

The London Gazette.

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Falmouth, July 28.

THe 23th instant sailed before this Harbor the Fleet under the Command of Sir Thomas Allen with a fair wind which having continued ever since, gives us reason to believe that he is well advanced on his voyage for the Streights. The 24th came in here the *Welcome* of London from *Limrick* in Ireland, and the 26th put to sea from hence the *Fortune* of *Bremen* laden with Deals, bound for *Bristol*.

Mosco, June 30. On Monday last arrived a Courier from *Narzekin*, the Czars Minister at *Smolensko* on the Frontiers of *Poland*, bringing the news of the Election of Duke *Witnowisky* to the Polish Crown; and that the new King had promised that Commissioners should be forthwith appointed to Treat with *Muscovy* for the settling of a firme and lasting peace between both Crowns, with a defensive Alliance against both Turks and Tartars. The Muscovites seem infinitely satisfy'd with this Election, as promising themselves much friendship from this King, and a great strength from an union with *Poland*, though it be believed some difficulties may arise in the Treaty, the Poles being unwilling to quit their pretensions to *Kiovia*, with a part of *Ukrania*, *Siberia*, and *Smolensko*, at present possessed by the Muscovites. But by the last peace to be ordered to the Crown of *Poland* within the space of two months, which term is now expired.

This day Sir *Peter Wick*, Envoy from His Majesty of Great Britain had his first conference with the Commissioners appointed by the Emperour to Treat with him, to whom he made his addresse and proposals, which they promised speedily to communicate to the Czar, and in few days to return him an answer.

- *Stockholm*, July 10. His Excellency the Earl of *Carlisle* has since his publick Entry been very honourably and magnificently entertained, and was this afternoon conducted by two of the principal Nobility, with three of his Majesties Coaches, and a great Train of others belonging to the Nobility and great personages of this place to his publick Audience of the King and Queen Mothers, where he was received with much Ceremony and Honour.

Warsaw, July 19. The 6th instant the Diet having had some debates upon the protestation made by the brethren *Zamaski* at the last, concluded that it amounted not to a dissolution of the Diet, and thereupon put off the consideration of their business till the Diet after His Majesties Coronation, which is to be celebrated the 29th of September next ensuing, being the Feast of *St. Michael*, and then proceeded upon the farther examination of the *Passa Convenia*, which they agreed to and passed; which ended, the Deputies from the several Provinces, and Palatinates, complimenting the Primate, the two Marshalls, and the Senators; the Archbishop after an eloquent discourse, put an end to the Assembly, and adjourned the Diet to the first of *October*, the second day after the Coronation, which Diet is to continue for 12 weeks.

The next day being Sunday, the King, preceded by the Nobles and Senators, went to *St. Johns Church*, where after a solemn Mass, Pontifically sung by the Archbishop, the King knelt before the High Altar, and at the feet of the said Primate, took his Oath for the observation of the *Passa Convenia*.

The 9th. the King was magnificently Treated, with the principal Lords and foreign Ministers by the Duke *Michael Radzivil*, which concluded with a Ball, and the 11th by the Grand Chancellour of *Lithuania*.

The 10th instant arrived 12 persons, said to be Ambassadors from the *Cossacks*, without any attendants, all of them Countrey-men with slaves in their hands; after the delivery of their Letters of Credence to the King, they complained much of their sufferings for many years by the Poles, which obliged them to close with the Muscovite first, then with the Tartars, and lastly with the Turks, desiring they might be suffered to live peaceably, lest despair might move them to enter with the Turks into *Poland*; they seem desirous to have King *Casimir* recalled, and offered some Articles, which granted, they should be invited to return to their Obedience, but these are said to be full of extravagancy.

The Nobles are for the most part returned home, as are the Senators with their Trains, all the foreign Ministers are also gone, exceptonely the Emperours Ambassador who departs to morrow, and the Papes Nuncio and French Ambassador, who have not yet fixed any time for their departure.

To morrow His Majesty goes out of Town for a week to a House about a League distant, where he intends to settle his Mouthhold.

