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Vienna, December 26.

THE Emperour has taken a Resolution to go with the Empress to Prague the Beginning of July next; and they are to continue there till May the next Year. They are both to be crowned there; and then according to the Constitutions of the Empire, the Empress will be intitled to a clear Revenue of 100,000 Crowns a Year for Life if she should survive the Emperour. About a Year ago the Count de Cifuentes affronted publicly Count Thorning the Minister of Bavaria: The Emperour ordered him to make his Submission to that Minister; but he not obeying, kept himself concealed in the Neighbourhood of this City about ten Days, though his Friends advised him to comply. He then went privately to Genoa, and after about a Month's Stay there repaired to Milan, yielded himself a Prisoner and was confined there in the Castle. He remained there four or five Months, without any Notification made of it to the Elector of Bavaria: At length Count Sinzendorff ordered the Deputy of the States of Liege to write on his Part to that Elector, that the Count de Cifuentes having been so long a Time detained Prisoner, for insulting Count Thorning, the Emperour expected the Elector himself would desire he should be released, in Default of which he would of course be discharged. This Letter came to the Elector's Hands much about the Time the Electoral Prince was here to marry the Archduchess. The Elector therefore delayed to return an Answer, as judging it not proper to declare then his Dissatisfaction at the Proposal made to him; but he has within these few Days returned Answer to the Deputy of Liege, that the Count de Cifuentes having shewn so little Respect for the Emperour, had well deserved from his Imperial Majesty the Punishment he had undergone; but that this was no Satisfaction to

him (the Elector,) who hoped his Imperial Majesty would according to his Promise, oblige the Count de Cifuentes to make Satisfaction proportionable to the Insult offered to his Minister; that the said Insult did not concern him alone, but equally all the Princes who send Ministers to this Court, and especially the Electoral College, before which he should be obliged to lay the whole Affair, if contrary to his Expectation the Emperour should not procure him sufficient Satisfaction. Before this Answer came from the Elector, the Count de Cifuentes had been discharged, and was arrived here.

Hambourg, Jan. 5. We have various Advices concerning the Czar, but what seems to deserve most Credit is a Letter from Moscow, giving an Account that his Czarish Majesty was not expected to arrive there from Astracan till the 6th of December; that his Loss of a good Number of Transports in the Caspian, was not only of the Vessels, but of some of his best Troops which were on board them; and that the Forces he left at Derbent were judged to be in Danger of perishing, either by the Enemy, or by Want of timely Supplies: That notwithstanding this, it was given out the Czar doth not intend to desist, but to prosecute his Design next Summer with greater Vigour, hoping the Experience he gained in the last will enable him to carry it on with better Success; and that pursuant to this Resolution, Orders were given to build Vessels at Veronitz (which are proposed to be conveyed through the new Canal into the Wolga,) and others at Astracan, and to levy new Forces throughout all his Dominions, and particularly in his new Conquests in the Baltick.

Paris, Jan. 9. It is rumoured, that the Marquesses de Levi, de Biron, and de la Valliere, who are Lieutenant-Generals, and the Prince of Talmont of the House of Trimouille, will shortly be created Dukes and Peers; and that the Marquess d'Alegre, and the Counts de Medavi and du Bourg, Lieutenant Generals, will