The London Gazette.

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From Thursday, August 19. to Monday, August 23. 1669.

Esterday came in here 4 Great Merchants ships from Ostend, bound for Cadis, under the Command of a man of War of that place called the Castel Redrigo, with them came out two other Merchant ships bound for the Canaries, whereof one had sprung her Mass, and might possibly put in by the way: They tell us of 5 Dutch Merchant ships with one Convoy bound for Cadis, which if the wind continue, may probably put in here.

The 14th instant came in here the St. Peter of Oleron laden with Fish from the Bank intending for Erifiel.

Plymouth, August 27. Here is lately arrived a ship of this place stom the Caribb e Islands, and yesterday put in here a French ship of 40 Guns from New Haven, intending for Rochel, for which place she put to sea this morning.

Excellency the Earl of Carlife, Ambassador in this Court from His Majesty of Great Britain had a private Audience, in which he presented His Majesty with the little George usually worn by the Knights of the Order of the Ganter, which His Majesty received with much expressions of joy and satisfaction, and wore it that night at an Entertainment made him by the Heer de Groot, Ambassador from the States, of the United Provinces.

The 29th instant (which was the day appointed for His Majesties solemn Reception of the Orden) his Excellency was by two principal Senators, viz. Count Nels Brabe, and Coupt Stenbook, conducted with the Herald of Arms to the Rixhall at the Cour, where were erected two like Canopies of State, that on the Right hand for the Soversign of the Order, and that on the left for the King of Sweden, and on the left hand at a good diffance, as far as the place would permit, was placed another Canopy, unlike the of then for the Queen Regent's opposite to the King of Swedens Chair was placed a Chair with Arms for His Excellency, and at some distance on the less thand a Chair withour Arms for the Herald; below on both fides within Rails face the Regents and Senators of the Kingdom; upon his Excellencies Entrance, before whom the Herald bore the Robes and other-Orgaments of the Ordet upon a Cushion; the Trumpers and Kettler Drums sounded, till his Excellency had faluted His Majesty, and taken his seat covered, after a little paule, he role up and made a speech to the Kings, which was answered by one of the principal Sonators; and afterwards causing his Commission to dec read, His Majesty was by his Excellency and the Merald invested with all the Ornaments and his Stile proclaimed, which ended, his Excellency complimented His Majesty, which was returned by the fame Senators and then another of the Senate in a long Bloquent Oracion Congratulated His Majesty, which ending, the Krumpers and Keule Deums founda-ing, the Great Gues were fired about the Gours which was answered from place to place round the City, and afretwards from the finiperwice overs with Volleys of the from the Horse and Koor, which were drawn together for that solomnity. The Jame, evening the King in his Robes supped publickly in the Cause, the Queen being placed on his left hane, and by her on the same hand the Ame baffador, all under one state a at each end way of the Regents, and on the other fide four of the principal Senators, at another Table in the same Room sate the Herald with the rest of the Senators; during supper every Health was

proclaimed by the firing of 4 Guns, which ended, the Ambassador was reconducted hence with the firing of 24 Great Guns twice over.

The next day the Queen Treated the Ambassador with a Banquet and Ball which continued the greatest part of that night.

This day the Heer de Groot is to have his last Audience in Order to his return into Holland.

Warfam, August 9. We are continually allarumed from the Frontiets with the news of the great numbers of Tartars, Costacks, and others which threaten us with an incursion, which is incouraged by the presence of the Cham of Tartary: we have not yet any Express to certify us of their Motion, and are apt to believe they will make choice of the time assigned for the Coronation, in which they will have a greater opportunity of committing their insolencies and destroying the Country.

His Majesty being willing to prevent all these inconveniencies and mischiess, has sent for the Archbishop of Gnesses, with whom he had yesterday a long conference; the only Remedy yet resolved on, is to summon the Nobless to appear in Arms to oppose them, but the method of raising Moneys for the payment of them after the expitation of the 15 days, for which time onely they are obliged to serve upon their own expences, are sound to be matters of great difficulty.

The 1 9th in stant some of the smaller Diets are to be afsembled in preparation for that greater one at the Coronation, which is seared will not pass without some warm debates.

Some propositions have been made in Council for the giving of Ukrania to Charles Prince of Lorrain to be held in Fief, but this is at present laid aside considering the difficulty of first reducing that Countrey to obedience.

This last week the Bishop of Besiers the French Ambassador acquainted His Majesty with the Orders lately sent him for his return for Paris; he has since conserved with several of of the Senators living about this City, and is this evening to take his leave of His Majesty.

Rome, August 10. On Monday last the Pope was pleased to hold a Consistory in the Quirina's where he gave Audience to several Cardinals, and afterwards signified his pleasure to Create the Abbot d Albret, a Brother to the Duke of Bullion of 28 years of age, a Cardinal, upon the nomination of His most Christian Majesty, and one other person which he reserved in Petto to be nominated by Her. Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, there remaining yet 5 other vacancies to be disposed of: Cardinal Respiglioss immediately dispatchs away two Couriers with the news of this promotion, and Monseigneur de Servient was sent away with the Cardinals Cap to the Abbot d'Albret.

By the way of Ostanto we have the unwelcome news from Candia of the death of the Dake de Beaufort in a sally made by the French success, which though it was attended in the beginning with as much success as could be imagined, and as much slaughter to the Enemy, yet by the accidental firing of some Powder and Granados, so great a Terror was fixed on the French soldiers, that falling into a general disorder and consusting, the Turks had the opportunity of rallying and pursueing them with some considerable resecution, but the same Letters tell us, that the next day about 200 of the French sallying out of the Bastion St. Andre, and giving a great Allarum to the Turks, brought them in great numbers to make g od

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