

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday November 14. to Monday November 18. 1678.

Falmouth, Nov. 11.

THE 7th instant arrived here the Batchelor of Topsham, John Stafford Master, in company of two Vessels more from Portugal. The 9th came in here the George of Leith, Matthias Lowndson Master, bound together with three or four other Vessels for Rotterdam from Bourdeaux, from whence they came in company of 12 Sail more, who are still to the Westward. The 10th arrived the Mary of Yarmouth, Thomas Wallis Master, likewise bound for Rotterdam from Bourdeaux: As likewise the Elizabeth and Mary of Yarmouth, with two more bound for Nantes.

Naples, Octob. 25. From Messina we have an account, that the Peasants begin to shew themselves somewhat unquiet, and that in some part of that Kingdom they had taken Arms, being dissatisfied at the new Impositions that have been laid upon Silk.

Vienna, Octob. 30. If the Peace be not concluded this Winter, as there is great appearance it will, it is said at Court that General Montecuculi, notwithstanding his great Age, will command the Army the next Campagne. The Letters from Hungary bring us every day fresh accounts of the disorders and ravages committed by the Rebels, who, it's very much to be suspected, are underhand encouraged by the Turks. Father Joseph continues a Prisoner, but is treated very favorably, that the Rebels may in the same manner use such of the Imperialists as are fallen into their hands. By the last Courier that arrived from Nimeguen, we had an account, that the Imperial and French Ambassadors had proceeded so far in their Negotiation, as that there was ground to believe they would very suddenly perfect it, by concluding the Peace.

Ditto, Nov. 6. Yesterday their Imperial Majesties returned hither from Newstadt. The Duke of Newburg has taken his leave of them, and is gone to Newburg, where he intends to reside some time. We are told that the Deputy sent hither by Count Teckely, the chief of the Rebels, returned with this answer; That the Emperor would appoint a General Dyet to be held in Hungary, where all their Grievances should be considered and redressed. Since our last, we have Letters from those Parts, which say, that General Wurmb, having drawn a good Body of Imperial Troops together, had fallen upon Teckely, had destroyed most of his Infantry, and had retaken the Berg Towns, where the Mines are: But the news we have from those Parts is so uncertain, that we know not what credit to give to this, till it be confirmed. From Spain we are told, that that Court makes difficulty to ratifie their late concluded Peace with France, because of the Article in it, by which they are obliged not to assist the Emperor directly or indirectly during this War. We have likewise an

account of the death of the Imperial Ambassador at that Court.

Madrid, Nov. 2. The King will return hither from the Escorial in a day or two. The 6th instant, being the Kings Birth-day, when he enters into his 18th year, will be kept with great Solemnity; and it was intended that the Court should have had the entertainment of a Bull Feast, but it hath been put off, because there is some fears of the Plague. The King has given the Government of Malaga to Don Sanche de Miranda, for his good Service in so well defending Puycerda as he did, when it was taken by the French. The Queen-Mother is very ill at Toledo, and the King has sent several persons thither to visit her. The Duke of Bournonville, Viceroy of Catalonia, is arrived there, and has taken possession of the Government; it is said he will make a step hither, to pay his duty to the King.

Dantzick, Nov. 9. The Letters from Coningsberg, which we received yesterday, tell us, that the Suedes Army advances still, but very slowly. The Count of Carelson, Natural Son of the late King of Sweden, is arrived here, and, as we are told, is to command the said Army. In the mean time the General of Poland taking notice, that several Troops who have been raised by the French Ambassador for the Service of Sweden, have their quarters in those Parts, and pass for Troops belonging to the Crown of Poland; he has sent Letters to the respective Officers, who it concerns, to require them to look upon all such Troops, which are not under his Command, of that of the Under-General, as Enemies of the Crown, and Disturbers of the Peace thereof, and that they treat them accordingly. And from Liebnitz we are told, that General Paetz had assembled 20000 of the Nobility, that he had joined to them the standing Forces of that Dutchy, and was marched towards the Frontiers, to oppose the march of the Suedes through the Territories of that Dutchy. From Poland they tell us, as if new differences were like to rise between the Poles and the Turks.

Straelsund, Nov. 4. The 28th past Count Coningsmarke, Marschal of Sweden, marched out of this place at the Head of the Suedish Gaiison consisting in 3000 Men; his Excellency dined that day with the Elector of Brandenburg, and in the evening rejoined his Troops, which are to have their quarters in the Isle of Usedom, till such time as Count Coningsmarke has received the Orders of the King of Sweden, whether he should pass with the said Troops to Schonon, Sweden, or Livonia, and then the Elector is to furnish Ships for the transporting of them. It is a sad Spectacle to see how great a part of this City lies in Ashes.

Wrangelsburg, Nov. 15. The Batteries before Gripwald are now in a manner finished, and on Sunday next they will begin to be made use of, in case the Besieged do not before come to a Treaty, of which there is no very great appearance; for though the Inhabitants seem extremely to dread the effects of

the Bombes and Fire-balls, and have written to our El. Elector in very submissive terms, to pray him to spare their City, yet the *Suedish* Governor appears very resolute to defend the place to the last extremity. Our Elector continues still here, to see what issue this Siege of *Gripwald* will have, which will be either continued or quitted, according to the Advices he receives from *Prussia* of the march of the *Suedes*, who, according to the last Account we had, made a halt in *Courland*, as if they intended to winter there. If this News be confirmed by our next Letters, no more Troops will be sent that way; but if it be not, and that we should hear the *Suedes* continue their march towards *Prussia*, the Siege of *Gripwald* will be turned into a Blokade, and greatest part of the Army will march towards *Prussia*, to secure that Countrey against the designs of the *Suedes*.