The Army is not yet entered into any Confederation as was reported and feared, but *Gnesabitosky* who as Lieutenant-General commands them in the absence of the Grand-Marshal, hath writtem to His Majesty that they are very inclinable to a Confederation: by reason of several discontents which are amongst them; whereupon His Majesty was pleased to write to the Grand Marshal, to repair to the Army, and to use his endeavour to continue them in their Obedience; to which he returned an answer in few words only, viz. that he would take care that they should not act any thing against the good of the Republick, without giving the Title either of King, His Majesty, or Highness; which with other circumstances increases a jealousy lest he be yet dissatisfied with the Election, and have too much influence upon the soldiers.

Vienna, July 21. The Nobility of Hungary being here arrived, had an Assembly the 16th instant, wherein were debated several points lately discussed in the Assembly at *Eperies*, upon the result of these conferences will depend His Imperial Majesties resolution as to his journey into Hungary.

We have lately received intelligence, that King *Casimir* has left *Poland* and arrived some days since at *Breslaw* in *Silesia*, intending for *Ram*, and has in Order thereunto, desired the Emperour to give him free passage through his Territories, which is granted to him, and his way prescribed by *Prague*, *Lints* and *Tyrol*.

Letters from Hungary advise us, that upon complaints made to the Grand Segnior, that the *Bassa of Neuhausel* had encouraged several incursions, withheld the pay of the Garrison, and suffered the Christians to re-establish the *Forz-Royal* near *Comarrha*, without using any endeavour to prevent the same; the Visier of *Buda* was commanded to see justice done upon him, who accordingly sent 3000 men into *Neuhausel* under the Command of the *Bassa of Bostina*, Who acquainted the Janizaries with the Grand Segniors Order, and seizing the *Bassa of Neuhausel*, caused his head to be cut off.

The Turks have for some days been drawn together

to the number of about 5000 men near the Fort of *Leopoldstadt*, with an intention to surprize and take it, but as yet have not adventured upon any attempt.

Legorn, July 22. A vessel some days since arriving from *Tripoli* tells us, that a French Bark which had put out to sea from thence without leave, was brought back again, the Captain executed, all her men put to the chain, and the Ship and Goods confiscated. They farther tell us, that the Corsairs have called home most of their ships for fear of the French Fleet; they have also withdrawn their forces, which were sent against the Moors, and demolished the Fort which they had raised upon the Frontiers.

The 15th instant put in here the Dutch Convoy from *Smirna* and *Messina*, which are now upon their departure for *Spain* and *Holland*. This week are also arrived the *St. Giacomo* and the *Asia*, French ships from *Alexandria*.

Here is lately an Order sent from the Great Duke, that the Gallies be fitted up and in readiness by the 10th of *August* to go hence for *Marseilles*, to receive the Prince of *Tuscany* on his return home.

Genova, July 24. On Tuesday last arrived here *Signior Paolo Sorzio* from his Residency at *Naples* on the behalf of the Republic of *Venice*, and is passing from hence under the same Character for *Milan*.

A Bark arriving here from *Barcelona* informs us, that several Spanish Gallies are there waiting for the arrival of the Duke d'*Ossuna*, to transport him to *Finale* on his way to his Government of *Milan*.

The 19th instant this States Convoy set sail with two Merchant ships for *Cadix*. The 22 came here to an Anchor the *Dragon*, an English Fregat from *Cadix* intending for *Legorn*, who met with this States Convoy off of *Adonuco*, between whom passed several Compliments and some respects, but no salutes with Guns.

The last night 3 Gallies belonging to this place returned hither from *Corse*, but had not met with any adventure considerable.

From *Turin* we are advised, that the Duke continues his diversions at *Rivoli*, but the young Prince was fallen ill of a Feavourish distemper; and farther, that the Town of *Villa Franca* was not so much improved in Trade as was expected, which they attribute in great measure to the French Kings late Grant of a free Port to *Marseilles*.

Venice, July 27. By the way of *Legorn* we are told that some ships arriving there in 12 days from *Alexandria* affirm, that 24 Turkish ships and Saichs were put to sea from that place laden with Provisions and 2000 Turks for the assistance of the Visier before *Candia*; and that the 7 Beiler Gallies endeavouring to put into *Canea*, were discovered and chased by a like number of the Venetian ships, and it was believed could not escape without fighting.

