

# The London Gazette.

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From Thursday November 22. to Sunday November 26. 1683.

Whitehall, November 24.

THE following Address hath been presented to His Majesty, who received it very Graciously.

To His most Sacred Majesty.

The Address of the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Burgeffes of Your Majesties New Corporation of Northampton.

Humbly Sheweth,

**T**HAT we Your Majesties most bounden and obedient Subject, cannot lift up our Eyes to Heaven, or breath common Air, without being minded of Gods infinite Mercy to us in the deliverance of Your most Excellent Majesty from the Snares

of all Your Bloodthirsty Enemies, and likewise (next under the Divine Goodness) of Your Majesties particular Grace, Bounty, and Tenderness towards us

We cannot be insensible, Dread Sir, or ever forgetful of Your Royal Compassion to us in the time of our Calamity, by reason of our late Dreadful Fire, or of the relief which we received from Your Princely Charity in that our sad Condition. We are likewise bound to acknowledge with all Thankfulness imaginable, the Effects of Your most Gracious Wisdom and Clemency in the restoring us to our former Priviledges, and in the addition likewise of other beneficial Grants, very much to the advantage both of this Town and County, wherein Your Royal Tenderness hath omitted nothing that may conduce to the comfort and well-being of Your Majesties most Loyal Subjects; Saving what may serve to empower us graveful and ill-afflicted men to be troublesome to the Author of our Happiness, and to the Publick Peace. The least and all we can do in return to so Gracious a Prince, and so great a Goodness, is without any Conditions to offer our Lives and Fortunes to Your Majesties Service, and in defence of Your Imperial Person and Line, upon all occasions, and against all the Enemies of Your Majesties Crown and Dignity whatsoever.

Naples, Nov. 4. The Spanish Armada commanded by the Count d' Aquilar, is come hither again; having been some time at Palermo, whither they were forced by bad weather, and from hence they are to return to Cadiz, and will sail so soon as the Ships that suffered very much by the late Storms, are refitted. We are expecting the Spanish Gallies, which we are told are to Winter here.

Genova, November 10. The Troops of Milan, which were encamped on the Po, are gone again into their Quarters; and the Count de Melgar is now visiting the Frontier places of that State.

Vienna, November 11. Our advices from Hungary tell us, that the Armies are gone into their Winter-quarters: That the Poles pretend to raise great Contributions upon the Moldavians, Walachians, and Transylvanians, unless they will join with them in the Prosecution of the War against the Turks; and that the King of Poland, so soon as he has seen his Troops in their Quarters, will return home, resolving to hold a Dyet at Leopold, in order to the taking the necessary Resolutions for the recruiting

and even encreasing his Army against the Spring. The Count de Staremberg our Governor, who returned hither three days agoe from Hungary, has received orders from the Emperor, to cause all the Buildings that are within 600 Paces of the Palliades of this place, to be demolished, whereof he has given publick notice, and has particularly recommended the care of this work to our Magistrats.

Lintz, November 16. The Duke of Lorraine is very suddenly expected here. Count Rabats is to command in his Highnesses absence, the Imperial Forces in Hungary, who will have their Head Quarter at Newfol. His Imperial Majesty is sending the Baron d' Abele in quality of his Chief Commissioner for Hungary; and he will part from hence in few days for Presbourg, whither the Towns are to send their Deputies to know from him, the Emperor's Resolutions concerning the Affairs of that Kingdom; and particularly in the matter of Religion, which we are told his Imperial Majesty will grant them the free exercise of

Cologne, November 19. The Letters from Hungary give us an account that the Christians have finished their Campaign, and are going into their Winter-quarters; The Duke of Lorraine having put a Garrison of 2000 men into Gran, under the command of the Sieur Carlomitz. This City is the Seat of the Archbishop and Primate of Hungary; The Castle in which is the Cathedral built by King Stephen who lyes buried there, stands upon a Rock, that adds very much to the strength of it. In the year 1543. Soliman the Second, Emperor of the Turks, made himself Master of this Place. In 1574. the Archduke Matthias besieged it with an Army of 50000 men; but having advice that Simeon Babbe was coming with very formidable Forces to his relief, he raised the Siege. In 1599. it was again besieged by Count Mansfeldt General of the Emperor's Forces, who having defeated a Body of Turks that pretended to relieve it, died soon after; but the Siege was continued, and the place retaken. In 1605. Mahomet Bassa came before it with a great Army, and besieged it, and took both the Town and the Castle, which has since that time remained in the hands of the Turks, till it was now happily recovered by the Imperial Army, under the command of the Duke of Lorraine, after a Siege of 150 days.

Liege, November 28. The 28th instant the Treaty of Accommodation between this City and the Elector of Cologne their Prince, was signed by the Bishop of Strasbourg, on the part of his Electoral Highness. And the next day the Magistrats made a great Feast for the Bishop of Strasbourg at the Town-House.

Haage, November 10. The Prince of Orange and the Deputies that were at Amsterdam, having reported to the States of Holland that that City requested in their Resolution, not to consent to the new Levy of 16000 men, the said States are adjourned till Thursday next, and the several Members are in the mean time gone home to consult their Principals.

Brussels, November 30. There happen daily rencounters between the French and Spanish Parties.

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