

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From **Monday** February 4. to **Thursday** February 7. 1677.

Whitehall, Jan. 3. 1.

HIS Majesty hath been pleased to cause a Proclamation to be Published for the Prizing of Wines, viz. That for one Year next following, to be accounted from the first day of February 1677. Canary Wines be not sold in Gross, at above Thirty six Pounds the Pipe, and Twelves-pence the Pint by Retail; And that Tents and Malagaes be not sold in Gross, at above Thirty Pounds the Butt, and Ten-pence the Pint by Retail; And that Alicantes, Sherries and Muscadels, be not sold in Gross, at above twenty seven pounds the Butt, and Nine pence the Pint by Retail; And that French Wines be not sold in Gross, at above Thirty six Pounds the Tun, and Twelve-pence the Quart by Retail; And that Rhenish Wines be not sold in Gross, at above Nine Pounds the Aum, and Eighteen-pence the Quart by Retail; And according to those Rates (and no higher) in proportion for greater or lesser quantities, either in Gross, or by Retail. Which Rates and Prices His Majesties Pleasure is, shall be duly observed in all His Ports and other places within this Realm, where Wines are Lawfully sold, within Ten Miles of those Ports and Places. And it is His Majesties Pleasure, that in those Places where Wines by Land-Carriage shall be conveyed more than Ten Miles from the next Port, the several sorts of Wines aforesaid, shall and may be sold according to the Rates aforesaid, with an allowance not exceeding Four Pounds the Tun, and One Penny the Quart for the Carriage thereof every Thirty Miles, and according to that proportion, and not at greater Rates.

Warsaw, Jan. 17. The Palatins of Russia is at present at Leopold, and the Crown Marschal is likewise gone thither, to consult together upon matters relating to those Frontiers. The Turks make great preparations for the continuing the War they are engaged in against the Moscovites, and particularly to revenge the disgrace of their last defeat. On the other side; the Letters we receive from Mosco assure us, that Levies are making throughout all the Czar's Dominions, and that the Czar was sending an extraordinary Ambassador to our King, to endeavor to engage him to take part in the present War against the Common Enemy; but it is believed his Majesty will hardly be induced thereunto, considering how ineffectual his instances at that Court for assistance was, when this Crown was in a War against the same Enemy.

Venice, Jan. 22. The last Letters we received from Constantinople, gave an account, that the Ambassador of Poland, upon the return of a Courier sent by him to the Cham of Tartary, who had been present at the signing the Treaty of Peace, had had another Audience of the Grand Visier, but with no better success than the former, than Minister conceiving very justly to demand certain places which the Poles understand ought by the Treaty to remain to them. What the issue may be is not known, but the Grand Visier declares positively, that the Grand Signior will not ratify the said Treaty, till he

have satisfaction in this matter. The Letters add, that the Turkish Gallies which had been in the Black Sea, were returned to Constantinople, having suffered very much by bad weather.

Genoa, Jan. 26. Not any Ships are arrived here, since the Leopard and Guernsey Frigats. It is believed the Portsmouth Frigate is put in with some Merchantmen to Majorca. We have nothing of moment from Sicily. The Duke de Vivonne is going to return home, and the Marechal de la Feuillade upon his way thither to succeed him.

Vienna, Jan. 24. The 16 instant the Empress Dowager and the Archduchess the Emperors Sister parted from hence on their way to Newstadt, to receive there the Queen Dowager of Poland. The 21 their Imperial Majesties likewise went hence, joined at Luxemburg, lodged at Baden, and the next day arrived at Newstadt, having a Guard of 2000 Cossaks and Heydukés commanded by the Count d'Estersbasi. The Duke of Lorraine, we hear, is passed Raisbonne, and comes down the Danube to Nemtsadt, where his Marriage is intended to be Celebrated as to morrow, after which the said Duke will go with his Princess to Inspruck, and it is said that the Emperor will give him the Government of Tyrol. The Minister of the Elector of Brandenburg had an Audience of the Emperor before his departure from hence, to thank his Imperial Majesty for the Troops he had assisted his Master with, and to assure him that his Electoral Highness will employ part of his Forces, (so soon as they are recovered out of the ill condition the Siege of Strittin put them into) as the Emperor shall think most conducing to his service. Several Officers are come hither from the Army, in order to the holding an extraordinary Council of War, to adjust the operations of the next Campaign; the Emperor has appointed the Count de Duxon to be his Ambassador to the Suisse Cantons, Levies are making throughout all the Emperors Hereditary Countries with great diligence.

Raisbonne, Jan. 25. The Emperor, we hear, has given orders for the forming a Process against the Steur Schultze, late Governor of Prussia, and it is believed he will lose his Head. Several of the Nobility of the Kingdom of Hungary are at present at Vienna, and have frequent Conferences with the Imperial Ministers, to see if a way may be at length found to restore Peace to that poor Countrey, which has been so long the Seat of an intestine War; and it is said that the Emperor seems inclined to allow the Protestants the free exercise of their Religion. The two Princes of Transylvania have both their Deputies at Constantinople, each endeavoring to engage the Port in his favour; and after all, the general belief is, that Abasiri will be too hard for the late elected Prince, whose Party at home begins very much to lessen.

Strasbourg, Febr. 1. The French have begun to cast up a work near Altkirch, where, it is said, they purpose to lay a Bridge over the Rhine. Several Troops, quartered in the Upper Alsace, march towards Altkirch. Six or seven Vessels laden with all sorts of Ammunition