pass the Campaign in the Confederate Army on the Rhine. The late Advices from Warsaw say, the Enemy arrived daily in great numbers; That there would be above 8000 Men on Horseback at the Election; and that by all appearance Prince James would have the prevailing Interest.

**Frankfort, June 14.** The Forces of the Allies, who have been encamped in several Bodies, are now on their march, in order to join together near Eppingen; and

Prince Lewis of Baden is expected to morrow at Hailbron in his way to the Army. The Marschal de Coiscul was, according to our last Advice, come with greatest part of the French Army to a place called Openheim, and 'twas said, he would move nearer to Mentz, to destroy the Corn and Forage in those parts.

**Cologne, June 14.** The rest of the Lunenburg Troops passed the Rhine this day at Keiserwaert and other Place; The Forces of Hesse and Munster have done the like, and they all march towards Brabant. The Palatin Troops have passed the River Laen in their march towards the Upper-Rhine. The Marquis de Harcourt, who lay with a small Body of French Troops near the Moselle, marches towards the Meuse.

**Hamburgh, June 14.** The Danish Forces invested the Holmer Fort on the 8th Instant; and the King of Denmark being afterwards arrived in the Camp, sent an Officer to summon the Governor to surrender the Place; who answered, That he had received Orders from the Duke of Holstein, his Master, to defend it, and would do his Duty; Whereupon the Danes raised several Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, and began to fire upon the said Fort; which they still continue to attack. In the mean time an Accommodation is endeavoured by the Ministers of several Princes, in which they have made so good a progress, that it is believed the same will be speedily concluded. We are told the King of Denmark intended to return this day towards Copenhagen, leaving General Wedal to command his Forces.

**Paris, June 14.** The last Letters from Catalonia tell us, there was a very numerous Garison in Barcelona, amounting to between 15 and 20000 Men, as well of Regular Troops as Miquelets; That the French Forces had posted themselves round the place, and 'twas believed the Frenches would be opened the 7th or 8th of this month; The French Gallies arrived the 4th Instant at Palamos, being obliged by bad Weather to put into that Port, and would proceed with the first opportunity to Barcelona, where the Count d'Estree was already arrived with 8 or 9 Men of War from Toulon; They write from Flanders, that the French Armies will continue near Ath, till that Place be put in a Condition of Defence. The Letters from Germany say, Marschal Choiseul was still encamped at Lamberheim; and that the Marquis de Harcourt lay with the Troops under his command between Treves and Montroyal.

**Brussels, June 16.** Lieutenant General Coehorne, and Major General Dorff, arrived here on Thursday last, and the next morning went to view and Mark out the Ground, where 'tis intended to raise some new Works for the security of this place; Our Armies, as also the French, continue in the same Camps mentioned in our last; The latter have sent back their heavy Cannon and Mortars to Mons and Tournay; and Marschal de Boufflers has sent a Detachment of 9 Regiments of Horse and Dragoons towards the Meuse to join the Marquis de Harcourt, who is coming that way with 7000 Men from the Moselle.

**From His Majesty's Camp at Promelles, June 17.** The French Armies are still encamped at Lessines, Rocoux, and Grammont; Only have made some small Detachements; which passed through Charleroy towards the Meuse; They have likewise sent their Heavy Cannon to Mons. The King has sent to view the Ground about Anderlecke, from whence the French Bombarded Brussels about two years ago, in order to the drawing a Line, to secure that place against the like Attempts for the future; and this day some of the States of Brabant, and Magistrates of Brussels, attended His Majesty about it. The Elector of Bavaria continues in his Camp at Deynse. Yesterday the Left Wing of the Army foraged towards Louvain, the Foragers being covered by a considerable Detachment under the Command of the Earl of Albemarle as Major General; and this day the Right Wing foraged towards Hall, being covered by a Detachment commanded by Major General Lumley. His Majesty has been pleased to make Colonel Cholmondeley, Colonel Langston, and Colonel Wyndham, Brigadiers of Horse. The foremost of the German Forces coming from the Rhine, will be to morrow at Tirlemont, and join the Army on Friday. The Five Regiments from England arrived at Teruere in Zealand on Saturday last.

Hague,