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Naples, August 22.

Our Letters from *Sicily* gives us an account of the continuance of the disorders at *Messina*, and that at present there seems not any way left to accomodate matters in an amicable manner, the people there making demands which will never be granted by his Majesty; Our Viceroy the Marquess *d'Astorgas* labors the more earnestly to put himself into such a posture as he may be able to assist the Viceroy of that Kingdom, in order to the reducing that City by force: We are assured that the Prince *de Ligne* Governor of *Milan* has likewise promised to send a speedy succor from thence. On Friday last arrived at *Nisfa* three Gallies of the Republick of *Genoua*, to joyn with the other two which arrived there some time before, so that they are now five together, the Marquess *Gio Durazzo* who Commands them has been on shore, to pay his respects to our Viceroy, whom he acquainted that his Commission from the Republick obliged him to observe what orders he should receive from his Excellency or the Marquess of *Bayonne* Viceroy of *Sicily*.

Hambrough, *Septemb. 2.* From *Kalenburg* in the Countey of *Hanover* we have advice, that the Duke of that name had assembled his Troops near that place, that they made up 15 Batallions of Foot and 22 Squadrons of Horse, in all about 12000 men, having with them a train of Artillery of 20 pieces of Canon; But our Letters arrived since from those parts tell us, that the said Troops seperated again the 30 past, and are gone into their several Quarters.

Vienna, *Septemb. 2.* From *Hungary* they write of a great Fire that hath hapned at *Cassovia*, which hath consumed the greatest half of that City, It is very much suspected that this Fire was not accidental, but begun by the contrivance of the Rebels: The Emperor understanding that his Regiments that are employed in *Hungary*, as likewise those that remain in his Hereditary Countries are considerably weakened, has given out Commissions for the raising 600 recruits for each Regiment. We are told that General *Souches* Son who returned several dayes since to the Army, from whence he came to give the Emperor an account of the Battle of *senesse*, is charged with the Emperors Picture richly beset with Diamonds for his Father, being himself presented with a Gold-Chain. The Prince of *Baden* Commanding at present the Imperial Troops in the Palatinate, the Emperor has given his Command of General of the Artillery of his Army Commanded by Count *Souches*, to Prince *Pio*; and at the same time has made the Count *Lesse* Lieutenant Marschal de Camp of the same Army, the Marquess *de Grano* and the Count *de Starenberg* Generals of Battaille for the Infantry, and Colonel *Harant*, and Colonel *Dunewar*, Generals of Battaille for the Cavalry.

Francfort, *Septemb. 9.* The Confederates advance directly towards Monsieur *de Turenne*, who being not so strong as they, it was thought that he would have retired into *Lorraine*: It is said here, that he has hardly 20000 men in his Army, and that the Confederates have above 30000; But our Letters from *Strasburg* tell us, that he is removed indeed somewhat nearer *Weissenbourg*, but that there he had drawn up his Troops in *Bataille* and had acquainted his Officers with his resolution to fight the Confederates, if they continued their march towards him. The Duke of *Bourbonville* having given over the Command of the Imperial Troops to Prince *Hermiz* of *Baden*, remains as yet indisposed at *Wormes*, but the Duke of *Lorraine* finding himself better is gone to the Army. The Emperor has again caused his Mandatory Letters to be published, Commanding all Subjects of the Empire to withdraw themselves from the service of the most Christian King, on pain of Death, Confiscation of Goods, and being made incapable of Inheriting any Lands or discharging any Office in the Empire, and at the same time has sent to the City of *Strasburg* to Command them to renounce their Neutrality with his most Christian Majesty, as being prejudicial to the Empire. From *Ersfort* of the 3 instant they write, that that day the Troops of the Elector of *Brandenburg* had their head Quarter at *Eychetsen* about a League from that City, that the next day they were to continue their march, and that they intended to take it directly towards *Franconia*.