Hamburg, Nov. 18. Our Letters from the Elector of *Brandenburg's* Court tell us, That his Electoral Highness had sent several Regiments towards *Prussia*, upon the advice he had received of the march of the *Suedish* Army; and that it was believed they would be followed by more Troops, and even by greatest part of those that are now before *Gripwald*, which in that case will be only left blockt up. The Governor of it seems hitherto resolved to make all the resistance possible, and has taken all the care he can to secure the Town against Fire, which is the only thing they dread, considering the great execution it did at *Stralsund*. The *Lunenburgh* Troops are going into their Winter-quarters. We have been told of a new Alliance that is Negotiating between the King of *Denmark*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Dukes of *Brunswick*, and the Bishop of *Munster*, for securing the Conquests they have made in this War, but many are of opinion that it will not take effect.

Strasbourg, Nov. 11. The Conferences which were held at *Weissenburg* for the treating a Cessation of Arms, are broken up, upon Monsieur *Ruvigny's* proposing, that the Emperor should be obliged to winter his Forces in his Hereditary Countries, while the *French* Troops had their quarters in *Lorraine* and *Burgundy*; which the Imperial Minister thought so unreasonable, that he would not enter into any Negotiation. The 9th instant the Deputies of this City met the Duke of *Lorraine* and General *Cops* at *Kiel*, where they had a long Conference with them: Four Battalions work daily on the Fortifications of the Fort at *Kiel*, and 400 Men on those of the *Toll-Seans*.

ditto, Nov. 14. From *Suisserland* we have an account, That the *French* Troops, which were already gone into Winter quarters in *Burgundy*, are drawing out again, and, it's said, are ordered to come this way; upon which the Imperial Troops are likewise moving, to observe the Enemies designs, which we as yet know not what they may be. The Marschal de *Crequi's* Army is not yet separated, but remains encamped near *Schlestadt*, nor do we hear it confirmed, that the Marschal himself is gone for *Paris*, as was said in our last. The Fort of *Kiel*, as well as the other Forts, which were demolished by the *French* when they quitted them, are re-fortifying with all the diligence possible; and the Duke of *Lorraine* has been several times at *Kiel* in person, to see in what forwardness the work is, and to give the necessary

Orders concerning it. The meeting of the Deputies of the Emperor, of *France*, and of several Princes of the Empire, is quite broken up, the Imperial Minister having thought the Propositions of Monsieur *Ruvigny*, concerning the Emperors wintering his Troops within his Hereditary Countries, to unreasonable, as not to enter into any Conference with him upon them.

Hague, Nov. 21. The States having, at the desire of the Emperor, and of several Princes of the Empire, made the demand by the hands of the *French* Ambassadors here and at *Nimeguen*, that the Emperor, and those Princes, may be comprehended in the late Treaty of Peace between *France* and this State, according to an express Article of it. Monsieur *d'Avaux*, the *French* Ambassador here, has given in a Memorial to the States, containing several Reasons why the King his Master cannot consent therunto. What resolution the States will take thereupon, we are yet to learn. The States of *Holland* continue assembled, but have not as yet taken any resolution concerning the further reduction which it was said was intended to be made of their Forces. From *Nimeguen* we hear, that the great difficulty which hinders the conclusion of the Peace between *France* and the Empire, proceeds from this, that the *French* pretend a liberty to march their Troops through the Empire, in order to their assisting the *Suedes*.

Paris, Nov. 23. The great Treasurer of *Poland*, who hath been here some time, parted hence the 19th instant, on his return home, to assist at the General Dyet of that Kingdom, which will be held the beginning of the next month; the Marschal de *Crequi*, we hear, is come to *Nancy*, having left the command of the Kings Forces in *Alsace*, in the hands of the Monsieur de *Monclar*. Our *Italian* Letters give us an account, that the Republick of *Ragusa* had finally paid the monies which the Grand Signior had demanded of them by way of Tribute, so that their Deputies, who have been so long kept Prisoners, will now be restored to their liberty.

Advertisements.

Seneca's Morals Abstracted: In three Parts. I. Of Benefits II. Of a Happy Life, Anger, and Clemency III. A Miscellany of Epistles. By Roger L'Estrange. Sold by Henry Brome at the Gun in St. Pauls Church-yard.

Lost or stolen the 4th instant, one of the Kings Setting Dogs, coloured black and white, streak'd down the forehead with a broad white list, black ears, four white feet, a long beesm tail, indifferent long hair, an indifferent large Dog, named *Ranier*. They that can give notice of him to Mr *Chiffins* at the Kings Back stairs, shall be well rewarded.

ON Thursday next, the 23d of this instant November, at the Musick School in *Essex Buildings*, over against *St. Clements* Church in the Strand, will be continued a Course of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, beginning at five of the clock every evening. Composed by Mr. *John Banister*.

These are to give Notice, That His Majesty hath been Graciously pleased, for increasing the Woollen Manufacture, and to encourage Obedience to the late Act, for Burying in Woollen, to Grant unto *Amy Potter* Widow, the sole Use, Exercise and Benefit of making all sorts of Woollen Laces, for the decent Burying of the dead, or otherwise, for 14 years, according to the Statute in that Case provided, being the first Inventor thereof; And prohibits all Persons to make, imitate, counterfeit, or resemble the same, other than such who shall be Licensed thereunto, under the Hand and Seal of the said *Amy Potter*, or her Assigns. She lives at the *Woolpack* against *Somerset-house* in the Strand.