

# The London Gazette.

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Oxford, May 6.

**O**N Monday night very late, arrived here his Highness the Prince of *Tuscany*, coming that day from *Northampton*, having on the way been entertained at dinner by the Earl of *Sunderland*; he was pleased to take up his Lodgings at the *Angel* an Inn, where his servants had by his Order made provision for his entertainment; His Highness having refused the Lodgings offered him by the Vice-Chancellor in *Christ-Church*. The next morning the Vice-Chancellor and Doctors in their Scarlet went from *St. Marius*, their usual place of meeting on such occasions, to compliment him at his Lodging, and to know his pleasure when he would be at leisure to be received in Convocation; the Vice-Chancellor with some Doctors afterwards waiting on him the same morning to shew him most of the chief Colledges, where he was received by the respective Societies, and complimented with Speeches; in the afternoon about two of the clock, the Vice-Chancellor and Doctors in their formalities went again to his Lodgings and conducted him thence to the Convocation, His Highness being pleased to walk all the way on foot, through the ranks of the Scholars of the University, who were placed on both sides the way from his Lodgings to the Schools; the Masters of Arts being set in the Convocation-house, attended there his arrival upon which the Convocation began, the Prince being first seated in a Chair of State provided for that occasion and placed on the right hand of the Vice-Chancellor; then the publick Orator *Dr. South* made him an Oration, which ended, and several Academical affairs dispatched to satisfy His Highness of the manner of acting in these Assemblies, His Physician (a Doctor of Physick of *Bononia*) was incorporated and admitted to the same degree in this University: the Convocation ending, the Prince was thence conducted to see the new Theatre, which is almost finished, and from thence into the publick Library, where he had a view of the choicest Manuscripts, Coyns and other rarities of that place; after this he was pleased to take a view of the severall Schools in most of which, the Professors and Lecturers were reading in their severall faculties, and disputations held in the others: His Highness was pleased particularly to take a seat in that of *Geometry*, and to hear a Learned Lecture read by *Dr. Wallis* that Professor of that Science, and afterwards some disputations in Philosophy in the School of *Tongues*, and that of *Natural Philosophy*, and in the *Musick* School he was entertained with Vocal and Instrumental Musick; which being finished, it being then past 7 of the clock, the Vice-Chancellor and some of the Doctors reconducted His Highness to his Lodgings: the next morning the Vice-Chancellor with the publick Orator, and some others attended again His Highness and took leave of him, who departed the same day for *Windsor* on his return for *London*.

*Warsaw, April 19.* The Nobility and Gentry begin now to appear in great numbers in order to the approaching Election; and the Ambassadors who have till now been obliged to absent themselves, are now returned to such Quarters as are assigned them for their Residence during the Election; about four days since arrived within three Leagues of this place the French Ambassador the Bishop of *Bebers*, and on Monday is expected at one of the Kings Houses within a League, where he is to continue all the time till the Election be over, except onely when he shall be admitted to his publick Audience from the Senators; the like method being observed with aliother foreign Ministers, who

are not to enter this City, unless onely at their Audience, excepting onely the Popes Nuncio who continues his Residence within the City.

The persons employed under borrowed names by the Duke of *Neubourg* and Prince of *Lorrain*, privately to negotiate their affairs here, have now cast off their disguises and appear publickly, and particularly Count *Zani* from the Prince of *Lorrain*, entred the City the last week with a great Train and rich Equipage, and has presented Letters from the Prince his Master to the King, and to *Signior Magni* his Majesties Secretary, desiring them to improve their interests on his behalf.

'Tis now said that the young Prince of *Muscovy* intends to desist from his Competition, and that the Votes of the Assembly are like to be divided onely between the Duke of *Neubourg* and Prince of *Lorrain*.

From *Moscovy* they write, that the people of *Mosco* having it blown amongst them, that the Grand Duke had so farre solicited for his Son to succeed to the Crown of *Poland*, as to offer to oblige him to embrace the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, began to assembe tumultuously, and in great numbers in the Streets, and were with some difficulty hindred from breaking out into a Rebellion.