They farther say that the Grand Signior continues at *Larissa* much disturbed at, and apprehensive of the issue of the Rebell at *Tumaks* in *Constantinople*, fomented by the Sultans his Mother, whose party have already come to blows with those who continue firm to his Interest, inasmuch as several persons have been killed on each side.

On Sunday last in the Evening we had Letters from *Candia* by the way of *Otranto*, which affirm to us, that the Turks employ their whole force on the side of the Bulwark *St. Andre*, and had made some considerable breach in the Retrenchment, which the besieged defended with much courage; and repaired by night what was beaten down by day; and that they had sprung a Mine under the Turks battery upon the ruins of the Bastion, of 150 barrels of Powder, which blew up some hundreds of the Turks, with four of their Guns; but the besieged had on the other side lost the Noble *Piero Querini*, a person of great Valour and Conduct, by a Bomb, which breaking, mortally wounded another Officer, but the Captain-General who was between them, taking a view of the posture of the Enemy, escaped untouched, but these Letters not bearing a very fresh date, tell us nothing of the landing of the French succors.

Antwerp, August 3. The Constable of *Castille* still continues his Residence here, and his Guards entertained upon the Cities account during his stay, which, beginning to be sensibly considered by the People, may in time induce them to comply with the Constable in his other demands. On Monday or Tuesday next, he intends for *Ghent* to settle the Contribution of *Flanders*, whose Lords have offered the yearly allowance of 12 thousand Rations, but his demand is yet 15 thousand.

Paris, August 10. From *Switzerland* we are advised that the Cantons Assembled at *Baden*, have ordered the Revocation of all the free Companies of their Nation which are at present in the French service, appointing a time for them to repair to their respective Cantons, under the pain of perpetual banishment, confiscation of their Estates, and a separation from the Swiss Nation. The said Cantons have desired by a particular Courier, that His Majesty would recall the *Sieur Moglier* from his employment as Resident in *Swiss*, and send some other able person with the character of Ambassador to Treat with them, having also ordered their Agent to sollicite powerfully for the payment of the Arrears of such Pen-sions as are due to them from *France*.

The same Letters farther tell us, that the Plague is broken out with much violence at *Lozanne* and some other parts of *Switzerland*, inasmuch as it is thought dangerous to proceed at present in raising forces (as was intended) for the States of *Holland*.

The Venetian Ambassador has lately by an Express from *Venice* received news, that the Grand Visier upon notice given him of the arrival of the French succors at *Candia*, had by Order from the *Porte*, proposed terms of Peace to the Venetian-General, and particularly that the Turks should quit all that they possessed in the Island of *Candia*, excepting onely *Canea* and *Retimo*, with the adjoining Counties, their appurtenances; but the Republic of *Venice* having declared their unwillingness to conclude or Treat without the consent of their Allies; their Ambassador has by Order from the Republic, given His most Christian Majesty an account thereof, desiring to know his pleasure, who returned him answer to this effect; that he had no other design in sending his succors, then to procure a good and lasting peace, and therefore should leave it to the Republic, to make the best and most advantageous Articles they could.

By the same Express he was also told, that the Grand Signior had sent to the Visier, for the head of the Treasurer of his Army, who was suspected to have ill managed the Moneys which passed under his hands, and that if the propositions for peace took effect, the Forces now employed in the Siege should be sent away for *Constantinople* to be there employed for the reducing the mutinous Janizaries to better obedience.

Plymouth, July 30. Yesterday sailed hence a ship of *London* bound for *New England*, and this day the Providence of *London* arrived from *Jamaica*, giving a good account of the posture of affairs in that Plantation.

Tarmouth, August 2. Yesterday and this day passed through this Road about 200 sail of Light ships bound to the Northwards. On Thursday last a West Country ship laden with Coals, being by the Westwardly wind obliged to keep too close to the shore, ran on ground and was cast away, but her men all saved.

Advertisement.

WE are desired to give notice, That a Fair has been granted to the Corporation of *Richmond* in the County of *York* to be held upon the 13th of September for Beasts and Sheep; the next day for other Commodities, and the 15 and 16th following for Horses; as also that on the 17th of the same Month, a Horse-race for a Plate of 50 l. is to be run within the Liberties of the said Town of *Richmond*, and the next day another by lower priced Horses for a Plate of 20 l.