

# The London Gazette.

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Warsaw, Dec. 26.

**H**is Majesty continues to advance with extraordinary success in the *Ukrain*, not any one place having as yet made the least resistance, but immediately surrendered upon his Majesty's approach besides *Barr*, *Mobilow*, and *Kalnick*, places of considerable strength; we count above 40 others of lesser moment, which have already put themselves voluntarily into his Majesty's hands, who is now endeavouring to draw *Dorosensko* to his party, and with him to bring back all the Rebel Cossacks to their obedience to this Crown, that done, his Majesty intends, notwithstanding the Forces of *Lithuania* have left him, and are returning home, to enter with the Troops he has with him into *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, with intention so to ruine and destroy those Countreys, that if the Turks should return this next Spring with an Army into the Field, they may not find any Provisions and Subsistence in those Provinces. His Majesty, as we are told, is highly dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Moscovites this Summer, they having been wholly contrary to the obligation of the Treaties, that were concluded between his Majesty and the Czar of *Moscow*. It is said, that the Swedish Minister, who is at present with our King, negotiates a Treaty of nearer Alliance between the two Kingdoms.

*Stockholm*, Dec. 27. The instances of the French Ambassador at this Court, have at last had their effect, for we are assured, that Orders have been sent from hence to General *Wrangel*, to march with his Army into the *Mark of Brandenburg*, of which we expect our next Letters from these parts will give us an account; In the mean time we are in some impatience to see what resolutions the Crown of *Denmark* will take in this Conjunction, though we seem to believe here, that it will remain Neutral.

*Genova*, Jan. 2. The 26 past arrived here the Success from *Alicant*, and the 29 the *Rebecca* with this States Convoy, who was chased for several hours off of *Cape Corso* by the French Fleet going to *Messina*. From *Palermo* they write, that the Duke of *Firandina* was passed by there with 21 Spanish Gallies, on his way towards *Melazzo*; and that the Spanish Armada lies still about *Regio*, endeavouring to keep all assistance from the *Messineses*, which they may expect from *France* or other parts. In the mean time it is confidently said, that there is already so great a scarcity at *Messina* of Provisions, that if they be not speedily supplied, they will be forced to make their peace with the Spaniards.

*Vienna*, Jan. 3. A Council of War having been some days since held here, at which the Emperor was personally present, it was, as we are told, resolved, that Commissions should be forthwith given out for the raising of eight Regiments, and that the Moneys necessary for the making those Levies, should be distributed amongst the Officers appointed for that service, which according to calculation, will amount to 200000 Crowns. The Spanish Ambassador will now likewise very suddenly begin his Levies, having Orders from the Court at *Madrid*, to raise three Regiments in the Hereditary

Countreys for the service of the *Spanish Netherlands*. Count *Souches* having endeavoured to satisfy the Ministers here with his Conduct of the Emperors Forces during this last Campaign, is preparing to go hence to his Government of *Warasdin*; Count *Montecuculi*, according to the general opinion, is designed by his Imperial Majesty to Command his Army this next Spring, if the War continue, as according to all appearance it must. The Duke of *Saxen-Lawenburg* in his return from his Estate in *Bohemia*, hath been set upon, and robbed of above 16000 Crowns in Money. We are certainly informed that the Emperor has given the General Government of *Silesia* to his Sister, the Queen Dowager of *Poland*, and that her Majesty will accordingly have her Residence at *Nissa*; the Count *de Sebsfig* being appointed her Lieutenant.

*Stetin*, Jan. 5. The instant the Swedish Forces, making up in all an Army of above 20000 Men, Rendezvoused at *Paswalck*, the next day they lay still, and the 3 they entered into the *Mark of Brandenburg*, and at present have their General Quarter at *Prentslaw*. part of their Infantry being advanced within four miles of *Stetin*. The Marquis *de Vitry*, Envoye from the most Christian King, continues with the Army. Yesterday passed through this place an Express from *Sweden*, being charged with Letters for General *Wrangel*, who, we are told, is at present somewhat indisposed at *Paswalck*.