From *Ukrania* we are advised, that *Dorofensko*, the formerly deposed General of the Cossacks, having entred into the acquaintance of a principal Schismatick of the Countrey, had by his means and addreses wonne to himself the hearts of the most considerable persons amongst them, in so much as in one of their popular Assemblies, such an effectual speech was made to them in his favour, that the people were with much Artifice drawn to desire him to return again to his Command, which he complying with in another speech, set forth to them the necessity of their standing by him for the future, in the justification of whatsoever he should undertake for their defence and advantage.

This ended, a Turkish Chiaus, (supposed to have been before well practised with *Dorofensko*) entred into the Assembly, inquiring if it were true that they had a General, and desiring to be admitted to his presence, which being resolved in, and presented to him, the Chiaus delivered to him a Letter from the Grand Segnior, in which he thanked the Cossacks for their inclinations to submit to his protection and Government, assuring them that they should enjoy far greater priviledges then ever they had from *Poland*, desiring them to unite themselves to the Government of *Valachia*, and as a testimony of their obedience to him to assist him with 40000 men in his wars against *Venice*; this Letter was read to the Assembly, who received it with all demonstrations of joy, and promised their obedience; and at the same time were opened several Trunks, out of which the Chiaus distributed many rich Vests among the most principal persons of the Assembly, as Presents from the Grand Segnior his Master. After this, the Assembly ordered four persons to be nominated and dispatched with Embassies, one to the Grand Segnior with their thanks for his care and protection of them, and to desire its continuance, a second, to the Grand Duke of *Muscovy*, to demand the restitution of severall places he keeps from them beyond the *Borissenes*, a third to *Poland*, to demand that the Garrison be withdrawn from *Bialscierko*; and a fourth to the *Zaporovians*, requiring them to desist from their depredations on the black sea.

The Cossacks beyond the *Borissenes* have lately united themselves with the *Muscovites*, who have refused to surrender *Kiovia* according to the Articles of the Truce.

The same Letters advise us, that one *Schirko*, a soldier of much fame amongst the Cossacks, was with his party lately returned from *Tartary*, where he had made an incursion with much success returning with a great number of Arms, Horses and Cattle, having in several Encounters killed a great number of the *Tatars*.

*Venice*, April 16. By the way of *Rome* came several advices from *Corsu*, affirming that the Grand Signior had put out his shoulder by a fall from his Horse in hunting, of which he lay much indisposed, but of his death, which was with much confidence reported, we have no confirmation, and therefore suspect the truth of it.

From *Candia* we are assured that the Visier fearing a sudden disturbance in his Siege from the United forces of the Christian Princes, continues his Siege with much eagerness, but his people having been very sensible of the great valour of the besieged in all open encounters, were not easily to be persuaded to attempt it again by assault, and the Visier not being yet reinforced with those recruits he has often petitioned for, and with impatience expects, is resolved for the present not to engage them in any hazardous attempts, but rather to expect the issue and success of his Mines, by which he has not yet got any considerable advantages by reason of the great vigilancy and care of the besieged, who by their Countermines and Gallies, have much disturbed them in their endeavors. In the mean time the besieged are much heightened in their courage, by the promises of a speedy assistance and delivery, which will notwithstanding all the preparations made for it, prove a matter of some difficulty without a considerable Army to take the Field and force the Enemy from their Trenches.

*Brussels*, May 10. The Commons of this City have had seven 1 Assemblies this week, wherein they have debated the Imposition of the 8th part of a penny upon every pot of Beer, which they are willing to have continued, upon condition they may be complied with in their demands, and have the Customs upon all Merchandises coming or going out, reduced to their ancient Method and Rate, which their Requests with the Concordals have been sent to the Constable of *Castile*.

The difference between the City of *Bruges* and *Ostend* about the passage of Foreign ships, has been argued before the Privy Council, and at last determined in favour of the Chamber of Commerce of *Bruges*; and 'tis declared that all ships bound upon the account of Trade either to *Bruges* or other parts, shall have free liberty to pass by *Ostend* without any Obligation to unlade there, which decree of theirs has been communicated to the Council of State, and Finances, whereupon the Constable has ordered his Letters to be written to the Governour of *Ostend*, commanding his obedience to the said Decree.

