

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday November 5. to Monday November 9. 1674.

Vienna, Oct. 28.

ON Monday last the Extraordinary Ambassador of Sweden was conducted to his first Audience of the Emperor, to whom he made only his Compliments, and spoke in general terms, so that we know not as yet any thing particular of what he comes to Treat about. All the discourse here, is concerning the disgrace of the Prince Lobcowitz, and of great Ploss and Treason; that have been discovered against the Emperors Person. but in these matters, People speak with much uncertainty; It is likewise said, that great sums of Money have been found in secret places in Lobcowitz House, and in other private houses here in Town, having been put there by his Secretary, and amongst others, a Barber hath since the imprisonment of the said Secretary discovered, that he had several Chests filled with Money and Papers, which were put into his keeping by the said Secretary, who though he hath been several times examined, yet hitherto has not confessed any thing.

Francfort, Oct. 29. The Confederates are still about Strasburg, though at present they talk of going into Winter Quarters, not having been able to effect any thing upon the Enemy, chiefly through the disagreement amongst themselves, of which the Elector of Brandenburg seems so sensible, that he hath written to the Emperor to complain of the General of the Imperial Forces, who it is said, has twice frustrated a resolution that was taken to attack Monsieur de Turenne in his Camp, by his refusing to do his part. From Vienna they write of strange matters that have been discovered there, which seem hardly credible; since the disgrace of the Prince Lobcowitz, the Secretary of the Popes Nuncio, and the Secretary of another publick Minister, who is not yet named, have been Arrested by the Emperors Order; Lobcowitz hath been carried prisoner to a Castle in Moravia.

Strasburg, Nov. 2. The Confederates being too numerous to be longer able to subsist in these parts for want of Forage and other necessaries, they have thought fit to draw near to this City again, in order to the distributing their Winter Quarters; The Imperialists, as we are told, are to have theirs in Esfort and Esfiseym, the Brandenburgers theirs from Esfiseym to Ilkhausen, the Lunenburghs from Ilkhausen to Benfeldt, the Palatines theirs between Anslaw and Ober Obenbeym, the Lorraine Troops are to possess the Valleys called Leberthal and Wylershal, and in this manner all the Upper Alsatia and Suntgew will be distributed amongst the Confederates, who have at present their Head Quarters at Hanguenbieten, two Leagues from hence.

Coblentz, Nov. 5. Our Letters from Strasburg dated yesterday tell us, That the Confederates had agreed upon their Winter Quarters but having advice, that Monsieur de Turenne who yet continues in his Camp at Deswieler, not far from Saverne, had received several reinforcements, and had thereupon resolved, so soon

as the Confederates were separated, to fall upon, and disturb them in their Quarters, they have thought fit to keep as yet together, till they see how Monsieur de Turenne does dispose of himselfe; and some write, that the Confederates were on their march again towards the French, to see if they could fairly come to a Battel before they separate, which they will be forced to do very suddainly, for want of Provisions, with which the French are plentifully supplied from Lorraine.

Ditto, Nov. 8. According to our last advices from Strasburg, which were dated yesterday, the Confederates had for four days together been encamped within two Leagues of Monsieur de Turenne, being 48000 strong, and continued so at the coming away of the Letters, so that we may still expect to hear of a Battel before they separate; They likewise tell us, that some Lorraine Troops, Commanded by Colonel Moras, had rencountred on the Frontiers of Lorraine, the Nobility of the Arriesban of the Province of Anjou, who were marching towards Monsieur de Turenne, and had defeated them, having killed 800, and taken 100 Mules, but that it cost the Lorrainers dear, many of them being killed, and their Commander very sorely wounded.

Cologne, Nov. 9. The Marquis de Grana is returned to Bon from Coblentz, where he has been as is said to conferr with the Elector of Treves, about the design now in hand to attempt the City of Treves: This day the Marquis de Grana's Regiment that hath been in Garrison here, marches out in order to joyn with the other Troops that are to march that way; and at the same time we have advice that the Elector of Treves has assembled all his Troops and has quartered them about that City in order to the blocking it up. We expect here the Count de Souches on his way to Vienna.

Antwerp, Nov. 9. The Ordinary arrived this morning from Spain brings advice, that after several debates in the Council of State, about the changing the Governor of these Countreys, and the making choice of a fit person to succeed the Count de Monterey, Don Juan had been pitched upon, and that accordingly the Queen had sent to offer him this Government, but that he had twice refused it, alledging amongst other reasons, That the Air here does not agree with his Constitution; The same Letters add, that that Court was much dissatisfied, to understand that Lieutenant-Admiral Van Tromp, instead of landing 6000 Men in Barcelona, for the reinforcing of the Duke of St. Germans, according to his engagement, as is said there, had only landed 1000, to the great disappointment of the said Duke of St. Germans, who finding himself too weak to make head against the French, had thereupon been forced to retreat out of Rouffillon, and leave the Enemy Master of the Field; and what farther displeases the Spaniards is, that when they expected that the said Lieutenant-Admiral would have sailed with his Squadron of Men of War towards Sicily, to assist the Viceroy of that Kingdom against the Messineses, he has declared, his Orders were to return immediately home.

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