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From Monday, May 24. to Thursday, May 27. 1669.

Falmouth, May 19.

THe 16th instant arrived here the European Frigate laden with Brimstone from the Gulf of Venice. The next day came in a Dutch Man of War a Convoy to a Fleet of about 40 sail of Merchant ships from St. Eubres and other parts of Portugal, laden with Salt and Fruit: on this side of Lisbonne one of the number foundling, most of the men escaped in their Boat, only two or three perishing with this ship and landing. The next day another of the same Fleet also foundered and was lost with all her men. The Man of War is here furnishing himself with fresh water and other necessaries for the Fleet under his Conduct which is still out at Sea, not intending to put into Harbor. The same day put in here several other ships from France, Virginia, and New England, which this day went out again to Sea.

Warsaw, May 10. The 2d instant the Diet assembled in the two places erected in the Fields near this City, in order to the election of a King. In one of them the Primace of this Kingdom the Archbishop of Gnesse presiding with the Senators and Members of the Upper House, in the other appeared the Nobles, those of the Equestrian Order, with the Deputies of the several Provinces; where after several Proposals and Speeches made about the exhibiting an Oath obliging all persons concerned to proceed according to Conscience in the Election of a Successor to the Crown, they adjourned till the 4th instant; where falling again upon the same debate (about the Oath) it was disputed pro and con with much warmth till the night coming on, obliged them to put off the farther Debate of it till Monday morning; when they re-assumed it and spent that whole day and a great part of the next without any resolution in the point, and in the end were obliged to lay it quite aside, resolving to fall upon the election of a Marshal or Speaker, but ordering that an Oath should be formed for him, by which his Power should be circumscribed and limited; and that to be read at the next meeting.

On Wednesday being the Feast of St. Stanislaus, the Diet met not.

On Thursday the 9th instant the Oath for the Marshal was read to them, which was three times ordered to be read, and the farther hearing of it put off to the next day.

This day the 10th instant the Oath was again read and resolved on, after which they fell upon the election of a Marshal, the Palatine of Cracovic proposing, the Prince Lubomirski; but he desiring liberty to speak, excused himself from the Charge; giving amongst other things, for his reason, that having many things to be proposed in the Diet of great concernment to himself, his Family, and his deceased Father, it was not proper for him to undertake that Charge, which might cast too great a suspicion upon his integrity; he thus rejecting, the Competition fell between one Signorok a Person of greater Worth than Quality, whose interest was principally carried on by the Palatines of Lythuanay, and Potoski Son to the late General of Poland of that name; after a long Competition, which held the greatest part of this day; they came to the scrutiny, in which Potoski was about 8 in the Evening elected, having 926 Suffrage, in his favor, and the other 725.

Rome, May 11. On Sunday last, Signior Gio. Luck Durazzo Envoy from the Republic of Genouas was with the usual Ceremonies conducted to his first Audience, in which he was Treated by the Popewith much kindness

and esteem, and made afterwards his Visits to the Cardinal Rospioglio.

The same day died Father Gio Battista Marini of a long distemper of the Stone; his charge as General of the Dominicans is not yet considered, but is to be supplied till an Election can be made, by Father Pietro Passerini.

From Naples we are informed of the arrival there of the Earl of Winchelsea from his employment as Ambassador from His Majesty of Great Britain to the Grand Signior, having on his way home called in at Malta, where he was treated with extraordinary civility by the Grand Master, who ordered a Squadron of seven Gallies to conduct him to Augusta in Sicily.

From which Island we are filled with the sad Complaints of the great ruin of the Countrey for many miles, by the prodigious flames which have been and still are cast up by the Mount Aetna, whose near approach to Catania, have frightened the inhabitants from the City; and only some few persons remaining; whose Religion has prevailed with them to adventure to stay till the last, for the security of the Churches and Reliques, of which a fuller account may be in little time expected.

Father Nishard the Inquisitor of Spain, arrived lately at Legovae, and may in few days be expected here under the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary from His Catholick Majesty.

Venice, May 18. On Saturday last we had Letters from Candia bearing date the 14th of April, confirming to us the success of our Garrison in happily destroying and ruining the Mount which the Turks had raised before the Bulwark St. Andre, in which they have now cast up such strong defences, and furnished that part so well with all necessaries, that the Turks have little encouragement to make any new attempts yet upon that point.

They farther advise us of the arrival at the Enemies Camp of a Bassalik thither from the Grand Signior, who in his name much blamed the Visier for the little advance he had made in his Siege after three years time spent upon that one City, with an expence of Men and Treasure enough to have sufficed for the conquest of Kingdoms; and that the Visier being much dissatisfied with this message, resolved to enter upon some considerable action in his presence, and accordingly drew out the men brought by the Basla for his assistance, to whom he joined the choicest soldiers of his Army, and commanded a furious assault to be given to the Bulwark St. Andre and the Ravelin di Santa Spirita; but they were in both places received with so much courage and resolution, that after more than an hour spent in a bloody dispute, the Turks despairing of success began to retire themselves, but in their Retreat about 5000 of them happening to pass over a Mine made by the besieged of 150 barrels of Powder, it was so happily fired, that about 3000 Turks were blown up and killed, and the rest much hurt and disordered, in which confusion the besieged killing our side a considerable execution upon the rest, and took prisoners about a thousand of them, returning with much triumph and little loss into the Town.

The same Letters inform us that the Captain General having left the Command of Candia in the hands of Monsieur de St. Andre Montbrun and several able Venetian Officers, with a Garrison of about 12000 men for its defence, was put to sea with 21 Gallies and 6 Galeasses well furnished with Men and Necessaries; intending to take a view of the posture of the Turks Fleet, and afterwards to expect the arrival of the French succors.