From *Paris* we are told, that His most Christian Majesty has offered to renounce his pretensions to *Condé*, the sluices of *Neuport* and the Fort of *Lincque*, and in lieu thereof to accept of *Oudenard* and its *Chasteleneys*, as likewise to demolish *Charles-Roy*, upon condition *Spain* will surrender to him the Town of *Tyre* with its *Chasteleneys*, and that he has sent these propositions to his Commissioners at *Lille*, with Order to require a Categorical and positive answer to them within the space of 15 days.

The Duke of *Aerschot* having intelligence that some of the French force, were upon their march towards *Mons*, ordered a Bridge within a League of that City upon the way to *Valenciennes* to be broken down.

On Wednesday arrived here an express from the Count de *Salazar* Governour of *Bruges*, informing the Constable, that upon intelligence given him that a considerable party of the French forces were upon their march between *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*, he had ordered the Count de *Rache* to march with his Regiment to *St. Omer* for the security of that place. On Sunday last the Constable was pleased to dispatch away a Courier extraordinary to the Court of *Spain* to inform the Queen Regent of the present state of affairs of these Provinces, and has deferred his intended journey to *Antwerp*, expecting here some farther

light into the intentions of *France*, what they designe by these motions of their forces.

The French proceed still in their confiscations of such as live from their Estates lying within their jurisdiction, and have lately commanded the Officers of *Bel Oeil* belonging to the Prince de *Ligne* near *Aeth*, to bring in a particular under Oath of the true Value and Revenue of that Estate within 15 days, threatening upon default to proceed to some more severe course: which proceeding of theirs, occasioned the 8th instant an Assembly of several of the Nobility with the Council of State; and the Baron de *Berg-rick* is Ordered to returne with all speed for *Lille* to acquaint the Commissioners with their Resolution upon this subject.

We have late advice that a Convoy of 8 Waggonns laden at *Antwerp* with ammunition and intended for *Valenciennes*, hath been seized by the way and carried into *Aeth*, upon pretence that they passed without leave over the lands belonging to that place.

*Paris*, May 15. Here is newly arrived a Courier extraordinary with Letters to the Venetian Ambassador, informing him that the Grand Signior is dangerously ill of the fall he received from his Horse in hunting, which had occasioned a Gangrene, from which 'twas not believed he could easily be recovered.

From *Constantinople* by Letters of *Mart.* 20 we are told that the Janisaries as well as the rest of the people were much discontented at the long absence of the Grand Signior from that City, and at the great damage they receive by the great quantity of five Shill pieces, imported by the French and other Nations, which are made with so bad alloy that they cannot now pass them without great loss: that these things with the concernment the Janisaries seem to have in the preservation of the Grand Signiors three Brethren, whose heads he had sent for, has drawn them into an insurrection, where above 40 thousand men are gotten into Arms, setting a strong Guard upon the Seraglio, and are holding Councils amongst themselves, of which they expect in few days to see the effects.

That the French men of war lying at *Constantinople* had nor foreseen the necessity of the Caymacian for their departure, but that during their abode, two of the French Captains with some Volunteers and their Janisaries in their long boat going on shoar to walk for their diversion, were abused by the *Bastanga*, which obliged the French to draw their swords and hurt some of them, but the Turks entreating were forced to recover their Boat and to hasten to their ships, but the Turks waking after them with a Boat better manned and provided, overtook them, and with Stones and Cudgels engaged them, in which dispute Monsieur de *Texas* one of the Captains, with another French Gentleman were killed, the rest being in much danger of running the same fate, had not the *Bastanga* Bassa himself come in timely to their rescue.

From *Smirna* we are told that above 600 people are there in Arms highly incensed against the Government, for their new and great impositions, but that the Bassa of that place was endeavouring to reduce them to obedience.

We have also advise, that the Visier has made a furious assault upon *Candia*, who in the lost great numbers of his men, in which the besieged defended themselves with infinite courage, but with the loss of several of their principal Officers, of which we may expect the particulars.

Advertisement.

The Officers of the Receipt of His Majesties Exchequer are come to the payment of the 1142 Order Registered on the Act for 1250000*l.* and shall proceed to the payment of the subsequent Orders, to that number as the remaining Money of that Act, and the remain of the first Month of the Eleven Months Taxe shall be brought in.

Also the said Officers are come to the payment of the 7401b Order in number Registered on the Act for the Eleven Months Taxe, and shall go on to the payment of the ensuing Orders to that number as the Money shall come in.