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From Monday December 31. to Thursday January 3. 1683.

Whitehall, January 1.

THE following Address hath been presented to His Majesty, who received it very Graciously
To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Comptroller and the Gentlemen under the Bar of the Honourable Society of the Inner-Temple.

Dread Sir,

WE beseech Your Majesty in this time of Universal Joy to permit us Your most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, &c. humbly to offer our Congratulations at Your Royal Feet, for the Deliverance of Your Sacred Person, and that of Your Illustrious Brother, James, Duke of York, from the Hellish Conspiracy lately formed against You. Since the Birth of our Saviour nothing of more General Benefit hath happened, than the Discovery of this Damnable and Dangerous Contrivance: nor can we hope to make right use of the one, should we not from the bottom of our Breasts Abhor and Detest the other, and declare our selves at all Times and against all Persons, ready to lay down our Lives and Fortunes, in the Defence of Your Majesty's most Sacred Person, Your Lawful Successors, and those Laws which Your Majesty hath been pleased to declare You will maintain, and which by Experience we find You do. Beseeching Almighty God to grant You a long and prosperous Reign over us. And that since Your Majesty is the best of Kings, we may upon all occasions approve our selves the most Dutiful of Subjects.

Whitehall, Jan. 2. There have been likewise presented to His Majesty very Loyal Addresses from the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand-Jury, and Freeholders of the County of Slego, together with the Provost, Burgess and Freemen of the Borough of Slego, at a General Quarter Sessions held for the said County the second of October 1683. And from the Mayor, Bayliffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Clonmell in the County of Tipperary, in Ireland; which His Majesty received with His accustomed Grace and Goodness.

Genova, December 22. The Castle and the Leghorne arrived here this week in 21 days from the Downs. And the Dartmouth and Ruby with Poor Jack from Newfoundland; These left their Convoy off of Cadix, and touched at Alicante, from whence they came in nine days. The Spanish Fleet was arrived there from Naples, but had lost one of their best Ships, which being engaged with a French Man of War, blew up, few or none of the men being saved. The Thomas and Katherine is arrived here in 12 days from Tabarea.

Madrid, December 23. They proceed here with so much rigor against the French Merchants, that no Sanctuary is capable to protect their Effects. On the second Instant a French and Spanish Man of War disputing about Salutes in sight of Alicante, the latter blew up: She was called the Conception, and carried 50 Guns and near 400 men, who were all lost. On the 6th the Spanish Armada arrived at Alicante from Naples, and sailed again the 10th for Cadix, being in all 21 Ships. The Capitana

and Almiranta with a third Ship of the New Spain fleet, arrived last week at St. Lucas; they bring above a Million of Pieces of Eight for the King, and about two Millions for particular persons, the rest of the Fleet having remained at Vera Cruz, where they could not dispose of their Goods time enough to come away with these.

Vienna, December 26. Our advices from Hungary inform us, that the King of Poland was marched from Leutsch towards Esperies, to force that place to receive a Garrison of his or the Imperial Troops, which it's believed he will easily effect, the Garrison which Count Teckley has lately put into that Town consisting but of 800 men, and the place not being very well fortified: And that General Rabata has sent a Body of Imperial Troops to reduce Caschau. There is great expectation of the success of the Diet which the Emperor has appointed to be held at Presburg, many persuading themselves that such resolutions will be there taken as will re-establish the affairs of that Kingdom; The King of Poland has laboured with great earnestness and application to reclaim the Hungarians that continue in Arms against the Emperor; and at the same time has, as we are assured, very much pressed his Imperial Majesty to restore the Estates that have been confiscated. We have Letters from Cracow of the 21th Instant, which tell us that the Cossacks on this side the Danube have offered their service to the King of Poland, that there are already above 20000 of them in the Field, and that their number increases daily: That they and the Poles have retaken several places from the Turks, and that the whole Province of Podolia except Caminiec, is brought again under the Obedience of the King of Poland.

Lintz, December 27. Yesterday arrived here the Count d'Altems the Emperor's late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Sweden. His Imperial Majesty has sent orders to the Baron Zierowski, who is at present in Poland, to part immediately after receipt thereof for Moscow, from whence they write, as we are told, that that Court is very much inclined to enter into the War against the Turks, to recover the places possessed by them in the Ukraine. Many Conferences have been of late held here, concerning the Baron d'Abels Commission, who is to preside in the Diet which the Emperor has summoned to meet at Presburg. From Hungary they write that the Grand Visier hath posted several Troops to guard the Bridge of Essecke.

Ratisbonne, December 27. From Lintz we are told, that the Baron d'Abel, whom the Emperor is sending in quality of his first Commissioner to Hungary, will be dispatched immediately after the Holy-days, and that he will have orders from the Emperor, to assure the Nobility and States of Hungary, that his Imperial Majesty will not be wanting to protect them against the Turks, as well as to maintain them in their Privileges. At the same time our Letters from Hungary tell us, that Count Teckley and his Adherents are resolved not to quit their Engagements with the Turks, and that they are putting themselves into the best posture they can, in order to fall upon the Poles in their Winter.