

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday June 18. to Sunday June 22. 1674.

Hamburgh, June 7.

From Berlin we have advice, That the Elector of Brandenburgh had issued a Placae, prohibiting the exportation of Corn out of his Territories; that he is sending 6000 Men to assist the Poles in their present War against the Turks; and that his Electoral Highness is likewise preparing to send some Troops to joyn with the Imperial Army. From Warsaw we hear, That the King has put off his Coronation till January next.

Venice, June 9. This week arrived here a Vessel from Constantinople, by which we have advice, That the Grand Signior makes great preparations to prosecute the War against the Poles, but that he had been very much concerned at the news he received from the Frontiers of Persia, That that King taking the advantage of the present posture of affairs, was preparing to enter the Turkish Territories with a powerful Army. Our Ambassador at Vienna has signified to the Senate, That new troubles began to arise in Hungaria, and that it was feared the Turks, did countenance the Rebels there.

Warsaw, June 9. The Consilium Post Comitiale is concluded, in which it was resolved, That the Kings Coronation should be put off till January next; the reason of which is, That the King will not dispose of the command of Crown Marechal till after the Campaign, and the Nobility are willing that his Majesty should dispose thereof before he be crowned: It is said, That there is at present great appearance of a Peace with the Turks; in the mean time, the Letters from Lemburgh say, That the Grand Signior was on his march towards our Frontiers.

Vienna, June 16. Our Letters from Hungary tell us, That the Rebels begin to show themselves again in great numbers, and that they seem to make slight of the General Pardon offered them by his Imperial Majesty, which makes us believe they are countenanced by the Turks, though privately. From Poland we hear, that the new King is very much disposed to a Peace with the Grand Signior, and that the Bishop of Marseilles, the French Ambassador at Warsaw, is to have the Cardinals Cap, which according to the custom of all times, the Pope is to give at the nomination of the new King.

Aix la Chapelle, June 22. The Imperial Army hath lain two days still, having their Head Quarters at Dalem, not far from Liege.

Liege, June 22 This day the Imperial Army approached nearer this place, so that we can from hence see it incamped upon the Hills, about half a league off. Here is arrived a Spanish Commissary from the Count de Monterey, who is to provide Bread and other provision for the Army. This day went from hence several Deputies to compliment the General Souches upon his arrival in our Neighborhood, and to pray his Excel-

lency, that care may be taken to free the Countrey people from the violencies of the Soldiers.

Flushing, June 20. This day arrived here Captain Jacob Bogaert, in a small Vessel from S. Sebastian; he reports, That entering, the fifteenth instant, into the Channel, he heard very much shooting on the Coast of France, which makes us believe our Fleet was engaged in some action.

Amsterdam, June 26. The account that is published here of the fight between the French, and the Confederate Troops in the Palatinate, is as follows.

Monsieur de Turenne having advice, That the Duke of Lorraine and the Count of Caprara, were parted from their Quarters at Oberkirken, near Strasburgh, to go and joyn with the Duke of Bourbonville, resolved to endeavor to hinder them, and accordingly passed the Rhine, the fourteenth instant at Philipsburgh, and marched towards Heidelberg: That Afternoon his Vanguards pillaged and burnt a Village called Bruchausen, and had a Rencontre with some Saxon and Franconian Troops, who upon the arrival of Monsieur de Turenne with the rest of his Forces retreated to Heidelberg. The fifteenth, Monsieur de Turenne caused a party of his Troops to attack a small place called Wisloch, in which were 150 Men in Garrison. The sixteenth, he having with him between 10 and 12000 Men, whereof 5000 were Infantry, and 14 Pieces of Cannon, marched with his Forces drawn up in Battalia to Saint-Zeim, having received information, That the Duke of Lorraine, and the Count of Caprara, were on their march from Brettem, towards the Palatinate. The Duke and Count upon notice of the march of the French, supposing them to have been a party of 2000 Men sent out from Philipsburgh, advanced towards them, but understood afterwards, that it was the whole Force of the Enemy: However they resolved to give them Battle, though much inferior in number; for the Confederates were but 7000 strong, and all Cavalry, excepting only one Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel Stein, which consisted of 1100 Men; in the mean time, the French made themselves Masters of Saint-Zeim, in view of the Confederates, and then advanced against them: The Battle began about one in the afternoon, and was continued till evening, with great courage on both sides; but at last the Confederates being overpowered with number, were forced to retreat, yet so, as to repulse some Squadrons of the Enemies, which followed them too far: so that Monsieur de Turenne fearing an Ambuscado, forbore any farther pursuit: The Confederates saved all their Baggage, and the seventeenth passed the Necker, and the next day marched by Heidelberg towards Ladenbergh: In this action a great many Men have been killed on both sides; on the part of the Confederates, the Count Van Gröfing, and the Count de la Tour, Colonels of Lorraine Horse, with most of their Officers, are killed. Colonel Stein hath lost his Arm, and of his Regiment which, as hath been said, was 1100 Men, only 400 remaining

