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Vienna, Dec. 13.

A War with the Turks seems to be inevitable, and therefore all the applications are now to provide for it. The Tax of One per Cent. is raising with great exactness in the Emperor's Hereditary Countreys; and other ways are likewise considered of to furnish a Fond for the defraying the charge of so great an Army as the present conjuncture requires. Commissions are preparing for five new Regiments of Foot, and two of Croats, besides a Regiment of Dragons that is to be raised in Poland, and we are likewise assured, That the Emperor has resolved to make a new Levy of 4000 Horse. New and strict Orders have been given for the putting this City into the best posture of defence that can be, in order to which it's said the Trees that are without the Town are to be cut down, and the Suburbs demolished. The Imperial Troops being in their Winter Quarters, the Officers begin to repair hither, to make their Equipage, and provide other necessaries against the next Campaign. From Hungary they write, That Count Terekey has withdrawn his Sauxgarads from the Berg-Powns, upon this assurance that has been given him that 3000 Horses shall be paid him Monthly out of the Mines. The Elector of Brandenburg has written to the Emperor, to acquaint him, that he has put some Men into Greuzitz in East-Prizeland, in pursuance of the Commission which his Imperial Majesty gave him, about three Years agoe, together with the Bishop of Munster and Duke of Neuburg, on occasion of the differences between the Princes and States of that Country. Yesterday dyed here the Count de Lamberg, great Master of the Emperors Household, in the 72 Year of his age.

Vienna, Dec. 20. The Emperor's Journey to Ratisbonne begins to be doubtfully spoken of; certain it is, the resolution of it will depend upon the Advice his Imperial Majesty receives from his Ministers, whom he has sent to the Electors to invite them thither. From Hungary we have advice, That the Imperialists being informed that a Party of Turks was gone out from Neuheusel, they likewise sent out a Party, who fell upon the Turks, and defeated them, killing 300 of them upon the place, with little loss on their side. General Aprara was no longer returned from Hungary, but he gave in Articles against the Count de Strafolfo, who was thereupon secured, and Commissioners appointed to examine them, but the Count de Strafolfo broke his Confinement, and fled into the Convent of the Carmelites. The Duke of Lorrain is expected here before New-years-day, to assist at a great Council of War, and it's said, That his Highness is to command the Emperor's Forces towards Germany. The Emperor is sending the Count of Wallaffen with

the Character of his Ambassador to the King of Poland, to negotiate an Alliance of mutual defence between his Imperial Majesty and that Crown, who's dispatches are the more hastened, for that it will be necessary he should be at Warsaw before the opening of the Dyet, which is to meet there the 27th of January. The Count de Kaunys was sent away two days agoe in great haste to the Court of Bavaria, to confer with that Elector, who we are told has offered to assist his Imperial Majesty with 4000 Men against the Turks. The Count d'Esstorhaff, Palatine of Hungary, has Summoned the principal Nobility of that Kingdom to meet at Eysenstadt, to consider of the most effectual means to provide for their Security and Preservation against the Turks; and at the same time we hear that Count Teckley has convoked an Assembly of the Nobility of Upper Hungary at Cuschem, threatening to confiscate the Estates of such as shall be absent. The Sieur Fayell, after having been some time a Prisoner here for holding correspondence with Count Teckley, has, upon the instance of the Marquis de Sepperville, the French Envoy, obtained his Liberty, and is to be conducted out of the Emperor's Hereditary Countreys. We have advice that 6000 Turks are arrived at Neuheusel.

Ratisbonne, Decemb. 12. The 10 Instant the Electoral Colledge made this Conclusion, That whereas the Colledge of Princes did adhere to their Resolution, upon the Point of the Publick Security, and that the Electoral Colledge did likewise persist in that which they had taken, so that the two Colledges could not at present come to an Agreement therein, the Electoral Colledge thought fit in the mean time to declare that they were of opinion, that a Negotiation should be entered into with Monsieur Perjus, the French Minister here, in order to the establishing a firm Peace between the Empire and France.

Frankfort, Decemb. 17. The Imperial Ambassadors are still here, expecting the return of the Expresses they sent to Vienna. The 11 Instant the Deputies of the Empire did in their Assembly agree on the Letter, they had before resolved to write to the Dyet at Ratisbonne, to give them an account of the departure of the French Ambassadors; and the next day the said Letter, together with the Answer of the Emperors Ambassadors to the Declaration which the French Ambassadors put, the day before they left this place (wherein they attribute the breaking up of this Conference to the Imperial Ministers), into the hands of the Deputies of Mainz, was sent away by an Express. We have an account from Mentz, that the Elector had excused to the Baron of Werdorf his going to Ratisbonne, saying, He could not in this dangerous Conjuncture leave his Countreys, but that when the present differences between the Empire and France were composed, and a Peace established between them, which might be done upon the Proposals the most Christian King had made.