

The London Gazette.

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From Monday, June 10. to Thursday, June 13. 1667.

Leith, June 4.

Yesterday a *Scottish Privateer* returned into this Road, having been cruising upon the Coasts of *Norway, Shetland,* and the Isles of *Fero*, having seen only three Sailes at Sea, which he gave chase to, putting one of them a shoar upon a Rock in *Norway*, where she was cast away.

Rome, May 28. On Sunday the 22th instant, about two houres before the sun setting, dyed the Pope *Alexander* the Seventh, in the 69 year of his Age, and the Twelfth of his Papacy, which so soon as it was divulged, the people flocked together neer the place, to the number of neer 20000 persons, with great acclamations, praying for Cardinal *Antonio*, and the Houe of the *Barberini*, and following the Cardinal to his Palace, as he returned from viewing the Corps, and performing the usuall Ceremonies; being at that time attended by the *Swisse* Guards, with the Clerks and Officers of the Popes Chamber, all of them in mourning. After his departure the Physicians opened the body, and contrary to all their Opinions, found no Stone, only one of his Reynes corrupted, with an Ulcer in his Lungs, and some little Car-nosity in his Bladder, with which he might in probability have lived much longer, had not his Fever shortned his days. Some little time after the departure of Cardinal *Antonio* from the Palace, the Bell of the Capitol was rung for half an hour, and that night the body clad in the Pontifical habit, was in a rich Liner conveyed to *St. Peters*, preceded by the Master of the Ceremonies, encompassed by a great number of Penitentiaries, and abundance of torches, and attended by all the Guards, and seven pieces of Canon. In that place the body lay publicly exposed till Wednesday night, at which time it was honorably interred in that Cathedral. On Thursday morning the Colledge of Cardinals held their first Congregation, where after the reading of the Bill concerning Elections, which the Cardinals swore to observe, and the delivery of the Seal of the Fisherman to Cardinal *Barberino* the Dean, they resolved to make the Conclave at *Monte Cavallo*, notwithstanding the opposition of seventeen, who gave their Votes, that that function ought rather to be perform'd in *St. Peters*; which was in the name and by the deputation of the rest disputed by the Cardinals *d'Este, Barbarino,* and *Apolino*; and afterwards, upon weighing of all difficulties, by reason of the streightness of the Capitol, its little security, and great incommodiousness, the next day they altered their resolution, and agreed upon the accustomed place of *St. Peters*, to the satisfaction of all persons.

They also gave Audience to the Ambassadors from the Crowns, not giving them leave, as the Popes have done, to sit upon a small Stool; but requiring them to fall three times on their knees, and then rising with their hats on, and standing, to deliver their Message; which was principally to assure their Eminencies of their Masters zeal and affection to the Holy Seat; encouraging them to proceed unanimously in the Choice of some sincere and worthy person to that high and Holy Dignity (of which that Colledge abounded) protesting, they would cooperate with them in all Circumstances; and that they had express Commands from their Masters, not to exclude any person who is capable of the Popedom.

The Cardinals have declared *Monsignore Casinetta* Governour of the Conclave, and confirmed *Boromei* in his Government of *Rome*; The Cannon *Baratti* they have made

Commissary of the Conclave, *Parisius* and *Tiracorda* Physicians; *Gabriel della Porta* Chirurgion, the Priest *Zimenis* their Confessor, and Father *Zucchi* his Coadjutor. The same day *Don Mirio* was confirmed in his Charge, as General of the Holy Church; and a Decree published, That no Cardinal should stop his Coach to any Baron, unless such as were Ambassadors from the Crowns; which occasioned a great heat between the Cardinals *Bracciano* and *Hrsino*, which by the interposal of the Cardinals *D'Este*, and *Antonio Barberino* was again reconciled.

Hambourg, June 1. Letters from *Denmark* of the 28th inst. tells us, That the two *French* men of War are now ready to sail, wanting nothing but fresh Provisions to be sent aboard them: 7 *Danish* men of War are also ready fitted, but whether to Convoy them or not, is yet uncertain: The rest of their Fleet is equipping; and though Monsieur *Amrongen*, the *Dutch* Ambassador presses them to hasten, they cannot be ready yet this moneth, and exceedingly want Sea men.

