

The London Gazette.

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Venice, November 17. N. S.

ON the 15th, Monsignor Mattei, the late Nuntio, set out from hence, for his Archbishoprick of Fermo. Monsignor Aldobrandini, his Successor, hath notify'd his arrival to the Senate, and is preparing to make his Publick Entry. Signor Andrea Memo, Ambassador to the Ottoman Port, who set Sail last Week for Constantinople, is arriv'd in Ithria, having escaped a violent Storm that hath done a great deal of Damage in these Parts. A Vessel laden with Salt was cast away in the Port of Malamocco. Last Night a Boat sunk going to Padua with several Passengers, but only two of them were drowned. They write from Rome, that the Pope was very much out of order, and had been oblig'd to leave the Imperial Ambassador in the middle of an Audience. The People of that City were reduced to great Misery by the Mortality of Cattle, which had occasioned a great dearth of Provisions. Letters from Naples bring an account, that the Vice-Roy had published a Proclamation, by order of the Emperor, forbidding all Persons from wearing Gold or Silver Brocades and foreign Silks, and likewise containing several Regulations for the better putting in execution the Sumptuary Laws. A British Vessel was come in there from Messina, and brought an account, that the King of Sicily's Troops had taken Possession of all the Forts and Castles in the whole Island: After which, the Spanish Forces were order'd to leave the Kingdom immediately. His Majesty had taken upon himself the Debts of the Bank, called Monte de Pieta, and had paid the Money lent by the Genoese with Interest. Admiral Jennings continued there on the 31st of October. The Ambuscade, richly laden from London, was likewise arriv'd at Naples. The Convoy, with some of the Spanish Troops design'd for Hungary, had set Sail.

Hamburgh, November 28, N. S. The Number of those that died here last Week, as well without as within the City, amounts to no more than One hundred fifty six, which shews that the Contagion is almost at an end in these Parts. The King of Prussia continues still at Weysterhausen, and we are assur'd that he hath given notice to the Officers of his Army, who were making ready their Equipages for a Campaign, that they might discontinue their Preparations till further Orders. The Danish Minister at his Court hath signify'd, that the King his Master was very much surpriz'd at his Prussian Majesty's Declaration to the Counts Flemming and Golotkin, in relation to the Affairs of Holstein, which did not at all agree with the good Understanding and Friendship that had lasted for many Years between the two Crowns. That his Majesty, to shew his desire to continue in Peace, would renew the Conferences which Baron Goertz had broke off by his abrupt Departure from Gottorf, and would endeavour to accommodate Matters amicably, if the House of Holstein had the same sincere Intentions: But if they were resolv'd to pro-

ceed to open Force, and that other Princes likewise made use of that Pretence to declare against him, he would take his Measures accordingly, and strive to the utmost to repel any Violence that should be offer'd to him. It is said, the Prussian Ministers are very much divided in their Opinions, whether it be convenient for the King to engage in a War. The Muscovite Ambassador hath repeated his Assurances to his Danish Majesty, that the Czar will continue firm in his Alliance, and second him with his whole Force, in case he should be attack'd in Holstein. The King of Prussia hath writ a very pressing Letter to the King of Denmark, to suffer Provisions for a Month to be sent into Tonningen. The scarcity of Wood at that Place hath oblig'd the Governor to make use of the Palisades, and to pull down the Houses of one whole Street. It is reported the Princess of Sweden hath at last resolv'd to accept of the Regency, which hath been several times offer'd her by all the States of that Kingdom. The Polish Ambassador at Adrianople hath sent an Account to King Augustus, that he had agreed Matters with the Commissioners of the Court to King Stanislaus and his Adherents, who had rejected the Turks Pretensions to part of Ukrania, and had answer'd conformably to his Instructions about a Passage for the King of Sweden through Poland. It is said, his Swedish Majesty is at last determin'd to leave the Ottoman Territories, and that he will go by Land, if he can agree on certain Points with the Powers through whose Dominions he must pass: But if these Difficulties cannot be adjust'd, he will embark at Thessalonica for Marceilles.

Utrecht, November 28, N. S. On the 25th, the Ministers of Spain and Portugal had a long Conference together, in the Presence of the Bishop of London, and Yesterday another, in which the Differences that have so long obstructed the Treaty of Peace between those Two Crowns, were brought into so narrow a Compass, that it is hop'd they will soon be entirely adjust'd.

Hague, December 1. N. S. Some Days ago Monsieur le Begue, Minister of the Duke of Lorraine, went from hence to Utrecht. Count Pinto is come hither from that Place, and the Duke d'Osuna, his Brother, is likewise expected very soon. They write from Franckfort, that Prince Eugene and Mareschal Villars have had an Interview, and agreed upon a Suspension of Arms, but it is not yet known for how long time. The Armies on both sides were preparing to go into Winter Quarters. The Most Christian King hath given the Government of Fribourg to Mareschal Villars.