

# The London Gazette.

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From Monday June 24. to Thursday June 27. 1700.

Cadiz, June 7. N. S.

**M**onsieur Pointi arrived here the third Instant from Brest, with 3 Frigats, a Pink, and 2 Tenders; he found in this Port two French Men of War, that have been cruizing some time off Sally, and expects to be shortly joined by 4 Galleys from Marseilles, and several Men of War from Thoulon, and 'tis said he designs to bombard Sally. There are at present 7 Spanish Men of War in our Port, which are to sail in 8 or 10 days to the West-Indies.

**Cordova, June 26.** An English Man of War, called the Deal-Castle, bound to the Barbadoes, put into Vigo the 15th Instant, and is since sailed again. The Spanish Alliance Pacquet-boat arrived here the 23d Instant from Falmouth, and will put to Sea again this afternoon. Letters from Madrid of the 16th Instant say, the King and Queen of Spain arrived there the 3d from Aranjuez, and that there was a discourse of their going to pass some time at Toledo.

**Rome, June 12.** The Great Duke of Tuscany set out from this Place yesterday, on his return to Florence. The Cardinal de Bouillon is fallen ill at Capravola, in his return to France. Cardinal Malabachino being lately dead, which made a third Vacancy in the College of Cardinals, the Pope has, at the Nomination of the Emperor, and the Crowns of France and Spain, disposed of the vacant Caps to the Bishop of Passau, the Archbishop of Paris, and Don Borgia, a Canon of Toledo. The Differences between the Cardinal of Este and the Venetian Ambassador are adjusted. Signior Aquaviva being appointed the Pope's Nuncio to the Court of Spain, is gone from hence to Madrid.

**Vienna, June 18.** There are Letters from Constantinople of the 29th of April, which say, a Truce of Eight Years is concluded between the Czar of Muscovy and the Grand Signior; of which, we must expect the Particulars by the next Advices from thence.

**Mitaw, July 18.** Duke Ferdinand of Courland has caused two Orders to be Published, the one to forbid the Exportation of Corn out of this Dutchy, and the other for raising the Militia, who are commanded to Rendezvous at Libou, and will be posted along the Sea side, to hinder the Swedes from making a Descent. Duke Ferdinand is gone to the Saxon Camp near Riga, where the Regiment of the King of Poland's Horse-Guards is expected in 2 or 3 days from Warsaw, and 4000 Horse and 6000 Foot in 10 days or a fortnight from Saxony. The Swedes, whose Army consists at present in 16000 Effective Men, are making a Bridge of Boats over the Dwina, in order, as is supposed, to attack the Saxons before they receive these Reinforcements.

**Warsaw, June 19.** The King of Poland intends

very soon to begin his Journey to Prussia, and the greatest part of his Equipage will be going thither in a day or two. He has caused a Manifesto to be published, setting forth, That the Swedes having made several Infractions of the Treaty of Oliva, by depriving the Inhabitants of Livonia of their Privileges, by laying extraordinary Duties on the Manufactures of Poland which are sent to Livonia, and by disturbing the Trade of the Polanders; The King, for these and several other Reasons, and particularly on account of the Engagement he is under by Treaties with the King of Denmark, has thought fit to declare War against the Crown of Sweden. The King has resolved to send Universalia or Cicular Letters to the several Palatinates, to acquaint them, among other things, That the Swedes having given him a just occasion to enter into a War against them, he will endeavour to make use of this opportunity to regain the Province of Livonia, which formerly belonged to the Republick of Poland in pursuance of an Article of the Pacta Conventa, whereby he is oblig'd to use his utmost Endeavours to recover whatever Lands the Republick has lost. The Preparations for carrying on the War are continued, and a considerable Sum of the War is expected for this purpose from Saxony. The King intends to take into his Service a great number of Cossacks that were discharged some time ago out of the Army of the Crown.

**Berlin, June 26.** The Elector of Brandenburg's Forces continue to assemble near Lentzen. The King of Denmark has writ to his Electoral Highness, to desire he will order his Forces to join the Succours he expects from the King of Poland; but his Electoral Highness has answered, That he is resolved not to have any Part in the Troubles in Holstein, but rather to use his utmost Endeavours to restore the Publick Peace; and the Elector has sent Orders to Monsieur Busch, his Minister at Hamburg, to employ his Offices to this effect jointly with the Ministers of England and Holland; And to propose to the several Parties engaged in the War, a Cessation of Armes for 4, 5, or 6 Weeks, on Condition, That the Confederate Forces shall retire on this side the River Bille, and that the King of Denmark shall cause his Forces to march out of the Duke of Holstein's Territories, and that during this Term, the demanding of Contributions, quartering of Soldiers, and all manner of Hostilities, shall cease on either side. Monsieur d'Opdam, Envoy from the States-General, had this day a Conveyance with the Sieurs Fuchs and Smetzrau, about renewing the Treaties of Alliance between the Elector and the States-General. Lieutenant-General Fleming, and the Marquis de la Ferrest, arrived here this day from Poland.

**Rensbourg, June 27.** The King of Denmark is gone from hence to Guckstap. The two Armies continue very near each other, being only separated by the River Aww; the Confederate Camp

near

6000 men under the Command of Count... (besides the Garrison of Riga, which is about 6000 strong) they want of Altona to pay them, his demands 50000 Roubles of Sleswick, and 20000 of Riga, to be paid in 6 days.