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Venice, January 25. N. S.

THE great fall of Snow and Flakes of Ice, which hindered the Arrival of Provisions and Necessaries to this City, had almost reduced it to the Miseries of a Famine; but the River being at last quite frozen over, and the Government inviting all Persons to bring Goods to Venice without paying Custom, abundance of all sorts of Necessaries have been brought over the Ice. Many have died during the Severity of this Winter of Plurisies, among others the Cavalier Erizzo, who had the Honour to be the first named of the Noble Venetians appointed to attend his Danish Majesty during his stay here. When the Letters from Rome of the 5th Instant were dispatched, there appeared no probability of an amicable Conclusion between the Emperor and that Court. The Prince of Darmstadt lay within 20 Miles of that City, and was preparing to March on. The Place has been reinforced by 3000 Men. The Roman People were in the utmost Consternation; and the Pope himself went in Procession barefoot on the 2d Instant, bearing a Picture in his Hands, which has not been exposed to publick View since the time of Pius the Fifth. After the Procession was over, the Image was placed on an Altar in a Chapel of St. Peter's Church, which assembled great numbers of the People to pay their Devotions there for the Success of his Holiness's intentions to extirpate Heresie. The Pope has stamped new Coins, the Inscriptions of which allude to the present posture of Affairs, and his own Behaviour in this Conjunction. The Germans have brought up 9000 Men as far as Pesaro; and our last Advices from those Parts of the 12th Instant, say, the Emperor had allowed the Pope only to the 15th following, to consider whether he would accept of the Articles his Imperial Majesty had offered; on the same Day all the Imperialists in the Ecclesiastical Territories had Orders, except they should be countermanded by the Marquis de Lric, to march on towards Rome. Admiral Whitaker had sent an Express, to let the Marquis know he was arrived at Leghorn.

Vienna, January 30. N. S. Count Heister, Son to the Marshal of that Name, is lately arrived here from Upper-Hungary, with advice, that his Father has further extended his Conquests in those Parts, having reduced to the Emperor's Obedience the Counties of Arava and Liptovia. He adds, that two Troops of the Hungarian Cavalry joined the Imperialists in those Mountains, and threw themselves upon the Emperor's Mercy. The Negotiation of a Truce with the Hungarians is still on foot, but the issue will not be known till the return of the Protonotary Tolvay, who is gone to treat with Count Anthony Esterhasi, about the Limits to be fixed for the Troops on this side the Danube. Count Esterhasi has lately demanded Contributions of the Towns and Villages situated on the Frontiers of Lower-Austria, and threatened them with sudden Military Execution, in case they are not punctually brought in. The Lutheran Deputies, who came hither some time ago from Silesia, to regulate with this Court the Places where they are to build the six Churches which the Emperor has lately granted them at the desire of the King of Sweden, have at last settled that Matter. The Places fixed on for Establishing the Churches are Freistad in the Duchy of Glogaw; Sagan, the Capital of the Duchy of that Name; Hirschberg in the Duchy of Janer; Landsut in the Duchy of Schweidnitz; Tetschen, the Capital of that Duchy; and Militich, the chief Town of the Lordship of that Name. The Lutherans of Silesia, in consideration of this Indulgence granted by his Imperial Majesty to those of their Communion, have agreed to give the Emperor forty two

thousand German Florins as a free Gift, and to grant him a Loan of three hundred sixty six thousand Florins, which they are to pay at small Payments within the space of four Years. On the 28th Instant Monsieur Piazza, Secretary of Memorials to the Pope, arrived here; and yesterday he received a Courier from Rome, with Advice that the Differences between the Emperor and the Pope are at last finally adjusted, and an End put to all further Hostilities. Yesterday Marshal Heister arrived here from Upper Hungary; and this Morning, about Noon, arrived the Prince of Savoy from Holland.

Berne, February 6. N. S. The Council have writ to Count Trautmansdorf, the Imperial Ambassador, a Letter, wherein they represent, that the Emperor has interposed in a Matter which related only to themselves and the Abbot of St. Gall, and had added to that Hardship, in denying them their just Titles: This they resent as a Treatment more proper for Subjects than Sovereigns, and have signified to his Excellency the Imperial Minister, that if his Master shall think fit to write to them hereafter without directing to them by their proper Titles, they shall be obliged to send back his Letters unopened. Advices from Milan of the 15th of the last Month, inform us, that the Count de Daun advanced with his Army towards Rome, and was already arrived in the Neighbourhood of Loretto. And Letters from thence of the 19th give us an Account, that the French Court had threatened to seize upon Avignon, if the Pope should think fit to conclude the Accommodation with the Emperor. But we hear, by the Post of the 26th, that the Affair is now wholly adjusted. They say, the Treaty was concluded on the following Conditions; 1st. That the Pope shall acknowledge Charles the IIIrd for King of Spain; 2dly. That he shall furnish his Catholick Majesty with 60000 Pistoles towards the Reduction of Sicily; 3dly. That all the Imperial Troops, except 2000 Horse which are to return to Naples, shall quarter in the Ecclesiastical Dominions; 4thly. That the Imperialists shall raise the Blockades of Ferrara and Fort Urbin; 5thly. That the Affair of Comacchio shall be referred to Arbitrators.

Hamburgh, Febr. 8. N. S. We have been four Months without any Letters from the Swedish Army, which, as 'tis supposed, remains still in the Ukraina. Those from Lemberg of the 11th, and Breslaw of the 25th past, confirm the Advices, that about the end of December last, three Swedish Regiments having been detached from their Army to get some Provisions, were surrounded by a Body of Muscovites, under the Command of General Renne; and after a vigorous Resistance, obliged to surrender upon Discretion; and that the Czar himself, upon Intelligence that the Swedish Army intended to repass the Dnieper, had marched up with his best Troops, with design to dispute that Passage; and according to those Advices, a general Engagement was expected between those two Armies. We have some Reports from Konigsberg of a total Defeat of the Muscovites, but no mention made either of the Place or Day of Battel. The Accommodation between King Stanislaus and the Crown-General Sieniawski was, 'tis said, in a hopeful way to a speedy Conclusion. The Court of Holstein-Gottorp has published here in Print, a full Account of the Right of the youngest Princess of that House, lately elected Abbess of Quedlenburgh, to whom the Possession of that Abby was denied by the King of Prussia; his Prussian Majesty, as the Patron of it, asserting that none can be elected without his Approbation. Count Schonborn, Minister of the Emperor at this Place, set out on Sunday Morning for Swerin, with Commission from that Court to confer with the Duke of Mecklenburgh, about the Differences between him and his Nobility. We hear from Gottorp, that the Dutcheff of Holstein is brought