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From Monday April 8. to Chursday April 11.

Rome, March 27. N. S.

HE Cardinals d'Estrees, Fourbin, and Coa-slin, are arrived here from France; They were met about two miles from this City by the Cardinal de Bouisson, and without the City Gates by the Prince of Monaco, Ambassador from Frante. Cardinal Delphino, who relided at Paris as the Pope's Nuncio, is also arrived here, and was met in like manner by the Venetian Ambifiador; The Pope intends on the 29th to billador; The Tope Internation of hold a Confistory, to perform the Ceremony of hold a Confistory to these new Cardinals. The giving the Caps to these new Cardinals. The three Princes of Poland continue incognico, by reason of some Disputes of Ceremony between them and the Cardinals. The Duke d Uceda, Ambassa. and the Cardinals. dor from Spain, having complained to this Court of a Violence offered to a Spanish Ship at Givita-Viahis by order of Signior Foscary, Governor of that Place, the Pope has discharged him from his Government, and given it to Signior Resta. Signlor Ruffo is come hither from Florence, where he was Nuncio, and has raken Possession of the Office of Master of the Chamber to the Pope, in the room of Signior Aquaviva, who is appointed to go in the Quality of Nuncio to Madrid, and will depart from hence in few days. Signior Pignately will likewise be going very soon with the sime Character to Poland; And tis said, Signior Davia, his Predecessor in that Employment, will be sent in the same Quality to Vienna. Don Li-vis Odeschalei is raising a Regiment of Horse, which is to remain in Garrison in Bracciano. The Great Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Parma are fhortly expected here. Great Respect is shewed at this Court to Count Lemberg, the Emperor's Ambassador. But the Pope still refuses to give Audience to Count Martinitz, who has the fame Character.

Gingus, March 28. The fix French Gallies which carried the French Cardinals with their Retinue from France to Civita Vecchia, are passed by

this Place in their return to Marseilles.

Venice, April 2. The Senate have ordered several Engineers to repair to Castelnovo, to give Directions about rebuilding the Fortifications of that Place, which were lately ruined by the breaking in of the Sea. The Durchels-Dowager of Hanover, who came hither a week ago from Vienna, departed on the 30th past for Modena; She has received Presents from the Emperor and Empress, and from the King and Queen of the Romans, to the value of above 100000 Dollars. The Prince of Parma has been Complimented by the Senato, who fint him a Present of Refreshments, and he intends in a day or two to continue his Journey to Rome.

From the Saron Camp before Riga, April 1. N. S. We continue to Cannonade the Town of Riga, but have not yet made any confiderable Breach. The Guards of Prince Sapieba, Great General of Lithuania, confissing in 300 Coffacks and Walachians, are arrived here from Lithuania, and 300 Essais more, with 2000 Dragoons, are expected from thence. 'Tis believed, General Fiening will defer attacking the Town till these and some other Reinforcements are arrived from Poland; And that in the mean time he will march with a

strong Detachment into the Country to raise Contributions, and engage the Gentlemen of Live nia to take part with the Saxons. Count Dahl-berg, Governor of Riga, fent an Officer hither yesterday with some Proposals touching the Exchange of Prisoners; which General Fleming was willing to accept of, but upon this Condition, That the Livenians in the King of Poland's Service, who should fall into the hands of the Swedes, should be treated as other Prisoners at War; Which the Swedish Governor refusing to consent to, General Fleming would agree with him upon no other Terms, and declared, That all the Pri-foners he takes shall have the same Usage as the Livonians that are made Prisoners have from the Swedes; To this Count Dahlberg has not yet returned any Answer, so that this Matter continues undetermined. General Fleming has sent Colonel Fleming, his Brother, to Warfaw, with the News of the taking of the Dunamunder Schans; We found in that Fort 150 Pieces of Cannon and 16 Mortars, 8e00 weight of Powder, and a very great quantity of Shor, Bombs, Granadoes, and all other kind of Ammunition and Provisions; So that it appears that 'twas not the want thereof, as was at first given out, that obliged the Swedish Commander to surrender, but the weakness of his Garrison, which consisted only in 600 Men, and of these not above 150 Regular Troops. It's agreed by the Capitulation, That the Country People who were in Arms in the Fort shall not any ways be molested, but shall be permitted to return to their own Houses, and the said 150 Soldiers have obtained the liberty of retiring to Revel. The taking of this Fort is of so much the more Advantage to us, for that it hinders the Swedes from bringing any Succours

hinders the Swedes from bringing any Succours into Riga by Water.

Vienna, April 3. The Sieur Straklenkeim, Envoy from the King of Sweden, has complained to the Emperor, as being one of the Guarands of the Treaty of Oliva, That the King of Poland's Forces have beinged Riga in Livonia, belonging to the King his Master; upon which, Assurances have been given him, That the Delign of this Court is to Contribute all they can to preserve the Peace of the North. The Bishop of Raab is sent to Warsaw with Instructions to this purpose; And the Count de Zedelinsky, Envoy from the Emperor to the King of Polana, who was upon his return higher, is ordered to continue at Warsaw to affift the Bishop in this Negociation. Three Regiments of the Imperial Hose quartered in Moravia, are commanded to hirher, is ordered to continue at Warlaw to alink the Bishop in this Negociation. Three Regiments of the Imperial Holse quartered in Moravia, are commanded to march towards the Frontiers of Saxony, and Orders are given to the Commanders of the Imperial Troops quartered in Bohemia and Silesia, to keep their Regiments in a readiness to much, which Precaution is thought necessary, as Matters stand at present in the North. The Grand Signior has committed the Management of the Treaty for prolonging the Truce, or auking a Peace between him and the Czar of Maserby, to Ierahim Bassa his Ambassador at this Court, and a Minister is shortly expected from Muscowy to treat with him. The Twistill Ambassador has also received Orders to treat with the Emperor's Ministers about adjusting all Differences that may artice between the two Courts, in relation to the seeling the Limits, or encerning any Artice of the Twary of Carlowitz, and he is accordingly very from to begin his Conferences with the Imperial Commissioners appointed to negociate with him; And because this will oblige him to continue tene longer than he thought to have done, he is sending home some of his Servants, and the greatest part of his Cameis and Mules, and less deful Equip 22. The Ma quie at Vizars, Envey from the Most Christian King,

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