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Milan, Feb. 28.

OUR Governor is doing all he can to put this Country in a posture of defence, for 'tis apprehended the affair of *Cazal* will involve us and all *Italy* into troubles. We are expecting 3000 men from *Naples*, and 3000 more from *Spain*, and with them we shall be able to make an Army of 16 or 18000 men.

Genova, Feb. 28. This States Convoiy is daily expected from *Cadix*, as likewise the Reserve and *Newcastle* Frigats, who are to be Convoiy to some Merchant Ships that are homeward bound.

Prague, Feb. 28. The Emperor is sending Ministers to severall Courts; Count *Mansfeldt* to *France*, Marquis *de Grana* to *Spain*, Count *Lamberg* to *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*, &c. Count *Leslie* has made some agreement with the Malecontents of *Hungary*, but it's said the Emperor does not approve it, being resolved not to make any Terms with them, but upon their entire Submission, though at the same time this Court is very uneasy in the apprehensions it has of the designs of *France*, whether they may be towards *Italy* or towards *Germany*.

Ratisbonne, Feb. 28. The Deputies of the Elector of *Trier* at the Dyet, has represented to the States, That the Governor of *Croon-Wissenburg* having summoned *Lauterbourg* and about 40 Villages to do homage to the Breach King, upon their refusing or neglecting it, he had sent severall Troops to Quarter upon them, with Orders to remain there till they have obeyed the Summons The French continue to raise men and to buy Corn and Horses in *Franconia*.

Cologne, March 8. We have advice, that the French pretend to kill the Cannon they found in *Charlemont*, being near 100 Pieces, which the Spaniards say they ought to remoye. Monsieur *Sourdin*, with the French Troops that were at *Wesel*, and in the Country of *Cleves*, is got as far as the Country of *Fauquemont* in his return home. The French Envoy here reported yesterday that the Duke of *Montona* would certainly deliver *Cazal* to the King his Master, which if so, may draw a War into *Italy*.

Franesfort, March 10. We are informed, that the Elector Palatine, to satisfy the French, has lately paid them 30000 Crowns for Arrears of Contributions, and that they demand 16660 more. In the meantime they go on with their Levies, with their buying of Horses, &c. in these parts. In *Alsace* they every day enlarge their Limits, and have now set up a pretention upon *Lauterbourg*, belonging to the Bishoprick of *Spire*. And at *Ratisbonne* Monsieur *Verjus* the French Minister is said to speak very big, the event of all time must shew.

Hamburg, March 12. Yesterday was the day appointed for the delivering up of *Stede* to the *Suedes*,

but some difficulties intervened, and it's said it will be done this day or to morrow. People do not understand the meaning of the *Sieur Guldensfern*, the *Suedes* Ambassador at *Copenhagen*, his refusing to be received with any Ceremony, which he said he did for very good reasons, which those that are curious are very desirous to know. The King of *Denmark* is raising a Regiment of Guards for his Sister the future Queen of *Sueden*. From *Prussia* we have an account, That the Elector of *Brandenburg* is going to make *Memel* and the *Pillaw* two considerable Ports, to build Ships there, to erect an Admiralty at *Memel*, and to assign it 200000 Crowns a year for the setting out and maintaining of Ships, &c.

Brussels, March 13. Ostend is declared a free Port, that is to say, the Ships that come in there and do not break Bulk shall not pay any Duty, or if they do, they shall be paid only for such Goods as they unlade. The Contract of Marriage between the Marquis *de Valparaiso* and the Duke of *Norfolks* Daughter is Signed.

Amsterdam, March 7. We gave you an account formerly that all the Provinces, except *Friseland* and *Groningen*, had resolved to reject the French Alliance, and having since seen an Authentick Copy of the resolution of *Groningen* in this important matter, it's believed the Curious will be glad to have the Communication of it, though it be somewhat late.

Extract out of the Register of the Resolutions of the States of Groningen and the Ommelands.

Friday, Jan. 30. 1680

Upon the first point of the Proposition, speaking of the Resolution of the States of *Holland* upon the Memorials of the respective Ambassador and Envoy of *France* and *England*, which Resolution was brought into the Assembly of the States General, to serve for a Provincial advice, and afterwards put into the hands of the Deputies for forreigne Affairs, and by them, together with the Prince of *Orange*, thought fit to be turned into a Report, and brought the 15th Instant into the Assembly of the States General, with a Declaration, That the sentiments of the severall Provinces thereupon should be expected in eight or ten days; the said Resolution and Report containing in substance, That it ought, in the best and most vigorous method, and in the civilest manner, to be declared to the Count *d'Avant*, That the States General are and will be truly enclined to preserve, and more and more to acquire the honour of his Majesties Friendship, and that they will precisely and religiously observe the Treaties they have made with his Majesty; That at present they are not in a condition to enter into the Defensive Alliance proposed, and that they have not any thoughts of withdrawing themselves from his Majesties Friendship; But that contrarywise they will take care their Conduct shall be such as his Majesty may expect from good and faithful Friends. And that at the same time Mr. *Sidney* should likewise, in the most civil and obliging manner, be made acquainted with their sincere inclination to preserve, and more and more to acquire the honour of His Majesties Friendship; their great intention religiously to observe the Treaties they have made with His Majesty, and firm meaning not to enter into any engagements which do not correspond with an upright Friendship, as is more at large set down in the said Resolution and Report. Whereupon a serious debate being had, and it being observed that the former Treaties made with *France* have produced many important advantages to this State, and on the contrary that the rupture of those Alliances and Friendships have occasioned many disasters; That the United States have made no difficulty to enter into De-