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Naples, Decemb. 25.

WE have now certain advice, that the 16 instant, the Duke of *Ferrandina*, the new Viceroy of *Sicily*, arrived with 21 Gallies, and eight men of War at *Palermo*, but that he was not on shore, making haste to continue his Voyage to *Melazzo*, where he will take possession of his Government. A small Bark belonging to *Messina*, hath been lately taken and brought up hither, and amongst others, was found on Board a person of great Credit with the *Messineses*, and who hath had a principal part in the present disorders there, being of the Family of the *Marchesi*; he has already been twice in *France*, and was now going the third time to sollicite succors, as a Letter which was taken with him, directed to a principal Minister of that Court, discovers. The *Marquis d' Astorgas* has given Commissions to the Duke of *Martina*, and the Duke of *Casano*, to raise two Regiments of Foot, to be sent into *Sicily*.

Vienna, Jan. 6. What we formerly told you of the Count de *Souches* having since his return hither from the *Imperial* Army which he commanded this last Campagne, had Audience of the Emperor, proves a mistake, for hitherto he hath not been able to obtain it by reason of the Complaints made to his *Imperial* Majesty by the Court of *Spain* against the said Count, upon whom they seem to lay the whole blame of the ill success of that Campagne, of which he is to justify himself before he may be admitted to have access to the Emperor. Prince *William of Furstenbergh* has for some days past been very ill of the Stone and the Cholick, not without danger of his life, though we are told that he is now somewhat better. We expect here very suddenly the Count of *Waldeck*, who comes to adjust with the Ministers of this Court, on the part of the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, the common measures for the next Campagne. The Duke of *Saxen Lauenburgh* will in few days part hence by the Emperors order, to go and take possession of his command of Lieutenant General of the Forces of the Empire.

Ratisbonne, Jan. 10. On Monday last, the *States* of the Empire assembled the first time after the Holydayes, and immediately fell upon the consideration of a Memorial presented to them by the Minister of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, by which, in the name of his Electoral Highness, he demands the Guaranty of the Empire for *Prussia*, and other his Territories out of the Empire, in the same manner, as it hath been already granted by this Dyet for his Electoral Highnesses Countries within the Empire, but nothing hath been as yet resolved in this matter.

Strasburgh, Jan. 11. It may easily be imagined, that the retreat of the *Confederates*, hath put us here into much disorder, and that to prevent a greater, matters are related very favourably. It is said, that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* having advice, the fifth instant, that the *French* Army, under the command of *Monsieur de Turenne*, was advanced within two hours march of *Colmar*, his Electoral Highness drew up the *Confederate* Army in Battalia in the Plain, that reaches from *Col-*

mar to the Mountains, and there expected the *French*, who marched behind the Mountains, with intention to fall upon the Rear of the *Confederates*, and at the same time to cut off the Correspondence between them and *Strasburgh*: but that the *Imperialists* and *Munster* Troops, who with the right wing were nearest the Mountains, about two in the afternoon engaged with the *French* not far from *Turqueim*, that the Fight was maintained with great fury on both sides till six a clock; the Elector of *Brandenburgh* at the beginning of the action having sent *Dorfling's* Regiment of Dragoons which was in the left wing to their assistance, who forced the *French* out of a Church-yard which they had possessed themselves of; that the *Imperial* and *Munster* Troops behaved themselves very well, and that their Canon, which they charged with small shot, did great execution upon the Enemy; so that towards night the *French* were forced to retreat, having lost 1800 or 2000 men, according to the report of the Prisoners, amongst whom (it is said) is Lieutenant General *Foucault*, and *Maistre de Camp de Bissez*, whose Regiment was so ruined, that of 54 Officers, only four were left alive, that the *Confederates* intending to pursue this Victory, perceived, the *French* by the favor of the night took their way along the mountains, in order to the executing their first design to get between them and *Strasburgh*, from whence they had all their provisions, and thereupon were forced suddenly to break up, and retreat towards *Schlestadt*, near which place the Elector of *Brandenburgh* encamped again, expecting there the *Marquis of Baden Dourlach* with 3000 men of the Troops of the Empire. This Relation found at first some credit here; but when we saw the Troops of the Circles, who had passed the *Rhine* here the seventh instant, and had marched to join the other *Confederates*, return hither yesterday, and immediately repass the *Rhine*, being followed by those of *Munster*, who this morning likewise repass the *Rhine*, and afterwards the *Imperial*, *Brandenburgh*, *Lunenburgh*, and *Lorrain* Troops, the Elector of *Brandenburgh* directing his march homewards, and the *Lorrain*, *Imperial*, and *Lunenburgh* Troops theirs towards *Swabia*, where (it is said) they will take their Winter quarters, all people were astonished, and wholly unable to unriddle so great a mystery, as the breaking up and disbanding of this great Army seems to be, especially after having had the advantage in the actions that happened the 29 past, and fifth instant (according as it is reported here) between them and the *French*; *Brisac* is now wholly free again.

