

12 Petrero's. *Osmond Rais*, a *Tortane*, 2 Guns, and 6 Petrero's. *Osine Rais*, a *Tortane*, 2 Guns, and 6 Petrero's. Four Ships on the Stocks, from 24 to 30 Guns, and one Carvel of 10 Guns. Wood, and all Materials ready for a Ship, the Governor intends to build of 70 Guns. Three Gallies, one *Large Gally*, and several low Boats that arm out in the Summer. *Monsieur Rais* *Cordova*, the *Orange Tree*, put aboard by the French on the Coast, and the Turks themselves set her on Fire, 40 Guns. *Hasson Rais*, the *S m*, 32 Guns. *Wely Rais*, the *Halfmoon* and *Kofe*, 24 Guns, and 3 Petrero's: Both these taken by the French near the *Streights Malah*. *Osine Rais* *Cosdolly*, the *Gold-Finch*, taken by the French Gallies, 10 Guns, and 18 Petrero's.

Venice, *Novemb. 15*. The Senate are sending the *Seurs Moccigo*, *Bragadin*, and *Renier*, their Commissioners into the *Morea*, to set out the Lands there, and give Orders for the Improvements that may be made, and to settle all things for the advantage of the Country, whither it is intended to send 12000 Soldiers before the end of February next, besides such as may go thither in smaller Numbers from time to time. The *Bassa* of *Canea* having writ to the *Seraskier* of the *Morea* for some Supplies, the Answer he returned was intercepted by the Greeks, with the Bark that carried it, near the Island of *Cerigo*; which being brought to General *Morofini*, he thereupon countermanded the Orders he had given for sending away 32 Ships, and it is therefore believed they may be employed upon some design against *Candia*. They write from *Dalmatia*, that *Atlagick* *Bassa* of *Bosnia* was at *Clivano*, and fearing to fall into the hands of the *Morlaques* or *Walachians*, he had thoughts of putting himself under the protection of the Emperor or Republick, to secure that great Wealth he had got together; as also that General *Cornaro* had caused 14 Soldiers to be empaled, who were discover'd to have begun a Treaty with the Turks about delivering them again the possession of *Castellovo*. There is a Discourse of very good Company that is expected here to take the Direction of the next *Carneval*, where, it is said, the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Elector of *Saxony*, and some other Princes of Germany are all to meet.

Vienna, *Novemb. 20*. They write from *Buda*, that they had an account, by some Deserters, of a great Mutiny in *Alba Regalis*, the Garrison there growing impatient that they were so much in arrears of their Pay, and at last demanding it with an Insolence that the Governor could not bear, who caused them to be shot at from his House, but that served but further to enrage them; nor were they to be appeas'd, but by a distribution among them of what Money he had by him, threatening to return again for the rest of their due within a short time. *Teakley* is now the only Enemy in *Hungary* that keeps the Field; he marches about with 3 or 4000 Men, and gives the Alarm in several places, sometimes appearing on one side of the *Theisse*, and sometimes on the other; but is apprehended however he amuses them with Counter-marches, that his chief design is to put relief into *Mohatz*, which (it is supposed) begins now to want it; and therefore Count *Serau*, who is employ'd to watch his motions, keeps himself between *Teakley* and that place: he hath endeavour'd to stir up all sorts of People to join with him, shewing a resolution not to forgive those from whom he can hope for no Pardon. But a baffled cause finds but few to engage in it; and though the beginnings of a War are sometimes enter'd upon with cheerfulness, yet the Calamities, occasion'd by its continuance, makes those more cautious who are capable of taking any warning. The Blockade of *Agria* is continued notwithstanding the improper Season: I has been discover'd that the Inhabitants of *Ganges* attempt'd, by stealth, to convey Provisions into the place; one of them was taken in the Fact, who confessed there were more concerned

in it.) There are several Reports concerning the revolted Army, but there being no account as yet of their success at *Combrin*, it can't yet be ascertain'd; and to give a Relation of the Tragedies they are said to have acted there.

Ratisbonne, *Novemb. 24*. The Memoriall drawn up by Count de *Windsgratz* on the occasion of the Formalities at *Trapbach*, (which has been already mention'd) produced an Answer from the Count de *Crey*, the representative of France, taking notice, that such Compromises so ill founded, could not but create a just suspicion that the framers of them designed to disturb that Peace and Tranquillity, which was happily settled for the necessary Preservation of the Empire, by the late Treaty concluded in 1684, which cannot so properly be call'd a Truce, that being in the strict Acceptation of the word an Agreement between Parties in actual War, whereby they mutually oblige themselves to surcease all Acts of Hostility, which was not the present case, this being rather a reciprocal Engagement to maintain a good Correspondence for the space of 20 years; in Consideration whereof, the Emperor and Empire renounce all Sovereignty and Jurisdiction whatever, during the said term, within those Territories, Towns and Places, which had been re-upted to the Crown of France before the suit of August 1681; his Most Christian Majesty obliging himself likewise not to pursue in the mean time his further pretensions in the Empire; And this is the Sum and Substance of that Agreement, from whence was to be expected a lasting Friendship and good Understanding; and which has given opportunity to the Imperial Arms, not only to conquer *Hungary*, but to put themselves also into a condition to begin a War in the Empire, which yet is not to be carried on without great Expence, and perhaps to the greatest hazards and damage of those Princes and States that shall be most forward to promote it. But if this Treaty should be considered merely as a Truce made to secure the Peace of the Empire, and to give them liberty entirely to attend the Ottoman War; yet it will appear what small grounds there are to restrain his Majesty from fortifying in such places wherein he had a Right, to exercise a full and entire Sovereignty, as well by Possession before the Treaty, as by the Consent of the Empire in it. If it be examined what has been formerly stipulated of this nature in the like Treaties; in the Truce concluded at *Brenny* in 1537, it was expressed, that France the 1st should not erect any Forts in the County of *St. Paul*; and the necessity of this Article to restrain the King as to that County, is an Argument that he was at Liberty to fortifie in other places not prohibited. In the Treaty of *Vincelles* in the year 1555, there was no Stipulation at all in this matter. In that concluded at *Antwerp* in 1609, between the Archduke and the States, it was expressly caution'd, that no Forts should be built on either side during the Truce. And at the making of the Peace of *Munster*, one of the greatest difficulties between France and Spain, was the opposition made by the last to quit his Sovereignty to *Catalogne*, that had they revolted, to save which a Truce was propos'd for 30 years, in which the King of Spain would have inserted a Prohibition to fortifie; but the French oppos'd it, declaring, that to Fortifie was a necessary Act of Defence, and no Aggression, the same that was done in the Treaty now in Question, France oppos'd, and the Empire quitting all such Clauses, as being inconsistent with the other Articles that yielded the Sovereignty over those Countries to reupite: Nor can these Complaints be better justified from any thing contained in the 8th or 9th Articles; the first of which relates only to the restoring Proprietors to the Enjoyment of their Lands lying within the Countries where the King's Sovereignty was thus acknowledged, upon condition of their taking an Oath of Fidelity: The other only engages his Majesty, to leave the Inhabitants, in the free Exercise of their Religion. But besides all