

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday July 17. to Monday July 21. 1679.

*Messina, June 28.*

**T**HE Marquis de los Navas Viceroy of this Kingdom, applies himself wholly for the finding out the best way and means to settle this Kingdom, which still suffers under the effects of the late Rebellion, and the ill humours which had their rise from thence, cannot yet be overcome, though our Viceroy has made use of severities as well other means to effect it. He has among other things commanded the Grands to live upon their Estates in the Country, and not to have their Residence here; and the Inhabitants of Palermo to deliver up their Arms, which are to be kept in the Castle, in which there is a Spanish Garison.

*Vienna, July 9.* The 7th instant the three Moscovite Ambassadors had a second Audience of the Emperor, whom they then acquainted with the main subject of their Embassy, which is, to propose to his Imperial Majesty a strict Alliance with the Czar their Master against the Grand Signior; to which the Emperor only answered, that he was extremely desirous to lay hold on all occasions of confirming the friendship he will on his part always maintain with the Czar, and that he would appoint Commissioners to hear their Propositions, and to Treat with them thereupon. In the mean time it is said that Count Montecuculi advices the entering into this Alliance, and offers, notwithstanding his great age, to serve the Emperor in the command of his Armies against the Ottomans, if he so think fit; but after all, the general opinion is, that this Court will hardly resolve to enter into a War of so much hazard and expence, and particularly till it be known how far the Crown of Poland will engage in it, which we shall, when Prince Radzeville, who is on his way hither in quality of Ambassador Extraordinary, is arrived, and opened his Commission to the Ministers here. Two of the Moscovite Ambassadors are to go on to Venice, to labor to bring that Republick into the Alliance now projected; but the Senate does so little like their Errand, that they are endeavouring to prevent their coming thither.

*Copenhagen, July 16.* We cannot as yet give you any account of the Conferences in *Schonen*, the Ambassadors there having not as yet entred upon Business, but only been taken up in the Preliminaries. In the mean time, we are certain, that our King has resolved to send the Sieur Hoeg his Ambassador to the French Court, to conclude the Peace there, upon the best Terms he can obtain.

*Hamburg, July 14.* This day the King of Denmark is expected at *Glücksstadt* on the *Elbe*, his baggage being already arrived there. The Count de Rabenac the French Minister is coming hither from Zell; we are told that he is going for Sweden to press that King to ratify the Treaty concluded by him, some Months since, with the Princes of Lunenburg in the name of the Crowns of France and Sweden. The Letters we receive from Denmark

give an account, that the Conferences at *Lunden* in *Schonen* had not yet produced any effect, and that the French Ambassador the Marquis de Feuquieres had refused to visit the Danish Ministers, because they had not the Character of Ambassadors, but that of Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries; upon which they had writ to their King to pray He would dispatch to them a new Commission with the stile of Ambassadors, that so this difficulty might be removed. From *Pomeran* we have an account, that the Cannon and Magazines were removing from those places that are to be restored to the Swedes.

*Hanouer, July 18.* The King of Sweden having hitherto refused to ratify the Treaty concluded at Zell by Monsieur Rabenac the French Minister, as containing several Articles which he could not consent to, and His Majesty having sent a Minister of his own to Treat with the Princes of Lunenburg, the Deputies on both sides met at *Bremen*, and had several conferences, but without being able to come to any agreement, so that they were forced to break off the Treaty and to separate; upon which Monsieur Rabenac is, as we are told, going for Sweden, earnestly to press that King to ratify the Treaty concluded at Zell, and to represent to him the ill consequences that may attend his continuing to refuse it, seeing the Most Christian King is bound in Honor to the performance of what he has stipulated with those Princes. It is believed by every body that the Conferences in *Schonen* will not have any effect, and that the King of Denmark is of that opinion, appears by his resolving to send an Ambassador to France to conclude the Peace there, which the Swedes will doubtless much dislike.

*From the Marschal de Crequi's Camp near Minden, July 12.* The Marschal having received advice from Court, that the Peace with the Elector of Brandenburg is concluded, has caused all His Majesties to cease, and in the mean time has detached the Marquis de Choiseul Lieutenant-General, and the Sieur de la Rabliere Marschal de Camp, with 2000 Horse and 3 Regiments of Dragons, to raise the Contributions taxed upon the Countrys of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenborst*, belonging to the King of Denmark, who we doubt not will follow the example of his Allies, and put an end to the War in which he remains now alone engaged.

*Wesel, July 14.* Though the Peace be concluded between the Most Christian King and our Elector, yet we doe not enjoy the effects of it for the French continue to exact their Contributions as formerly, and that so excessively, that the Country is not able to bear it, wherefore the States, and the Magistrates of this City, have sent Deputies to Paris, to represent their sad condition to the Ministers there, and to pray they may have some ease. The Marschal de Crequi continues encamped with the French Army near *Minden*, having sent 8000

men under the command of th Marquis de Choiseul, to take the Contributions of *O denburg* and *D. L. memorist*. We have advice that the French have put a Garrison into *Dortmond*, notwithstanding the same is an Imperial Free-Town. An Agreement being made between our Elector and the States General of the United Provinces, for the delivering *Schenckscains* to them, we are told that the Brandenburg Troops that are in Garrison there, have accordingly orders to march to *Emericke* and *Rees*, delivering the possession of that Fort, to such as shall be appointed by the States to receive it.

