

not such conditions as were reasonable for the attaining the ends they pretend to aim at; upon this representation, as well as upon the advice the Emperor received two days since from Hungary, that the Poles had quitted the party of the Malecontents, and put themselves into the service of the Emperor; orders have been sent to General Lesse, to cease all Hostilities.

*Copenhagen, Febr. 24.* The news of the Elector of Brandenburg's success in Prussia, does very much encourage the preparations that are making here both by Sea and Land against the next Campaign, though at the same time we are assured, there is a Negotiation on foot for making the Peace of the North.

*Hamburg, March 1.* From Zell they tell us, that there are at present at that Court, Ministers from the King of Denmark, Elector of Brandenburg, Bishop of Munster, and the several Princes of the House of Lunenburg; and that their consultations are now to make the Peace of the North before the Ratifications of this Peace between the Emperor and France be exchanged.

*Strasburg, Febr. 27.* The Sieur de Monclar, who commands the French Troops in Alsace, having made an overture to our Magistrates of restoring a free Commerce, they have accepted of it, and have already published an Order for the receiving the French Officers and Soldiers, who shall come hither to provide themselves with such necessaries as they want with all civility and kindness. From Basle we have an account of great differences between the Suisse Cantons, which were grown so high, that it was feared they would have very ill consequences. We are told that the Assembly which was appointed at Francfort of the Deputies of several Princes of the Empire, will be held notwithstanding the Peace, and that the subject of their consultation will be how to preserve the Empire in tranquillity, and to secure it against any future danger, by setting a proportion of Troops which each Prince shall keep constantly on foot to be employed for the safety of the Empire in any sudden emergency.

*Frankfurt, Febr. 27.* In Alsace the Peace has been published as well on the part of the Imperials, as of the French, and in consequence thereof all hostilities are ceased. From Vienna there are Letters, which say, that it had been resolved in the Emperor's Council, that the Ratifications of the Peace lately concluded at Nimeguen, should not be exchanged, till the affairs of the North be composed, and all the Allies of the Emperor comprehended in a general Peace; but we know not how this can be, since it is by an Article of the said Treaty expressly agreed that the Ratifications shall be exchanged within 8 weeks at farthest.

*Cologne, March 3.* The Peace having laid aside the thoughts which the French may have had of making themselves Masters of this City, and of laying up their great Magazine here, they do now apply themselves to make that provision at Zons and Neff, and so that end are buying up a great quantity of Corn, and have demanded liberty of our Magistrates to buy 40000 Bushels here. In the mean time they continue to require Contributions from this Archbishoprick, as well as from the Dutchy of Juliers, and will do so till the end of this month. The Osabyrg Troops which were posted on the Rhine near Bonne, are marched towards Westphalia, where they are to stay their

quarters till the Peace be ratified. The Brandenburg Troops, who, to the number of 2000, had put themselves into Dusseldorp, are marched towards Cleves; and the Cavalry of the Duke of Neuburg is distributed into the Villages of the Country of Berg.

*Brussels, March 4.* In a day or two our Governor the Duke de Villa Hermosa intends to go for Ghent, where, at his Excellency's request, the Sieur de Montbron has left some Cannon and Ammunition for the service of that place, and the States of Flanders are Caution for the payment of the Monies the French expect for them; the like will be done at Courtray, which place will be evacuated to morrow or next day. We are told that 50000 Crowns have been remitted from Amsterdam to be received there by Don Emanuel de Lyra; which Sum it is said is to be payed to the States General (being due on account of the Equipage of the Men of War which they lent the Crown of Spain) before they will deliver up Maestricht, which his Excellency demands of them by virtue of an Article of the Treaty of Alliance concluded between them before Spain entered into the late War.

*Ditto, March 7.* It is not doubted but that Courtray was evacuated yesterday, though we have not as yet any account of it. On Friday next, or on Monday at farthest, his Excellency goes hence for Ghent, and from thence will take a turn to Courtray, and will be out in all about a fortnight. At Courtray it is very confidently said, that Maestricht will now be very suddenly put into our hands; and there appear several pretenders to the Government of that place, though at the same time the Letters we receive from Holland say, that the States seem to have very little disposition to part with that place; and as an argument of it, they had sent thither a great quantity of Powder and Ammunition, as they intended to do several pieces of Cannon. The Marquis de los Balbases, who, as we have already told you, is going Ambassador to France, is not yet arrived here from Nimeguen, but is expected every day.

*Marsilles, Febr. 28.* Two or three days since arrived here a Bark of this place from Port Mahon, the Patron reports, that he left there 8 or 10 days ago, Sir John N. Robinson with 16 Men of War ready to sail. At Thoulon are sitting out 12 Men of War, to be employed, as is said, against the Agisvins.

*Paris, March 8.* The preparations are continued for the Kings intended progress, which will certainly begin about the middle of the next month, though we cannot certainly learn the occasion of it. The Waters are so high, through the overflowing of the Rivers, that there is no passing between this City and St. Germain, by the ordinary way at least; and the Bishop of Amiens coming the other day from Court, was in danger of his Life, the Horses of his Coach being drowned.

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