

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday February 23. to Thursday February 26. 1673.

Warsaw, Feb. 6.

THe Dyet has been again prolonged one week more; since our last, they have come to the conclusion of several matters, viz. That the Election of a King shall begin the 14 of April next; That none but a Roman Catholick shall be Elected; That none of the Nobility shall come into the Field with a greater Train, then their usual attendance, they that do to be declared Traitors; That upon any occasion that may happen, the Archbishop of *Gnesna* shall be empowered to summon the Nobility of the Kingdom to appear in Arms.

Lipstadt, Feb. 17. Our Letters from *Berlin* say, that the *Seur Wangelin* was arrived there from *Sweden* with the Ratification of the Treaty concluded between that Crown and his Electoral Highness. Here is report, that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* will send this way 12000 Men, under the Command of the Prince his Son, as some say, to act against the Bishop of *Munster*, in revenge of several particular injuries, and as others give out, to retake possession of the Dutchy of *Cleves* now possessed by the French.

Luxemburgh, Feb. 25. The Letters from *Besinon* the 25 instant give us an account, that the Duke of *Navailles* at the head of 4000 Horse and 7000 Foot was entred into the *Franche Comte*, having with him six pieces of Cannon; That his first attempt had been upon the Castle of *Pejme*, which he attacked the 14 instant between 6 and 7 a clock in the morning, having caused his Cannon to be planted on a Battery, and to play upon the place, which surrendered, after having made what defence it could; It is thought the next designe of the Enemy will be against *Gray*, on the River of *Soane*, though we hope they will meet with great opposition, the place having been very well fortified since it was demolished by the French in the year 1658, and having at present in it a Garrison of 2000 Men, of which 400 are Swislers. The 12 instant arrived herean Express from the Count *Casati*, Ambassador of *Spain* with the Catholick Cantons, who assures us of a very speedy and considerable assistance from thence, to which end the Counsellor *Philippi* is gone to *Berne* to desire passage for such Troops as the Catholick Cantons shall think fit to send for the security of the *Franche Comte*. We have advice, that the Countrey people have forced the French to quit the Bridge over the River *Doux* at *Koide*, which they had lately possessed themselves of.

Francfort, Feb. 25. The Prince of *Saxony* having caused several arguments to be used to our Magistrates for the obtaining Quarters of them for his Troops, has at last contented himself with this their answer, that the Countrey hath been already so harassed and impoverished, as well by quartering the Imperial Army as other Troops, that they are not at present in a condition to afford substance to any other; the said Troops are at present most of them quartered in the Electorate of *Meyence*. The Electoral Prince is returned to *Dres-*

den. We had a report that the Prince of *Furstenbergh* was passed by here under a good Convey towards *Vienna*, but it proves a mistake, the said Prince being still kept prisoner at *Bon*; though great instances are made for his release.

Brussels, Feb. 23. We are not here without some concern for the County of *Burgundy*, our Letters of the 19 instant from *Besancon*, telling us, that the Enemy is very powerful on the Frontiers, and had already made an incursion into that Countrey, calling several seditious Papers amongst the people to induce them to revolt against their present Government, but without any effect, the Inhabitants in general expressing great affection and Zeal to the service of his Catholick Majesty, and for the defence of the Countrey; However, the Marquis de *Messinieux* and others, who were the Principals in the late Rebellion there, are not wanting at present to hold correspondence with many of their party in that Countrey, and will be of great use to the French, who direct their chief design for the taking of *Gray*. The Deputies from *Liege* are gone hence on their return home, without having been able to obtain any thing of our Governour, in the point of easing them of their Contributions. We have advice, that the French make great preparations to attack us early in the Spring; and at *Aeth* and other places in *Flanders* they are providing vast stores of all kind of Provisions. In the mean time we omit not to put our selves into a posture to receive them, so that it is thought the Actions of this Campagne may be sharp and bloody. No more French Wines are permitted to be brought into these Countreys; the like being practised in *Holland*, and in the Territories of the Emperor; we suppose the French will be greatly incommoded for want of vent for their Wines. His Excellency having lately received 300000 Crowns from *Spain*; the greatest part thereof is by his Excellency designed towards the payment of the Forces. The Countrey of *Liege* is reduced to a very poor and miserable condition, being afflicted on all hands, for as well the French as the Imperialists and our Troops, exact Contributions of the Inhabitants, almost to their utter ruine.