Frankfort, Jan. 13. We are extremely surprized to understand by our Letters from *Strasburgh*, that the 10 and 11 instant, the *Imperial*, *Brandenburgh*, *Lunenburgh*, *Lorrain* and *Munster* Troops repass the *Rhine* there, leaving all *Alsacia* to the mercy of the Enemy; which retreat of the *Confederates* is by some attributed to the great desire of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* to go home and look after his own Countries now ready to be invaded by the *Suedes*; others alledge other reasons, but this is certain, that the reputation of the *Confederates*, by the breaking up of this Army, will be greatly impaired,

red, and those of their party very much discouraged, the people in the Palatinate finding themselves by this means exposed again to the Arms of the French, are with good reason particularly concerned thereat. We hear that the Elector of Brandenburg has his headquarters again at Hailbron.

Hague, Jan. 19. We have now the confirmation from all hands of the Confederates having repass'd the Rhine at Strasburg, and there being separated and gone home, the blame whereof the one lays upon the other. We are told that this State, to keep the Elector of Brandenburg from returning home with his Forces upon the news of the march of the Swedes, had assur'd his Electoral Highness, that so soon as that Crown should begin to act Hostily against his Electoral Highness, It would send a considerable Force towards Bremen, to give the Swedes a diversion on that side, and that the Emperor and the King of Spain would likewise employ their Forces for his assistance, it having been judg'd absolutely necessary for the common interest of the Allies, that his Electoral Highness should remain with his Army in conjunction with the other Allies in Alsatia. On Monday or Tuesday next, the Prince of Orange will begin his journey for Gelderland. The Deputies of the several Admiralties have had divers Conferences concerning the next years Equipage, which is not, as we hear of, as yet agreed on. It is said that orders lie ready, and will in a day or two be distributed for the march of several Troops towards East-Friseland.

Brusse's, Jan. 19. The various and different accounts we have here, of the late actions between the French and the Confederates in Alsatia, is a great inducement for us to believe them little favourable to the latter, and indeed it is generally confest, that the Confederates were worsted in the Engagement on the fifth instant near Colmar, but that the Imperial and Munster Troops who alone maintained the Fight, under the conduct of the Duke of Bournonville, complain, that the Elector of Brandenburg, who had all that time his Army drawn up in Battalia in sight of them, only sent Major General Dorffing's Regiment of Dragoons to their assistance; however that after four hours dispute, the Duke of Bournonville made a good retreat, but found the Brandenburgs and Lunenburgs already retiring toward Schlessadt, whither he followed them, and the next day joined them again near that City; that a general Council of War having been held, it had been resolv'd to send back the Troops of the Circles, who march'd towards them, and to repass the Rhine at Strasburg, the Elector of Brandenburg declaring the necessity there was of his returning home with his Forces, to secure his own Countries against the Swedes, and all the Generals agreeing that it was impossible for the Army to subsist longer in Alsatia, especially being press'd upon by Monsieur de Turcenne. In the mean time the French have put a considerable relief into Brisac, and our Letters from Strasburg say, that the 11 the Confederates repass'd the Rhine there, and that 4000 French Horse had been under the walls of that City, and had been furnished with provisions by order of the Magistrates. It is likewise own'd, that the old Imperial Regiment of Poitiers, consisting in 800 men, were all made Prisoners of War in Ensisheim, with three or four Troops of Horse. Our Letters from Spain seem to assure us, that Don Juan is to come over hither, and that the Duke de Villi Hermosa is to govern these Provinces till his arrival, upon the departure of the Count de Monterey from hence.

