

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday January 1. to Thursday January 4. 1682.

Riga, Dec. 13.

Our last Letters from *Moscow* gave an account, That the Czars did absolutely refuse to ratify the Treaty of Peace concluded between the late Czar their Brother and the Grand-Signor, alledging that the Articles that were added by their Ambassador at *Constantinople* are very dishonourable, and that the Ambassador had no Orders for what he did, which some believe may occasion a new Rupture between the Turks and the Moscovites; but the more general opinion is, That the latter, considering the present state of their affairs at home, will endeavour all they can to avoid a Breach, and that they will yield to the said Articles if they find the Turks so stiff upon them as that it may endanger a War. Our Letters likewise tell us, That there was a Danish Envoy at *Moscow*, who had had a Conference with the Ministers of that Court, but that they did not seem much to relish his Proposition, because they are not at this time in a posture to concern themselves with the Affairs of their Neighbours on this side; however the Swedes observe, as near as they can, the steps of the said Minister, as they will do those of the French Envoy, whom the most Christian King is sending to *Moscow*, having a jealousy that their main business is to bring the Moscovites upon them. There is a discourse, That the King of *Sweden* intends the next Summer to visit his Foreign Dominions; That he will come hither first, and from hence will go for *Pomerania*, but there have been often reports of this kind without any ground, as it is most likely this likewise is!

Dantzick, Dec. 23. In *Poland* they are preparing for the Dyet, which is to meet the next Month, against which time, an Ambassador from the Emperor is expected at *Warsaw*, to press the conclusion of the Alliance between his Imperial Majesty and that Crown, which is now negotiating at the Polish Court, and wherein it's said a good progress has been made, many of the Senators, and other great Men of the Kingdom very zealously promoting it, and declaring themselves to be of opinion that the Crown of *Poland* cannot sit still and see the Turks fall into *Hungary*, without neglecting their own safety and preservation, which obliges them to join with the Emperor against their common Enemy, and that besides they ought to make use of this conjuncture to endeavour to recover *Gambica*, and other places which the Turks have got from them. But at the same time there are others who think this Crown ought to be very careful how they engage in so great and dangerous a War, and therefore as earnestly oppose this Alliance, and use many Arguments to

justify their doing it. What will be resolved on we shall see when the Dyet meets, to whom this matter, which is of so great Importance, will it's said be very earnestly recommended by the King: There is a report, That an Ambassador is coming from the Czars of *Moscow* to propose an Alliance between them and the Crown of *Poland*, but there is not much credit given to it.

Vienna, Dec. 21. The Emperor, it's said, has received Advice, That the greater part of the Electors are unwilling to repair to *Ratisbonne* at this time, which makes the discourse of his Imperial Majesties Journey thither quite cease, but it's not doubted he will remove from hence to *Limz* or *Prague*, it not being thought safe for the Court to remain here during so dangerous a War as is going to break out with the Turks, especially considering the advice that is given of their design to advance directly hither, and to besiege this City, for whose defence and security all possible care is therefore taken. The Count de *Martinitz*, whom the Emperor has sent to the Pope and the Princes of *Italy*, has been very well received at *Rome*, and has been assured that the Pope will grant the Emperor a Supply out of the Revenues of the Clergy of *Italy*. From *Hungary* they write, That the Truce between the Imperialists and the Hungarians is hitherto very well observed; That Count *Totkeley* is preparing against the next Campaign; and that he is under such close Engagements with the Turks, that it cannot be expected he should hearken to any proposals that are made to him from hence, in order to his particular accommodation.

Ratisbonne, Dec. 29. The Electoral Colledge have communicated their Resolution, about Treating with Monsieur *Perjia*, the French Minister here, to the Imperial Commissioner, with a desire he would transmit it to his Imperial Majesty. From the Court of *Bavaria* they write, That they were expecting there the Count de *Kautiss*, the Imperial Minister, to confer with his Electoral Highness upon matters relating to the present conjuncture; and that his Electoral Highness had declared he would send part of his Forces to the assistance of the Emperor against the Turks.

Frankfort, Dec. 30. The advices we receive from *Hungary* of the great preparations of the Turks, and the certainty of their being designed against the Emperor, does very much trouble us, and the more, for that the differences between the Empire and the Crown of *France* will in probability divert the Forces that might otherwise be sent to the assistance of his Imperial Majesty; and for this reason, as they alledge, several Princes of the Empire do the more zealously endeavour a composition of the said differences, and that a firm Peace may be established between the Empire and *France*. There are Letters from *Vienna*, which say, That the Duke of *Lorraine* is to command all the Emperor's Forces against the Turks. The Imperial Ambassadors

dors are preparing for their departure from hence; the first of them will return to *Vienna*, to give the Emperor a particular Relation of what has passed in this Conference, and the other will go to *Rainbonne*. The States of *Salzburg*, that are assembled at *Ume*, have not as yet taken any Resolutions upon the matters before them. From *Hidelsberg* we hear, That they are expecting there the Baron de *Waldersdorf*, the Emperor's Envoy, from *Cologne*; and that it was believed he would receive the same Answer at that Court he had at *Mentz* and *Cologne*.

