## The London Gazette.

## published by Authority.

from Munday September 23, to Chill Sday September 26. 1672.

Legorn, Sept. 9. Our days fince arrived here four Spanish Gallies rom Barcelona bound for Naples Commanded by Don Beltrana Gouera, and departed again the same day on their said Voyage. Two days fince came in here a small French Vessel, having been plundered by the Gallies of Tunis, which he happened to meet at Sea.

Nizza, Sept. 10. The Forces of Genous have lately takin a small Village belonging to the Duke of Savoy, but with the loss of above 400 Men, and not above four of the Inhabitants. In the mean time the Duke of Savoy is bringing all the force he can angether both by Sea and Land, and may suddainly do some confiderable action. The French Gallies take their turns to go out every day to cruise, and about three days fince the whole Squadron was out in chace of a confiderable Ship, which was at first thought to have been a Genouele, but proved other-

Genoua, Sept 14. The eighth instant arrrived here Monsieur Gaumont the French Envoy, and the next day had private Audience of the Senate, to whom tis said, he made these Proposals in order to a Peace, First, a Cossation of Arms; The Restitution of the City and Territory of Oneglia to the Duke of Savoy; Releuse of Prisorers; And lastly a reference of all Differences; Whereupon two of the Nobility were deputed by the Consiglicate to Treat with him, and tis said, there is at present great likelihood of an accommodation; This day a Courtier was dispatcht to Park, to give the King an account of the state of assairs, whose return, Monsieur Gaumont will expect here, in order to his having his Majesties farther directions in this matter; in the interim our Forces are withdrawn from the Confines, and stand onely on their defence.

Dantzick, Sept. 17 The King of Poland is still at Janowits, having it is said, lately received advice of the taking of Caminico by the Turks, and that the Grand Signior was in person in his Army, and resolved to Winter in these parts. Some Troops of the Militia are arrived at fanomits, but those soinconsiderable, being chiefly of the poorer sort of the Nobility, and unarmed, that it is thought, the King instead of going to meet the Enemy, will be forced to return to Warfaw. The distatisfactions in the mean time encrease daily amongst the Nobility, forhat the Kings Enemies begin to be more and

more nowerful.

Postscript. We seem as ver unwilling to give any credit to the report of the taking of Caminiec, it being a place of the greatest strength in all these parts.

Bruffels, Sept. 23. Letters from Hildesbeim of the s instant tell us, that great preparations were making for the reception of the Elector of Brandenburgh, who was expected there the 7 instant with an Army of 25000 Men, in order to their conjunction with the Imperial Troops, which are faid, make up 17000 Men. From Cologne, by Letters of the 20 infrant we are told, That the Imperial and Brandenburgh Troops were jouned, and that they march in two distinct Bodies to Wards the Rhyn, which had oc-

casioned the advance of Monsieur. Turenne with the French Army as far as Esen; in the mean time from Hanouer we have advice, that the Duke of that name, has drawn together 10000 Men, the Duke of Lunenburgh Zell as many, the Bishop of Osnabrugh 7000, and the the Duke of Brunswick Wolfembuttel 9000, in all, 36000, and that they have posted themselves upon the confines of their own Countreys and have absolutely refused to joyn with the Imperial and Brandenburgh Troops, but declare, that they will remain Neuter for the lecurity of their own Territories, which unexpected change has much forprized, as is faid, the Elector of Brandenburgh, and made great alteration in his Councils. The Elector of Cologne's Troops are all joyned with the French, and the Bishop of Munster is in Westphalia, sor the desence of that Countrey. In Holland we hear the confusions encrease daily, the Commonalty, who now feem to govern absolutely, continuing to displace and make new Magistrates according to their pleasure, and committing other great disor-

Ditto, Sept.30. Wednesday last arrived here Count Tot, Amballador from the King of Sweden to his most Christian Majesty, His Excellency the Count de Monterey is at present at Bruges, where he hath Commanded all the principal Officers of the Army immediately to refort to confult with them concerning some weighty affairs. Our Letters from Hildesheim of the 23 instant tell us, That the Electorof Brandenburgh had been for several days with his whole Army in that Countrey, That the 21 he took up his own Quarters in the English Monastery at Lambsping; That the 23 his Electoral Highness marched thence, in order to the conjunction with the Imperial Troops, who were to pass the Weser at Heuxer. Monfieur Turenze continues still in the Land of Essen, expecting the coming down of the German Forces, from whom he was not distant above ten Leagues.

Binck, Sept. 24. This Morning the Count de Montal, Mareshal de Camp of the Kings Armies, and Governor of Charleroy, having drawn a Body of 6000 Men together, which have lain some time encamped in this Neighborhood, parted hence with the faid Forces under his Command towards Tongres and Mafeyck, in order to the reinforcing our Troops in those parts, though there seems no great need thereof, they being every where stronger, than those

that would make head against them.

Antwerp, Sept. 27. From Hildesheim of the 19 instant we are told, that the Elector of Brandenburg h was then with his whole Army in that Diocese, hastning to pass the Weser about Hansel, and the Imperial Army a little higher at Heuxer, after which they are to joyn and proceed on their march towards the Rhyn; That these Armies were not so numerous as hath been reported, and were much hindred in their march by the bad weather. From Cologne we have advice of the 23, that the Imperialists and Brandenburghs were joyned, and were marching towards Minden and lo as is thought towards Munsterland, In the mean time we hear that