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Berwick, Jan. 17.

N Friday laft two or three Privateers were feen cruling upon these Coalts betwixt this place and Holy-Hand, but have done no harm that we can hear of two thips going fally laft week from hence. Plymoth, Fan. 19. The two Brandenburgh ships being discharged by His Mujefties Order, went hence the 16 instant on their intended voyage. A Ship arrived yesterday at Falmouth from New England, laten with Masts upon His Ma jesties account. Here are several of His Mujesties ships, part of which are appointed for Convoyes, the rest to their

feveral stations.

Vienna, Jan. 6. Several new Complaints were brought in against Count Bala st Imbre, upon which, notwithstanding his first desence, he was made Prisoner, and put under a Gard of 24 Mulqueteers, from whom, he, with several others, made an eleape: The Turkish Ambassador complains much of it, and cannot be perswaded but that it was done by consent, which has put the Emperor upon issuing out orders for the seiture of his Estate, till he shall make his appearance, and aniwer to the Charge brought in against him. French Ambast or has imprisoned a Person who went under the name of a French Gentleman, but is discovered to be that Monk of Lyon, who ran away with a great fum which the Covent intrulted him with. The Marquels Durazzo coming from Constantinople in 18 days, advites, that a French Ambalfador was arrived there, and that there was a brisk report among them, that the fews and Arabs had destroyed the Tomb of Mahomet at Azecca, and taken several places, in exchange of which the Torkish Court offered Tunis, Alexandria, and other places; but that they refuse all, with a refolution to gain the Hely-Land. We hear from Upper-Hungary, that the Grand Signor makes great preparations against the next Spring, and that the Grand Vizier hath given order to the Princes of Transylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia, to be in a realineis at that leafon to march, against Dalmatia; and indeed, the Turks are so much now enraged against the Venetians, that their Merchants dare not appear to trade at Constantinople for sear of the violence of the People. The Emperor hath granted out Commissions for the Levying of fourteen new Regiments

Dantzick, Fan. 9. The affairs in Poland have a bad aspect, and seem to threaten a greater storm then formerly. Those of Geat Poland have defined the King to dismantle his Garrisons amongst them; with such reasons, that they seem not well fatisfied with. There pass between the Grandees of Loth Parties very sharp Letters, and such as prelage a great Great sums are daily expected to be remitted out of Holland, upon the account of the French, to work some Great ones to their Party in the next Diet; but it is thought, that though the Poles should finger the money, yet it is scarce to be believ'd they will heartily carry on the defign of a Succelfir. On the fixth instant happened an extraordinary accident; two Eagles were brought hither, that had fought fo long, till both fell together into the Sea, about two leagues hence; one seeing them drop, made out with a boat and took them up; the one was found dead, wounded in the foot, and struck through the head, the other having little or no harm. And this is looked upon as a very ill Omen, and the rather, because there was the like accident in the year 55, a little before the Swedes invaded Poland. The Weywood of Smolenski hath block'd up the City of Smolensko to closely, that all the Supplies from Russia are cut off; and the place is reduced already to luch extreamities, that the Colacks have left it, which yet some say, was not without the Governors consent. Dynebourgh is besieged too, and much sheightned

for Provisions. A Courrier that was fent from Mosco to Warshaw, is discovered to have been sent principally for a

Rome, Jan. 8. The disputes concerning the Popes right of fencine his Legat to be Governor of the Kingdom of Naples, during the minority of the young King Charles, holds still as far as discourse goes; but the Pope perceiving them to be only the artifices of the Ministers and Partisans of France, has given very little eare to them; and upon the same account denied an extraordinary Audience to the Cardinal de Ress, though he prefied it much, for fear he should speak of this Legation, out of a defire, it is likely, they may have at Paris, to embroil the Pope and the Crown of Spain. It is certain the French leave no stone unturned, that may give an occafion of quarrel, though having experimented the bazards and expence of such a War, they would willingly see it done at other mens costs; and to that en ; they continue to posses, Dom Pedro, and the Cardinal de arragon, that the right of the Kingdom of Naples belongs to them, (as Heires in whole blood of the Ancient Kings of Arragon) telling them withal, how easily they may attain it, both in regard of the. Interest and affection they have among the People's but they meet with Persons too prudent to be wrought upon by those little designes, and only discover their ignorance in History, and their indiscretions in publishing their infinuations to kindle a new flame in Naples, which we hope will not take

The Sieur Castaldi, a Genouse, Olerk of the Chambers, is gone to Siene to stand for Dum Mario, the Popes Brother, at the Baptiline of a Nephew of his Holynesses; and withal, to treat about a Marriage between Dom Sigismondo, another of the Popes Nephews, and the Danghter of a Gentleman of Genoa, of the antient House of Pallavicino, who hash a Million and an half of Roman Crowns to her Portion: but whether this Match will go forward or no, is questioned, in regard her Friends seem rather to desire, she should expect the Nephew of another Pope, as being of opinion, That this is not long lived. But there are some, and those Persons not unacquainted in the affairs of State, who think this to be the least part of Sieur Castaldi's errand, and that under this disguise he is to break off the Treaty the Duke of Parma hath made with some private persons at Genoa, for Monies to redeem the State of Castro; which if so, it is easily judged, how far his Holynels is averse from gratifying the French, who would fain throw off this business of Castro upon the Great Duke of Tuscany, Uncle to the Duke of Parma; but that Plot will not at all take, but will necessitate the French to abate of that high opinion they conceive of themselves, or to make a farther provision to oppose the Pope, who finding the weakness of the Councel of Paris, will be glad to repair the reputation, which he conceives he hath loft by the Treaty of Pifa, 1664. And as to that, it is believed the Popes Chamber will refolve upon a new account with the Duke of Parma, in which such differences are like to arife, as will puzzle the cunning of the French to reconcile them.

His Holyness hath thought fit to refer the business betwixt Cardinal Piccolomini, Legat of Ravenna, and the Ca dinal Rossette, to the Assembly of the Cardinals de bono regimine, to finde out some expedient that in glit be sacisfactory to them both; notwithstanding which, Piccolomini feems vifcontented, and thereupon hath fent a Letter, in the form of a Manifasto, to the sacred Colledge, and to the several Am-bassadors residing here; which procedure, the Pope doth much diflike, and indeed all the Court blames him, especially the French Faction, who have had no great kindnels for him, since his Nunciature at Paris, whence he returned three years