Queen *Christina* was far advanced on her way towards *sto kholme*, having been as far as *Nordkoping*, within 20 miles of the Court; but having received thence some Letters which did not please her, she is return'd in post, passing by *Elsenburg* the 26. On Thursday last arrived here the *Swedes* Field here, Count *Wrangel*, who went out yesterday in the morning to meet Queen *Christina*, with whom he returned thither about 7 at night; her sudden return yields much occasion for all persons to utter their Conjectures; The *Swedes* speak not yet of their March. From *Wisnar* we are told, they have given liberty to the Reformists to erect a Church in that Town: From *Hanover* our Letters inform us, that on Sunday last the Prince's of *Cassel*, with the Ambassadors from *Denmark*, were expected at the Court, and that the Duke of *Lunenburg* had sent a great Train of his Household, with two Regiments to meet them, having prepared to receive them with all the Gallantry of his Court.

Venice, June 3. Our last Letters from *Candia* dated the 29th of *April*, contradict the reports we had by the way of *Zante*, of a formal siege laid against the City of *Candia*, and that they had began their battery at the Fort *St. Demetrius*; telling us only, That the *Turks* had indeed attempted to raise severall batteries, but with little success, being as often beaten off by our men, and their designs prevented; That which principally hinders them from laying Siege, is their great want of Provisions, and the severe raging of the Plague amongst them, which is now got into *Canea*, and has infected the greatest part of their whole Army.

The *Turks* have passed some of their Men in Gallies to *Candia Nuova*, and to strike the greater terror into our People, by making them fancy them more numerous than really they are, have for three days together; made their men to pass to and fro, and march frequently in view, with continued shooting, and severall shows of Re-joycing, sending them afterwards back with much silence into *Canea*, as our Men have been frequently informed by severall Fugitives that have desired to be transported out of the Turkish service, into *Morea*.

Our Armats is in a good condition, and much strengthened by the addition of severall Christian Corsaires, who are now more then ever zealously obliged to their Service, by abating them the Tythes of their prey, by a late Order which gives to all Corsaires that will incorporate with the Armats, all the Prize they shall take in their service.

Brussels, June 14. The *French* King still continues the Fortification of *Charle Roy*, where he has ordered 150.

pieces of Canon to be planted, with all proportionable necessities; Their want of Provisions are very great, and the Country-men, who are grown very numerous, and begin to be well armed and modelled, have so well lined the Highways, as well as filed the Woods, that the French find all places unsafe for them. On Saturday last a party of 200. French, that had a design to have fallen upon a place near Villers, not far from *Charle-Roy*, were suddenly encountered by the Peasants, who killed 40 of them upon the place, and took all the rest of them prisoners, whom they immediately strip, leaving them only some tattered garments to cover their nakedness; and in that posture brought them prisoners into this place. Yesterday 13 of our Horse having been sent out upon a party, accidentally meeting with a party of 27 French, fell in with them so stoutly, that they presently defeated them, and with 17 of their prisoners returned hither: Every day we have prisoners brought in by the Peasants, and amongst others about 3 or 400 *Switzers*, that have been taken occasionally by them: our Towns begin to fill with Soldiers, and are so well furnisht and stored, that they fear not a Siege.

Disso, 17. The French Army began yesterday to march, and the King expected to lodg this Night at *Nivelle*, it being at yet uncertain whether he intends forwards towards this place or *Louvaïne*, or else to take the way of *Flanders*, and joyn with the *Marschal d'Aumont*, to which their way of marching seems rather inclined.

Ofend, June 19. The 16 instant, about 11 at night a Windmill standing upon the wall of this Town, fell on fire, we know not by what accident, which gave a warm alarm to the Town, being sup'to fancy some design, but after an hours burning, the fire was extinguish, without any farther hurt done, but only the burning of the Mill. The late great storm on Wednesday very much endamaged the Dutch Fleet, which it drove from an Anchor to Sea, and afterwards much scattred; their damage we know not, only two of their Fireships are since returned to *Ulshing*, one of them having lost her Boltspirit, and the other much disabled, the Vice-Admiral of *Zeland* having also received considerable injury against the head of *Ulshing*.

Hague, June 17. The States General have ordered 12 Regiments of Foot, and 10 of horse, to be formed into a Flying Army, and to march towards East *Friesland* to have an Eye upon the motion of the *Swedes*, whose forces are still in the Increase. Major General *Hurtz* is privately here, and 'tis supposed may be thought a fit person to command them, though others discourse of the Count de *Waldeck*.

'Tis said the Commanders of the six Vessels built for the service of the King of France, have sharply reprehended the Dutches that were to have taken the care of their building, which they suspect to be made of such unsound Timber, that the Vessels are not like to prove of that service as was expected.