Paris, Jan. 19. On Tuesday last, the Sieur de Boisguin arrived at St. Gormains, having been sent by Monsieur de Turcenne to present to his Majesty the Stan-

dards which were taken from the Enemy in the late actions on the 29 past, and fifth instant, and to give his Majesty an account of the Confederates having been forced to repass the Rhine at Strasburg, with a particular relation of all that has hapned, which will in a day or two be made publick. This day Te Doum was sung in the Church of Nostre Dame, with the usual Solemnity, for this happy success of his Majesties Arms. It is said, that in answer to the Memorial presented to his Majesty by the Baron Spurr Ambassador here on the part of the Crown of Sweden, his Majesty (farther to express his great inclination to Peace) hath declared that he is content, seeing Breda hath not been accepted of by the Allies, they shall choose any other place within the United Provinces for the place of Congress, except Groninguen or Nimmeguen, as being too remote, his Majesty not being able to admit of any place in the Empire; that his Majesty will grant Passports to the Ministers of the principal Parties and of their Allies, and will admit of a temperament in the affair of the Prince of Furstenbergh; viz, that he shall remain in the hands of the Pope till the conclusion of the Peace; that his Majesty will consent to a Cessation of Arms till the beginning of the next Campagne, but that his Majesty expects restitution shall be first made of his monies seized at Cologne; his Majesty farther declaring, that the more it pleases God to bless the justice of his Arms, the more ready he is to embrace all honourable means which may conduce to a happy Peace. Yesterday (as we are told) his Majesty dispatch'd one of the Gentlemen of his Chamber to Stockholm, to represent some matters to that Court, relating to the present Conjuncture.

The Persons appointed to Preach before His Majesty this ensuing Lent, &c

February

- 17 Ashwednesday, Dean of the Chappel.
- 19 Friday, Dean of St. Pauls, Dr. Sandcroft.
- 21 Sunday, Bishop of Sarum.
- 24 Wednesday, Dr. Stillingfleet.
- 26 Friday, Dean of Cantebury Dr. Tillotson.
- 28 Sunday, Bishop of Peterborough.

March

- 3 Wednesday, Dr. Peirce.
- 5 Friday, Dean of Bangor, Dr. Lloyd of Reading.
- 7 Sunday, Bishop of Oxford.

- 10 Wednesday, Dr. Littleton.
- 12 Friday, Dean of Gloucester, Dr. Frampton.
- 14 Sunday, Bishop of Chichester.

- 17 Wednesday, Dr. Oxtram.
- 19 Friday, Dean of Winchester, Dr. Clarke.
- 21 Sunday, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

- 24 Wednesday, Dr. Craddock.
- 26 Friday, Dean of Sarum, Dr. Bridecock.
- 28 Palm-Sunday, Bishop of Durham.

- 31 Wednesday, Dr. Allestree.

April

- 2 Good-Friday, Dean of Westm, Bishop of Rochest.
- 4 Easter-day, Lord Almoner.

Advertisement.

A Large Gold Watch, Enamel'd with Red and White, in a Silver Case gilted, the Watch made by Monsieur Bouquet, lost Jan. 14. 1674. between Newington and Theobalds. If any one brings it to Mr Henry Havens's Coffee-house in Birching Lane, he shall have twenty shillings for his pains.