

# The London Gazette.

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Whitehall, Sept. 18.

**T**His day His Majesty was pleased to issue his Proclamation, as follows,

CHARLES R.

**W**Hereas by ancient usage, no Merchants Ship ought to bear the Jack, which is for distinction appointed for His Majesties Ships; nevertheless His Majesty is informed, that divers of His Majesties Subjects have of late presumed to wear His Majesties Jack on board their ships, employed in Merchants affairs, and thinking to evade the punishment due for the same, bear Jacks in shape, and mixture of Colours, so little different from those of His Majesty, as not to be without difficulty distinguished therefrom; which practice is found attended with manifold inconveniences: For prevention whereof for the future, His Majesty hath thought fit, with the advice of His Privy Council, by this His Royal Proclamation, strictly to Charge and Command all His Subjects whatsoever, That from henceforth they do not presume to wear His Majesties Jack, (commonly called, The Union Jack) in any of their ships or Vessels, without particular Warrant for their so doing, from His Majesty, or the Lord High Admiral of England, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being: And His Majesty doth hereby further Command all His loving Subjects, That without such Warrant as aforesaid, they presume not to wear on board their Ships or Vessels, any Jacks made in imitation of His Majesties; or any other Flags, Jacks, or Ensigns, whatsoever, then those usually heretofore worn on Merchants ships, viz. The Flag and Jack White, with a Red Cross, (commonly called, St. George's Cross) passing quite through the same; and the Ensign Red, with the like Cross in a Canton White, at the upper corner thereof next to the Staff. And His Majesty doth hereby Require the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Navy, Governors of His Forts and Castles; the Officers of His Customs, and Commanders or Officers of any of His Majesties Ships, or upon their meeting with, or otherwise observing any Merchants Ships or Vessels of His Majesties Subjects wearing such a Flag, Jack, or Ensign contrary hereunto, whether at Sea or in Port, not only to seize such Flag, Jack, or Ensign to be forthwith seized, but to return the names of the said Ships and Vessels, together with the names of their respective Masters, unto the Lord High Admiral, Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty for the time being, to the end the persons offending may be duly punished for the same: And His Majesty doth hereby Command and Enjoin the Judge and Judges of the High Court of Admiralty for the time being, that in the several Sessions to be hereafter held by His Majesties Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the Admiralty, they give in Charge, that strict enquiry be made of all Offences in the Premises, and that they cause all offenders therein to be duly punished: And all Vice-Admirals, and Judges of Vice-Admiralties, are

also to do the same, and to attend the due observation hereof within the several Ports and places of their respective Precincts.

*Madrid, Sept. 12.* On the first instant arrived here a Courier, dispatched by the Count de Monterey, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, to give this Court an account of the Battel of Seneffe, which we are told, ended with advantage to the Confederates, for which here has been great rejoicing. From Sicily we have advice, that the tumults continue still at Messina, the Viceroy of Naples had sent two Gallies to block them up by Water, together with the Gallies which the Republick of Genoua hath sent the Spaniards, The Marquis de Liche, designed Ambassador Extraordinary from this Crown to Rome, continues still at Esprinardo, from whence he hath written, to desire the Queens leave to return hither, and be excused from his Embassy.

*Hambrough, Sept. 21.* Yesterday in the afternoon arrived here from Lubeck, an Ambassador from the Czar of Muscovy, going, as is said, to the Emperor, he had with him about 60 persons in his Train, four or five of which seemed to be persons of some quality among them, the Ambassadors Coach was followed by five others with four Horses apiece, and preceded by six Trumpets; and a large Flag or Standard, which was carried by some of his Servants. We have advice that the Baggage of General Wrangel is arrived at Wolgast in Pomerania, and that he himself is very suddenly expected. From Warsaw our Letters of the 14 instant tell us, That the Turks have made themselves Masters almost of all the Ukraine, having hardly met with any resistance; save that the Fortres of Ladizia did defend it self for some short time; The Moldovites and Poles seem equally concerned at this progress of the Ottoman Arms, and are about joyning their Forces together to oppose them.

