

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Sunday June 22. to Thursday June 25. 1674.

Warsaw, June 13.

**O**ur Letters from all hands tell us, That the Grand Signior is on his march with a very great Army, which makes our new King omit no endeavors to put our Forces in a posture to be able to make Head against the Enemy. His Majesty will by no means dispose of the command of Crown General till after the Campagne; for he resolves to command the Army in Person, and is therefore unwilling to have any one so near his equal, in the conduct of Military Matters, as the Crown General by the constitution of the Kingdom is. We are assured, That the Elector of Brandenburg will send us 6 or 7000 Auxillaries; and we likewise expect a considerable assistance from the Swedes: The King has also sent to the Duke of Couranl to treat with him, concerning the raising of some Troops for the Service of this Crown; yet after all, there seems to be a great appearance of a sudden Peace; for our Letters from the Port say, that the Grand Signior is very much inclined thereunto; and seeing here is likewise a disposition, it is probable a Peace may be concluded.

Vienna, June 19. Here is some days since arrived a Turkish Envoy, but not having as yet had audience, we do not know the Message he is charged with, though, in the interim, we are told he comes to assure the Emperor, That the Grand Signior will not give any assistance to the Rebels in Hungary, who begin to appear in considerable Bodies, and have lately defeated some Parties of the Emperors Forces, and have pillaged and destroyed one whole Province; so that the Emperor will be forced to send more Troops to secure the Peace of those Countreys.

Philipsburgh, June 21. Monsieur de Turenne having received information, That the Duke of Lorraine, and the Count of Caprara, had quitted their Quarters near Strassburgh, and were marched in order to their conjunction with the Imperial Troops, commanded by the Duke of Bournoville, parted the twelfth instant, from his Camp at Hoesfeldt with 10000 Men, as well Horse as Foot, and six pieces of Cannon. The next day he came and encamped near Hagenaw, which is twelve leagues from Hoesfeldt; and the fourteenth, about eight in the morning, he arrived at Germersheim, near this place; but without his Infantry, who were not able to march so fast; to supply whose room, he commanded the Count de Mautourier-Colbert Marechal de Camp, to cause several Bataillons of Infantry, with some Squadrons of Horse, and a party of Dragoons to come from the Flying Camp, which is near this place, and joyn with him; which being accordingly done, about Noon Monsieur de Turenne passed the Rhine over a Bridge of Boats on this side Germersheim. Three hours after, he arrived at Eppingen, and from thence advanced towards Heidelberg, having advice, that the Enemy marched that way: In the mean time, a party of the French attacked Bruchhausen, and after a stout resistance of the Enemy made themselves masters of the place, about 150 of the Confederates were killed or wounded in the

action, and 190 brought away prisoners. The sixteenth early in the morning Monsieur de Turenne marched towards Wisloch (where the Enemy had a considerable Garrison) but did not think fit to attack it, having advice, That the Duke of Lorraine, and the Count de Caprara, marched on the side of Hailbron, in order to pass the Neckar there, which made him advance that way with all possible diligence. The sixteenth he continued his march towards Sainzheim, from whence he had news, That the Enemy had very advantageously Posted themselves on a little Hill behind that place, and a small Rivulet, which was not passable but over a Bridge that was in the middle of the Town of Sainzheim: To guard which, the Confederates had posted there their Infantry and Dragoons. Mons. de Turenne being come up, attacked the place, and in two hours time forced his passage with a great slaughter of Men on both sides. The Enemy as they fled, broke the Bridge, which the French having repaired, Monsieur de Turenne passed it with his Troops and his Cannon; and being come on the other side of the Town, drew his Men up in Bataillia, which he could not do, before three Squadrons of the Enemies Horse came down, and charged the foremost of his Troops with that fury, that they were forced to give way; but the rest of the French Cavalry coming in, the Enemy was forced to retreat, though soon rallied again, and beat the French to the Walls of Sainzheim; notwithstanding which, Monsieur de Turenne advanced his Cavalry, formed his Right Wing, and placed his Artillery; but as he was beginning to form his Left Wing, the Enemy came down the third time, and charged with that bravery, that they made the French retreat, and seized on their Canon; but in the mean time, their Infantry advanced, and fired so prodigiously upon the Enemy, that they gave ground; and the French not only regained their Cannon, but the Cavalry had time to rally, and to form the Left Wing. The Enemy came now and charged the fourth time, and many men fell on both sides; the Duke of Lorraine, and the Count of Caprara, were often mingled among the French, and Monsieur de Turenne was above half an hour engaged among the Imperial Curassiers: But at last the French got the Victory; and the Enemy after having rallied eight several times, were forced to retreat towards Hailbron. We reckon that 2000 of the Confederates were killed upon the place, and that the French lost very near as many. The Fight being ended, and the Confederates retreated, Monsieur de Turenne encamped at Huniguelstadt, where he continued the next day, and having set all the Lower Palatinate under Contribution, is since repassed the Rhine below Germersheim, to go and joyn the Troops which he left at Zaverne, and in the other Posts in Alsacia.

Heidelberg, June 23. The nineteenth instant, Monsieur de Turenne marched back with his Troops towards Philipsburgh, having set many Towns and Villages in the Palatinate under Contribution, and the next day passed the Rhine, with design, as is said, to go and joyn the rest of his Troops which are remaining in Alsacia. The Duke of Lorraine, and the Count o

Caprara