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Warsaw, April 6.

WE cannot yet penetrate into the true intention of *Dorosensko*, for though most People cannot but believe, that he only serves himself of his pretended submissions, to abuse his Majesty, and for the effecting his own purpose; yet he gives such reiterated assurances of them, that his Majesty does not yet think it to break off the Treaty with him. Our last Letters from the Court told us, That his Majesty had written him another Letter, assuring him of his grace and favour, in case without farther delay he came and made the acknowledgments of his duty; for the rest, our advices give us an account, that the *Turks* and *Tatars* begin to come into the Field, and will be so strong, that it is feared his Majesty, with that small number of Men he has at present with him, will not be able to make head against them; but that he will be forced to abandon the *Ukrain*; which his Majesty seems however resolved not to do, but upon the last extremity; and therefore has given orders for the reinforcing the Garisons at *Mohylow*, *Nemiroff*, *Brodzian*, *Katnick*, and *Bialocierkiew*, though that being done, his Majesty will have but a very small Army to act with.

Lugern, April 6. From *Tripoli* we have advice, That Sir *John Narborough*, who commands a Squadron of English Men of War in these Seas, being come before that place, had complained to that Government of several Violencies committed by their Men of War against the Subjects of the King his Master; and particularly, of their having leized and carried up to *Tripoli*, certain English Ships, and taken out of them all the Strangers and their Goods they found on Board, contrary to the Treaty between the English and them, and demanded satisfaction, which those People having peremptorily refused, Sir *John* had sent for the English Consul on Board of him, resolving to make use of Force to oblige them to a better observation of their Treaty, and to that end had already given Chace to their Vice-Admiral, (who escaped) and intended to Cruise on those Coasts, to look after the Men of War they have at present abroad.

Vienne, April 14. Since the departure of Count *Montecuculi*, which was on the eighth instant, eight Wagons have been sent after him laden with Money, for the use of the Army he is to command. The Accord with the Male-contents of *Hungary* is certainly concluded, and accordingly his Imperial Majesty has commanded, that several Churches shall be restored to the Protestants, so that it is hoped matters will be now very calm and quiet in those Parts. It is said that one of the chief of the Hungarian Rebels, hath submitted himself, and begged his Imperial Majesties pardon, offering to raise 4000 Croats for his Imperial Majesties service, if he shall please to accept thereof. On Tuesday last arrived here a Turkish Chiaix dispatched by the Baffs of *Buda*, to complain of several Hostilities committed on the Turkish Subjects by the Imperial Garisons at *Raab* and *Gor-*

mora, and particularly of their having attacked and destroyed an Ottoman party sent out from *Newhausel*; but for the rest, to assure his Imperial Majesty of the constant intention of the Port in all things to maintain the Peace and good Correspondence between the two Empires. We are told that the *Venetians* have at last permitted the 4000 Men raised here for the service of the Crown of *Spain*, and embarked at *Trieste*, to pass the Gulf, on their way to *Naples*, from whence they will proceed to *Sicily*.

Ratisbonne, April 18. Great endeavors are used to dispose the States of the Empire assembled here, to declare the King of *Sweden* Enemy of the Empire, but hitherto nothing hath been resolved in it. The Count *de Montecuculi* is on his way from *Vienne*, to the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Court; though we are told here, that his Electoral Highness hath caused it to be signified to the said *Montecuculi*, that he would do well to pass by his Court, for that he could not give him any Audience, having concluded an Alliance with the Crown of *Sweden*, &c.

Hamburg, April 19. Great Sums of Money have been remitted hither, to be paid the King of *Denmark* on the part of the *Spaniards* and the *Dutch*, pursuant to the Treaty between them, in return of which, it is expected that that King will now declare for the Confederates. The *Suedes* break much of a Treaty between them, the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Elector of *Sachsen*, &c.

Straßburg, April 19. The Marquess of *Winnbrun*, having some days since drawn a Body of 4000 Men together, passed the *Rhine* with them at *Brisac*, with intention to seize and demolish all such places and Castles which might incommod the *Brisac*; and accordingly his main design was to destroy the Castle of *Lichteneg*; which having set down before, and battered with his Canon for two days together, was at last surrendered to him; and the Soldiers having plundered, set fire to it, carrying the Garrison and Inhabitants Prisoners to *Brisac*: the *French* have likewise plundered and burnt two small places called *Kenzingen* and *Herbelstheim*; and now, it's said, that they are marching this way. The Marquess *de Rochesfort* is gathering a Body of Men together near *Nancy*, and hath caused all the Bridges on the *Saar* to be destroyed, and taken away. This day the old Duke of *Lorrain* is gone from hence towards his Troops.

Limburg on the *Lahn*, April 21. This day the *Imperialists*, who came from the *Rhine*, have their headquarters at *Wolferling*, tomorrow it will be at *Walmer*, and the next day here; a Bridge is laid over the *Main* at *Fersheim*.

Liege, April 23. The 21 arrived here a Drum, sent by the Elector of *Cologne* as Prince of *Liege*, with Letters to the Baron de *Villafat*, late Governor of the Citadel, by which he is summoned to make publick appearance before the Council of War at *Bon*, to shew reason for what he has done. There is come out a Declaration of the Most Christian Kings of the 15 instant, confirming our Neutralty, &c.

Cologne,