

# The London Gazette.

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*Plymouth, Jan. 29.*

**T**He Dutch Fleet, we told you of in our last, is still in this Port, wanting several of their Company that came out with them from *Holland*; yesterday arrived here the *Solon* of *Amsterdam*, burthen 600 Tuns, bound for the *East-Indies*, and is Admiral of the ships that are now here bound for these Parts; the same day arrived likewise the *Affiance* of *London*, *Laurence Browning* Master, from *Cadix*; and the *St. John Baptist* of *Ostend*, *John Dragon* Commander, a Privateer.

*Warsaw, Jan. 12.* Our last Letters from the *Ukrain*, give us an account, that the King's Forces are very much weakened, and at present in a ill condition, through their continual march, and the hard service they have been put to; so that his Majesty hath been forced to quit his design of marching into *Walachia* and *Moldavia*, and to disperse his Troops into the most convenient quarters for their refreshment. The same Letters add, that *Doroshko* was in a day or two expected at the Court, to make his personal submission to the King; and to swear obedience to the Crown. It hath been (as is said) proposed in the Senate, that his Majesty should be advised and prayed to return to *Lesopol*, or some other convenient place on the Frontiers, in order to his Majesties consulting with the Senate concerning the carrying on the War this Spring, and the taking a vigorous resolution in that matter, to which his Majesties absence is a great hindrance.

*Madrid, Jan. 6.* Our Letters from *Cadix* tell us, that they are fitting out there the Gallions with the greatest diligence possible, and that it is hoped they will be ready to sail the 28 of this Month. The sixth instant his Majesty went to the Royal Chappel, accompanied with the Officers of his Household, and many other persons of Quality, being the first time his Majesty hath been abroad without the Queen Regent. Great care is taken to remit a considerable Sum of money to the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, appointed by her Majesty to succeed the Count de *Montreux* in the Government of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which appears to be so necessary, that according to all the advices we receive from those Parts, without it, the said Duke will not be able to make any preparations against the next Campaign, as may enable him to make head against the Enemy, those Countries having been so ruined this last Summer, that they can hardly contribute towards the Publick charge, even what they were used to do in time of Peace. It is confidently said, that *Don Juan* of *Austria* will come to Court, so soon as the King takes upon him the Government, to assist his Majesty with his Councils, though there be many who oppose it; as for his Highness's going over to govern the *Spanish Low-Countries*, people discourse of it with much uncertainty. The affairs of *Messica* continue greatly to perplex this Court, and (it is generally feared) the reducing of that City to the obedience of this Crown, will prove a work of greater difficulty than was at first imagined.

*Genova, Jan. 23.* The Senate here having received advice, that the Duke of *Savoy* begins to arm, hath likewise given out Commissions for the raising of several new Troops, though it is generally thought that that Duke has no design against this State, but rather to employ his Forces in favor of the most Christian King, who (we are told) will assist his Highness by Sea with 12 Gallies. Two ships have been hired here, by order of the Governor of *Milan*, being designed to embark 500 Italian Foot at *Final*, and to transport them into *Sicily*, from whence we have advice of the arrival of the French Succors at *Messina*, notwithstanding the Spanish Fleet which was composed of 22 Men of War, and as many Gallies lay at *Melazzo*.

*Vienna, Jan. 25.* We are told that the Count d'*Ober-ensem* Ambassador of *Sweden*, hath lately presented to the Emperor a large Memorial on the behalf of those of the Reformed Religion in *Hungary*, and other his Imperial Majesties Hereditary Countries, his Excellency alledging many Arguments, as well as the Promises and the Obligations of his Imperial Majesty by Treaties; to dispose him to grant them free exercise of their Religion, provided they make use of that liberty without any disturbance or danger to the Government. The Baron of *Mayerbergh* is going by the Emperor's order to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to endeavour once more to persuade his Electoral Highness to declare, and to join his Forces with those of the Emperor, and the rest of the Allies, though he can hardly promise himself any success in this Negotiation, seeing his Electoral Highness hath so positively declared his resolution to maintain a Neutrality. From that Court the Baron will pass to *Denmark* on the same errand. It is said that some days since an Imperial Commissary parted hence, with 200 000 Florins to be employed for the recruiting the Imperial Troops commanded by the Duke of *Bourbonville* in the Empire; at the same time 60 000 Crowns were remitted to the Bishop of *Munster* for the carrying on the Levies that Bishop is obliged to make for the service of the Emperor. Several Troops being on their march towards *Silesia*, to form a Body of 10 000 Men, a proportionable Train of Artillery will be drawn out of the Arsenal here for that service, with forty Wagons laden with Ammunition. We are assured that the Emperors is with Child again, which occasions much joy at Court.

