

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday July 19. to Monday July 14. 1679.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to cause His Royal Proclamation to be Issued, For Dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling of a new one.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS this present Parliament (which was begun and hold at Westminster the 6th day of March last) was lately Prorogued until the 14th day of August next: the King's Most Excellent Majesty being resolved to meet his People, and to have their advice in frequent Parliaments, hath thought fit to Dissolve this present Parliament, and doth (by this his Royal Proclamation) Dissolve the same accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses of this present Parliament are hereby discharged from their meeting on the said Fourteenth day of August. And His Majesty is graciously pleased to make known to all his loving Subjects, that He hath given directions to the Lord Chancellor of England, for the Issuing out of Writs in due form of Law, for the calling of a new Parliament, which shall begin and be holden at Westminster on Tuesday the seventh day of October next.

Given at Our Court at Windsor the Twelfth day of July, in the One and Thirtieth year of Our Reign.

Vienna, June 29. The 27th instant the Count Nassiuz Chancellor of Bohemia, begun his journey from hence for Munich, being sent by the Emperor to compliment the young Elector of Bavaria upon the death of his Father, and to endeavor to turn that Court from the great inclination they have hitherto seemed to have to France, and to fix it in the Emperors Interests, in which there is the greater prospect of his succeeding, because we are assured that as well the young Elector, as Prince Maximilian his Uncle, in whose hands at present the Government is, have their affections this way. The Ambassadors of Moscow have had several Conferences with the Ministers, and to morrow they have their publick Audiences of the Emperor, to which they will be conducted with great solemnity. The Emperor has forbid the Inhabitants of this City to receive into their houses any persons that come from several places in Hungary, which are infected with the plague.

Cologne, July 7. On Tuesday last arrived here Prince William of Furstemberg, and the next day he was to wait upon our Elector, who received him in a very kind and obliging manner. He will part hence again in 7 or 8 days to continue his journey for France. The Troops of the Duke of Zell which were quartered in Weterravia, have at length been perswaded to quit their Quarters, and are marching home: but those of Osnabrug do not yet stir. The Prince of Neubourg is expected the 24th instant at Dusseldorp.

Cologne, July 11. The 9th instant arrived here the Dutchess of Modena, and this day she continues her journey to Brussels. The Osnabrug Troops, who had their quarters in the Westermarck, have likewise quitted them, and are marching towards their own Country. The French continue to require new Contributions of the Country of Flanders and of this Diocess, and we fear they will even pretend to have Winter quarters there. The report of Lieutenant General Cukor's being killed in the action that happened on the 30th past near Minden proves a mistake for we have an account that he is gone to Aix la Chapelle to Batle. The French Army under the Commands of the Marquischal de Crequi is marched towards Odenburg and Delmenhorst, and 'tis laid will pass the Elbe, to oblige the King of Denmark to conclude peace. The States of the Empire assembled at Regensburg resolved the third instant to renew their request to the Emperor, that he will draw his Troops out of the Empire, and that the Peace may be executed.

Brussels, July 18. Yesterday arrived here the Dutchess of Modena and Prince Louis de Este with a noble Train. His Excellency has sent Don Carlos de Borghia his Nephew to the French Court to Compliment, in his name, the new Queen of Spain. Don Pedro de Ronquillo appointed by the King of Spain to go his Ambassador to England is preparing his Equipage, and will begin his journey in a Month or six Weeks. From Nimeguen, our Letters of the 14th give an account that Monsieur Haeg the Danish Ambassador parted thence that afternoon, on his way to Holstein, to attend the King his Master at Rensburg, and to receive Instructions for his Embassy to France, whither the said Monsieur Haeg is appointed by the King of Denmark to go, having a better prospect of concluding the Peace there than in Schoonen. Monsieur Colbert the French Ambassador at Nimeguen, stays only there till the Ratifications of the Peace with the Elector of Brandenburg are exchanged.

Hague, July 14. We are told that the Duke of Zell does in a late Letter to the States, very much press them, to pay the Arrears of Subsidies due to him (declaring he shall be otherwise obliged to take such resolutions as may procure him satisfaction in this matter) as likewise to restore the papers belonging to the Sieur Wicquefort, who was a prisoner here, and as you have been told, made his escape; upon which the States of Holland have resolved to pay their parts of the said arrears in six weeks; and that such of the Sieur Wicquefort's papers as concern the said Duke shall be restored. Upon the conclusion of the Brandenburg Peace, the French are marched into the Countrys of Odenburg and Delmenhorst, which they have already summoned to pay Contributions. The Ambassadors of this State at the French Court have made their complaint to Monsieur Pomponne of what was done