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Venice, January 3. N. S.

THE French Ambaſſador hath left his own Houſe, and hath at preſent an Apartment in that of Baron Widmar (who was formerly the Duke of Bavaria's Envoy at the Court of England) with a deſign to ſet out for France within few Days, by the way of Switzerland and the Country of the Grifons. An Engliſh Merchant-man, called the Brice Galley, is arrived here from Great Britain. Our laſt Advices from Rome ſay, the Pope's Indiſpoſition was ſo great, that he omitted all the uſual Functions at the Feaſt of the Nativity. A Courier lately arrived at that Court, with Inſtructions to Monſieur Molines to ſollicit for the Pope's Grant of the Archbiſhoprick of Toledo, and other Benefices that were vacant in the Kingdom of Spain. It is ſaid, Prince Avellino was ſpeedily expected from Barcelona, with the Character of Ambaſſador from his Catholick Majeſty to his Holineſs. They write from Naples, that Cardinal Grimani had lately made ſeveral Alterations in the Miniſtry of that Kingdom; that divers rich Prizes had been taken from the Enemy on the Coaſt of Calabria, and brought into Reggio; that the French Troops in Sicily were preparing to quit that Iſland, and that General Mahoni and moſt of the principal Officers were already ſailed from thence.

Vienna, January 4. N. S. This Court appears very well ſatisfied with the Meaſures which have been taken by the High Allies to carry on the War, and are reſolved to exert their utmoſt Power to oblige the French King to grant ſuch Terms as may effectually tend to the Security of the Empire, and the Tranquility of Europe. Prince Eugene hath ſummoned all the Principal Officers of the Imperial Armies to aſſiſt at a General Council of War. Count Merci is arrived here from the Upper Rhine, and General Heiſter is returned from Hungary. The Emperor hath prolonged the Term within which the Hungarian Malecontents are to return to their Allegiance, and to receive the Benefit of his late gracious Declaration of Pardon; and alſo ordered the Articles which the laſt Diet of Presburg had reſolved to grant the States of Hungary to be made publick. The Subſtance of which is, That the States of Hungary ſhall have the Liberty to proceed to the Election of a new King, if the Line-Male of the late Emperor Leopold ſhall happen to be extinct. That the Hungarian Nation ſhall be entirely governed by their own Laws. That no Gentleman or Burgher of Hungary ſhall be Arreſted before a due Citation, unleſs in Caſes of High-Treaſon; on Conviction of which Crime their Goods ſhall be confiſcated. That a General Diet ſhall be aſſembled every three Years. That the Treaſury of Hungary ſhall be dependant on that of Vienna, for the better adminiſtration of the publick Revenue; and therefore be no ways Regulated by the general Diet. That the Emperor ſhall have the diſpoſal of all Eccleſiaſtical Preferments. That the Affairs of Religion ſhall be eſtabliſhed on the Reſolutions of the Diets of Presburg and Ardemburg. That an Hungarian Counſellor may be elected at the firſt Diet, who is to have the Charge of the Execution of the Laws. That if Prince Ragotzi and his Adherents do not make their Submiſſion to his Imperial Majeſty within the laſt Term granted for their Pardon, they ſhall be declared Traitors and Enemies to their Country, and their Goods ſhall be Confiſcated for the Service of the Publick. His Imperial Majeſty further promiſes to reſtore the Lands taken from the Turks to the lawful Proprietors, if they can prove their Title. It is uncertain whether theſe Overtures of Accommodation will Reconcile the Differences of that Kingdom; but it is ſaid, that Prince Eugene will mediate with the States of Hungary at the next Diet of Presburg, in order to determine that War. Advices from Neutra ſay, that the Garriſon of Neuheuſel is reduced to great Want of Mony and Proviſions. Letters from Conſtantinople confirm that great Military Preparations are making throughout the Turkiſh Dominions; and that conſiderable Bodies of Horſe and Foot are marching towards the Frontiers of Muſcovy.

Berne, January 4. N. S. The French Troops having made ſeveral Motions in Alſatia, General Rhinfeld hath written to all the Cantons to take the utmoſt care of all the Avenues of that of Baſil, to prevent the Enemy from making any Attempt on the Foreſt Towns, and 'tis ſaid the Helvetick Body will take effectual Meaſures for the Security of thoſe Places. The Abbot of St. Gall having returned an Anſwer to the Cantons of Berne and Zurich, that he would evacuate the Caſtles in the County of Tockenbourg, conformably to the Reſolution of the General Diet, provided that theſe Cantons would enter into Engagements, that the Inhabitants of Tockenbourg ſhould attempt nothing againſt him; the Roman Catholicks of Lucerne, Uri and Fribourg were very much diſſatisfied at this Anſwer, and uſed their Endeavours to prevent an Accommodation of this Buſineſs in ſuch a manner; but it is believed that Affair will, notwithſtanding their Oppoſition, be ſpeedily Concluded. Advices from Turin ſay, the Differences between that Court and his Imperial Majeſty were adjuſted, and that his Royal Highneſs deſigned to augment his Forces with ſix thouſand Men, having held frequent Councils with his Miniſters on that Subject.

Bruſſels, January 16. N. S. The Council of the States of Flanders having prepared an Act of Oblivion and Indemnity for all thoſe who were concerned in the Surrender of Ghent and Bruges to the Enemy. The Deputies of the States took a Journey to Ghent on that Occaſion, and were received with great Demonſtrations of Joy by the principal Inhabitants, and ſome eſtabliſhed Communities of that City. This Act declares, That notwithſtanding the Surprize of Ghent and taking of Bruges were very prejudicial to his Catholick Majeſty's Service, and the Common Cauſe; yet, to give them an Inſtance of his Clemency and mild Government, his Majeſty had, by the Advice of his Council, granted them a General Pardon, had enlarged ſuch as were impriſoned on Suſpicion of being Accomplices in that Action, reſtored them to their former Privileges and Honours, and ſtrictly required that they ſhould not be proſecuted, or any ways reproached for any thing that was tranſacted in that Affair. Letters from Compeigne ſay, that notwithſtanding the Sollicitations of Count Bergeick for Mony at the Court of France for the Payment of the Spaniſh and Walloon Troops in Flanders ever ſince the taking of Mons, and the frequent Promiſes they have obtained, that the Arrears due to thoſe Forces ſhould be diſcharged the beginning of this Month, they had yet received none of their Pay. Advices from Paris ſay, that the Duke of Burgundy had expreſſed a Deſire to command the Army in Flanders the next Campaign; but the King had not yet determined that Affair. We are aſſured that the Superintendant of the Finances had repreſented to his Majeſty the Impoſſibility of eſtabliſhing Funds ſufficient to defray the extraordinary Expences of the War; and though it had been induſtriouſly given out by the Court, that there were Means already