Berlin, Dec. 28. Count *Lamberg*, the Emperor's Minister, is arriv'd here from *Dresden*, to invite the Elector of *Brandenburg* to *Rainbonne*, to meet the Emperor there. There is a report that his Electoral Highness will very suddenly have another interview with the King of *Denmark*, but we do not believe there is any ground for it. The Envoy, which his Electoral Highness sent to *Sweden*, is coming back; his business at that Court, as we are informed, was, after having performed his Electoral Highness's Compliments upon the Birth of the young Prince, to acquaint that King with his Electoral Highness's endeavours to preserve the Peace of *Germany*, and to pray him to join with his Electoral Highness therein, and he received an Answer to this effect: That the King of *Sweden* would readily do his part for the preserving the Peace of *Germany*, and for the maintaining the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Nimwegen*.

Hamburg, Dec. 29. There are Letters from *Denmark*, which speak of that King's taking a turn again into these parts, but without any certainty. The Duke of *Holslein*, who has his Residence at present here, continues to make great Complaints of the Proceedings of the Danes, and has sent Ministers to most of the great Courts in *Germany*, to represent to them the condition himself and his Subjects are in, and to desire their interposition on his behalf. It is said that endeavours are using to compose the differences that have so long depended between the States and Princes of *East-Friesland*, that so the Elector of *Brandenburg* may withdraw his Troops out of *Grantzell*, as he has promised to do when they shall be no longer necessary for the security and protection of the States, and Inhabitants of that Country.

Cologne, Decemb 31. The great hopes we lately had of an accommodation between our Elector, and the City of *Liege*, seem now to be quite lost. His Electoral Highness is much dissatisfied with the proceeding of that City of *Liege*, as wanting the respect and submission that becomes them; and on the other side, the Deputies of *Liege* complain, that they find not any disposition here to a composition, and that they have been so long here without being able to obtain an Audience of his Electoral Highness.

Breslavia, Jan. 1. The Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Marquis de *Crimelle* draw up Articles; and to prepare other matters in order to the letting the Customs to Farm, do meet constantly, but it is his first great difficulties in this way, and much opposition from those that have been employed about the Finances, so that it begins to be doubtful that the thing will not at last be accomplished. From the new Con-

quests they write; That the French Officers have received positive Orders to be at their respective Commands before the 15th of this Month; That they talk there of several Armies the Most Christian King will have in the Field this next Summer, and that he himself will be at the head of 40000 Men in the Spring. Count *Mansfeldt*, the Emperor's Ambassador to the King of *Spain*, is expected here this evening; he will take his Journey through *France*, and, as is believed, make some short stay at that Court. At *Liege* they begin to have great apprehensions of the French, who they believe have a design to make themselves Masters of that City. The Letters we receive from *Vienna* do now tell us; That a War with the Turks is most certain.

Paris, Jan. 9. The fourth Instant the Council of State made an Order, by which they forbid the Exercise of the Protestant Religion in the Town of *St. Jean d'Angeli*, and command that the Protestant Church in it shall be demolished. The same day they made another Order for the demolishing the Protestant Churches at *Razac* in the Diocesis of *Sarlat*, and at *Graveau* in *Saintonge*. Our Letters from *Turin* of the 24th past confirm the news we had some days before, That the Treaty of Marriage between the Duke of *Savoy* and the Infanta of *Portugal* will not be Executed; and that on the 21 of the last Month the Marquis de *Pienazze*, his Highness's chief Minister, and his Nephew, the Count de *Quercy*, Master of the Horse to the Duke, were by his Highness's Order secured, and sent Prisoners, the first to the Castle of *Montmelian*, and the other to the Castle of *Nice*, and that all their Papers were seized.

Plymouth, Dec. 29. On Wednesday last arrived here a Dutch Man of War of 44 Guns, in 17 days from *Cadix*, having been at *Argiers*, and redeemed there 178 Dutch Slaves. This Ship likewise brought to *Cadix* 33 English Captives, which have been redeemed.

Dele, Jan. 1. We gave you an account in our last of the loss of the *Bilboa Merchant*, and of an other Vessel laden with Wines, Chestnuts, &c. to which we may now add, That a third Vessel was lost at anchor near *Ramsgate*, and that the *Merchandise* Adventure of *Jumguth*, bound with Piece-Goods for *Spain*, taking likewise from her Anchors, was saved in pieces upon the Brake, the chief Mate and three Men more being drowned. Several other Vessels in this bad Weather split, and went to Sea, of which we have not as yet any account. Yesterday was very pleasant Weather, with little Wind; but to day it blows hard at South West.

Whitehall, Jan. 1. This day *Humphrey Mackworth* and *Thomas Montgomery* Esquires, the present Treasurers of the *Middle Temple*, and other the Officers of that Honourable Society, waited on His Majesty with Him a Happy New Year; and in a very Loyal Speech expressed their unanimous Resolutions to adhere to their former Addresses. Which His Majesty was pleased to accept very graciously. They paid the like Respect to the Duke, and were very kindly received by His Royal Highness.