*Francfurt on the Oder, Jan. 29.* The march of the *Suedes* hath so alarmed people with the apprehensions of a War, and the sad consequences of it, that every one endeavors to flee to some place of quiet and security, which is hardly to be found at a time when so many Princes and Countries are engaged in War. The *Suedes* have demanded of this City a monthly Contribution of 4000 Crowns, upon refusal of which, they threaten to send nine Regiments to quarter upon us, which we count would be a greater evil than the other.

*Hamburg, Jan. 29.* It is reported here with much confidence, that the 31 of the last Month a farther Treaty of Alliance was concluded between his Majesty of *Sweden*,

and the Duke of Hanover. By a former agreement that Duke, as is said, had taken upon himself the Guaranty of Bremen, obliging himself to employ his Forces for the security of that Duchy against whomsoever should attack it; but by this Treaty of 21<sup>st</sup> past, something more (as we are told) is covenanted between them. Every sixth man of the Bores of the *Siege* Bremen, is obliged to take Arms; and together they will compose a good Body, to be made use of as there may be occasion.

**Cologne, Febr. 1.** On Sunday last General Spork parted from Bonn on his journey for Vienna, uncertain whether he shall return or not; in his absence, Prince Charles of Lorraine commands the Imperial Troops. Our Elector hath lately by his Minister at Vienna represented to the Emperor the miserable condition of his Diocess of Cologne, as well as that of Liege, and prayed they might at last have some ease from quartering of his Troops, or at least that such heavy Contributions might not be exacted from them, which they are not able to raise; to which, we are told, his Electoral Highness has received for answer, That his Imperial Majesty endeavors all he can to procure an honourable and general Peace, and consequently to free the whole Empire from the miseries that may have been occasioned by the War; but that in the mean time the necessity of his affairs require his Troops to be quartered in the Country of Liege, and near the Rhine. The Baron of Kilmansack having been at Bonn to consult with the generality there upon the subject of his errand, is gone for Hanover, to endeavor to persuade that Duke to enter into some Engagement with the Emperor. We are told that his Highness hath disbanded greatest part of his Forces which he had on foot, but so that at the same time they were received into the service of the Crown of Sweden, by an Officer appointed for that purpose by General Wrangel.

**Brisac, Febr. 1.** The Marquis de Vaubrun, having with the Troops which Monsieur de Turenne left in Alsace, set down before Dachslein, the only place which remained in that Country in the hands of the Confederates, the 25<sup>th</sup> past he caused the Trenches to be opened, notwithstanding a hard Frost rendered that work very difficult. The next day he made a Lodgment near the first Ditch, and possessed himself, after a dispute which lasted an hour and an half, of a certain Post, which was of great advantage to the besieged; in the mean time, the French with their Cannon very much battered the Town. The 28<sup>th</sup> at night, the Marquis de Vaubrun resolved to make a general assault, which was accordingly done; the Besiegers defended themselves with a great deal of vigor, but at last their Governor, the Sieur Hauptis, having been killed, they were forced to abandon the Town, and to retire into the Castle, (which was very well fortified) but being discouraged at the loss of their chief Officer, and observing with what resolution the French pressed upon them, they desired a Parley, and not being able to obtain better conditions, they agreed to surrender the place upon discretion; so that all the Garrison remained Prisoners at War, except the Officers, who it was stipulated should have liberty to ransom themselves; the Garrison consisted in 1000 Soldiers, divided into 13 Companies, being the Regiment of Colonel Knie, one of the Ancients the Emperor has; in the place the French took eleven pieces of Cannon, and a considerable quantity of all sorts of military provisions.

