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Constantinople; April 23.

THE differences between the *Port* and the *Moscovites* being come so far, that the Grand Signior hath caused great preparations to be made, in order to the beginning, as is believed, a War against them; and the Troops being, according to the Orders they had received, assembled at their Rendezvous, the *Fanisaries*, under the Command of their Aga, marched from hence the 20th past; the next day the Grand Signior and the Grand Visier followed, and caused their Pavilions to be put up about a League from this City, where they have continued ever since, and the Troops repair thither daily. The 30th instant they will remove from thence, and march towards the Frontiers. The *Polish* Ambassador must follow the Grand Signior, for though he hath signed the Treaty, and undertaken to have it ratified within a time limited, yet they intend to keep him with them, till all the places in the *Ukraine* are, according to that Treaty, actually put into their hands. We have a new *Caymacam*, whom the Foreign Ministers and Merchants have, according to the usual Custom, been to Compliment, and to carry him Presents; but he; it seems, is not satisfied with what has heretofore been given to his Predecessors, but requires more, which they have been obliged to comply with. The Deputies of *Ragusa* are not only kept in close Prison, but likewise very hardly used there, being put into a common place, where Thieves, and such kind of Criminals, are guarded.

Moscow, May 7. The Ambassadors of *Poland* have at last made their Publick Entry into this City, which was attended with all the Solemnity and Magnificence imaginable, this Court being desirous to shew its greatness on this occasion; and this was the reason that the Ambassadors were so long delayed, till all things were ready for their Reception. They have not yet had Audience of the Czar, nor entered upon any business; but in the mean time it is said, their chief business is to demand the restitution of *Smolensk*, a place of great importance on the Frontiers, which, it's thought, they will hardly obtain, unless the War that seems ready to break out with the *Turks*, forces them to seek the friendship of the *Poles*, and to need their assistance.

Naples, May 24. The Deputies of *Ragusa* have made fresh instances to our Viceroy, for a speedy succor from hence, for that the danger they are in of being fallen upon by the *Turks*, increases daily. Four Regiments which were raised in *Milan* for the service of *Sicily*, are reduced to two, and will be sent to *Catalonia*, whither the Armada, that hath lay'n so long at *Palermo*, will sail very suddenly, with most of the Troops that are at present in *Sicily*. Our Viceroy has forbid the Exportation of Corn under very severe Penalties, fearing lest we our selves may come to have need thereof, though the prospect we may have of a plentiful Harvest, will probably take off the said Prohibition very suddenly.

Venice, June 11. We have fresh Letters from *Constantinople*, which say, That the War between the *Turks* and the *Moscovites* was ready to break out, for that the Czar having written a Letter to the Grand Signior, among other things tells him, that he was desirous of Peace, but that his Affairs were not in that condition, as that to purchase it, he should restore *Czeckheim*, which, it seems, the *Turks* insist upon, at which the Grand Signior was extremely offended, and caused the said Letter to be torn in pieces before the *Moscovian* Envoy, and as an Affront and Indignity to him, commanded his shoes to be taken off, and dismiss him with very high words, and that the said Envoy was returned home without concluding any thing. The Grand Visier had moderated the Sum demanded of the Republick of *Ragusa*, from 126000 Pieces of Eight, to 140000.

Tangier, May 25. The 19th instant arrived here Captain *Herbert* in the *Rupri*, and that evening passed by 18 *Dutch* Men of War, under the Command of the Sieur *Evertz*, bound for *Catalonia*.

Dantzick, June 4. The Letters we receive from the Court of *Poland*, tell us of the displeasure the King is in against this City, on account of what happened to the *Carmelite* Fryars, and that we must expect to see the effects of it. At *Cracow* the Students, upon the News they had of it, got together in a resolution to have fallen upon all the Protestants that were in Town, but were prevented, by the care and moderation of the Magistrates. The *Moscovites*, we hear, exclaim extremely against the Peace, which was formerly concluded, and is now ratified between the Crown of *Poland* and the *Turks*, because they had hoped the former would have engaged with them in the War against the *Turks*, which they apprehend they have now a design to pursue against them.

Vienna, June 12. The 10th instant arrived here a Courier with Letters from the Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*; and this day another, with Letters from the Imperial Ambassadors at *Nimeguen*, both giving, as we are told, an Account of the Resolutions that have been taken as well by the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, as by the said Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, in relation to the Peace. The Emperor will be here to morrow, to be present in his Council, to take a resolution in this weighty matter, for it seems the *Dutch* press his Imperial Majesty to join with them in the Peace; in the interim several Couriers were sent away last night to the Courts of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, King of *Denmark*, Dukes of *Linenburgh*, &c. the Emperor, as is said, desiring to know the minds of those Princes before he declares himself in this Conjunction. From *Hungary* we have Advice, that General *Baragotski* had defeated a Party of 90 Rebels, and had taken a man of quality and of great consideration among them; that a Body of 5000 *Turks* had appeared near *Raab*, and that a report had been spread abroad, that they were coming to the assistance of the Rebels, which we cannot give credit to; for

for besides the assurances we have from the *Port* to the contrary, we are informed by the Advices we receive from several parts, that the Grand Signior is going to make War upon the *Moscovites*.

Ratisbonne, June 14. The Deputies of the Electors Palatine, *Bavaria* and *Saxony*; at the Dyet, press very earnestly, that all matters of lesser moment may be laid aside, and that they may employ their whole time in endeavoring to procure a Peace to the Empire, which the other Deputies have taken time to report to their Masters, and to receive their directions upon it.