*Strasburg, July 11.* A detachment of 1500 Imperialists drawn out of the Garrisons of *Offenburg*, *Gengenbach*, and other places, is marched towards *Phuipsburg*, to rei force the Garrison there; but the Imperial Troops do not as yet make the least shew of stirring from hence, and it is not fit they should, as long as the French keep us in such continual apprehensions, as at present they do, by continuing so considerable a Body of their Troops in *Alsace*, and by fortifying *Pfalschebourg*, and other places, as if they meant rather to possess themselves of new places, then to quit those they have now Garrisons in. There is a report that the ten Imperial Cities of *Alsace* will be left in Sovereignty to the French, in lieu of *Erburg*, which in such case is to be restored to the Emperor; and though there are few which can give credit to it, yet it serves to add to the inquietude this City is in through their fears of the designs of the French.

*Cologne, July 18.* Prince *William* of *Furstenburg* continues still here, being indisposed of an Ague; but so soon as he is in a condition to Travel, he will continue his journey for *Paris*. The Country of *Fuliers* as well as this Diocess, continue to be extremely harassed by the French, who have obliged the Town of *Dortmond* to receive a Garrison; our hopes however are that these Calamities, which the War has brought upon us, will at last have an end, seeing the Imperial and French Ambassadors at *Nimwegen* have by a formal Agreement stipulated in what manner the Peace shall be executed, by withdrawing the Troops on each side. The Letters we receive from *Vienna* say, that it is much-doubted whether the Emperor will enter into the War against the Ottomans, considering the present posture of affairs in *Hungary*.

*Paris, July 26.* The Count de *Morsheim* Great Treasurer of *Poland* and Ambassador Extraordinary from that Crown had some days since Audience of the King: It is said he comes to acquaint him with the resolutions taken by the King of *Poland* to enter into a strict Alliance with the Emperor, the Czar of *Moscovy*, and other Princes that will join in it, for the making War with their joint Forces against the Turks, and to sollicite him to Assist that Crown in an underraking in which all Christendom is so much interested. We are told that the ceremony of the Marriage of the King of *Spain* with Madamoiselle d'*Orleans* will be performed here the 26th of the next Month, and that presently after, the new Queen will begin her journey for *Spain*, in which she will be attended by several Persons of the first quality; it is not yet known where the King of *Spain* will receive her, though some say he will come to the Frontiers of *Catalonia*. Our Ships that were at *Argiers* have confirmed the Peace with that Government, and have obtained a new Article to be added to

it, by which they promise not to molest the subjects of this Crown, though they meet them in Vessels that are in Enmity with *Argiers*. Several Troops are on their march towards the Plain d'*Ovillia* to be camp there as they did before the War. The Marriage of the Dauphin with the Princess of *Bavaria* continues to be talked of at Court, but without any certainty; and from *Savoy* we have an account that that Duke was preparing for his journey to *Portugal*, to receive his Bride, the *Infanta*, who is to live with him in *Italy* till such time as the succession of the Crown of *Portugal* devolve to her, and in her right to the Duke. The Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace with the Elector of *Brandenburg* are not yet exchanged, occasioned by some difficulties, which though of no great weight, yet made it thought necessary to defer the Exchange till they were taken out of the way, which it was not doubted but would be done in few days. We are informed that the King of *Denmark* has accepted the Terms proposed by the French Ambassadors at *Nimwegen*, and that his Ambassador is coming hither to conclude the Peace upon that Foundation.

*Plimouth, July 15.* Yesterday arived here the *Swallow* Frigate, and sailed again this day to the Westward to Cruise.

*London, July 18.* This day Sir George Wake-man, Mr. William Marthall, Mr. William Rumley, and Mr. James Corker, were brought to their Tryal at the Sessions held at the Old Bailly (being Indicted of High Treason for Conspiring the Death of the King, the Subverting the Government, and the Protestant Religion) which lasted several hours, and then the Jury withdrawing, and returning with their Verdict, they brought the Prisoners in Not Guilty. The whole Tryal exactly and particularly taken is in the Press by Authority, and will speedily be made publick, to prevent all false Copies: By H. Hill, T. Parkhurst, J. Starkey, D. Newman, T. Cockcril, and T. Simmons.

An Alteration in the Circuits.  
*Stafford, Tuesday, August 12. at Stafford.*

#### Advertisements.

☞ The True Speeches of *Thomas Whitebread*, Provincial of the Jesuites in England, *William Marcourt*, pretended Rector of *London*, *John Fenwick*, Procurator for the Jesuites in England, *John Gavan*, and *Anthony Turner*, all Jesuits and Priests before their Execution at *Tyburn*, June 20 1679. With Animadversions thereupon, plainly discovering the Falacy of all their Assertions of their Innocency. Published by Authority. Printed for H. Hills, T. Parkhurst, J. Starkey, D. Newman, T. Cockcril, and T. Simmons.

☞ A Collection of all the Statutes now in use in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; with notes in the Margin: And a Continuation of the Statutes made in the Reign of the late King *Charles* the First of ever blessed Memory: And likewise the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, with the rest of the Acts made in the Reign of His Majesty that now is *Charles* the second by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, to the Dissolution of the Parliament, the 7th of August 1666. As also a necessary Table or Calendar to the whole Work, &c. Sold by *Benjamin Touke* at the Ship in *St. Pauls* Church yard.

☞ The Heavenly Trade, or the Best Merchandizing: The only way to live well in Impoverishing Times, Necessary for all Families. By *Bartholomew Astwood* Minister of the Gospel: Sold by *Samuel Lee* near *Popes-head Alley* over against the *Post-house* in *Lombard-street*.