**Paris, Febr. 9.** Our Letters from Alsacia give us an account, that Basle (a place of good strength belonging to the

Bishoprick of Strasburgh, had surrendered to the Marquis de Vaubrun on the 28<sup>th</sup> past, being the fourth day of the Siege, their Governor having been killed in an attack our Troops made the night before, and that the whole Garrison which consisted in near 1000 Men, were made Prisoners at War; the Confederates had (it seems) persuaded themselves, that the place would have held out much longer, for the Duke of Lorraine, and the Marquis of Baden, were making preparation at Strasburgh to succor the Besieged, when they received the news of their Surrender. Our Letters add, that the French have free liberty to go and buy at Strasburgh whatever they have occasion for. The 31<sup>st</sup> past, arrived here *incognito* the Prince of Newburgh, eldest Son of the Duke of Newburgh, and was very kindly received by their Majesties. The second instant, the Baron Sparr, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Crown of Sweden, made his Publick Entry, being accompanied by the Marschal de Grancey, and the Chevalier de Bonval Introdutor of Ambassadors, with the usual Ceremony; and the fourth instant, his Excellency was in the usual manner conducted to his Audience of the King by the Prince of Harcourt. We are told that his Majesty has not accepted of Meurs, which hath been proposed by the States General of the United Provinces, and their Allies, for a place of Congress, for that it is within the Empire.

**Plimouth, Jan. 31.** Yesterday arrived here several Dutch Ships belonging to the Fleet of Merchantsmen, now in this Port, from Falmonth, where they put in, after having been separated from the Fleet by bad weather.

**1<sup>st</sup> Febr. 1.** Yesterday arrived here the St. Jobu of this place in five days from Croisique; the Master reports, that several Men of War are fitting out at Brest.

#### Advertisements.

**The Reports of Sir Will. Jones Knight,** late one of the Justices of the Court of Kings-Bench, and heretofore one of the Judges in the Court of Common-Pleas, and formerly Chief Justice of Ireland: of divers special Cases as well in the Court of Kings-Bench as in the Court of Common-Pleas in England; as well in the latter time of the Reign of King James as in the years of King Charles I. which were adjudged in the said Courts in the time that he was a Judge in the same. Collected by himself, and printed by the Original under his own hand in French. Published with the approbation of all the Judges of England. Sold by Thomas Basset at the George in Fleet-street, and Richard Chiswel at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, in Folio.

**Whereas** Mr. John Speed's laborious and most exact Geography of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the shires, Hundreds, Cities and shire-towns therein divided and described, together with his Prospect of the most famous Kingdoms and Parts of the World, all in one entire Volume, hath been for seven years last past out of Print, the greatest part of an Impression then newly printed being destroyed by the dreadful Fire 1666. This is to give notice to all Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, that Thomas Basset, and Richard Chiswel, Booksellers of London, having purchased the propriety of the said Book, Maps and Original Plates, are now re-printing the same with a fair Character upon Royal Paper, with divers Amendments and additional Illustrations, and doubt not but to finish and exhibit the same to Sale, perfect and complete, in *Midsummer* Term next. The particular Maps of the World, or of any of the four Quarter: thereof, or any of the said Kingdoms, or of any Shire and County in the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, will be sold by themselves, without the description, to such as shall so desire them.

**A** Vessel of Tye of 40 Tuns, called the Robert, formerly the George of Gloucester, William Bryan Master, first laden at Dublin with Tallow, Hydes, and Glue, bound for Dey, and since was at Fortsmouth, where he continued till the 15<sup>th</sup> of January last, after having sold some of her Lading. If any can discover him, they are desired to seize upon the Vessel, Goods, and the Master, and give notice to Claudius Hayes Merchant in Fenchurch-street, London, and he shall be re-imburshed his charges, and well rewarded for his pains.

**A** Rare Concert of four Trumpets Marine, never heard of before in England. If any persons desire to come and hear it, they may repair to the *Fibree* Tavern near St. James's, about two of the Clock in the afternoon every day in the week, except Sundays. Every Concess shall continue one hour, and so to begin again. The best places are one shilling, and other six pence.