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Madrid, July 25.

From Barcelona we have an Account, that 18 French Gallies, Commanded by the Duke de Vivonne had been in that Road, and that the usual Compliments had passed between the Duke de Bournonville, Viceroy of Catalonia, and the Duke de Vivonne, but that the French Gallies parted again without giving or receiving any Salutes, for that they could not agree about the manner of doing it, between the French Gallies, and those of the Squadron of the Duke of Turfs, which happened to be then there. The French Ambassador at this Court, has presented a Memorial concerning the Title of Burgundy, which the French would have this Crown to quit; but we are told, That the King has positively resolved not to do it. Care is taking to remit a very considerable sum of Money to Flanders, for the Service of those Countreys. By an Express from Cadix we have Advice, that the New-Spain Fleet sailed from thence the 12th Instant.

Vienna, July 31. In our last we told you, that General Caprara had made a Truce with the Rebels in Hungary, and that some Proposals made by the latter in order to a Peace, had been sent to the Emperor; since we have an Account from Lintz, that his Imperial Majesty had absolutely rejected the said Proposals, and had resolved, so soon as the Truce is expired, to attack the Rebels with a far greater Force than has yet been employed against them; and to that end, Orders had been sent to the Imperial Troops quartered in Silesia, Moravia, and Stiria, to march immediately towards Hungary, who as we are informed, will make a Body of 14000 Men; and at the same time we are told, that the Emperor has given out Commissions, for the raising of 20 new Regiments. There is a Report that the Grand Vizier is dead at Constantinople, and that the Grand Signior had already made choice of another to succeed him.

Ratisbonne, July 30. The States of the Empire, Assembled in the Dyet here, have dispatched the Letter, which we formerly told you they had resolved to write to the King of England; Wherein they Declare, That the Roman Empire does most gratefully acknowledge the Peace to have been restored to Christendom, by His Majesties Mediation at Nimeguen, which though it was upon very hard conditions to the Empire, yet has hitherto been punctually and faithfully executed on their part, in all the points of it, and that these His Majesties unwearied endeavours, and Councils, so Gloriously employed for the restoring the publick Peace, will be Sacred to Posterity.

That they cannot doubt but His Majesty has been from oiber hands sufficiently informed of the unjust and hostile Proceedings of the French Officers, as well Civil as Military against the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, and their Territories, contrary to the said Peace of Nimeguen; which confirms that of Westphalia; insomuch, that there seems nothing left

of the Peace, but the specious name of it. That the Princes who have been thus injured, having thereupon demanded Relief of the Dyet, they had thought it their part to represent the same to the most Christian King; and though they cannot but expect from his Justice and Equity, that he will have a Regard to their Desires; yet they have thought it necessary, in the name of the Princes and States of the Empire, to acquaint His Majesty (of Great Britain) as the Common Mediator, by whose Authority and Guaranty the said Peace was concluded, with what has been acted in so unusual and hostile a manner, and to pray His Majesty, that for the Royal Zeal wh ch he has on all occasions so Gloriously employed for the publick tranquillity, he would represent what has been thus done, to the prejudice of the publick Peace, to the most Christian King, and would interpose His Royal Offices, to the end these Violences may cease, and things may be restored to their former state, and greater Evils prevented; and that the Disputes which have arisen, may amicably be determined by the Arbitrage long since agreed to, or any other legal way.

Which as it becomes the Faith and Justice of the Publick Treaties, so His Majesty will do therein a thing acceptable to God and all Christendom, and Glorious to Himself, and will oblige the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, to acknowledge h's great Affection and Good Will towards them, and to study on their part to deserve the same.

Francfort, Aug. 8. The Electoral Prince Palatine, and his Princels, are passed through this City on their way to Holland; and it's said the Prince is going for England!

Cologne, Aug. 9. The Stadtholder of Friesland, who came hither some days since, is parted again for Diest.

Hague, Aug. 13. The States-General having lately sent Capt. Van Hill to the French Court, with Letters to that King, and Monsieur Colbert his Secretary of State, in which they desired a farther Prolongation of the Term, for the Spaniards to Declare themselves in, concerning the Title of Duke of Burgundy; This morning arrived here an Express with Letters to the States, informing them, that that King had directed his Ambassador here, the Count d'Avaux, to give them his Answer thereupon, which we shall know in a day or two what it is. The Emperors Minister here has presented a Memorial to the States-General, in which he tells them, That by Order of his Imperial Majesty, he was to acquaint them, that the Officers of the most Christian King had already seized great part of the Territories of the Elector Palatine, and that it is to be feared they will do the like with the rest of his Countrey, on pretence of Dependencies, and other Rights, which they search Antiquity for, even to the time of King Dagobert. The Elector of Trier has already suffered a like Treatment, and that other Princes of the Empire are exposed to the same dangers, and particularly the City of Strasburg, which being contrary to the Peace of Nimeguen, the preservation of which is not only necessary to the quiet of Germany, but likewise to the good of this