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Deale, Febr. 6.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, the *Saint Patrick*, with a Fireship in her Company, discovered two Dutch Men of War off the *Norshforeland*, whom he resolving to encounter, took all the Men that possibly could be spared out of the Fireship, and though yet but half Manned, boldly made up with the Enemy, with whom he exchanged several Broadfides, and came up with the biggest of the Dutch, valiantly boarded, expecting (as 'tis said) the arrival of the Fireship, to be kept the other aboard; but the Fireship disheartened through her want of Men, left the *St. Patrick* to the hazard of an unequal Combat, wherein the other Dutch Vessel boarding him on the other side, and both together much overpowering him in number, after some hours hot dispute with him, but with what damage on both sides, is not yet known; the Fireship being pursued for some time, escaped into the Downs.

Tinsow, Jan. 21. The Affairs of this Kingdom have at present a very ill Aspect, besides the Divisions amongst ourselves, we being still alarm'd with ill news from *Ukrania*: the report of our happy Rencounter with the *Tartars*, and the delivery of many of the Prisoners taken by them, being rather desired than believed; yet 'tis certainly reported that they are retired, but we fear to return again with greater force, to the ruine of our Country. In the mean time, all the imaginable is taken to form an Army to oppose them; to which purpose, a considerable Body of Cavalry are drawn together from the Neighbor Countries, and joined with the Crown Forces near *Reutish Lemberg*. Orders are likewise given to the Cavalry in all the several *Palatinates*, to put themselves into a posture to march against the Enemy; amongst whom is risen some dispute about the election of their Leaders, which the *Palatinates* desire to have chosen out of their own Body. We have still hopes, that our Commissioners are concluded a Treaty with the *Moscovites*, whereof we are every day expecting an account.

His Majesty much apprehending the Invasion, both of *Tartars* and *Tartars* this next Spring, intends to demand Succors and assistance from all his Neighbors, to whom he desires to dispatch very suddenly his Envoys and Ambassadors, as also to the Grand Signior; and a Tax is laid upon all the *Dukes of Poland*, to defray the Expences of those designed embassies.

The Ambassadors designed from hence to Foreign Parts, are said to be, the Uncle of the Bishop of *Craovie*, and the Count *Praismorski*, to the Emperor and the Electors of the Empire, the Referendary *Molsheim* into *France*, *Podkowitzki*, *Romonski*, and *Pasorio*, into *England* and *Holland*, and the *Voyvode Lubelski* into *Swedenland* and *Denmark*.

We fear likewise a misunderstanding is arising between this Crown and *Sweden*, whose Ambassador is said to have presented his Majesty with a Memorial of 40 Articles, wherein they complain, that the *Poland*ers have infringed the Treaty between those two Crowns.

Leghorn, Jan. 21. The 16th instant, arrived here a French Ship in 64 days from *Alexandria*, laden with several sorts of Merchandizes, in her return she touched at *Malisba*; by her we are informed, that the *Turkish* design upon *Candia* proceeds very vigorously, strict Orders being sent to all their Ports from *Constantinople*, to supply their Army with all sorts of Provisions and Necessaries.

In the Channel near *Rhodes*, she was met by a *Malisba*

Corsair, who was plying up and down for a Prize, but had not met with any; Four of their Gallies are fitting out at *Malisba*, intending for *Sicily*.

A Vessel belonging to this place, is also arrived in two and twenty days from *Lisbon*, call'd, *The Saint James*, laden with several Goods of considerable value; she came out in company with the *Isabella* of this place, and the *Saint Thomas* of *Genous*, but about the *Streights* were overtaken by a Storm which separated them: she toucht in her way at *Cartbagena*, where she left the *Marques de Bayona*, with a Squadron of Spanish Gallies under his Command, who had seized on a *Genouese* Petach, richly laden, having aboard her, besides other Goods, 17 or 18000 pieces of Eight, but upon what pretence she says not; the rest of the *Genoua* Convoy was then at *Alicant*, having lost one of their number off of *Cadix*, which was unfortunately sunk in getting into the Harbor.

The 18th Instant, arrived here another Vessel of this Port, call'd, *The Madonna del Rosario*, in 6 days from *Algier*, telling us, that the *Corsairs* of that place had been cruising with eight Ships, and had taken a *Barge* and 5 Prizes of good value, whereof one a *Flemish* Ship that came from hence laden with Corn for *Spain*, which one of their *Corsairs* returning with for *Algier*, was with his Prize cast away. Several other Ships are making ready at *Algier*, to relieve them that are now abroad; whereof some are newly built.

