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Naples, December 7.

ON the 20th of the last month the Spanish Fleet under the command of the Marquis d'Aquilar, sailed from hence for Cadiz. The Gallies of Spain, and those of Genoua, commanded by the Duke of Tur-
ssi, are now in this Port, and are to Winter here. We are told our Viceroy has received orders from Madrid to raise several new Regiments in this Kingdom, and that Commissions will be very suddenly given out for that purpose.

Venice, December 18. The Pope, as well as the Emperor and the King of Poland, do very much press this State to enter into the War against the Turks, and many are of opinion that the Republick will embrace this opportunity, than which they can have none more favourable, to recover the Island of Candia: Certain it is, that they have resolved to have a considerable Fleet at Sea the next year, and that the preparations which are made for that purpose, are very much hastened. From Dalmatia we have advice that the Morlaques have possessed themselves of a very considerable post called Chain not far from Sebenico, and that they have defeated a party of Turks which were marching thither. Our Letters from Rome of the 11th Instant tell us, that the Pope employed his whole care for the assisting the Emperor in the War he is now engaged in against the Turks, and that he seemed very desirous of a Peace between his Most Christian Majesty, the Empire, and Spain, that so they might bend their whole Force against the common Enemy of Christendom. We have advice that the Great Master of Malta is making great preparations against Spring.

Vienna, December 19. Our Governor has published a Placact, by which the Inhabitants of this City are required to furnish themselves with provisions for a year and a day, and are forbid on a very severe penalty to depart the place without leave. The orders which were given for the clearing the ground within 600 paces of the Counter-scarpe of the ruins of Houses destroyed during the late Siege, and of all other rubbish, are but slowly executed, partly by reason of the weather, and partly for want of Laborers, most of the Turkish Slaves that were employed in that work being dead, there remaining of the great number we had, not above 60. On Monday last was performed a solemn Service in St. Stephens Church for all those that have died in the War against the Turks, at which assisted our Governor, the Magistrates, and many Officers of the Army. The hopes we had that Caschau would have received an Imperial Garrison, are quite taken away by the last Letters from Hungary, which assure us that 2500

Turks and Hungarians are entered the place, and that Count Teckelep and those of his party have likewise put a Garrison into Esperies and some other places. We are informed that the Emperor has resolved to call a Dyet at Presbourg, and that the Baron d'Abele is to be his Chief Commissioner.

Liniz December 20. Frequent Councils of War are held here, to order the Preparations for the next Campaign, to which the Cardinal Ruviss, the Popes Nuncio at this Court, gives great vigor by the Assurances he often repeats to the Emperor and his Ministers, that the Pope will assist them with constant Supplies of Money. We are told that the said Nuncio does, by the Popes order, exhort his Imperial Majesty to establish a firm Peace between the Empire and the Crown of France, that so there may be nothing to divert him from employing his whole force as well as that of Germany against the Turks. The Emperor has received a Letter from the King of Poland, written the 18th Instant in his Camp near Leuch, giving his Imperial Majesty an account that his Troops could not take the Quarters assigned them in the upper Hungary, for that Caschau, Esperiet, and one or two places more have been prevailed upon by the Turks and Hungarian Rebels to receive Garrisons from them. We have Letters from Belgrade of the 18th of November, which contradict the news we had of the Grand Visier being straggled, but tell us, that his Enemies as well in the Army as in the Seraglio were very powerful; that the Janisaries were discontented; and that there was a great Consternation among all sorts of People. That the Grand Signior had passed Philopoli in his way to Adrianople, and that it was said he would not stay there but continue his Journey to Constantinople. The Baron Freytagh, whom the Emperor is sending his Ambassador to the King of Poland, will now in few days begin his Journey. The 16th Instant the Venetian Ambassador had a private Audience of the Emperor, and it's reported here with much confidence, that that Republick will come into the War against the Turks.

Ratisbonne, December 23. They write from Liniz that an Express was arrived there with Letters from the King of Poland, wherein he acquaints the Emperor that Count Teckelep had put 2500 men into Caschau, 900 into Esperies, and 600 into Leutschau, being half Turks and half Hungarians, and had thereby hindered him from taking the Winter-quarters he intended for his Troops on this side the River Tibise. That he was on his return to Cracow; and that he will be in the Field again very early in the Spring. Letters from Greieks-Weissenburg of the last of October inform us, That the Grand Visier had kept himself in Credit with the Grand Signior by the false representations he had made to him of the actions of the last Campaign, disguising the loss the Turks have sustained, and

and turning the blame of what he has been forced to own, upon the Bassa's and other Officers which he had caused to be strangled, and upon the Cham of *Tartary*, whom the Grand Signior hath therefore deposed. That the Grand Visier employed his whole care and power to raise a great Army against Spring, and to make the necessary provision for it, but that he met with great difficulties, many of the principal Bassa's being very much dissatisfied; the Janisaries tho' they were offered seven Aspers a day, whereas they had formerly but three, growing nevertheless so mutinous, that there are fears of an Insurrection; And the people being every where very averse to the War. The Letters add that the Bassa of *Newbeusel* had let the Grand Visier know that if they be not relieved, they cannot subsist longer than to the end of *February*.