Coblentz, *Septemb. 10.* From *Hydelberg* they write, that the Confederate Army under the Command of the Elector Palatine was on its march directly towards Monsieur *de Turenne*; that the 7 instant the said Army encamped not far from *Spire*, and the next morning continued its march towards *Landau*; that on Saturday they began at *Hydelberg* to make publick Prayers for the preservation of the person of his Electoral Highness, as likewise of the young Electoral Prince, who is with his Father in the Army, and for the success of the Armies of the Confederates. From *Strasburg* they inform us, that Monsieur *de Turenne* was retreated somewhat nearer to *Weissenbourg* then he was before, firmly resolving to expect there the Confederates, so that we must needs expect to hear of some suddain Action. The Troops of the Circle of *Suabia* having held a Rendezvous some days since at *Ulm*, they were found to be 5000 fighting men, of which 2000 Foot and 1000 Horse are on their march towards the *Palatinate*, where being arrived they are to expect farther Orders. We are told that the Elector of *Bavaria* has refused to give passage through his Territories to the Troops which the Bishop of *Passau* is to send to the Confederates. From *Vienna* they write, that the Emperor has given final Orders for the making Process against the Prince of *Furstenberg*, as likewise against Monsieur *Eurman* Secretary to the Elector of *Cologne*, and the Chanon of *Metz*, who are said to have been concerned in the contrivance which

which was lately discovered, for the escape of the said Prince of *Fursenburgh*. What was reported of the French having quitted *Treves*, proves wholly a mistake, though our Letters from thence still tell us, that the French seem to have intentions of leaving the place.

Charleville, Septemb. 12. The 6 instant went hence a great Convoy with provisions for the Prince of *Conde's* Army, and this day goes another, which will take its way towards *Avesne*. The Marquis of *Montbun* who Commanded our Frontiers has received Orders from his Majesty to goe to *Metz*, and the 7 instant he began his journey thither. The 5 died here the Marquis *de Paulmy* of his wounds which he received in the Battle of *Seneffe*, but the Marquis *de Rochefort* and the Count *de Montal* are in a fair way of recovery. The Prince of *Conde* is at present with his Army near the *Sambre*.

From the Camp at Bulliere, Sept. 10. The Prince of *Conde* has given Orders for the Army to decamp to-morrow, and we shall march for *Mabeuge* and *Ammers*, and to be polled all along the *Sambre*. The Marquis of *Reneil* Mareschall de Camp, who hath been with some Troops at *Philippville* for the greater security of the Convoys which come that way to our Army, parted from thence this morning with intentions to join us at *Mabeuge*. The Confederates under the Command of the Prince of *Orange* and General *Soubes* do not as yet attempt any thing, we have at present several Dutch deserters in our Camp, who tell us that there is no perfect agreement between the Generals, and that they have been frequently in the Confederates Camp in great want of Provisions.

Brussels, Septemb. 14. This morning early the great Convoy consisting in about 5000 Foot, reckoning the Boreas marched, hence under the Command of the Marquis *d'Offert* for *Dendermond*, from whence they are to proceed and join the Army. The Count *de Montfort* goes not into the Campagne any more, but has sent his secret Minister *Monsieur de la Motte* to the Army, to see what is done on his part to the satisfaction of the Generals.

Charleville, Sept. 15. Our Letters from *Brussels* arrived this morning, give us an account, that on Tuesday last at night Lieutenant General *Agarrio* arrived there from the Confederates Camp with 2000 Horse, who were that night lodged without the Flanders Gate of that City, and the next morning had Orders to march towards *Alost*, on some designe which is yet is kept secret. Yesterday morning marched from *Brussels* the great Convoy under the Command of the Marquis *d'Offert*, consisting in three Regiments, and 2000 Boreas, who were all armed and drawn up into 6 Battalions; with this Convoy went about 400 Wagons laden with all sorts of Military provisions and necessaries for a Siege; we are told that this day 5 Regiments and 4000 Boreas were to join this Convoy about *Alost*. The 11 instant the Confederate Army (the Generals having changed the resolution they had before taken to separate) began to decamp from their Quarters near *Valenciennes*, and having passed the *Hayne*, take their march betwixt *Aeth* and *Audenard* directly towards *Tournay*. In the mean time we cannot speak with any certainty concerning their designe, which only time must discover to us, but from the great preparations that have been made, we may well conclude it is of importance. The Prince of *Conde* continues in his former Quarters on the *Sambre*. Our advices are very different about the march of the *Brandenburg* Troops, for from *Cologne* they write that they will march directly towards the *Palatinat*, and at the

same time the news at the Court at *Brussels* is that they are coming towards the *Meuse*.