This day arrived the *Isabella*, that came out in company with the *St. James* from *Lisbon*; near *Oran* she was set upon by a *Turkish Corsair*, but behaved herself so well in the dispute, that she reduced the *Corsair* to Obedience, returning with Thirty nine Slaves, and restoring 3 Christians to their liberty.

Hamburg, Jan. 26. The *Swedes* *Fieldbere* continues still in *Pomerania*, his return as yet uncertain. A *French* Agent is said to be on his way from *France* to the Court of *Saxe*, where he is to reside. The Queen *Christina* intends a Conference with many of the *Grandees* about the 10th of *February*, which will occasion the motion of many Strangers to this place, which already begins to fill; and 'tis believed the *Fieldbere* may by that time be returned hither. Against which time an extraordinary Banquet is preparing for their entertainment.

The Ratification of the Treaty between the *Swedes* and the City of *Bremen*, is not yet arrived, and 'tis thought hath met with some obstruction; by reason of the Tumult of the *Bremers*, in their attempt upon the house of *Sieur Speckhans*. This, and the continuance of the *Swedes* Forces in that Dutchy, keeps the *Lunenburghers* still upon their Guard, and obliges them to suspend the intended reduction of their Army. *Balbitzky* still continues here, and frequent Conferences are held between the *French* and *Swedes* Ministers; Monsieur *Miller*, the *French* Envoy, continues near *Staadts*, and is intent upon the result of the Assembly at *Hildesheim*.

From *Stockholme* we are informed, that the *Sieur Tunger* is appointed to be sent Ambassador from that King into *Spain*.

Vienna, Jan. 28. The 24th instant, the much expected Horse-Ballet was presented to the view of the Emperors, and the whole Court, with the discharge of 50 Cannon; but a great Snow which then fell, made an abatement of the glory of that divertisement, and spoiled their rich habits. The next Saturday it was again exhibited with the discharge of all the Cannon; to the great satisfaction of all persons; but the Rain that then happen'd, did likewise much disturb their performance.

formance. That done, all those Cavaliers, in number 66, attended the Emperor to the Empresses apartment.

The Count de Furstemberg, Bishop of Metz, presses hard for the Investiture of that Bishoprick, and to wear the Title of Prince of the Empire, which (tis thought) he will find to be a business of some difficulty, that Bishoprick being by the Treaty of Munster, incorporated into the Crown of France; and the Bishop is remembered in the Imperial Election at Francfort, to have over-zealously pursued the French interest.

It is likewise discoursed, That the Count has Commission from the King of France, to enquire into the inclinations of this Court, touching that King's pretensions to the Low-Countries.

The Turkish Chiaus has had his last Audience, in presence of the Prince Gonzague, President of the Council of War, wherein he renewed his Complaints, That the Garison of Rasz, especially the Hussars, had made frequent incursions upon the Frontiers, to the disturbance of the Peace; and that the States of Upper Hungary had extended their Jurisdiction in Transylvania, too much to the prejudice of the Duke Abassi, interressing themselves too far in the affairs of the Prince Ragotzi, whose demands are so high, that upon complaint with his Forces, desiring such order may be taken with the States of Hungary, that the Peace may be still preserved between both Empires.

The Prince Gonzague has accordingly given his Imperial Majesty an account of his demands; whereupon the Palatine of Hungary is ordered to examine carefully the whole matter in controversy, and to return the true state of those affairs to his Imperial Majesty, which has much satisfied the Chiaus.

Tis said also that Commissioners are appointed to be sent to the Frontiers, to examine the disorders that have been there committed, and the extent of the limits of Waradin.

Letters from Adrianople inform us, That the Grand Signior intends to send to go against the Persians; and has sent his Ambassadors to the Cham of Tartary, to desire them not to assist his Enemies. The same Letters tell us, That the King of Persia is at the Head of an Army of about 78600 men, besides a considerable number of Tartars that assist him; That he has had some advantages upon the Turks Army, forcing them to a retreat for 30 Leagues together, as far as Gaultmana, a Town formerly taken from the Persians, and were in great probability of giving a defeat to their Army.

Dantzick, Febr. 31. Our last Letters from Wina, speak considerably of the Conclusion of a Peace between the Poles and Moscovites for 12 years, to which the Commissioners have on both sides agreed, and nothing is wanting to its Consummation, but only its Ratification.

