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Edenburg, July 28.

ON the 26th Instant dyed the Duke of Rothes, Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom; his death is greatly lamented, being eminent for his Loyalty and great Abilities. His Royal Highness has appointed the Lord Marquis of Athol, Lord Privy Seal, the highest Officer of State now present in this Kingdom) to preside in Parliament; the Great Seal being in the mean time by his Royal Highness, put into the Hands of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, till His Majesty shall have Declared his pleasure concerning the Constituting a new Lord Chancellor.

The 27th. that notorious Rebel Cargill and four others, who were in Arms at Bothwell Bridge were hanged at the High Cross: they died obdurate in their villanous Principles; for one of them being offered his Life, if he would acknowledge the Kings Authority, and pray for him, Answered, He would not purchase his Life at so dear a rate,

This day the Parliament was opened with great Solemnity (of which it would be too long to give you here all the particulars) His Royal Highness, his Majesties High Commissioner (before whom were carried the Crown, Sword, and Scepter by the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Argile, and the Earl of Marr) the Nobility, and the Commissioners from the Shires and the Royal Burroughs, rid on Horseback to the Parliament-House, the streets being crowded with People, who flocked from all parts to see this splendid Cavalcade.

Being come to the Parliament-House, and his Royal Highness being seated on the Kings Throne, and publick Prayers having been made by the Bishop of Edenburg; His Majesties Commission, and Gracious Letter to the Parliament were read; and that done, his Royal Highness made a Speech (which will be published at large, and therefore we forbear giving you any part of them here) after which the Members of Parliament took the usual Oath, and the Lords of the Articles were appointed, and then the Parliament Adjourned till Monday next; and his Royal Highness and all the Nobility, and the other Members of Parliament returned to the Palace, where they were entertained at Dinner by His Royal Highness; for which purpose four Tables were prepared in the great Gallery, one at the upper end under a State, at which sat his Royal Highness alone, another for the Bishops and the Nobility, and two others for the Commissioners from the Shires and Royal Burroughs. All the Tables were served at the same time, and the Entertainment was magnificent and great, and so great was the satisfaction of all that were present at it, who being extremely sensible of their happiness, in having his Royal Highness resident among them, under whose Administration they find themselves so perfectly at ease, and the Interests of the Kingdom so much cherished, do on all occasions endeavour to express the same, and we doubt not but we shall in a more particular manner see the happy effects thereof in this Parliament, to the disappointment of those that labour to disturb our present Peace and Happiness.

Edenburg, Aug. 2. Yesterday the Parliament met again, and resolved that a most Loyal and Dutiful

Answer should be returned to His Majesties Letter, which having been twice Read, and unanimously approved, Mr. Charles Straton (the Son of a very Loyal Father) was sent Express to carry it to the Right Honourable the Earl of Murray, his Majesties sole Secretary of State for this Kingdom; that Gentleman having likewise a Letter from his Royal Highness to His Majesty. Then the Parliament Adjourned till Friday next, the Lords of the Articles being in the mean time to meet and prepare Matters that are to be brought into Parliament.

Vienna, July 31. Our Letters from Odenburg, give great hopes of an Accommodation, and say, that Count Teckley had written to the Archbishop of Hungary, assuring him that he desired nothing more than to see a Compromise of the present differences; that he would contribute what lay in him towards it, by endeavouring to dispose the Hungarians that are now in Arms, to lay them down, provided they might be assured of the free exercise of their Religion, and the restitution of their Goods and Estates, that have been Sequestred; and that the Moneys they have promised the Turks, may be paid. We are told that Count Oxenstern, the Swedish Ambassador, has desired the Emperors assistance, in case the Muscovites should invade the Dutchy of Liefland. The 6000 Men, lately raised in Tirol, with the Regiments of Souches and Taff, are ordered to March towards Strasburg, with whom are to join the Troops of the Circles of Suabia and Franconia, in order to form a Camp near the Rhine, to observe the motions of the French.

Francfort, Aug. 6. The French Commissioners for the Conferences that are to be held here, are arrived at Metz the Imperial Commissioners are likewise on their way hither, so that we hope the Conferences will be speedily begun.

Hamburg, Aug. 8. From Copenhagen we have an Account, that four Brandenburg Ships, the one mounted with above 50 Guns, two with 40, and the fourth with 36, were arrived in the Soundt, but that it was not known what Expedition they were going upon. The Plague takes away a great many People at Maegdeburg, and to prevent the spreading of the Infection, that City is in a manner shut up by the Troops that are posted round it. The Danish Court is still at Koldingen.

Hague, August 12. In the absence of the Prince of Orange, and the States of Holland here passes not any thing of moment. From Sweden we have an account, That that King does very much resent the ill Treatment he receives from the French, with relation to the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, and that he had resolved to abandon the Alliance of France, and to enter into Engagements with the Emperor and the Empire, by which he will oblige himself to assist them with 20000 Men, besides the Troops, which as Duke of Pomerania and Bremen, he is to furnish to the Army of the Empire.

Paris,