Paris, June 17. Since the taking of *Bergue*, the *Sieur Damilly*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Normandy*, is made Governor of that place, and the *Sieur Boncault* a Captain in the *Navarre* Regiment, Lieutenant Governor, with a Garrison of a Thousand men, drawn part out of the Army of the *Marschal d'Aumont*, and the rest out of the Garrisons of *Dunkirk* and *Gravelin*, after which the Army marched away from *Furnes*, leaving only some of the Guards to hinder provisions from entering into the Fort *St. Francis*, which was already in great want: The *Sieur d'Aragnan* has Orders given him to march to *Verdun*, with a Bregade of 800 horse, amongst whom are the Musqueteer Guards on horseback, and 'tis believed this Bregade is to pass forwards for *Luxembourg*, to joyn with the Army commanded by the *Marquis de Crequi*.

'Tis said the Army is commanded to obey the Duke of *Orleans*, a Generalissimo in absence of the King, but with an injunction that he do nothing without the advice of *Marschal de Turenne*.

The Dauphin has been ill of the Measles, with which he has had some returns of a Feavor, and 'tis said has some signs of the small Pox, but they have great hopes of his Recovery. The Queen came yesterday to *Compiegne*.

Monfieur de Louvois in a Letter from the Camp at *Charle-Roy*, of the 14th instant tells us, that the Army is marching upon a design of great importance, of which we may have farther information, by the 21 or 22. every man being ordered to provide himself with Victuals for five daies; 'tis believed they syme at *Louvaïne*.

The Queen of Spain's Answer to the King of France Letter, bearing date the 8. of May. 1667.

THE Archbishop of *Ambrun* your Majesty's Ambassador in this Court, has delivered me your Letter bearing date the eight instant, accompanied with a Book, and a Memorial together, with a large representation and recital of the Motives alledged by your Majesty, for the motion of your Forces, upon a pretended Right to some Provinces in the *Low-Countries*. Whilst we apply our selves to the answer of yours in all the particulars required, I thought it not fit to defer the giving an answer to your Letter, although I am very much surpris'd with the unexpected news of such a design. And although your Majesty is pleas'd to insinuate, that the most Christian Queen my good sister, (whom God hath taken to his glory) had communicated those pretensions to the *Marquis de la Fayette*, and that I cannot but remember that he informed me of it by his Letter; yet in truth I always lookt upon that discourse as a thing only of private familiarity and confidence, since it pass'd not in the forms of an Ambassador, nor as a Minister from your Majesty, nor yet in your Majesty's name. And I have been the rather confirm'd in the Truth of this opinion, since having given the said *Marquis* a very succinct answer, to all that could be said upon that point, nothing was farther said in that matter: So that the silence which hath been kept, since the *Marquis* had his answer, could not leave any other impression on me, but that your Court being informed of the just Rights of the King my son, and sufficiently satisfied of the sincerity of my proceedings, all further pursuit of these pretensions had been wholly laid aside. It being farther to be considered, that this Insinuation which has been made, is quite contrary to those formalities, which the Articles of Peace made in the *Pyrénées* require, before it can be lawful to proceed to the Rupture; It being also certain upon the 90 Article, that if the Renunciation it self had not been made, it ought not to have been pursued by the way of Arms, but by that of Sweetness and Justice. And since your Majesty doth now declare your willingness to enter into an amicable Treaty, I am also willing to conform my self to it; and am content that the Rights be seasonably examined, that Justice may take its place by the way and means most proper for that purpose. To which end some persons ought to be nominated, and a place agreed on convenient for such a Treaty. And as 'tis necessary that both parties do in the mean time abstain from all further proceedings by the way of armes, I hope your Majesty will condescend to it: which if denied, I shall be forced as I am oblig'd in conscience, and as Guardian Royal to the King my Son, to make use of the same ways and means to defend the justice of his Cause. Given at *Madrid*, May 21. 1667.

Whitchall, June 12. The 8. instant the Dutch Fleet appeared at the back of the *Longsands*, standing Northwards till the Flood turned, at which time they stood into the Kings Channel, and near the *Gunfleet* about 50. of them came to an Anchor; the rest, being about 26. Sail, standing directly up the Channel. The 10. in the morning they appeared at the lower end of the *Hops*, but at the turn of the Tide fell down again. Yesterday, they with some others fell upon the Platform at *Steerness*, which being a place of small strength, and unable to resist the force of their Artillery, after a stout Resistance made by *Sir Edward Spragg*, and some few men with him, they were constrained to quit it.

'Tis say news was brought to his Majesty of the sad loss of some of his Ships at *Chatham*, by the desperate attempt of the Enemy, prevailing above all the Care that could be taken for the prevention of it; but the particulars not brought so distinctly to us, that we can as yet be able to give any other account of them.