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Florence, Sept. 5.

FROM Turin they write, That the Duke of Savoy is recovered of his Fever, but not of the ill effects of it, having a great weakness, a swelling in his Legs, and a difficulty in Breathing. From Naples we have the following account. Since the 12th of August, the Mountain Vesuvius has cast out Flames and Ashes in great abundance, which have covered all the neighbouring Country: On the 20th about three of the Clock in the Afternoon, there arose a small North-Wind, and the Flames increased with such a continued noise, that it shook the Houses, and put the Inhabitants of Naples, and the Neighborhood, into so much fear, that they began to flee with the best of their Goods and Cattel; towards Evening the noise ceased, but the Fire, Smoak, and Ashes continued. The next day at the same hour the noise began again, and continued greatest part of the night: The morning following, so great a quantity of Ashes was brought by the Wind over the City, that it darkened the Air, though without any noise until 10 of the Clock at Night, when on a sudden the noise began again, with such terrible Echoes, that the whole City was affrighted, and feared some strange event; and about break of day there was added such a Tempest of Rain, Lightning and Thunder, that the noise from Heaven mingling with that from the Mountain, shook the Earth; every body was affrighted, and in the greatest confusion expected their Graves in their own Houses, and verily believed the day of Judgment was come. Two hours after, the noise that came from the Mountain ceased, but the Thunder continued, which in many places did much hurt, and killed several persons; and the next day the air appeared all Cloudy, and the Streets were covered with Ashes. It is incredible what a number of Stones of an extraordinary bigness have been cast out of the said Mountain, which have done much mischief.

Venice, Sept. 5. Our Letters from Rome of the 29th past give us an account, That the Duke d'Elise, the French Ambassador, had had a publick Audience of the Pope, to acquaint him with the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy, and to invite him to be Godfather to that young Prince, which the Pope readily accepted of, and declared he should be Named *Louis, Innocent, Augustus*. The Pope has not yet appoointed the Person he will send to the Court of France to perform this Ceremony, but whoevr he is, it's believed he will remain there with the Character of Nuncio, which may very much contribute to the composing the present differences.

Genua, Sept. 16. The 10th Instant arrived here the Mauritanie, Captain Morley Commander, from Tunis, by whom we have advice, That the French

Gallies had left the Coast of Barbary, and were gone home.

Vienna, Sept. 13. Yesterday arrived an Express from Hungary, who brought an account, That General Caprara had on the eighth Instant joyned the Forces Commanded by the Count de Straffoldo, near Atsol, and that he was advanced towards Villeck to inform himself of the Enemies strength, and the situation of their Camp, in order to the Relief of the place, which, we hear from other hands, makes a very good Defence, the Governor being a very brave Man, and resolved to defend it to the last point. It is said the Turks have lost a great many men before it, and that they do not suffer the Dead to be buried, because the noisome smells that proceed from them are very offensive to the Besieged; and that the Prince of Transilvania was arrived in the Turkish Camp with ten thousand Men, which were to be employed in the Siege. Upon these advices orders are sent to hasten the March of the rest of the Imperial Troops designed for Hungary, and when they have joyned General Caprara, he will have an Army of 30000 Fighting Men, all Germans, viz. 17000 Foot, and 13000 Horses. We do not as yet hear anything of the March of the Hungarian Troops under the Command of the Palatine of that Kingdom.

Vienna, Sept. 17. General Caprara has sent one of his Officers to acquaint the Emperor that the Enemy are 60000 strong, and that he cannot, with the Forces he has at present with him, attempt the Relief of Villecke without endangering the loss of all, and therefore desires that more Forces may be sent to him; and accordingly several Expresses have been sent from hence to hasten the March of the Troops from Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, &c. The Duke of Newburg has sent Orders to the Troops in his Service to advance this way; and the Electors of Bavaria and Saxony have likewise promised to send some Forces to the Emperors Assistance. In the mean time we have advice, That the Governor of Villecke has made several Sallics, and done great execution upon the Enemy. The Emperor has ordered the Captains, and other Officers of the Burghers of this City, to take care to exercise them, that they may well understand the use of their Arms.

Francfort, Sept. 14. The Deputy of Mense has at last published the Resolution which the Deputies of the Empire took, some time since, upon the last Reply of the French Ambassador, and what further steps will be made we shall know when the Deputies of the Empire meet again, which they will not do these 10 or 12 days, by reason of the Mart that is at present kept here, which wholly employs the Town-House, where the said Deputies hold their Sessions. The Letters just now arrived from Vienna inform us of the conjunction of General Caprara with the Count de Straffoldo; but add, That the Turks and Hungarians making together an Army of 60000 Men, that Generals had not thought fit with

with such unequal Forces as they had, to advance towards Vellecke, and that therupon Orders have been sent to the Imperial Troops in Bohemia, Moravia, &c. to march with all possible diligence for Hungary.

