

The London Gazette.

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Danzick, August 4.

Our Letters from *Warsaw* of the 31 past, tell us that the 29 the Ambassador from the Crown of *Sweden* had been conducted to his publick Audience. That the King intended in few dayes to depart towards the Army which he had appointed to rendezvous at *Leopol*; but that in the mean time Negotiations are on foot for concluding a Peace with the *Turks*; His Majesty not finding the affairs of the Kingdom in a posture to hope for any advantage by the continuance of the Warr. From *Riga* they write that the Ambassadors from *Sweden* at *Mosco* were preparing for their return home, and that the *Czar* had promised to send a splendid Embassy to the King of *Sweden*.

Vienna, August 2. The Count *Petting* late Ambassador to the Crown of *Spain* is returned hither, and hath been very Graciously received by the Emperor. This Count continues very jealous of the Elector of *Saxaria*, and the rather for that he keeps his Forces together near our Frontiers. From *Hungary* we have not any fresh advice, the Rebels according to our last, continue very much to disturb those Countries.

Coblentz, August 9. On Sunday last Collonel *Dunewalt* arrived with 2000 Horse at *Manhein*, and from thence marched the next day with 1000 towards *Philipsburg*, and in his way met with a small party of French, which he defeated; Our Letters from *Spire* assure us, that Monsieur *de Turenn* was come very near with part of his Army; and that according to all appearances he intended to encamp between *Spire* and *Philipsburg*. On Monday last the Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of *Fornnonville* passed the *Main* over the Bridge of Boats he had caused to be made at *Florsheim*, leaving only 600 men for the Guard of the said Bridge; and the same day had his head Quarter at *Geraw* in the Country of *Hessen-Darmstadt*; and the next day decamped again, and marched towards *Gernsheim*.

Bon, August 10. From *Lipstadt* they write of the 7 instant, that two days before arrived 5000 Men of the *Lunenburg* Troops in the County of *Ravensberg*, with Orders to march through the County of *Lippe* towards the *Palatinate*, from whence we have advice that the Dukes of *Lunenburg* had sent an Envoy to the Duke of *Bournoville* to assure him that their Troops should be with him by the 16 of this month.

Nimwegen, August 13. Passengers who came the 11 instant from *Grave* tell us, that the Siege was not as yet so well formed, but that the besieged have one Gate, through which they go in and out at their pleasure, they having the day before made a fall with all their Cavalry. but that falling into an Ambush they were forced to retreat again with some loss; The *Brandenburg* Troops were not arrived but ex-

pected every day; eight Companies of Foot of those Troops having the 5 instant passed by *Dorstein* on their march towards our Camp; that the Besiegers had not yet made use of their great Canon against the Town but intended to begin yesterday; That in the Quarter of Collonel *Hunderbesk* the Trenches were advanced very near to the Counterfarp, and that Monsieur *Rabenhaupt* pretends to be Master of the place by the 26 instant. Monsieur *Pas* formerly Governour of *Narden* who hath been since a Prisoner for not having performed his duty in the defence of that place, hath got leave of his Majesty to put himself into Grave, that by some signal Action he may regain his Honor,

Amsterdam, August 14. The account that is published here of the Fight on Saturday last, is as follows,

The 11 instant our Armies early in the Morning began to march, almost within sight of the Enemies Camp towards *Marjumont*; The Imperial Army which had the Van, and the Prince of *Oranges* who was in the Middle, were passed by, when 10000 French came out of the Wood, which is before their Camp, and attacked the Spanish Troops which were in the Rear, being only six Regiments; viz. the Regiments of *Touars*, *Wees*, *Faris*, *Sierom*, Count of *Vricland*, and *Alons*; they unable to sustaine the Enemies fury, were soon routed, and forced to retreat to their main Body in confusion; In the mean time a party of French seized on our Camp, and destroyed the great Canon, but the Prince of *Orange* having by this time put his Troops in a posture, Charged the Enemy (who were still reinforced from their Camp) till their whole Army was engaged, and soon after the Germans having put themselves into Battalia, did the like: The Fight continued with great fury till 10 at night, when having regained our Canon we forced the Enemy to retreat into their Camp, and leave us Masters of the Field; The Prince of *Orange* was very far engaged in his Person, and in great danger; We have lost many of our chief Officers, The Count *Waldeck* hath three Wounds in his Arm and Back, and by his Highness Order was carried to *Mons*. The *Ringrave* was shot twice in the Breast, the Heer *Ouerhahe* is wounded above the Eye, Collonel *Palm*, who commanded the Marine Regiment, which hath suffered very much being in the Rear is wounded, and his Son killed, the Heer *Van Opdam*, the Sieur *Fario*, and the Heer *d'Auvergne*, the Heer *an Langerack*, the Heer *Suylestem*, the Heer *Potens*, the Heer *Furk*, the Heer *Leersens* and many others are killed, and about 5000 men in all, but the Enemies loss is far greater; of the Spaniards the Marquess *d'Assuar* is missing, his Sword and Horse having been found, Monsieur *de Louigny* is killed, Count *de Mevone* dead or Prisoner; and others who we cannot yet particularly name.

Dino, August 17. We have not as yet any account of the late fight more particular then what is above; In general we continue to say here, that the French had indeed at first the better, having fallen upon our Rear, when they little expected it, but that when all our Forces had put themselves into a posture, and engaged the Enemy, they were forced to give ground and retreat into their Camp. We have not as yet any particular list of all the Killed or wounded, nor of the Enemies loss, of which we speak in the mean time with great uncertainty.

Hague, August 14. our Letters arrived this morning from *Flanders* tell us, that the 11 instant about an hour before Noon the Prince of *Conde* fell upon the Rear of the Confederate Armies as they were marching towards *Bimch*; That the Spanish Troops (for they were in the Rear) being surpris'd by the Enemy, who came upon them out of a Wood in a place very disadvantageous to them, were soon routed; that thereupon those that conducted the Prince of *Oranges* Baggage,

Which,

which was in the Rear of his Army, thought it was time to shift for themselves, and the Waggoners in a great fright, cut their Horses loose from their Wagons to escape with them, which occasioned a great confusion; but that our Army facing about, gave a stop to the Enemy, and had with them so smart an Engagement; that the Prince of Orange was for two hours mingled among the French, where most of those that were about him were killed or wounded; that in the mean time the Germans who had the Van, came down upon the French, and so the Fight Continued with a great slaughter of men on both sides till night, when it is said the French retreated to their Camp; We have lost on our side about 4000 men, many Officers of note we hear are killed and wounded, and others are yet missing.

Hague, August 17. On Tuesday last arrived here a Servant of the Count of Waldecke, to give the Countess an account of the condition of his Lord; the States not having as yet received any Letters from the Prince of Orange, sent for the said Person, who being come into their Assembly as we are told, reported; that our Armies being on Saturday last on their march towards Binch, the French fell upon their Rear Commanded by the Marquis d'Assentat, the Duke de Villa Hermosa, the Prince Vaudemont, &c. and forcing them to retreat through a narrow way, which they could only pass in Files, put them into a great confusion; That the French had already taken and pillaged our Baggage, when the Prince of Orange and afterwards the Germans came down and engaged the Enemy; the Fight was very furious and continued till night, when the French were forced to retreat to their Camp, Our Troops remaining Masters of the Field. The Prince of Orange was in great danger, having for a long time been engaged amongst the Enemy; The Count Waldecke is wounded in several places, having been beaten off his Horse, and must certainly have been lost had he not been suddenly rescued, the Colonels Languerack, Fulk, Poolens, Veerssen, &c. are killed; Monsieur Overkerke who commanded the Prince's Horse-Guards is wounded in the Head, and many others whose names we have not as yet. The Prince of Orange has written a short Letter to his Grandmother the Princess Dowager, and in such General terms that we cannot gather any thing from thence more than is already said. From the Camp before Grave they write, that they had now for several days fired from three Batteries against the Town; but that the Continual Rains which have fallen of late do very much hinder our Works.