ing, and hardly any Officers. The Saxon and Lorraine Dragoons, as likewise the Light-Horſe behaved themſelves extraordinarily well; for of the latter, which were 200, only 50 came off. The Duke of Lorraine headed his Troops himſelf, and was wanting in nothing to encourage them. The Count de Caprara had his Horſe killed under him, and mounted a ſecond, as did likewiſe Colonel Dunewalt; the Prince of Veldenz, who commanded the Lorraine Dragoons, mounted his third Horſe: Many Officers are killed and wounded, of whom we cannot give, as yet, a particular account, and of the Common Soldiers we reckon that 700 Foot, and 800 Horſe were killed upon the place, at leaſt: But the French have loſt as many, and rather more; and we believe, that on both ſides 4000 Men were killed. We do not hear of any priſoners, and, it is ſaid, neither party gave quarter. The Confederates have taken ten or twelve Standards from the French, and likewiſe loſt ſome. We are told, that Monſieur de Turenne has again repaſſed the Rhine at Philipsburgh. The fifteenth, the Duke of Bournonville arrived with his Troops at Manheim.

Ditto. All the diſcourſe at preſent is of the fight, which happened the ſixteenth inſtant, between the Confederate and French Troops in the Palatinate; of which, people ſpeak according as they ſtand affected. Thoſe that favor the French, extol their bravery and conduct in this action; and yield them as great victory, which the contrary party will by no means allow, and ſay, That the French have loſt as many Men as the Confederates, and that all they can boaſt of, is, That being ſtronger than their Enemy, they forced them to retreat, and leave them Maſters of the Field. Certain it is, That never Men fought with greater courage, than both parties did on this occaſion, and each allows, that the other behaved themſelves extraordinarily well; the conſequence of which muſt be, That many men were killed, while both parties fought ſo deſperately. We have ſome Letters from the Palatinate which ſay, That the Duke of Bournonville who arrived with 3000 Horſe and 1000 Foot at Manheim, the day before this engagement, upon news thereof, brought together what Troops he could, and that making up 16000 Men, he was marched to attack Monſieur de Turenne, who there-upon being much inferior in number, retreated towards Philipsburgh; but of this our next Letters will inform us better.

Marseille, June 19. The twenty Gallies that lately went hence, continue ſtill at Toulon; expecting there the return of Monſieur de Vivonne with his Squadron of Men of War from the Streights Mouth; in the mean time, the Corſairs of Majorca are very buſie upon our Coaſts, and have lately taken ſeveral ſmall Veſſels belonging to this Port.

Paris, June 27. We have now the particulars at large, of the defeat of the Confederate Troops by Monſieur de Turenne in the Palatinate, viz. That

Monſieur de Turenne having an account of the march of the Duke of Lorraine, and the Count of Caprara, with the Troops under their command, towards the Palatinate, to join with the Duke of Bournonville, reſolved to hinder their conjunction, and accordingly the twelfth inſtant, decamped from his Quarters at Heſſel, near Straburgh, and marched ſix and night to Philipsburgh, where he arrived the fourteenth. He made not any ſtay there, but paſſed the Rhine that day about Noon, and advanced within two leagues and a half of Heidelberg. The Count de Sickingen, Mareſchal de Camp, who commanded the Vintgarde, had a Rencounter with a party of 3000 of the Rhemish Horſe, which he defeated, many of them being killed, and 15 or 20 taken priſoners; at the ſame time, a party of our Troops made themſelves Maſters of a