*Frankfort, Sept. 23.* The Confederates having held a Council of War in their Quarters near Spire; We are told, it was proposed, that they should go and attack Monsieur de Turanne; others thought that too hazardous, and advised the besieging of Philipsbourg, but after all, it was resolved, to give the French a diversion farther off, and to march by the way of Strasburg into Alsacia; but the Elector Palatine apprehending his Countreys would in the absence of the Confederates, be very much exposed, thought it necessary to leave the Army, and accordingly the 15 instant he begun his journey from thence for Heidelberg, taking with him all his Troops, for the reinforcing his several Garrisons. The 19 instant the Confederates passed the Rhyne near Spire, the Count de Hochstadt having been sent before, to Strasburg, to demand in the Emperors name, passage for the Confederates over their Bridge, which it is reported, there is likelihood he will obtain. This week arrivied in our neighborhood, part of the Troops of the Circle of Bavaria, consisting of 600 Men, together with an Imperial Regiment of 1200 Men; We every day expect here the Duke of Brunswick Zell, with 3000 Men, with

which he will reinforce his Troops, that are already joyned with the Confederates. The Elector of *Brandenburg*, will it is said, arrive with his Army the 26 instant at *Hallbrun*. *Monsieur de Turme* is encamped and marches to observe the Confederates.

*Spire, Sept. 23.* The 15 instant the Elector Palatine parted from the Army with his Troops, consisting in 1800 Foot, and 7 Troops of Horse, to take care for the defence of his places, in case the French should attempt any thing upon them, in the absence of the Confederates, who the 19 passed the *Rhine* at *Kynhausen*, near this City, upon the Bridge of Boats that was brought from *Manheim*; The Confederates march separately in two wings, the right wing takes its way towards *Rislock*, and thence to *Brussels*, he left towards *St. Lahr*, *Langenbrück*, and *Obstat*, some Leagues on this side *Straßburg* they will joyn again, and endeavor to obtain passage over the Bridge there, and so pass into *Alsatia*. Here is arrived the Count of *Denhof*, Colonel in the service of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, being sent by his Electoral Highness, in quality of his Envoy, to the Elector Palatine, to adjust, as is said, several matters relating to the march of his Army. The Duke of *Bourbonville* being pretty well recovered, is on his way to the Army. Some reports, that the Confederates have received Orders from the Emperor, to march into *Loirain*.

*Hague, Sept. 28.* The late retreat of the Confederates from before *Audenard*, occasions still much discourse here, the blame of which people attribute to the one or the other party, according to their several Interests and Affections; all the Letters we have from the Officers in our Army, lay the fault upon the Germans, of whom we are assured, the Prince of *Orange* likewise very much complains, viz. That by their manner of proceeding, they first caused the Siege to be raised; and afterwards that the Armies retreated without coming to a Battel, the particulars as we are told them are; That the 20 instant, upon advice that the Prince of *Conde* was come within halfe a League of our Camp, it was resolved in a Council of War, that the whole Confederate Army should draw together on one side of the River, in order to a Battel with the Enemy the next morning, accordingly that night the Prince of *Orange* sent his Baggage to *Ghent*, and was informed that General *Sanches* had done the like, but that he had sent a third part of his Army with it for a Convoy, under the Command of the Marquis *de Gram*; the next morning General *Sanches* instead of passing the River to joyn the Prince of *Orange*, marches another way in so much haile, that he left some Cannon, which the Prince had lent him some days before, behind him on his Batteries, which his Highness sent for, and found himself obliged to ship them with the rest of his Cannon, and send them for *Ghent*, and with his own and the Spanish Troops to follow the Germans, whom he overtook about a League from *Audenard*, and then drew up the Army in Battailia; In the mean time the French got between the Confederates and *Audenard*, and put themselves within sight of them, into a posture of Fighting, but there being a hollow and boggy ground between the two Armies, kept them from Engaging but that night they encamped so near each other, that by the Fires it seemed to be all one Camp: The next morning about ten a clock, wanting their Artillery and Provisions, it was resolved that the Armies should retreat towards *Ghent*, and so they did accordingly, the Enemy not in the least pursuing them; the Germans gave here the Prince of *Orange* a farther cause of dissatisfaction, for it being ordered that in the Retreat they should bring up the Rear, and secure the march of the Dutch

and Spanish Troops, who were to pass through a Lane, they took another way, and left their station, so that the Prince of *Orange* was forced to face the Enemy with some of his Troops, which the rest re- pected. This is the account, as it is related here.

