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Warsaw, August 26

THe Envoy which was lately here from the Czar of Muscovy, very earnestly pressed this Government to enter into a War with the Turks, in order to the forcing them out of the Ukraine and other Territories they now possess, formerly belonging to this Crown; so which end the Czar was very desirous to afford us all the assistance he could, and join his Forces with those of this State, so as they should act as our General, as Auxiliaries only; but that if the good of their common interest should afterward require it, the Czar would likewise declare War against the Port; These Propositions having been maturely debated in the Senate, it hath as we are told been resolved, that the offer of the Czar were much to the advantage of this Kingdom, as well as for the good of all Christendome, and therefore that they should be accepted by this State, and thanks returned by his Majesty, for this great argument of his Friendship, with an assurance that he should on all occasions find he like Resolutions on the part of this Crown, to promote his Interest; With this Answer the said Envoy returned home, and now we hear of nothing but War; That the general Rendezvous of the Army shall certainly be the latter end of this Month, or the beginning of the next; That it will consist in near 40000 fighting Men, and besides that, if there be any occasion, the Garrison of all the Nobility shall be called into the Field; We likewise expected to be assisted by the Elector of Brandenburg and the Emperor; though we fear here the latter may not be able to have his hands full elsewhere.

Genova, Aug. 25. Signior Durazzo designed Envoy to the Court of France, is preparing for his journey, which is the more hastened, for that this Senate earnestly desires to see a final composition of all differences between his most Christian Majesty and this State; fearing, that if things continue in the state they now are, they may beget some ill consequence or another. In the mean time it is reported here, that the Crown of Spain endeavors to keep us from giving satisfaction to the French, as if they thought to make some advantages thereby, but without any success.

Venice, Aug. 27. By several Vessels which arrive here from the Archipelago and other Parts, we continue to have advice of the great spoils which are committed by the Christian Gallies, upon the Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the Grand Signior; and that they are now become so considerable, that the Turkish Gallies dare hardly appear at Sea; The Gallies of Malabar have lately met with every good purchase, having taken one Turkish Galley, two Gallions, and two or three other small Vessels; Our Letters which we receive this week from the Port, tell us, that it is certainly said there, that the Grand Signior has turned all thoughts of a War, especially for this year, and that he is very desirous to conclude a Peace with the Crown of Poland, having to that end appointed Commissioners; in case the Poles shall show themselves ready to come into a Treaty; but on the contrary we hear, that they are resolved to lay hold of the oppor-

tunity which is offered them by the Czar of Muscovy, to recover what they lost the last Summer. He hath depended for a long time, a Process against Procurator Morosini, who was General for this State, during the late War with the Turks at Candia, the chief point of his accusation being that he had misemployed the publick Moneys, and by that means not made the Provision he ought to have done, for the defence of that place; the examination of which matter having taken up much time, the Senate have at length determined it, in favor of the said General Morosini, who notwithstanding all the Malice of his Enemies, hath in this business vindicated his Honour, with a general applause.

Vienna, Aug. 26. We cannot yet certainly say when his Imperial Majesty intends to be back here, though the general discourse is, that it will be within ten or fourteen dayes; the Emperor has now on several occasions publicly declared his intended marriage with the Archduchess of Sapprock, and accordingly great preparations are making for the celebrating it in October next. From Hungary we have advice, that the Rebels have lately appeared in a great body near Kalo, and that General Cap upon notice thereof, was marched with what force he could bring together, in order to the dispersing them; Here has been some dayes since apprehended a Polish Gentleman, suspected of having held correspondence with the said Rebels. Our last Letters from the Imperial Army told us of their being Encamped near Warmerbergh, and that in a day or two they would break up from thence, and march towards Fragonia.

Ratisbon, Sept. 4. Great endeavors have been used to bring the matter, concerning the general arming, debated in the Diet, to a conclusion; which as yet hath not been able to be done, by reason of the great diversity of opinions amongst the Deputies; In the mean time we hear of great difficulties that are in the Assemblies in the Circles of the Lower Saxony, Franconia, and Sushia, who refuse to joyn their Forces with those of the Emperor till such time as they are satisfied, that they are to be employed only for the defence of the Empire; The States of Upper Saxony, which were Assembled at Anhaltzen, are separated, and as yet we know not what they have done concerning the Levies, and the march of their Troops, far her, then that it is said, they have resolved not to joyn them with the Emperors Forces.

Frankfort, Sept. 4. Monsieur de Furens having advice that the Imperial Army was on its march towards these parts, divided into three Bodies, making up in all about 30 thousand Men, he immediately assembled his Forces likewise together, and making up an Army of 25000 with part of which he hath passed the Main at Althausenbourg, with intention to advance into Franconia, to observe the Motions of the Imperialists, whilst the other part of his Army is left to secure such places, as may be of most concern to the Imperialists in their march.

Stricht, Sept. 12. The fourth instant the Prince of Orange invested Naerden, his Army consisting of about 25000 Men, of which, the greatest part were Spaniards, and the next day the place was besieged, from when till the eighth, they were at work about raising three