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Pendennis, May 24.

Some few days since came into this Port about 30 sail of ships homewards bound, some of them for London laden with Wine, Brandy and Salt from Burdeaux and other parts of France.

On Saturday last arrived two vessels of this Port, one from Virginia laden with Tobacco, the other from Rochelle with Salt, and yesterday another of this Harbor from Barbados laden with Sugars and Cotton, designed for Amsterdam. Three Dutch ships, two laden with Salt, and one with Sugars, bound for Holland, and as many French ships with Rye and Salt homewards bound, the Dutch man of War which came lately into this Harbor, went out again to sea to the Merchant Fleet under his Convoy.

Exmouth, May 24. The 22 instant came in the Providence of this place from Virginia, who the day before off the Ile of Sci. lomer with a ship, called the Constantinople-Merchants, newly returned from the East Indies, telling also of the return of another ship from the same parts in her company.

Vienna, May 18. The Emperour having in compliance with the Popes desires given way to the leaving of 3000 men to serve, under his Name and Banner for the assistance of the Republick of Venice; Orders and Commissions are already given out for the raising of them, and to expedite the works, 10 Rixdollars are ordered to be advanced as a donative to every man who shall freely offer himself to be listed for that service.

The Chians lately arrived here from Hungary, has made several complaints against the Hussars, and has desired his Imperial Majesty that care may be taken to reduce them to some Order for the better satisfaction of the publick peace between both Empires, and particularly, that neither the Hussars nor Haidukes may be suffer'd to offer any violence or disturbance to the Country people or Tartars, which are employ'd to carry in quantities of Victuals and other necessaries for the supply of the City of Buda lately near all destroyed by fire; which being communicated to the Council of War, they have ordered effectual Letters to be written to the Governours and Officers in the several Garrisons of the Country, that they take care for the future Regulation of those people, and to hinder their incursions especially upon those parts about Buda.

From Hungary we are advised, that a sudden fire happening, at Neuhusel, in little time so much encreased as to burn down about 80 houses.

We have also advice that there hath lately happened a terrible Earthquake in Asia, which in the space of two days hath wholly ruined and destroyed all houses and buildings for the space of 23 Leagues of that Countrey; of which we may expect the particulars.

Warsaw, May 27. On Friday the 20th instant, the Equestrian Order or the Nobles after a long debate and scrutiny, by a majority of voices elected Seignior Paszky, Brother-in-law to Prince Stanislaus Lubomirsky for their Marshal or Speaker, to whom they exhibited the Oath; the same morning agreed upon, viz. That he should not have any dependency but only upon the Equestrian Order; that he should admit of no conference with any strangers in relation to the several pretenders to the Crown; that he should not receive any Presents whatsoever in order to the Election, that he should not hearken to any promises made to him upon that account; that he should not pro-

pole any thing upon the account of his own or any other Interest, but that only of the publick; and that he should not sign the Act for Election but with their general consent.

On Saturday the 21th they intended to have fallen upon the Election of 12 Criminal Judges for the whole Kingdom, whose power was to last only during the Inter-Regnum; but the question being started about an Oath which should be taken by the Senators and the Equestrian Order, the debate continued all the day with as little issue as formerly.

On Monday the 23th it was reassumed, on which occasion a Member of the House called Galeski, publicly accused Seignior Paszky, Great Chancellor of Lithuania of the upper house of Senators, and the Sieur Gelinsky Grand Huntsman of the Kingdom of Bribery, of the Equestrian Order, offering the next day to make good his Charge by sufficient proofs, which occasioned much argument and debate; and was in the end put off till the morrow.

The same day several of the Members of this House absented themselves, pretending to go down into their several Provinces, to take care of their respective Militia's, all the Provinces being ordered to have one man out of every house armed, all of them being to appear in the fields about Warsaw before the Election.

The 24th, Galeski appeared in the lower House to make good his Charge against the accused Members, but his Evidences proved so light and ill founded, that the House was with much difficulty moved to give him time till the next day to fortify his Charge.

The same day the Senators sent to the Equestrian Order to desire a Conference, which was immediately complied with, the whole House rising to attend them, but entering into the house of the Senators, and perceiving that (contrary to the ancient Custom) two ranks of Benches were set up behind the Senators seats for the reception of the Nobles; the Members of the Equestrian Order being disgusted, went away, saying they would return when those new things were taken away.

On Wednesday the 25th, the Lower House examined again what farther proof Galeski was able to bring in against the before said accused Members, but finding nothing material, he insisting chiefly upon common Report, the Marshal declared that these accusations did not at all prejudice the Honour of Gelinsky, and so threw it out of the House, and 'tis believed Seignior Paszky will not only be cleared by the Senators, but that satisfaction will be also required for the scandal.

This debate ending, the House being informed that the new Benches were taken out of the Senate house, went again in a body to attend them; where they found most of the Senators, but that nothing could be done till the arrival of the Arch-Bishop of Gnesne their Speaker, at which his absence the Members of the Equestrian Order began to fall into a discontent, and having some time attended, seeing at last the Cross which is usually carried before the Arch-Bishop, with some of his Officers coming in before him, they refused to stay, going out altogether, saying, They had other affairs and would return again the next morning at 8 of the Clock.

On Thursday 26; they came according to their time appointed, where the Arch-Bishop in an excellent Speech exhorted them to lay aside all by-interests and to unite themselves into one body for the election of a King, desiring them to have some respect for the Jagellonian Family, to choose