Copenhagen, June 18. Lieutenant-General *Arensdorf* having sent out several Parties from *Landskroon*, they are returned with very good Booty, having, besides the Contributions they gathered, met with very good Plunder. Our Fleet has been now eight dayes at Sea, and we are every hour expecting to have some news from it; many People are of opinion, that they will make a descent upon *Rügen*, to endeavor to recover that Island, which would very much facilitate the design the Elector of *Brandenburgh* may have upon *Straelsohn*. Since what we said in our last, of the Advice we had from *Norway*, of the *Sieur Guldenieu's* having besieged *Gottenburg*, we have not any Letters from those Parts, which we expect with some impatience, that we may know the certainty of that Advice. We have nothing new from *Schonen*.

Strasburgh, June 17. On Sunday last a strong Party of French passed the *Rhine* in Boats at *Rheimsaw*, and took several Suttelers, who were going with Provisions to the Imperial Camp. Yesterday we had an Account, that the Imperial Army removed the 17 instant from *Hochberg* to *Bucken*, and that the Duke of *Lorraine's* design is to endeavor to cut off the Enemies Communication with *Brisac*.

Francfort, June 18. We are here in a continual expectation of receiving an account of a Battel between the two Armies in *Brisgow*, which lie so near, that they cannot well avoid it. The *Imperialists* give out, that they desire nothing more, than to come to a decision of the matter by a Fight, and that presently, before the Reinforcements be tossie up to the French Army, which are expected from *Flanders*; and at the same time we have Letters from the French quarters, which say, that as they have no reason to seek a Battel, so they will not decline it when an opportunity is offered. These Advices therefore make us believe, we shall hear of a Fight very suddenly. From *Ratisbonne* they tell us, that the Elector of *Bavaria*, and some other Princes of the Empire, press very much, by their Deputies, that such Resolutions may be taken as are necessary for the procuring a Peace to the Empire. The Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, and the Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, are on their march with two or three Regiments to the Imperial Army.

Brussels, June 24. This morning a considerable Body of the Duke of *Luxemburgh's* Army, both Horse and Foot, appeared upon the Hill above the Fort *Monterey*, and Prince *Vaudemont* was obliged to draw off the main Guard, and in his retreat had two or three Men killed. His Excellency went out with his Guards as far as the Fort, where he continued all the morning, and caused several shot to be made against the Enemy, but without any great effect. According to our last Letters from *Strasburgh* of the 18, Affairs may be much changed on that side by this time, to the advantage of the *Imperialists*, who, we are told, are

got between the French Army (which is encamped under the walls of *Friburg*) and *Brisac*, the Duke of *Lorraine* being with his whole Army at *Bucken*, so that the French must of necessity fight, and, as they tell us, with disadvantage, before they can join the detachment which is going to them; Mareschal *Schomberg* has not past the *Meuse*, as was said in our last, but is marched through the woods of *Limburg* towards the *Moselle*; and the *Lunenburg* Troops are encamped at *Gangel* and *Hinsberg*.

Hague, June 24. In our last we told you, that the States had dispatched the Heer de *Lanoy* to the French Court, to carry thither the Resolution they had taken, to proceed to the conclusion of the Peace; all we can add at present is, to say, that we are expecting to hear what has been done at *Nimeguen* thereupon. The Letters we have from *Vienna* tell us, that several Couriers were arrived there, with an account of the Transactions on this side, so that we believe the Imperial Ambassadors will now in few dayes have Orders how to govern themselves in this matter.

Ditto, June 28. Since our last, several Couriers have arrived here with Letters from our Ambassadors at *Nimeguen*, and the States have in their Assembly had long debates thereupon, it is said that some difficulty is arisen in the matter of the Peace, concerning the restitution of the Towns in *Flanders*, which the French are to give back by the Treaty. From the *Meuse* we have an Account, that the Confederates, who are 6000 Horse, and 4000 Foot, observed Mareschal de *Schomberg* very closely, and had defeated 300 of his men.

Paris, June 29. The 27th instant arrived at the Court at *St. Germain's* the Heer de *Lanoy*, sent by the States General, to acquaint his Majesty with the Resolutions they had taken on the matter of the Peace. We are told that the King has sent Orders to *Thoulon*, for the Equipping a Squadron of Men of War, who are to go out with the Gallies, to make War upon the Corsairs of *Barbary*. The Pope, and all the Princes of *Italy*, are in much apprehension of the great Fleet the *Turks* are putting to Sea. It is said that the King has sent Orders to the Duke of *Luxemburgh* to divide his Army, to send one third thereof to the Mareschal de *Crequi*, the other to the Mareschal de *Schomberg*, and to put the rest into quarters in the *Chastellenies* of *Aeth*. Our Letters from *Alsace* are of the 24, the Imperial Army continuing then at *Bucken*, and the French at *Leben*, having both retrenched themselves. There had not passed any Action; and the Parties did not skirmish as formerly.

Pendennis, June 17. Here is arrived the *Martin* of *London* from the *Barbadoes*, the Master tells us, that he left that Island in a very good condition.

Advertisements.

Seneca's Morals of a Happy Life; of Anger and Clemency: Abstracted by Roger L'Estrange. Part II. Sold by H. Brome at the Gun in St. Pauls Church yard.

A Collection of Letters and Poems; Written by several Persons of Honor and Learning, upon divers important Subjects, to the late Duke and Dutchess of Newcastle. Sold by Langly Curris in Guai-yard on Ladgate-hill.

These are to give Notice, That if any Persons have occasion for Venison this or any Summer at the But, if they repair to Mr. John Powell at the Fountain Tavern near the Savoy in the Strand, he will at any time furnish such Persons by way of exchange. 1678