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Florence, May 13. N. S.

SIR Lambert Blackwell, Envoy Extraordinary from His Majesty of Great-Britain, having on the 11th Instant notified his Arrival at this Court, and desired Audience of the Great Duke of Tuscany, the day following was appointed for it: Accordingly Signior Priore Rucellai came the next morning, with two of the Great Duke's Coaches; to the Envoy's House, and conducted him to the Palace, where an Apartment was prepared for his Reception. Having been splendidly Entertained at Dinner, with several English Gentlemen, and most of the Merchants of Leghorne, who accompanied him on this Occasion; he had in the Afternoon his Publick Audience of the Great Duke, by whom he was received with many Expressions of the great Veneration and Esteem his Highness has for His Majesty, and his readiness to promote the Advantage of His Majesties Subjects Trading in these Parts. In the Evening he had Audience of the Great Prince and Princess, and was afterwards conducted back to his Apartment in the Palace, where he is lodged with the English Gentlemen before-mentioned, and will be Entertained several days.

Venice, May 16. Our Letters from Rome say, the Count of Martinitz, the Emperor's Ambassador to the Pope, set out thence on the 10th Instant on his return home, and will pass by this place in his way to Vienna: That the Pope is something better; and that the King of Poland had recommended to him Count Leinberg Bishop of Passau, who was Ambassador from the Emperor to the Diet of the Election, to be made a Cardinal at the next promotion. We hear from Napoli di Romania, that the Venetian Fleet are ready to put to Sea soon as they have received the Supplies they expect by the Convoys that lately failed from hence, and that in the mean while a Squadron of Gallies is sent to the Archipelago to receive from those Isles the accustomed yearly Contributions. They had Advice from Constantinople, That the Sultan's Fleet was in the like forwardness, waiting only for the arrival of the Ships from Barbary to sail out of the Dardanelles; and that some Ships with Soldiers were arrived there from Alexandria. We have an account from Dalmatia, that General Mocenigo is with some of the Forces of this State at Narenta, to observe the Enemies Motions, who are lately assembled in those parts to the number of 8000 Men, with a design, as is said, to join the Seraskier of Bosnia at Wibatz: That the said Seraskier was now at Teafrica with about 1200 Men, and had not above 3000 Men on that Frontier, which were most of them Country People whom he had summoned to his assistance, having but very few Regulated Forces.

Madrid, May 14. The King of Spain continues at Toledo, and recovers strength every day; and goes frequently abroad to take the Air. The Queen who was lately indisposed is very well again. They write from Cadix, that on the 23d past failed thence the 4 Ships bound to Buenos-Aires in the West-Indies.

Dantzick, May 21. Our last Letters from Warsaw, which are of the 16th Instant, say, the Cardinal Primate and the greatest part of the Gentlemen of the Rokotz, had at last resolved to acknowledge the King

of Poland, and had not only promised the Minister of Brandenburg and the Popes Nuncio (who Act as Mediators) to repair to Warsaw on the 22th Instant to make their Submission to his Majesty, but have likewise signed an Instrument in Writing to the same effect. These Advices add, that the King had resolved to besiege Caminitz, in order to which his Forces were marching that way, those which lay in Prussia having already left their Quarters, that a Train of great Artillery, with Ammunition, is shortly expected from Saxony, and all other Preparations are making with the greatest diligence, the King intending to set out in the beginning of the next Month towards the Frontiers, to command the Army in Person. We have an account from Lithuania, that the Troubles in that Duchy are not yet wholly appeased, some of the Gentlemen who had entered into a Confederacy with the Sjeur Oginsky, still adhering to his Party with a great deal of Obstinacy, notwithstanding it is so considerably weakened by the defection of all that part of the Lithuanian Army who at first took part with him: And their strength is so small in comparison to that of General Sapieha, that if they do not shortly submit of themselves, they will easily be forced to do it.

Vienna, May 17. The Imperial Court continues at Laxembourg, taking the Diversions that are proper for this Season. There are several Candidates for the Office of President of the Aulicke Chamber, which is now vacant, among whom Count Cauritz stands the fairest, in case he is willing to exchange his Place of Under-Chancellor of the Empire for this. Commissioners are appointed, who meet twice a week to inspect and hasten the Preparations for the next Campaign. Several Forces, as well Recruits as Auxiliaries, are passed by this place in their way to Hungary; and those of Denmark, Brandenburg, and Saxony, are on the contrary beginning to march out of that Kingdom: A Regiment of Horse of the former are ordered for Saxony. It is assured, that notwithstanding the departure of these Troops our Armies against the Turks will be stronger this Summer than they were the last. The Imperial Forces in Hungary are in a very good Condition, and the Recruits that have been sent thither were chosen out of the Regiments lately disbanded on the Rhine. Orders have been sent to the Count d'Esche, the Emperor's Envoy at the Election of Osnabrug, to go to Hanouer, to make the Compliments of Condoleance from this Court to that Elector, on the Death of the late Elector of Hanouer his Father. We have an account from Croatia, that the Seraskier of Bosnia continues in those parts, but has not attempted any thing of late; and that a strong Party of Croats having made an Excursion upon the Turks towards the Fortress of Uranogratz, had killed several of them, and brought back some Prisoners, with a very considerable number of Cattle, and a great Booty. Our Letters from Caranzebes in Transilvania advise us, that Count Herberstein had in a late incursion towards Temeswaer, taken a Convoy of Provisions that was designed for that Garrison, and taken some Prisoners; and that some Heydukes having deserted from the Garrison of Temeswaer, were come in there; and confirmed the Accounts we have received