Village on the Neck, within ſight of Heidelberg, in which were 800 of the Enemy, many of them were killed and taken priſoners; and on our ſide, amongſt others, the Count de Vike Diu was dangerously wounded. The fifteenth, Monſieur de Turenne, upon a falſe account of the Enemies motion, marched three leagues towards Heidelberg, but the next day being the ſixteenth, he received certain information, That the Enemy had encamped the night before at Hſpingen, and that they were advanced that morning to Saint-Zeim, ſituate between Heidelberg and Hailbron, and that they had very advantageouſly poſted themſelves behind that place in ſuch a manner, that his Troops muſt firſt paſs a Stone-bridge, and make their way through Saint-Zeim aforeſaid, before they could come to attack the Enemy; who had put part of their Infantry and Dragoons in the ſaid place to defend it, and had drawn up the reſt of their Troops in Battalia behind that place as aforeſaid. The Cavalry being ranged in two Lines or Wings; the firſt compoſed of the Saxon and Palatine Troops, commanded by the Count of Caprara, the other of the Lorraines, with the old Duke of Lorraine at the head of them. Monſieur de Turenne being arrived before Saint-Zeim, commanded the place to be attacked, and in an hour and a half our Troops had forced it, with great ſlaughter of the Enemy, and not without loſs of men too on our ſide. This done, Monſieur de Turenne advanced to give the Enemy battle, and about three a clock in the Afternoon the fight began, and was maintained with great bravery on both ſides, till ſeven in the Evening; there being not any of our Squadrons which charged not four or five times. Monſieur de Turenne ſtill preſenting himſelf amongſt the forwardmoſt: The Enemy did the like on their ſide, and never Men behaved themſelves with greater courage than they did. The old Duke of Lorraine who commanded the Left Wing, charged three ſeveral times in perſon, as did likewiſe the Count de Caprara with the Right Wing; but at laſt the Victory remained with us, and the Enemy fled, leaving 2000 of their Men dead upon the place, beſides wounded and priſoners. Our Troops purſued them three leagues till the night came on; all the Enemies Baggage is taken, and many Standards, &c. On our ſide many men have been likewiſe killed and wounded, and many Officers (whoſe names, it would be too long to infer here,) however we make the greater account of this victory, for that the Enemy exceeded us in number, for they were between 11 and 12000 men, and Monſieur de Turenne had with him only 10000, and beſides his Troops were very much wearied having marched above 40 leagues in four days time. Monſieur de S. Ache Lieutenant General, is dangerously wounded, with ſeveral other Commanders of note.

Ditto. On Monday laſt His Maſteſty arrived at Fountains, where it is ſaid, he will make a ſhort ſtay, and then go towards Flanders. Our Letters from Straburgh tell us, That Monſieur de Turenne ſince the fight with the Confederates, had ſent orders to the Troops which remain in the Upper and Lower Alſatia, to come and join with him, and that accordingly three Regiments paſſed by Straburgh the eighteenth inſtant: That the Duke of Bournonville, who arrived at Manheim the fifteenth inſtant, aſſembled all the Forces he could together to go againſt Monſieur de Turenne. We have not any news from the Dutch Fleet, though in the mean time ſeveral reports are ſpread abroad concerning their having landed ſomewhere on our Coaſts, but without any ground. This day has been a report in Town, as if a ſecond Battle had hapned the nineteenth inſtant, between Monſieur de Turenne and the Duke of Bournonville.

Advertisements.

THEſe are to give notice to all the Penſioners belonging to the Cheſt at Chatham, and all others whom it may concern, That upon the Fourth day of Auguſt next, will begin a General Pay of the ſaid Penſioners.

THEre is newly Printed a Map of the Royal Camp before Maſticht, as it was beſieged by the moſt Chriſtian King in May 1673, with a deſcription of all the Works made, during the ſiege. Sold at the Hand and Bible on London-bridge, at the Atlas in Cornhill, and by Mr Rogers in Weſtminſter-Hall.

RUn away the firſt of June, from S. Michaels Mount in the County of Cornwall, a Blackamoor Man-ſervant to John Seymour Eſquire, being of a very tall ſtature and ſlender, Iron-marked in his Breſt with the ſign of a Greyhound, and in his Left-ſide, with the ſign of a Hawk flying. He wears a long looſe Coat and Breeches of Cloth, coloured Purple; much worn; a Waſtcoat of courſe Canvas, and a very old white Beaver Hat: He names himſelf John Angola. Theſe are to deſire all perſons who ſhall entertain him, to give notice to Mr. William Seymour, Servant to Mr Jullief in Thredneedle-ſtreet, and they ſhall be well rewarded for their pains.