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Spiers, Feb. 27.

WE are here somewhat allarmed at the news we just now receive; that the Marquis de *Vaubrun* having drawn part of the Garrison out of *Philipsburghs* came yesterday before *Germerstein*, a place belonging to the Elector Palatine, which he presently attacked; the Garrison within made what resistance they could, but this morning it is said, they surrendered to the said Marquis; The occasion of this proceeding of the French seems to be, that his Electoral Highness has lately concluded a strict Alliance with the Emperor.

Francfort, March 1. The taking of *Germerstein* by the French, Commanded by the Marquis de *Rocheport*, and the Marquis de *Vaubrun*, hath not only allarmed the Elector Palatine, to whom the place belongs, but all the neighboring parts of the Empire: The Elector upon what happened, sent immediately to demand assistance of the Emperor, and the Orders are already arrived for the marching of the Imperial Troops; besides all the Saxon Troops, 25 Troops of Imperial Horse, and 5 Regiments of Foot, which are quartered on this side *Coblentz*, begin already to march; and to joyn with these some other Regiments which are to come from *Bonn*, in all to make up a Body of 16000 Men, who are to act according to such Orders as they shall receive from the Elector Palatine. In the mean time we have advice, that the City of *Worms* has refused to receive a Garrison from the Elector, though otherwise it owns it self under the Electors protection, but that for their better security, they desire a Garrison from the Circle of *Franconia*. The 27 past, the Generals of the Empire, took the Oaths of Fidelity before the Dyet.

Coblentz, March 7. The taking of *Germerstein* by the French, has made a great noise in all these parts; the French give out, That the Elector Palatine had concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor, contrary to his Engagement with the most Christian King; and that by vertue thereof, he was to have put the said place of *Germerstein* into the hands of the Imperialists, which as it would have been of great consequence to them, in facilitating their attempt upon *Philipsburghs*; so the French for their own security, found themselves obliged to possess themselves first of it.

Cologne, March 6. The Moneys which were seized here, continues still in the hands of the Count de *Kilmansecke*, notwithstanding all the instances of the French Ambassadors, for the having it restored; the Imperialists saying; that these Moneys ought to be reputed Counterband, and contrary to the Neutrality. The Courier which the French Ambassadors sent to the King their Master, to give him an account of what had happened to Monsieur *Furstenberg*, is returned; and as is said, brings their Excellencies Instructions to continue here till his Majesty has received an answer from the Emperor to the Letter he writ him on this subject. This day the English Ambassadors entertained the Dutch Ambassadors at a very *Grand Dinner*

Disse, March 13. On Saturday last about five in the evening, the Prince of *Furstenbergh* was carried from *Bonn* under a strong Convoy, though whither, is not certainly known; some say that they will convey him to the Fortress of *Ehrnsbstein* near *Coblentz*, and from thence to *Gratz* in *Stiria*, or else to *Newstadt* four Leagues from *Vienna*: In the interim, to justify this proceeding, the Imperialists publish, That the said Prince of *Furstenbergh* owed all he had to the Emperors Favor; That he is a Vassal of the Emperor, because of several Lordships which he possesses in the Archduchy of *Austria*; that he is actually enrolled in the Register of the Nobles of *Austria*; That he is a Natural born Subject of the Emperor, and that he was not Ambassador or Plenipotentiary duely constituted; allowing this, his offence is, That he hath taken Command in Foreign service, and that he hath disobeyed the Emperors Commands, recalling all his Subjects out of Foreign Services.

Brussels, March 9. On Tuesday last the French passed over the River betwixt *Ghent* and *Bruges*, towards *Stuys* and *Ardenburgh*, with a very considerable Body of Horse and Foot; our Governor fearing lest they might that way enter into the Countrey of *Wass*, which is the richest part of *Flanders*, has Commanded the Count de *Rascht* to march from *Louvain* with all the Horse he can bring together towards *Flanders*, by the way of *Antwerp*; and this morning *Spino's* Regiment of Foot, and the Dragoons that were quartered hereabouts, are likewise marched towards *Flanders*. On Tuesday last the Marechal d' *Humieres* arrived at *Maccricht* with 2500 Horse, where it is said, he expects the Marechal de *Bellefonds* to come and joyn with him; Hereupon his Excellency Commanded Lieutenant General *Agurio*, to march with his Troops from *Cambray* to *Mons* and *Valenciennes*, to have an eye on the motions of Monsieur d' *Humieres* and of Monsieur *Bellefonds*. Our Letters from *Burgundy* give us an account, that the French have over-run and ravaged that whole Province to the Walls of *Besangon*; we are here much concerned for it, but know no other way to succor them, but by the Forces of the Emperor and the Duke of *Lorraine*, who however move very slowly.

Disse, March 13. We are told of a designe in hand here, to attempt *Binch*, where the French have a great Magazine of all kind of Provisions; and that 3000 Horse, and five Regiments of Foot, are marched under the Command of Monsieur *Louviery* to execute it. We have now the particulars of the taking of *Gray*, and are very much troubled for it, though the Garrison and Inhabitants there made all the defence they possibly could. From *Liege* our Letters tell us, that those people not able longer to bear the exacti- ons of our Troops, had resolved to declare War against us, and to put themselves into a posture of defence.

Disse, March 16. The extremity of the weather has hindered the execution of the designe upon *Binch*, we having had a bitter frost the last night, then all the year before. In the interim, his Excellency having received advice, that the last exploit of the French