

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday March 6. to Monday March 10. 1678.

Naples February 21.

DOn Vincenzo Gonzague, late Viceroy of Sicily, who embarked on a Genoese Ship in this Port, intending for Barcelona, was two or three days since forced into Gaeta, a Port about twenty Leagues from hence, not without great danger of being cast away, having been in the most violent Storm that hath been known in these parts; we escaped not here without suffering the effects of it, and particularly two English Ships that were in this Port the one empty, and the other laden with Herrings, both belonging to Tynmouth, were forced ashore, though it's hoped they will be got off again. The Gallies of this Kingdom, five in number, are arrived this afternoon at Puzzuolo, six miles from hence.

Dantzicke, Febr. 25. The Suedes Army, as our Letters from Courland and those parts tell us, is got home, having, as they themselves confess, suffered extremely in their march through the sharpness of the weather, and the want they had of Provisions, but disown to have sustained any great loss in the actions they had with the Brandenburg Troops; whatever it was, this is certain, that this their so hasty retreat, hath put the Country of Livonia into a great consternation, the people apprehending the Brandenburg Army followed them at their heels, and for that reason flying with their Goods and Cattle to Riga, and other fortified places. From Poland they write, that the Dyet was still continued, without having as yet taken any resolution of importance; that the Moscovite Ambassador pressed hard a conjunction of Forces against the Turks, and offered a great Sum of Money, and besides, was assisted by the Popes Nuncio, who endeavoured all he could to persuade the King and the Senators to lay hold of this conjuncture to prosecute the War against the common Enemy, though hitherto without any great appearance of succeeding therein.

Dantzicke, March 4. The Letters we receive from Poland inform us, that the Debates and Consultations of the Dyet cannot yet be brought to any head; that the Sieur Paetz, General of Lithuania, was very averse to the disbanding of the Forces, proposed in the Dyet, and therefore opposed it all he could; and that the dispositions some of the great Men had of joining with the Moscovites in the War against the Turks, was very much lessened by the account they had, that the Czar, at the same time his Ambassador is endeavouring to engage the Crown of Poland to enter into the War, is treating with the Turks for the making a Peace,

Vienna, Febr. 28. Two or three days since arrived here an Extraordinary Courier from Spain, which according to the discourse at Court, brought Letters advising the Emperor of the marriage of the King of Spain with Madamoiselle d'Orleans, being concluded; and that the Duke of Mantua had sold

Casal to the French, or was about doing it; upon which the Count de la Tour is ordered to pass immediately to Venice, to learn the certainty of this matter, which is of so much importance to Italy. It is said likewise that the Emperor has recalled the Count Berca his Envoy at Madrid; and that the Marquis de Grana is deigned thither in quality of Ambassador Extraordinary after the King has consummated his Marriage. The Emperor has resolved to make a reform of his Troops, and of 28 Regiments of Horse, and 21 of Foot, which are now in his service, 18 of the first, and 11 of the latter, will be disbanded; the Regiments of Horse that remain will consist of 800 men, and the Foot 1000. His Imperial Majesty has rejected the Mediation of the Prince of Transylvania, and the Minister he had here, is thereupon preparing to return home.

Vienna, March 2. Six Regiments, three of Horse, as those of Portia, Saxe-Weymar, and Waldecke, and as many of Foot, as those of Spurke, Buxinorville, and Galls, are already disbanded, the Soldiers being put into other Regiments, of those that are to remain on foot, to recruit them, Count Mansfeldt is arriv'd here from the Duke of Lorraine, to represent to the Emperor how hard his Highness finds the Conditions of the late Peace to be, which relate to him, and to desire that all endeavors may be used for the obtaining some moderation in them.

Hamburg, March 10. The Sieur Wicquefort, who was some time a prisoner in Holland; having made his escape, is, as we understand, arrived at Zell. The Bilhop of Munster having made several instances to the King of Denmark for the return of his Troops, which are as Auxiliaries in his service, hath at last obtained the return of two Regiments, but the rest still remain in the service of that King. We are told that the Princes of the North are extremely dissatisfied at the Peace concluded lately at Nimeguen between the Emperor and France, and particularly the Elector of Brandenburg, who, it's said, hath written to the Emperor to desire him not to ratifie it, offering in that case an Army of 30000 men.

Francfort, March 8. We are expecting here the Imperial Deputies that are to assist at the meeting appointed to be held in this City. Those of Brandenburg, of the House of Lunenburg, and other Princes of the Empire, are already arrived, and the rest are every day expected. From Ratisbonne they write, that the affairs of Hungary were in a fair way of being composed; but the Letters we receive directly from Vienna give us not any such advice.

Cologne, Mar. 10. The Deputies which our Elector had sent to Aix la Chapelle, to agree with the French Intendant about the Arrears of Contributions demanded of this Dioecess, are returned, without succeeding in their Commission. We understand that 4000 French more are coming into these parts from the Country of Liege, and, it's thought, it will not be long ere those that are there, will pass the Rhine;