*Hambrough*, Jan. 7. Our Letters from *Pomeran* give us an account of the march of the Swedish Army from *Paswalck*, the place of their Rendezvous, consisting in upward of 20000 Men, according to the report of those that were present at the said Rendezvous, and that they have committed several Hostilities in the Territory of the Elector of *Brandenbuag*, so that we look upon the Swedes to have actually declared War against his Electoral Highness; In the interim, the Prince *d'Anhalt*, his Electoral Highness Lieutenant-General, has caused all the Bridges which might be useful for the passage of the Swedes to be broken down, and is taking all possible care to put the several places under his Government into a posture of defence.

*Strasburg*, Jan. 7. In our last we gave you an account of what had passed between the French and the Confederates the twenty ninth past near *Mulhausen*, and now must tell you of another Engagement between them the fifth instant near *Colmar*, Monsieur *de Turenne* having advanced thither with his whole Army, and a good Train of Artillery, with resolution to fight the Confederates, and to make his way through them, to the relief of *Brisack*; and on the other side, the Confederates who had notice of his approach, having drawn their Army up in *Battalia*, in the plain of *Colmar*, it was expected there would have been a Battel between the two Armies, which however did not follow, but about 3 or 4 in the afternoon, their Avant-Guards only engaged against each other, near a place called *Ruffach*; the Fight lasted several hours, but at last the Confederates were forced to retreat to their main Body, who after that, immediately quitted their ground and,

and likewise retreated towards *Schlestadt*, the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the other Generals, not thinking fit to hazard a general battel, seeing they had no great Cannon with them, as the French had; and that besides, the *Münster* Troops begun already to go off; this is the most modest account that is given with any truth of this action, adding to it, that the French have taken *Colmar*, and put a relief of Men and Provisions into *Brisack*; though at the same time, some do not stick to report, that in the action near *Ruffach* above-mentioned, the French were worsted, a far greater number having been slain on their side, than on the Confederates, who though they thought fit to make a small retreat that night, yet the next day they drew up again, in order to the giving the French Battel; but amongst other circumstances which convince us of the contrary, and that things go ill on the part of the Confederates, is the arrival of the Electress of *Brandenburg* here in great diligence, together with the Electors Baggage from *Colmar*, in our next we may be able to give you a more certain and particular account of what has happened, though in the mean time, it is said, the Allies retreat this way.

*Cologne, Jan. 11.* The Imperialists who are lodged in the Dutchy of *Juliers*, fortify their Quarters every where all they can, and have taken away the Bridges that lay over the Rivers, to hinder the incursions of the French at *Maeßricht*. The Dutch Troops lye still near *Rynberg*, their principal Quarter being at *Alpen*.

*Amsterdam, Jan. 15.* According to our advices from *Alsatia*, things are greatly changed there since our last the Confederates having been forced to retreat before the French, *Colmar* taken, and *Brisack* relieved; which hath so surprized all people here, who had expected Matters would have fallen out far otherwise, that they can hardly believe it, notwithstanding it comes confirmed from all hands. The 11 instant the Count *Waldeck* passed by *Wesel* on his way towards *Vienna*. It is said that the Prince of *Orange* has sent Orders to all the Cavalry, to hold themselves ready to march.

