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trom Thursday December 11. to Manday December 15 1684.

Cracow, November 25.

He oth Listant the King of Poland arrived at Fawarow, a d having rested the e two or three days he parted from thence with the Queen for Zolkiem, whither his Maj sty has

defired all the Senators to repair, that he may consult with them upon Everal important matters. The States of Lithuaniz is sist to have the Dyet meet at Grodno, which will be very inconvenient in the present juncture of Assars. They write from Leopol that an Envoy was arrived there from the Kam of Tartary; and that it was reported he came to make Proposals of Peace. Count Wallastain the Empror's Ambassador, is gone to Zolkien to take his leave of the King,

having orders to return home.

Vienna, December 3. We do not hear that any new Regiments will be raifed against the next Campigne; but on the contrary that several which are very much weakned, will be reform d, and the Men put into those that are kept on foot, into which will be likewise incorporated the Troops raised by the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, amounting to about 12000 Men. His Imperial Majesty has written a Circular Letter to all the Electors, Princes, and Towns of the Empire, to let them know the great danger that threatens Germany, and to defire them to give him such assistances as may enable him to oppose the great They write from Upper Forces of the knemy. Hungary that General Schultz, being reinforced with some fresh Troops, was set down before Esperies, and had begun to batter the place with 16 Pieces of Cannon. The 29th past parted from hence the Elector of Babaria for Municks, intending to return hither against the Carneval, or at farthest before Easter: And the next day arrived here the Duke of Lorrain, who has since assisted at soveral Councils of War. Count Ernest Caprara has orders to repair to Presbourg where the Principal Nobility of Hungary are appointed to meet to consider how they may best assist his Imperial Majesty the next Campagne. Count Albert Caprara, the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary to the Pope and other Princes of Italy, returned hither on Friday last. The Emperor is sending the Count de Claris to the Elector of Saxony; And the Baron de Freylag to the Elector of Brandenburg. There are Letters from Newfol which tell us, that the Rebels having drawn together to the number of 2000, they marched towards Newfol with a defign to furprize it, but that the Governor having notice thereof, marched out with 5 or 600 Men, and defeated them, may of the Rebels being killed upon the place, and the rest retiring in great confusion. Count Teckeley was, according to our last advices at Cascham. The Scrasquier Bassa is gone to Adrianople to give the Grand Signior an account of the last Campagne.

Vienna, Dacember 7. The Emperor has named the Count de Martinitz to go in the Quality of his Envoy Extraordinary to the Princes of Italy to follicite their affistance against the Turks: And the Count de Nostitz will be sent with the same Character to the king of Denmark. The Duke of Dorrain is not yet perfectly recovered of the Ague

which he got before Buda, but intends to go from hence in few days for Insprucke to pass the Winter Newheusel will be very closely blocked up this Winter; And the Huffars have taken out of the neighboring Villages all the Cattle and Corn, and have burnt or carried away all the Wood, of which the Enemy have great want. There is a report that the Turks have surprized Vaccia between Gran and Pall, and put the Garife 1, confilling in abour 500 Men, to the Sword. The last Letters from General Sebuliz are of the 13th of the last month; He was then before Esperies, and had raised three Batteries against the Place, which i ext to Cascharo is the most considerable in Upper Hangary. General Lestie hath put his Troops into their Winterquarters, and hath taken particular care to leave a good Garison in Virovitza. They write from Poland that the Moscovites have attacked some places belonging to that Crown, which though they are of no great confideration, yet may occasion a rup-

ture between those two Nations.

Ratisbonne, December 14. The Troops that were before Buda are not yet in their Winterquarters, the ill weather and broken Ways having very much hindred them in their march. General Sebültz has, notwithstanding the Season is so far advanced, Besieged Esperies, and there are Letters from Hungary which say he has taken it, but it needs a consirmation. The Emperor bath written to the Imperial Towns of Ausbourg, Vim, Auremberg, and this City, requiring them to assist him with lone Cannon for the Service of the next Campagne. The Elector of Bavaria is returned to Municke; and has given out orders for the recruiting his Troops; It's said he will have the next Summer 18000 Men in Hungary at his own

Charee.

Cologne, December 15. The Count de Daun the Imperial Envoy, having finished his Negotiation with the Elector of Cologne at Liege, is returned hither; And has delivered a Letter to the Magistrates of this Gity, wherein his Imperial Majesty requires their assistance. The Brandenburg Troops that were in Garifon here marched the 11th Instant, and those of Newburg will follow in two or three days; Though these Magistrates would have been glad to have had them remain here some time longer. The Elector of Cologne who parted from Liege the 12th Instant, was expected last night af Breuil, and will be this day at Bonne. They write from Municke that the Elector of Bavaria arrived there the 4th Inflant, and that the next day, after having assisted at the Te Deum which was sung for his fafe return, he had held a great Council, to whom he had communicated his resolution of alfilling the Emperor in the Spring with an Army of 18 or rooso Men.

Hämburgh, December 15. The Duke of Hamones is gone to make the Elector of Brandenburg a Visic at Postdam, where his Electoral Highness at present is, very much indisposed with the Gout. The Letters from Poland say that the King had staid only some sew days at Famarom, removing from thence to Zolkiem, where he arrived the 19th of the last month. That the Nobility of Libbuarda would by no means consent that the Dyet should be held at Leopol or Lublin, claiming their right of having