Paris, Sept. 15. Some dayes since the Chevalier *de Rohan* was by the Kings order arrested at *Versailles*, and sent prisoner to the *Bastilles* and at the same time the Sieur *de Buffice*, Major of the Guards du Corps, was sent to *Reuter*, in great diligence to seize there the persons of the Sieur *de la Truamou*, for having held correspondence with the Enemy; we hear since that the Major has executed his Orders, though after great resistance on the part of the Sieur *de Truamou*, who killed one of the Guards, and was himself very much wounded, before he was taken. We have now certain advice of the arrival of 33 Merchantmen at *Nantes*, *Brest*, *Havre*, and *Diep*, from the *West-Indies*, their Lading is valued at three millions five hundred Thousand Liver; they had not with them any of the Kings men of War, and passed almost in sight of the Dutch, who for this month together have layn in wait for them on the Coast of *Briannay*. From *Holland* we have the news of the repulse of the Dutch at *Martinico* and that they lost in the descent they made above 200 men; with the Officer that commanded them, besides 100 wounded. We are in great expectation to hear what has passed between the Confederates and Monsieur *de Turenne*, since our last Letters from those parts, which left them within few hours march of each other, and both resolved to fight. The Prince of *Conde* remains as yet in his Quarters on the *Sambre*. From *Lise* they write that the 11 instant the Confederate Army under the Command of the Prince of *Orange* and General *Soubes* decamped from their quarters near *Valenciennes*, and that their march seemed to be intended towards *Tourinay*.

We are told that two dayes since arrived a Courier with letters to his Majesty from Monsieur *de Turenne*, in which he gives the King an account that he had in his Army 24000 fighting men; that he was resolved to expect the Confederates, who were coming towards him, and that he doubted not but he should give a good account of his Troops in case of a Battle.

Plimouth, Septemb. 6. This day appear within sight of this place between 30 and 40 sail plying up the Channel, with an Easterly Wind; we suppose them to be the ships of Lieutenant Admiral *de Ruyter* coming from the *West-Indies*.

Advertisements.

SIR *Samuel Merland's* New Pumps and Engines (for which his Majesty has granted him a Patent for 14 years) are to be seen in Grocers-Hall in London.

1. A small durable Pump for private houses, taking up no more room than an ordinary Jack, and yet delivering as much Water as an ordinary Pump, with the strength of a Child: the price 5 *l.* 2. A large Pump delivering with half a Mans strength 10 Tunn of Water an hour, 26 foot high; The price in Lead 26 *l.* and in Wood 14 *l.* This is of use for Fire-works; Dyers, and draining of Ditches, and low Grounds, or watering high Grounds. 3. A small fire engine, forcing the Water with one Mans strength 80 Foot high. This is for wetting of Sails of Ships, quenching Fire in Castles or great Houses, or watering Garden-plots; The price thereof 30 *l.* 4. An Engine by which two men raise near five Tun an hour 100 Foot high. This is proper for draining of Mines, or raising of great quantities of Water out of Rivers, or deep Wells to serve Cities Town, or Castles; For by greater Engines of the same kind may be raised 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 Tun an hour, or any reasonable quantity of Water any reasonable height, according as the force of Rivers, Horses, or the Wind is applied to them. The price of this Engine as it is now set up in Grocers Hall, is 60 pound without the Leaden Pipes. But if the Engine be larger, the price will be greater, if any desire to be farther satisfied, or to have any such Engines, they may bespeak and have them delivered at Grocers-Hall, by Major *Hobbs*, who resides there for the same purpose.

September the 6. Went away out of the *Mews* from the Houses of *Henry Mills* one of his Majesties Coachmen, and from Mr. *Thomas Buckle* his Majesties Bit-maker, 3 persons, one the Daughter of Mr. *Mills*, aged about 15 years, her Hair being a light Brown being not above 2 Inches long; it having been lately shaved, her name is *Mary Bates*, alias *Mills*, with a dimple in the top of her Nose; the other two Servant Maids, one with white curled Hair, a luscious Maid, her name *Martha Usher*; the other a tall Maid with a long Nose, about 19 years of age. If any person or persons can give notice to Mr. *Mills*, or to Mr. *Buckle*, in the *Mews*, where these Persons are, or the young Girl only, they shall have 40 *s.* for their pains, and their Charges born.