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From Saturday June 30, to Tuesday July 3. 1716.

Venice, June 19.

Letters from Rome of the 13th Instant say, they had an Account there, that the Grand Duke's Gallies, in their way to Malta, had taken a Turkish Ship of 50 Guns and 100 Men, and that the Genoese Gallies had taken another of 13 Guns. On the 13th the Electoral Prince of Bavaria set out from Rome for the Court of Florence. The same Day several Dominicans, attended by some of the Pope's Guards, went a little way out of the City to receive the Bishop of Oviedo, who being accused of Quietism, has appealed to the Court of Rome: They conducted him to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he is to be kept a close Prisoner. Letters from Corfu tell us, that the Captain General was preparing to sail to joyn the rest of the Fleet at Zant. By Ships lately arrived here from Smyrna, we learn, that 40 Turkish Men of War are at Gallipoli; that 10 others were expected from the Coast of Barbary to join them; and that several of their lesser Ships of War were ordered to the Black Sea, the Ottoman Court being in some Apprehension of a Rupture with the Muscovites. About 8 Days hence a Convoy will be ready to sail for Dalmatia, with 2500 Men and 150000 Ducats. 350 Men arrived yesterday from Verona, whence 500 more are daily expected, and 2000 Swiss are on their March hither from Brescia.

Lisbon, June 27. The Squadron of Ships which is sitting out here, to be sent to the Assistance of the Pope, against the Turks, will not be ready to sail before the End of next Month, notwithstanding all Diligence is used in this Work. They are to be victualled for six Months.

Warsaw, June 19. By Letters of Yesterday from Lublin we have an Account, that the Conferences began there on Monday the 14th. At the opening of the Congress there were Difficulties started upon two Points. In the first Place, the Deputies of the Confederates refused to treat with the Velt-Maffhal Flem-

ming; but, upon further Consideration, thought fit to recede from the Objections they had made against him. On the other Side, the Plenipotentiaries from the King would not admit that the Deputies of the Confederates should style themselves Representatives of the whole Republick of Poland, nor treat with them upon that Foot; but only as authorized by that Part of the Republick which had entred into the Confederacy. After some Debate on this, the Plenipotentiaries of the Confederates acquiesced; and there appears to good a Disposition in both Parties to come to an Accommodation, that 'tis generally believed it may be finished in a Fortnight's time: The Approbation of the Treaty being to be left to a general Dyet, which the King, by an Instrument sent to Lublin, has agreed and promised shall be called in the Winter; but 'tis thought it cannot well meet till January next.

Brussels, July 6. Letters which arrived Yesterday from Vienna advise, that the Departure of Prince Eugene for Hungary, and that of the Marquis de Prié for the Netherlands, was again put off to the 30th of June. Count Kinigsegg has appointed M. Foulon, a Banker of this Town, to be Receiver-General of the Forfeitures, and the Council of Finances are to have the Nomination of the rest of the Officers to be employed in that Commission. The Placart lately published concerning these Forfeitures, occasions great Uneasiness amongst the Friends of those who still continue in the Service of Spain, as well as amongst the Merchants of these Countries, and particularly those of Antwerp, who have deputed two of the best versed in the Spanish Trade, to represent to Count Kinigsegg the Apprehensions they are under, that this Resolution of the Imperial Court will probably destroy the little Trade which they still carry on with Spain; and that the King, by way of Reprisal, will Confiscate all the Effects they have in that Kingdom, and therefore pray Count Kinigsegg to represent this Affair to the Emperor,