*Hague, Jan. 15.* Our Letters from *Germany* bring us a very distracted account, of what hath happened between the French and the Confederates in *Alsatia*, since the 5 instant; some report, that there having been on the said 5 instant, a Rencontre near *Colmar*, between some of the French and Confederate Infantry, about a passage, that the former after a brisk dispute, were forced to retreat to their main Body; however, that the Confederates, because they had no great Cannon with them, as well as for other reasons, thought fit to retreat a litle, that their Artillery which they had sent for, being come up with them, they might offer a Battel to the French, having in the meantime sent 3000 Horse towards *Brisack*, to keep any succors from coming to it; and that at the departure of the Letters of the 7 instant from *Francfort*, news was brought thither, that the Armies were come to a general Battel. But after all, the truth is, that on the said 5 instant, both Armies appeared in sight of each other in the Plain of *Colmar*; and that in the afternoon some Battalions of Foot engaged on both sides, near a small place called *Ruffach*, that the Confederates being at last forced to quit their Post, the whole Army thereupon retreated towards *Strasbourg* and *Schlestadt*; the French about the same time making themselves Masters of *Colmar*, and sending a supply towards *Brisack*, which arrived there the next day; that the 6 instant in the morning, the Electress of *Brandenburg* arrived at *Strasbourg*, whither the Elector of *Brandenburg* followed with his Forces. The Prince of *Orange* will now in a day or two begin his journey towards *Golderland*. The Penitency *Fagel* begins to be much

better, so that there is great hopes of his speedy recovery. The Swedish Ambassador some days since gave in a Memorial to the States-General, to desire them not to send any Forces towards *Bremen*, which, he said, would render the matter of the Peace much more difficult.

*Brussels, Jan. 15.* The advices we receive by this last Ordinary from *Strasbourg*, do not at all please us, and though we moderate then all we can, yet are we forced to acknowledge, that part of the Confederates having been engaged the 5 instant, with part of the French Army, Commanded by Monsieur de *Turcène* near *Colmar*, the former, after an obstinate dispute, which lasted four hours, were worsted, that thereupon the whole Confederate Army retreated in the night towards *Strasbourg*; that *Colmar* had surrendered to the French upon discretion, and that *Brisack* is relieved; to recompence this, it is said, that the French, as well in this action, as that which happened the 29 past, near the River *Ill*, have lost a great many Men, and more, then the Confederates; who will however, according to all appearance, be obliged to repass the *Rhync*. Here is a report in Town, that certain passengers, who came some days since from *Bergen-op-Zoom*, give out, that 12000 Dutch Troops are to be very suddainly embarked there, in order to their transportation into these Countreys, to which we know not as yet what credit to give. From *Luxemburg* we have advice of the death of the Prince of *Chimay*, Governor of that Province, who dyed there the 12 instant, generally lamented. His Excellency has again this week published very strict Orders, for all Officers to repair to their respective Commands, without the least delay. We do not yet hear that his Excellency has received his final Orders from *Spain* for his leaving this Government, which it is said, his Excellency expects with some impatience. Here is again an Envoye from the King of *Denmark*, to consult, as is said, with his Excellency, about the measures to be taken upon the march of the Swedes.

*Antwerp, Jan. 16.* Just now we receive Letters of the 11 instant from *Strasbourg*, which give us an account, that the Confederates had repassed the *Rhync* there; that the Münster Troops had been dismissed, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* with his Forces, took his way homeward to oppose the Swedes, who, his Electoral Highness had advice, were entred into his Countreys in a hostile manner, and that the Imperialists were marched into the Territory of *Wirttemberg*, and thus that great Army, from so which much was expected, is wholly broken up and separated.

*Paris, Jan. 16.* Here is as yet no particular Relation published of the late great success of his Majesties Arms in *Alsatia*, it being deferred till some body arrive from Monsieur de *Turenne*, and give an exact account of all that has passed, who is hourly expected; in the mean time, we have advice that *Brisack* is relieved, that the Confederates have passed the *Rhync* at *Strasbourg*, and that that City begins now to incline again to the French. From *Marseilles* they write, that they had advice there of the arrival of the Chevalier de *Valbelle*, with the Ships under his Command at *Messina*, having brought those Inhabitants a very considerable Supply of Provisions and other necessaries, of which they were in great want before, and that Monsieur de *Vivonne* was suddainly expected there with a farther Supply, who, it is said, is to have the Title of Viceroy. Our preparations against Spring, are carried on with all imaginable vigor.

*Plymouth, Jan. 6.* By a Vessel arrived here from the *Barbados*, we have advice of the arrival there of Sir *Jonathan Atkins*, His Majesties Governour of that Island, on the 30 of *October* last.