Paris, August 18. The Letters from the Prince of Conde's Camp at Pieton tell us, that the 11 instant the Prince of Conde having notice that the Enemy were on their march from their Quarters near Senef towards Binch or Mariemont, resolved to attack them, and having caused the Troops of the Kings Household, excepting the Dragoones, to advance, as likewise the left wing of the first and second Line, the Regiments of Navarre, of the Queen, of La Fere, and the Fuzills with 5 or 6 pieces of Canon, put himself at the head of the Guards du Corps with the Dukes of Luxemburg and Navailles, the Marquis de Roebfort, and the Chevalier de Fourilles Lieutenant Generals and taking his way on the right hand of the Village Senef marched directly towards the Enemies Rear-guard, which was composed of 28 or 30 Squadrons of Spanish and Dutch Horses, the Prince having at the same time Commanded Monsieur de Montal to march with the Infantry, and attack the Church at Senef, where the Enemy had put a body of Infantry. The Prince being come near the Enemy, who were very advantageously posted, for on their left hand they had a great Hedge, and on their right a Morass,

draw his Troops up in Battalia, and Charged the Enemy so vigorously that they were soon routed, and those that were not killed or taken Prisoners were forced to retreat in great confusion to their Vanguard which was posted about half a Dutch mile from the place where the first attack was, on a Hill beyond the Prioory of St. Nicholas, there being near it several Gardens enclosed with Ditches and Hedges, in which the Prince of Conde observing, that the Enemy, who from the Hill saw all that passed, had put a great body of Infantry to favor a Retreat, advanced thither, and having stretched out his Cavalry on the right and left as far as the Ground would permit made a halt near the said Gardens and sent Orders to his Infantry, who were come from forcing the Church at Senef, and cutting in pieces the Dutch Troops that were there, to advance with all diligence; accordingly being come up they Attacked the Enemy who after a very furious Engagement begun to give Ground, upon which the Prince of Conde being at the head of the third Squadrons of Guards de Corps, commanded the Chevalier de Fuirilles to advance with the two first Squadrons and charge the said Infantry, which he performed so well that he broke them all to pieces; in this conjuncture the rest of the Guards, the Gens d'Arms and the Kings light Horse arrived from our Camp, and they with the Rest of our Troops advanced to charge the Enemy, who had drawn themselves up in Battalia behind the Village Fay, whither they had retreated after having abandoned their Baggage which were burnt and pillaged by our men; the Fight was very hot and obstinate, and so lasted till night, which obliged both parties to a cessation, and the Enemy to leave us Masters of the Field; Our Troops continued in the same Post, except our Cavalry, who took a more commodious Ground; and the next morning early returned to their Camp which was two Leagues from thence: the Enemy being marched retreating towards Heuves St. Pierre. and Heuves St. Paul.

The Prince of Conde had three Horses killed under him; the Duke d'Enguien, the Marquis de Roebfort, the Chevalier de Fourilles, the Count de Montal, the Marquis de Villeroi, the Count de Coningsmark, the Prince of Soubize, and others, whose names we have not yet, are wounded; The Enemies have had 5 of their Regiments entirely defeated, and many others killed, and many taken prisoners, to the number of 200 Officers of Note; the Cheifare, the Duke of Holstein, Duke of Villa Hermosa, Count de Merode, young Count of Nassau, Prince of Salme, Prince of Aremberg, &c. We have taken a great many Colours and Standards, and burnt and pillaged above 2000 Baggage Waggon, in which we took 300000 Crowns in ready Money.

Advertisements.

☞ *The First Book of the Art of Metals, in* which is declared the manner of their Generation; and the Concomitants of them. Written in Spanish by *Alvaro Alonso Balsa*, Master of Arts, Curate of St. Bonas Parish in the Imperial City of Leuss, in the Kingdom of Peru in the West-Indies, in the year, 1640. Translated in the year 1669. by the Right Honourable *Edward Earl of Sandwich*. Sold by *S. Mearns* Book-binder to the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

Lost on Friday last near *Abington* a Brown-bay Gelding marked J C on the near Shoulder and far Buttock, lost his right Eye, about 14 Hands high. A Bright bay Mare with a black Mane and Tale, hath been lately Struck behind under her Bearing, which makes her goe very wide behind, hath much hair upon her Foot locks, and is about 14 hands high; Whoever gives notice of them to Mr. *Hellow* at the three Pigeons near the Maypole in the Strand, or to Mr. *Blisset* at *Milton* near *Abington*, shall have 40 s.