By the Articles of the said Peace, the Moscovites are to quit, Insur, Queberg, Potoska, Pitepske, Kicova, Parlaszlawie, Pioszawie, and Soltanckow; with what places are of this side the Nieper (or Borissbeacs) several Prisoners that have been taken stragling from the Body of the Tartars; affirm, That the Grand Sultan intends to invade Poland this Summer, which notwithstanding they apprehend not his Invasion so much as formerly, since they are advised that his greatest design is bent upon Dalmatia and Candia.

Tis said Rejesski, formerly Vice-chancellor of Poland, but banisht, and now lately restored, is to be employ'd in Quality of Ambassador from his Majesty of Poland to Constantinople, to endeavor the Ratification and continuance of the Treaty between Poland and the Empire.

Wurzburg, Febr. 2. His Electoral Highness with his Court is returned hither from Nescars Ulme; leaving the Treaty at Heilbrun in a fair way of composure, in the hands of the Ambassadors from the two Kings of France and Sweden, who are suddenly to give their decision upon the whole matter; to which purpose they are to meet at the Town-house in Heilbrun, where an Oath is to be administered to them; to give Sentence according to justice and reason, without partiality; a short time will inform us of the success of that business.

The Deputies from the several Princes concern'd in the Assembly at Hildeheim, still continue there (whatsoever has

been formerly reported of their separation) and there is now more talk than ever of an Offensive and Defensive Alliance that will be there concluded, excluding the King of France. This Alliance, tis said, will take in all the Princes Electors, and possibly the Emperor.

Tis much discoursed, That an Alliance between the King of Denmark, and the Princes of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and the House of Hesse Cassel, together with the two Electors of Saxe and Brandenburg, is near concluded, to the great jealousy of their Neighbors.

Hague, Febr. 12. The States fearing the English had some design to make a descent upon their Sea-Coasts, ordered 30 Companies of Foot and Horse to march down towards Helvoetsluys, and those other places which they suspected lay most expos'd to danger.

Our preparations for the War go on very vigorously, notwithstanding the warm discourses of a Peace. The new Ships are hastning forwards with all possible diligence, the Soldiers not excusing the Workmen from that Employment. Several Captains and other Officers repair hither for Commission, and care is taken that our Fleet may be early ready to put out to Sea, which they are in hopes to effect by the beginning of April; that being first at Sea (if possible they can) they may, without difficulty, join the French Fleet.

Tis thought the dismissing of our Land-Forces will be put off for some longer time, the Elector of Brandenburg having lately written to the States, not to be over-forwardly in disbanding, till the Resolution of the Swedes be more fully discovered.

Several Passes are given out to Swedish Ships to carry Salt and other Commodities for Portugal, provided they transport no Counterband-lading.

The States seem now resolv'd to send their Ambassador to the Emperor, amongst other things, to hinder the endeavors of some Grãndees that would represent the League made with our Neighbor Princes, to be prejudicial to the interest of the Empire.

From Amsterdam we are told of the arrival of 5 or 6 Vessels from Brest and Rochelle, ill weather having separated them from 6 or 7 others, who were pursued by two English Frigats from the Casquets to Havre de Grace, but with what success they know not.

A French Galliot coming out of Havre de Grace, was by an English Vessel so closely pursued; that despairing of escape, the Captain set her on Fire, and saved himself with his men in his Skallop upon the next shore.

Whitehall, Febr. 8. This morning His Majesty went to the House of Lords, where appearing in His Robes with the Crown on His Head; after a kind and affectionate Speech made to Both Houses of Parliament, He was Graciously pleas'd to pass several Publick and Private Acts, Profoguing the Parliament till the 10th of October next. The Publick Acts were as follow:

1. An Act for Granting the Sum of Twelve hundred fifty six thousand, three hundred forty seven Pounds, and thirteen shillings to His Majesty, towards the maintenance of the present War.
2. An Act Explandory of an Act, for raising Monies by a Poll; and otherwise, towards the maintenance of the present War.
3. An Act for Evelling a Judicature for determining of Differences, touching Houses burned or demolished, by reason of the late Fire in London.
4. An Act for Rebuilding the City of London.
5. An Act to prevent the Disturbances of Seamen and others, and to preserve the Stores belonging to His Majesties Navy Royal.
6. An Act for the Relief of poor Prisoners, and setting them on Work.
7. An Act extending a former Act, concerning Replevins and Avowries to the Principality of Wales, and the County Palatines.
8. An Act for the Redress of Inconveniencies by means of Proof of the Absence of Persons beyond the Seas, or absenting themselves, on whose Lives Estates or