Brussels, March 2. We have for some days past received very different advices concerning the designes of the French against the *Franche Comte*, for we had advice the 29 past, that the Marquis de *Vaubrun* was returned with the Troops under his Command to *Brifac*, which we the sooner believed, for that our Letters of the 23 past from *Paris* advised us, that his most Christian Majesty upon the present change in affairs, had countermanded the Troops designed under the Conduct of the Duke of *Navailles*, to invade the *Franche Comte*; But yesterday and this day we were undeceived, as to this particular, for our Letters from *Besancon* gave us an account, that the French being entred into that Countrey, had already taken the Castle of *Pejme*, and advanced farther into the Countrey, leaving it uncertain whether their design be against *Gray* or *Besancon*. Before the 20 of this month, 6000 Swislers are to arrive in that Countrey for our assistance; Monsieur *Philippi* being

being gone hence to demand passage for them of the Canton of *Berne*, and besides these, it is said, that 4000 Horse, of the Imperial Army now on the *Rhine*, are forthwith to march towards that Country for its greater security. On Tuesday last the Prince de *Pandemont* parted hence for *Francfort*, to confer with the Duke of *Lorraine*, and from thence he will pass into the *Franche Comte*, to Command the Spanish Forces there. From *Cleves* they write, that the Council established there by the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, had resolved to send hither the Sieur *Bayen*, to endeavor to obtain a neutrality for *Rees* and *Wesel*, places formerly belonging to his Electoral Highness, but taken from the Duke by the French the beginning of this present War, and still possessed by them. And that the Baron de *Virmont*, chief Minister of the Duke of *Newburgh*, and Governor of *Fuliers* and *Dujeldorp*, was fallen into great disfavor with the Duke, and removed from all his publick Employments, though upon what occasion is not certainly said.

Dyon, Feb. 26. The 14th instant the Castle of *Pesme* surrendered to the Duke of *Navailles*, and the Garrison which consisted of 400 Italians, marched the next day towards the City of *Luxemburg*, by the way of *Largres* and of *Lorraine*, according to the Capitulation; The 23rd the Duke decamped from before *Pesme*, and marched towards *Gray*, to besiege that place, with the greater diligence, for that he had advice, that the Spaniards to frustrate his design, intended to burn down all the Villages in the neighborhood of that place; The Duke arrived there very opportunely about two in the afternoon, and immediately took his Quarters in the said Villages; That evening the Duke went with the Regiment of the Kings Cuirassiers to discover the place, and the Enemy made a Sally with part of their Cavalry, and did the French some damage, the Duke himself having received two or three pistol shots through his Hat and Cloaths; yesterday the French began to open their Trenches, intending to prosecute the Siege with all possible vigor.

Hague, March 2. Yesterday parted hence Monsieur de *Rhode* for *England*, being sent by the Prince of *Orange* to Compliment His Majesty on the subject of the Peace, and to return His Majesty thanks for his Congratulation by Sir *Gabriel Sylvius*, who continues as yet here. The Ratifications of the Peace will now very suddenly be exchanged. The Marquis de *Blagny* Brigadier of a Troop of French Cavalry, who came to discover the Fortresses of this Country, under pretence that he belonged to the Family of the Baron *Spar*, Ambassador of *Sweden*, hath been arrested and sent prisoner to the Castle of *Louvestein*. The General Officers of the Fleet, and the Deputies of the respective Admiralties are at present here about regulating the Equipage for this year, which it is now said, will only consist of 48 Capital Men of War, 20 Fireships, and other lesser Vessels proportionable; and it is the general discourse, that a Body of an Army will be put on board the Fleet, to go ashore on the Enemies Coast, if a fit opportunity happen. It is said that some alteration will be made among the Nobles of this Province, and that several who are at present Members of that Body, shall be dismissed. Several disputes having happened between the Officers of Justice, who seize French Wines, brought into this Country contrary to the late Placet of the States, and the owners thereof, the one alledging that they are French Wines, and the other, that they are Rhenish Wines mixt with French; which it is often very difficult to decide; and besides it being found that several quantities of French Wines are

