

# The London Gazette.

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

Hamburgh, June 7.

**F**rom 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.

**M**onsieur 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