*Brussels, Sept. 28.* The trouble we were here in upon receiving advice of the Retreat of the Confederates from before *Audenard*, was very much increased, when we understood that the dissatisfaction between the Generals was so great, as to oblige the Prince of *Orange* to leave the Army, and to return for *Holland*, by means whereof the Confederate Forces, from whom we had expected so great assistance, seem dissolved, and these Countreys exposed to the Enemy. Wednesday last in the morning the Count de *Montery* parted hence for *Dordmond*, to meet the Prince of *Orange* there, and endeavour to persuade him to return to the Head of the Armies. Our Letters from *Germany* tell us, that the Confederates are marching towards *Straßburg*, to pass the *Rhine* there, and so to enter *Alsatia*, and that *Monsieur de Turme* marches likewise to keep an eye upon them.

*Ghent, Sept. 28.* In our last we told you of the Prince of *Oranges* having left the Army, and of his resolution to return to the *Hague*, cre he to go to *Grave* to hasten that Siege; accordingly on Wednesday morning his Highness parted from hence for *Dordmond*, attended only with a Guard of 50 Horse, but the Count de *Montery* having the night before by an Express, received advice of this his Highnesses resolution, parted the same morning from *Brussels*, and in the afternoon met his Highness at *Dordmond*, whom we are told, he found extremely dissatisfied, and full of complaints, against the Conduct of some of the other Generals, by means whereof, the common interest of the Allies, did so greatly suffer, and his own Honor was so much prejudiced; his Excellency used all arguments to persuade his Highness to return to the Army, who at last, though he seemed to expect, that things would hardly succeed better for the future, was prevailed upon, and yesterday in the evening his Highness came back hither. In the mean time the Prince of *Conde* marches this way, and some advices tell us, that he has passed the River *Scheldt* at *Doyne*, and that he will go and besiege *Ipre*; this, if any thing will in your thoughts, make our Armies unite again, and at least endeavour to prevent the attempts the French may make upon that, or any other of our places. The Dutch and German Troops continue quartered within two or three Leagues of this place, having been very much incommoded by the great Rains that fell some days since. We are assured that the Armies are considerably decreased; and that the Germans do not make up at present above 10 or 12000 Men.

*Whitehall, Sept. 22.* This day His Majesty was pleased to cause a Proclamation to be published for the farther proroguing the Parliament, from the 10 of *November* next, to the 13 of *April* ensuing.

#### Advertisements.

AT Mr. John Banners house in *Whitechapel*, called *The Musick School*, will be several Masters performing Vocal and Instrumental Musick, on Tuesday next being *Michaelmas day*, and every day for the future, Beginning exactly at five of the Clock in the evening.

LOst Sept. the 8 between *Hampstead* and *London*, a Gold Watch and case with Gold Studs, made by *T. C. Wellington* at *Paris*. Whosoever will bring tidings of it to Mr. *White*, Man at the Royal Coffee-house, near *St. Pauls Church* in *Whitehall*; he shall have a considerable reward.

STolen on Holen from *Hampson Court*, *Green*, September 12 or 13 instant. One Roan Mare 15 hand high, between 4 and 5 years old, she hath been lately Rowled in her neck shoulder, having all her parts. One Dunn Gelding, inclining to a Bay, with a star in his forehead, and one white Foot, if not more, he enters free, of all four; betwixt 14 and 15 hand high, and all his faces. And a white Gelding, with a horse mane, having had a spavin upon his right leg, all his parts, better than a hand high. Whoever shall give notice to Mr. *Street* at the *Ride* *Leicester* *Walk*, or to Mr. *Thomas*, *Colman*, Deputy under-sheriff keeper at *Hampson Court*, shall have 10 s. for his pains.