imported, the Merchants procuring Certificates that they grew in *Galicia*, *Biscay*, or other parts under the Dominion of *Spain*; so that the Officers of the States hardly know how to comport themselves in these matters; It is therefore in debate, that with the consent of the Spanish Ministers, a Placet shall be forthwith issued, to prohibit the bringing in of all mixed Wines whatsoever, and that no Wines shall be reputed for Rhenish Wines, but such as grow in *Germany*, and that none shall pass for Spanish Wines, but *Canary*, *Malaga*, *Modena*, and *Malmsey* Wines. It is said, that the French have again laid aside their design against the *Franche Comte*, but with great uncertainty. Here is arrived a Gentleman from *Brussels*, and another is sent hither from hence, to make the Compliments on occasion of the Peace.

Paris, March 3. The second instant the Sieur *Spada* the Popes Nuncio, had Audience of the King at *Versailles*, when he offered, as we are told, his Majesty, the Popes Mediation in order to a general Peace. Monsieur *Schemberg*, who Commands a Body of Men between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, is sent for to Court, the King designing him to Command an Army of 12000 Men in *Roussillon*, to oppose the attempts of the Spaniards, who are making no inconsiderable preparations in *Catalonia*: and at the same time the King has appointed that the Duke of *Luxemburg* shall serve in his stead, as Lieutenant-General to the Prince of *Conde*. It is said that the Elector of *Bavaria* has declared himself in favor of the Emperour. Here is likewise a report as if the Spaniards in the *Franche Comte*, had had some advantage over us, but it is not believed. From *Ratisbonne* of the 17th past they write, that the present debates of the Diet, related onely to the general arming of the Empire; and that the Marquis de *Baden Dowlach*, the Princes of *Bavaria*, of *Hesse*, and of *Wirtemberg*, are daily expected at *Ratisbonne* to take the Oaths of Fidelity, as Generals of the Roman Empire.

Advertisements.

☞ *The Case of Moram; A Sermon Preached* before the House of Peers, in the Abby-Church at *Westminster*, January 30. by *John* Lord Bishop of *Sarum*. Sold by *James Collins* at the Kings Arms in *Ludgate Street*.

STOLE February 24th from his Grace the Duke of *Essex* his Lodgings at the *Cockpit*, Ten great Silver Dishes, Six Dishes of a smaller size, Twelve Dishes of another size, Seven Mazarine Plates, One Mazarine Plate of a smaller size, Ten Potage Plates, Three Cup Plates, Two Sawcers; all with his Graces Arms upon them. Whosoever can make discovery of the Persons or Place, and give notice thereof to the Porter of the *Cockpit*, shall have One hundred pounds, or proportionably to what they shall discover.

Tobacco prepared for prevention and cure of most diseases, working by Urine and Spitting, being pleasant and safe, approved to purify the Blood, and fortify the Vitals, curing Colds, Catarrhs, pains in the Limbs, Gout, Dropsy, Scurvy, &c. being two sorts, one at Two shillings per Ounce, the other at One shilling, to be had with printed Directions of its further use, by *J. Archer*, one of His Majesties Physicians, at his house in *Winchester Street* at the Sign of the Golden Ball near *Broad Street*, and not elsewhere, sealed up to prevent counterfeits.

A Gentleman who the day before Christmas last, bought at Mrs. *Pages* Shop in *Swanery Lane* over against the Rolls Gate, a Laeed Cravat and Cuffs, which he paid Eighteen shillings for, and returned to the same Shop the Monday after in the evening, whose name being unknown, is earnestly desired to return to the same Shop upon business of great concern to himself.

A Parchment Bond of 103 l. 6 s. 8 d. Dated in *November* 1638. Lost in *London* on Wednesday the Eleventh of *February* instant, they that have found it, may bring it to *Mr. Kitchin* at the Rose and Ball on *St. Margarets-Hill* in *Southwark*, and they shall be well rewarded for their pains,