

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday September 14. to Thursday September 7. 1682.

Milan, Aug. 19.

OUR Governour, the Count de Melgar, is busied with providing Magazines in several places, having received considerable Supplies from Spain for that purpose. Our last Letters from Turin informed us that the Duke of Savoy continued very ill, to the great trouble of that Court, and that it was feared he was in very much danger.

Venice, Aug. 22. Our Letters from Rome do not give us any great light into the present state of things between that Court and France. It is certain that several Cardinals, who are much in the Popes esteem, are labouring all they can to bring things to a composure, and that they have been at several times many hours with the Pope, but with what success we cannot hear, farther than that it is generally said they have not hitherto made any great Progress in the matter. By a Vessel arrived from Durazzo we have advice, That the Balla of Bossina had received Orders from Constantinople to send both Men and Ammunition to Hungary; and from other places they write, That things look as if there would be a War between the Emperor and the Pope, though our Letters from Vienna give us some hopes of the contrary.

Turin, Aug. 23. The continuance of the Duke of Savoy's illness makes people begin to talk of the return of the Portugal Fleet, and the Duke of Cadaval is expecting Orders from the Prince Regent for that purpose; for his Highness, though his Fever should leave him, cannot, they say, recover strength enough to undertake this Voyage in a Month or two, and then the Winter coming on, it will be necessary to defer the same till Spring; but these are the discourses of those that are Enemies to this Marriage, and that would not have his Highness leave his own Countreys, and it's probable they are without any ground.

Stockholm, Aug. 26. The Siear Bazin, who lately arrived here with the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary from the Crown of France, appears with a very rich and splendid Equipage; He pretends to be received at his publick Audience with several Ceremonies that have not been Practised in this Court, which it's thought will not be granted. The Count d'Atheim, the Imperial Envoy, continues to have frequent Conferences with the Ministers here upon the present State of the affairs of Germany; and we are told that our King is resolved to stand by the Emperor for the maintaining the Peace and Security of the Empire. The States of this Kingdom, as we have already told you, are to meet the second of October next, the usual Summons for that purpose having been already sent abroad.

Danzick, Sept. 1. Our last Letters from Poland gave an account that the Court continued at Warsaw without any appearance of its sudden removal from thence; That the King had received ad-

vices from Constantinople, which assured him, that the Turks would not give him any disturbance, but that they would observe the Peace they had with him; That their thoughts were at present turned towards Hungary, where they gave assistances to the Rebels, and from that would pass to an open War, unless they could renew the Peace with great advantages to them selves. At Warsaw is arrived an Envoy from the Kam of Tartary, who is going to Sweden. From Moscow they write, that things are at present very quiet there, and that the Czar had resolved to send an Ambassador to the King of Poland, to propose an Alliance of mutual defence between them.

Dresden, Aug. 29. The Elector of Saxony, our Prince, is sending the Heer Flemming, who is Lieutenant-General of his Forces, to Hanouer, to confer with the Duke of that name concerning the affairs of the Empire. His Electoral Highness has given Duke John of Weissenfels a Regiment of Horse, The Plague continues very hot at Halle.

Vienna, Aug. 30. The news we had of the Rebels having made themselves Masters of Caschaw and Esperies, is confirmed, both those places having been surrendered the 14th Instant. The Governor of Caschaw is a Prisoner, and the Garison, when they Marched out, were very ill treated by the Hungarians, many of them having been killed, and others to save their lives, forced to take Service among them; the reason of which is said to be, That the said Garison concealed a Mine, which sprung after the place was surrendered, and destroyed several of the Hungarians. After the taking of Caschaw Count Teckeley marched towards Leuschaw, of which General Strafoldo having advice, he sent Orders to Colonel Scherfenberg to quit the place, for that it could not be defended, which were accordingly executed; whereupon Count Teckeley turned towards Zendre, which place it's said he now besieges with 16000 Men. These advices do somewhat trouble people here, and give the Danish and Brandenburg Ministers at this Court as well as others, an opportunity to renew their Instances, That a firm and lasting Peace may be established between the Empire and the Crown of France; and the Emperor thereby put into a condition to prosecute the War with all his Forces against the Turks and the Hungariak Rebels. Three days since arrived here the Prince of Parma, late Governour of the Spanish Netherlands, and yesterday he had an Audience of the Emp. or.

Vienna, Aug. 30. Count Caprara, General of the Emperor's Forces in Hungary, parted from hence three days since; and we doubt not but in a short time to hear that he is in the Field at the head of an Army, which may put a stop to the Progress of the Hungariaks, and even recover the places they have possessed themselves of. From Upper-Hungary they write, That Colonel Heuster, being abroad with a Party of the Imperialists, met with 400 of the Enemy, of whom, after a sharp Engagement, two hundred