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Venice, Nov. 16.

THe taking of the Castle of *St. Salvador* by the *Messin*es the 6 of the last month, is now confirmed from several hands. The Spaniards are very sensible of the loils of that place, which lay upon the Sea, and commanded the Ships coming in or going out, so that the *Messin*es having this Castle in their hands, have the Sea open to them. The Viceroy of *Naples*, as well as that of *Sicily*, find it now time to use their utmost endeavours to bring a speedy and considerable force together, to give a stop to this growing mischief. From *Candia* we hear, that some tumult and disorder had lately happened there amongst the Soldiers, caused by the great want they had of all Provisions, several Vessels laden therewith, having been taken by the Christian Corsairs, as they were going thither. We do not hear that the Turks have any considerable Naval force at Sea, which gives the Christians great opportunity to infest their Trade, to that degree, that we are told, great complaints have been made to the Port by the *Armenean* Jews, and other Merchants, Subjects to the Turk. This week the French Ambassador takes his leave of the Senate, intending to return home by the way of *Rome*. This week likewise, Signior *Antonio Barbaro*, will begin his journey for *Rome*, where he is to reside Ambassador on the part of this State, whither he hastens, because of the great difference which still continues there between the Court and the Ambassadors, on occasion of the late new Imposition.

Lisbon, Octob. 29. We have advice that three *Algerine* Men of War meeting with a Portuguese, mounted with 44 Guns, called the *Piedade*, having with him a Merchant-man of 300 Tun, two of the Algerines attacked the Man of War, while the other took the Merchant-man; the Fight was sharp, and lasted two hours, when the Portuguese Fregat, by what accident not known, took Fire in her Sterne, and was blown up. The same Algerines have forced ashore an Advice-Yacht, coming from *Brazile*, and have taken a Vessel of *Biscay*, in the Bay of *Cascais*.

Dantzick, Nov. 9. We have now certain advice from *Poland*, that the King finding no room left to expect a Peace with the Grand Signior, so long as he persists with so much obstinacy to demand, that *Caminnic*, and other places in those parts should be yielded to him, and having formed an Army of 30000 brave Men, his Majesty was marched with them from *Slotzow* towards the *Ukrain*, resolving first, as is said, to fall upon the Tartars and the Cossacks, under the Command of their General *Dorosensko*, in which attempt, if it please God to bless his Arms, his way will be easy for the recovering the *Ukrain*. We are very much in the dark, as to the motions and actions of the *Moscovites*, under *Rodamanowski*, for since the news we had of their having repassed the *Dniester*, we have hardly had any account of them. Some *Armenean* Mer-

chants lately arrived in *Poland*, confirm, The *Sophy* of *Perse*, being in the Field with a great Army, and that his designe was, so soon as the Heats were over, to go and besiege *Babylon*, in which there was the more likelihood they would succeed, for that the *Ottomans* are very ill provided in those parts for War, even offensive, not having expected any on that side. We cannot learn any certain information, where the Grand Signior at present is, the report says, he is marched back with part of his Forces towards his own Territories, and that the Grand Vizier remains at *Caminic*, but little credit can be given hereunto.

Ratisbonne, Octo. 30. The Bishop of *Aichstat* the Emperors Commissioner at this Dyet, is daily expected here, till his arrival several publick matters are at a stand, because it is thought he will come fully instructed in the Emperors mind concerning them, and that he will be charged with certain new Propositions. We are told that the Emperor has written to the Dyet, giving them an account of the whole proceeding against Prince *Willem of Kurstenberg*, now prisoner at *Vienna*, of what is charged against him, the Proofs, and the Vindication, desiring them to let him, his Imperial Majesty know their opinion in the whole Matter. Complaints are daily made to the Dyet, of the great damage which the Countrey neighboring upon *Philipsburg* sustains by the incursions of the French Garrison there.

Vienna, Nov. 11. The Extraordinary Ambassador of *Sweden*, has twice this week had private Audience of the Emperor, and several conferences with the Principal Ministers of this Court; his Excellency makes great instance for the liberty of the Prince of *Furstenberg*; we have great hopes that the Rebels of *Hungary* will not hereafter be able to attempt any great matter, as well through the divisions amongst themselves occasioned by their contending for Power and Superiority, the one above the other, as for want of assistance from abroad, the Grand Signior having renewed his promise, that they shall not receive any from him.

Hamburg, Nov. 15. From *Stockholme* the write, that several Consultations having been held by the Principal Ministers of that Court, how best to dispose the several Parties at present in War, to a Peace, It had been resolved that that Crown should forthwith declare, and employ its Arms, in favor of his most Christian Majesty, pursuant to the Treaties between the two Crowns. Some Letters seem to prefix a day, and speak as if the said Declaration will be made the 20 instant, and that the Swedish Troops which are now in *Pomerania*, under the Command of General *Wrangel*, will then immediately begin to move, and as some report, enter the Territory of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who will by that means, its thought, be obliged to leave the Confederates in *Alsatia*, and return homeward with his Army, to secure his own Countrey. It is said, that great alterations have been lately made in the Magistracy at *Berlin*, upon suspicion his Electoral Highness had, that some of the Principal Persons in the Government of