Strasburg, Sept. 24. These parts afford at present very little News; we expected to have been better stored upon the arrival of Monsieur de Louvay, but his stay here was very short, he returning in great haste for Paris, to attend the King in his Journey to Chambor. Our Magistrates did represent to him, That it was impossible for them to pay the great Sums of Money that are required of them towards the new Fortifications, as well as the maintaining the Garrison that is kept here, but they were answered, That it was reasonable they should bear the Charge, since they had the Benefit, in the provision that was thereby made for their Security.

Cologne, Sept. 18. The Sieur Fodoci, the Imperial Minister, continues his endeavours for the composing the affairs of Liege; he has desired that his Electoral Highness will authorize the Popes Nuncio and himself to go to Liege to accommodate matters, but it's believed nothing will be done therein till the Bishop of Strasburg arrives here.

Zell, Sept. 22. We are assured that all things relating to the Marriage of the Prince of Hanover with the Princess of Zell, are concluded; and that it will very suddenly be solemnized.

Hamburg, Sept. 25. The Duke of Holstein is still here, and intends as we understand to pass the Winter in this City. There seems to be no good understanding between the King of Denmark and him, which is believed to be the reason his Highness leaves Gottorp, the usual place of his Residence. From Sweden they write, That the French Ambassador did all he could to render the Negotiation of the Count d'Altheim, the Imperial Minister, unsatisfactory, but that hitherto his endeavours had had no great effect, and that it was said, That an Alliance was treating between the Emperor and the Kings of Sweden and Poland. We have Letters from Hungary which inform us, That the Turks and Hungarians increase in strength daily, so that it will be necessary that the Emperor draw his whole Force that way, to make head against them.

Brusse's, Sept. 29. The Marquis de Grana continues still in Flanders, and has obtained of those States an advance of 5000 Crowns for a present Supply: His Excellency is encouraging to reform many abuses that have crept into the Civil Government of that Province, which creates him a great deal of business, and makes his return hither as yet uncertain. From Liege they write, That the factions in that City increase daily, and that there is at present very small appearance of an accommodation of the differences between their Prince and them. Our last Letters from Vienna give us an account, That General Caprara was joyned with Count Mafoldo, but that they did not look upon themselves to be strong enough to relieve Vellecke, and therefore expected the coming up of more Forces before they would attempt it.

Haag, Sept. 29. On Friday his Highness the Prince of Orange returned hither from Dieren, and on Sunday his Highness parted from hence again for Breda, to visit the new Fortifications that are making there. Pursuant to the Orders which the

States-General have sent to the Heer Van Starenberg, their Ambassador in France, we are informed his Excellency has presented a second Memorial to the French King, concerning the affairs of Orange, by which he represents the ill consequences these Proceedings may have, and desires that King to withdraw his Troops, to repair the damages which the City of Orange has suffered by them, and to leave those Inhabitants in the free and quiet enjoyment of their Trade and Commerce. The States of Friesland and Groningen have desired that the Troops which are of their repartition may not be drawn out of their Provinces, declaring, That otherwise they will not pay them. The Prince of Orange, before he returns hither, will have an Interview with the Marquis de Grana, Governor of the Spanish-Netherlands.

Paris, Sept. 26. On Monday last their Majesties parted from Versailles on their Journey for Chambor, where they proposed to arrive as this day. The Dauphin and Dauphiness remain at Versailles, but the Dauphin intends to go and make the King a Visit at Chambor, and having done it, to return to Versailles. Monsieur de Louvay parted from hence yesterday for Chambor.

St Edmonds-Bury, Sept. 18. This day the Right Honourable the Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household, and Lord Lieutenant of this County, having appointed a meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants here, came hither, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Grafton: They were met on the way by the Deputy-Lieutenants, and a great number of the principal Gentlemen of the Country, who waited upon them into the Town, where they were received by the Alderman and Burgesses in their Formalities, and having spent the Afternoon in Consultation with the Deputy-Lieutenants, about matters relating to the Militia of the County, returned in the Evening to Epsom.

Plimouth, Sept. 19. Yesterday arrived in this Port His Majesties Ship the Assurance, Captain Akerman Commander, from the Straights,

Whereas the Lady Henrietta Berkley has been absent from her Fathers House since the 10th of August last past, and is not yet known where she is, nor whether she is alive or dead; These are to give notice, That whosoever shall find her, so that she may be brought back to her Father, the Earl of Berkley, they shall have 200 Pounds Reward. She is a young Lady of a fair Complexion, fair Haired, and indifferent tall.

Advertisement.

At a Court of Assistants, held at Goldsmiths-Hall on the 12th of September, 1682. It was ordered, That all Persons that shall hereafter buy any Plate, Silver-Hilts, Buckles, or Belts, or any other Wares made of Gold or Silver, that have not been Assayed at Goldsmiths-Hall, and there approved for Standard, by having struck thereon the Lyon and Leopards Head Crowned, or one of them (if the said Works will conveniently bear the same, but if not, the Makers Mark) are desired to send the said Plate and Works, with the name of the Seller, to Goldsmiths-Hall, where it shall not only be assayed gratis, but if found worse than Standard, both the Seller and Worker shall be presented according to Law. The Clerk of the said Company will be ready to give all persons Receipts for the said Plate they shall send into the Hall: