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Naples, Feb. 11.

Our Viceroy Don Pedro d' Arragon has been negotiating with the Merchants of this City for the return of 500 thousand Crowns to Milan and Flanders for the service of his Catholick Majesty, but as yet they are not come to any agreement.

He has for the present laid aside the thoughts of raising Horse and Foot for the defence of that Kingdom against the invasions of the Turks, not fearing any present danger on that side.

Rome, Feb. 22. The Cardinal di Santa Croce having recovered his health returned on Sunday last into the Conclave.

Cardinal Barberino as Dean, has ordered the Sacrament to be exposed in the Chappel of St. Paul within the Conclave, where the Devotions are hourly performed by the Conclavists, two of them assisting at a time, to beg a Blessing upon the Election.

The Conclave has now continued 65 days, but the factions are to appearance so much divided, and so equally divided, that there is yet no appearance or any probability of a speedy Election.

Cardinal Chigi is extremely dissatisfied with the exclusion of his Creature and Friend, the Cardinal d' Elci, who he supposed might have had a greater Interest among the French, then to have merited so much severity; and endeavours to be satisfied whether this exclusion proceeded from His most Christian Majesty or from the Artifices of the French Ambassador the Duke de Chaulnes, and the Cardinals of the French faction.

On Tuesday last ended the diversions of the Carnival, during which, the Constable Colonna had with great expense entertained his Relations with Comedies, Feasts and Balls, with other diversions suitable to the season, where were also frequently present the French Ambassador, and divers of the Princes and principal Nobility about the Town.

By a special Command from the Cardinals, the chief of their respective Orders, and the great Chamberlain of the Church, A severe Proclamation is issued out against all scandalous Libels and defamatory Pamphlets, and such persons who too frequently make it their business to spread infamous reports to the wounding of the reputation of other persons, especially those of greater Eminency; as also against Players, common hauntings of lewd Houses, common Whores, and Women of dishonest life passing the streets in Coaches.

Dantzick, Feb. 22. From Poland we are told, That the Bishop of Plesko, who was sent by His Majesty, as one of His Ambassadors, to meet the Queen, and to attend her to Crzenstochow, is fallen ill by the way; and, that Patubiasky the Marshal of Lythuania, is joyned in Commission with the Chancellour of the same Province in his Room.

From Radzin in Lythuania, upon the Frontiers, between Poland and Moscow, they Write, That the Commissioners from those Crowns have not yet broken off their Treaty, but 'tis not believ'd that any good issue can be expected from it; the Muscovites opposing all Proposals tending to the Surrender of Kiow, unless the Poles will engage to deliver up to them 47 Places and Forts which the Cossacks had taken from them.

The same Letters tell us, That Alexis Alexionowich, the eldest Son of the Great of Muscovy, died on the 27th of January last at Moscow, to the great affliction of all that Empire.

Legorn, Feb. 24. Yesterday arrived the *Humo Bupno*, a ship off this place, in 22 dayes from Tripoli in Barbary, telling us, That the Corsaires of that place were all in Port; several of them returning much lamed and endamaged by the Engagement they had some weeks before with the Dutch Convoy which came from Smyrna.

The 22th instant departed the *Ann* and *Mary* for Zante, and several other Ships for Naples, Puglia and Venice. The next day sailed the Dutch Convoy to Holland, being one Man of War, the same which formerly engaged with the Tripolines, and five great Merchant ships; immediately after them sailed the English Convoy, consisting of the *Falcon* and *Speedwel* Fregats, with the *Phoenix* laden here, and five other small Ships from Puglia, homewards bound under their Convoy.

Hambourgh, Feb. 25. The Conferences between the Deputies from several of the Neighbouring Princes, about the Dispute, between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein Ploen, have had hitherto but little effect; the Danes being unwilling to quit the possession of the County of Oldenberg, now under Dispute; the Duke being confident of the Justice of his Pretensions, is averse from hearkning to any equivalent which shall be proposed to him in lieu of it: But, the death of the late King of Denmark has put some stop to that Affair.

Letters of the 19th Instant from Copenhagen, tell us, That the Affairs of that Kingdom are but little changed since the Death of the King, all Officers continuing their Employments as before, only Doctor Bullisch, President of the City of Copenhagen, formerly the Kings Physician, has resigned his Charge, which is since conferred on Monsieur Finke.

The Famous Chevalier Borri, who, by some sinister Arts made his Advantages under the late King, has left the Kingdome, King Christian refusing to admit him to his Presence.

His Majesty is resolved to have rigorous Justice done upon all persons who shall be found guilty of bearing false Witness, or of Perjury, and to ease the people from many of the Impositions which are now upon them. All the Souldery have already Sworn Obedience to the New King.

From Silesia we are told, That the Bishop of Nissen in that Province, has order'd the Coyning of Gold Ducats, in form of Medalls, intending to make a Present of 3000 of them to the Queen of Poland, in her passage towards Crzenstochow, two thousand more to the Empress her Mother and 1000 to the Arch-Duchess her Sister, in Imitation of what the Electors of Moravia had done in her passage through that Marquisate.

They farther affirme, That the Queen might probably reach Crzenstochow the 27th, and that the Marriage might be Consummated the 27th of February.

From Ratisbonne they tell us, That the late sickness of the Emperour, and the Miscarriage of the Empress, begins to put the Electoral Colledge in mind of the Conviency of making choice of a King of the Romans; and, they as confidently say, That the Subject of Monsieur Gravelles Negotiation at Munchen, was principally to incline the Elector of Bavaria to put an end to the