Frankfort, December 24. From *Hungary* they tell us, that the King of *Poland* had very much endeavoured an accommodation with the Hungarians; and that he had proposed several Articles, which he thought might conduce to the re-establishing the Peace of that Kingdom. 1. That Count *Teckley* and his adherents should absolutely quit all manner of Engagements with the Turks, and should return to their obedience to the Emperor. 2. That there be a perpetual Oblivion of what has been hitherto committed by Count *Teckley*, his adherents, and all others. 3. That the ancient Privileges of that Kingdom, pursuant to the Emperors Declaration at his Coronation in 1655 be confirmed, and what hath been done in prejudice thereof abolished. 4. That the confiscated Estates and Goods, Movable and Immovable be restored. 5. That the King and Crown of *Poland*, if desired, will be Guarands for the due performance hereof. 6. That his Majesty thinks *Caschau* a very fit place for a Negotiation, and that during it, they ought to be free from a Garison. 7. That Count *Teckley* having demanded thirteen Counties to be granted to him and his Heirs with the Title of Prince, his Majesty does think, that if the Emperor please to grant him at least something during his Life, the said Count will, with so much the more confidence and Inclination, rely upon his Imperial Majesties goodness.

Cologne, December 27. The Letters from *Hungary* give us an account that Count *Teckley* has put Garisons into *Caschau* and *Esperies*, and that he is making what Preparations he can against Spring, being resolved to continue under the Protection of the Turks, and to run their Fortune. That they were making Preparations at *Buda* for the relief of *Newbeusel*, which began to be very much straightened. And that the Grand Visier had caused the Bassa of *Gran* to be strangled, for that he had not better defended that place.

Hamburg, December 24. From *Copenhagen* they tell us, that the King of *Denmark* hath renewed the Treaty between him and his Most Christian Majesty. That he hath given out Commissions for the raising several new Troops. And that the King of *Sweden* was expected in *Schonen* to visit his Garisons on that side. They write very confidently from *Berlin* that the marriage between the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg* and the Princess of *Hannover* is concluded. Our Letters from *Warsaw* give us an account that they were in daily expecta-

tion to hear of the King of *Poland*'s arrival at *Cracow*. That they were informed that the Cossacks on this side the *Nieper* were enclined entirely to submit themselves to the Crown of *Poland*. And that the Sieur *Cracowski* continued to besiege *Fassowicke*.

Liege, December 27. The 19th instant the Marechal de *Crequi* came before *Luxemburg* with the Troops under his command. The same day he caused a Battery of four Mortar pieces to be raised, and began to throw his Bombs into the Town, which did great Execution. The Spaniards made two Salleys, and several men were killed on both sides. And this day we have an account that the French are retired. We are told that the Elector of *Cologne*, our Prince, will be here the beginning of the next month.

Brussels, December 31. We have an account from *Liege* that the Marechal d'*Humieres* returned thither on the 28th past, the Troops that were with him in *Flanders* being separated and gone back to their respective Garisons. Monsieur de *Montal* is likewise retired with the Troops under his command to *Munzeuge*; Upon his moving this way seven Dutch Regiments were ordered by the Marquis de *Grana* to march to *Louvain* to secure the Country on that side, but they came too late: The French before they retired, plundered and burnt several Villages about *Hall*, and between that place and *Mons*. We have no fresh Letters from *Luxemburg*, but from other places they tell us that the Marechal de *Crequi* hath withdrawn his Troops from before *Luxemburg*, after having shot several thousand Bombs into the Town, which did much mischief. It is confirmed that the French are demolishing the Citadel of *Courtray* and the Fortifications of the Town, resolving to leave it only enclosed with a Wall for the security of the Inhabitants. We are expecting with much impatience to hear what resolution the States of *Holland* have taken in the matter of the new Levy, which meets it seems with great opposition.

Advertisements.

STolen or strayed on Tuesday the 17th Instant out of the Grounds of Charles Dean of Newington, lying in the Parish of Hornsey, a light Grey Mare about 14 hands high, seven years old, trots all, white on each side her Neck towards her Shoulders, her fore Feet and Hoofs white, handsome forehead but thin behind: If any person can give notice of her to Mr. Thomas Cuddon in Pudding-lane, or to Mr. Charles Dean aforesaid, they shall have a Guinea reward.

These are to give notice, That a Gentleman lately deceased in the County of Cornwall, hath left a considerable Estate near Truro in the said County, which doth belong to one Duance Betty; whoever gives notice where she is, or whether she be living or not, to Mr. James Gover an Apothecary at the Black Dog in Fleet-street, they shall be well rewarded.

STolen or strayed from the Stable of John Churchman of Minister in the Isle of Thauet in Kent, on St. Andrews day last at night, a Stone Horse, Dun coloured, black Lick Mane and Tail, some white spots in the Saddle-place, his hind Feet white, about 14 hands high, seven years old; Whoever gives notice to the said John Churchman, or to Joseph Hindmarsh Bookbeller in Cornhill, London, shall have good Content for their pains.

LOst on Wednesday the 26th Instant, betwixt St. Martins Lane and Ludgate, a Purple Livery Cloak lined with Blew, with three pair of Brals Clasps before. Whoever has taken it up, let them restore it to Mr. William Jones at the Blew Balcony in New-street, or to William Abington next door to the Wonder Tavern in Ludgate street, shall have a Guinea reward.