

The London Gazette.

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Truro, July 29.

WE have advice of three Privateers that are cruising off of the Lands end, one of them being said to be mounted with 20 Guns, and the other two with 10 Guns apiece.

Alborough, Aug. 1. Several Dutch Privateers of 6, 8, and 10 Guns apiece are cruising on these Coasts, and have lately taken 4 or 5 small Colliers.

Venice, July 20. The Spanish Ambassador hath not as yet made his publick Entry, by reason all his Trayn and Equipage is not arrived, the onely thing that retards it. Captain General *Morofini* continues still in custody, which is very much wondred at, considering that he hath cleared himself of the several matters he was charged with, concerning the publick expences at *Candia*, so well to the satisfaction of the Senate, that it is said, they have declared him innocent of the matter, and approved his accompts; in the mean time it is thought that he continues a prisoner rather for some reason of State, then any ill thoughts they have of him in any particular relating to this affair. The late Rains and Storms we have had in these parts, have been extraordinary violent, as hath not been known for some years, and we daily hear of much mischief they have done to the Corn and Vines, and especially to the latter, in all the parts hereabouts. Our Letters from *Constantinople* do not yet speak with any certainty of the design of the Grand Signior, who continues still at *Adrianople*, though his Forces are on their march towards *Poland*, with intention, as is given out, to fall into the *Ukraine*, and to take possession of that Country, which the Grand Signior claims to be his by the voluntary submission of the Cossacks to him; and it is said here, that in case the Poles will be contented to part quietly with that Countrey, that the Grand Signior will not move his Arms any farther to disturb that Kingdom, but will hold a peace and lasting friendship with them. In the interim here hath been a report of some dissatisfaction and disturbance amongst the people at *Constantinople*, by reason of the Grand Signiors continued absence from thence, to the utter impoverishment of that place, which if true, may it is thought, divert the Port from engaging in any foreign War.

Dantzick, July 26. In *Poland* we hear that things seem to have a better aspect then formerly, the Factions beginning to cool, and the chief abettors of them, as the Archbishop of *Gnesne*, & the Crown General *Spietiski* having declared, that they have got the least prejudice against the Kings person, or his particular interests, but that all their endeavors have been solely intended for the publick good, for the advancement of which, they offer readily to do all that can be expected from true lovers of their Countrey; how little their actions have hitherto corresponded with these professions, less are ignorant of who are now apt to think that this shew of moderation in them, is rather out of necessity, they fea-

ring they should not be able to go through with their other designs, then out of any real affection to the Kings interests; however, all people are glad to see matters so well accommodated, after the just apprehensions we seemed to have, that all things would have fallen into confusion, through the strange animosities amongst the Nobility, which now in all outward appearance seems wholly composed, and the Archbishop and the Crown-General reconciled to the King; by this means it is hoped, some speedy course will be taken to put the Kingdom into a good posture to be able to defend it self against the Turkish Forces, who are said to begin to draw very near our Frontiers. Our Letters from *Warsaw* dated the 10 instant tell us, that the King hath received no c from the Bishop of *Kaminitz Podolski*, that considering the Enemys approach, he thought it very unsafe to continue his residence in those parts, especially seeing that place, (however by some counted impregnable) was so ill provided with all necessaries required in a Siege, that it could not be expected it should hold out long, in case the Turks should appear before it, which it is feared they may suddenly do, they being already come to the River *Donaw*, which it is said; they intended to pass with what speed they can, and to proceed towards the *Ukraine*. The next week a Prince will start from *Warsaw*, and to pass to *Samosch*, where he will leave the Queen, and thence continue his journey to *Sokal* in *Volinia*, having appointed the Militia of the Kingdom to Rendezvous there the twentieth of the next Month.

Vienna, July 21. Heres lately arrived a Gentleman from the Court at *Warsaw*, to acquaint their Imperial Majesties with what hath lately been done there in order to the reconciling the several Differences which have hitherto with much fury been fomented by several of the most eminent persons in that Kingdom; that at last things were pretty well composed, and all endeavoured to be for the preserving themselves against a further hostility. It is said here, that in case the Turks do actually, as there is great appearance they will, a rupture that Kingdom, the Emperor will send them a Factor of 12000 Foot, which are in the mean time to be quartered in *Silesia*, to be the readier at hand in case of need; in *Hungary* we hear those of the Reformed Religion very much complain of the severe proceedings that are had against them; however all things are at present there very quiet, and in a most peaceable condition. The Prince of *Anhalt*, who hath resided here on the part of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, hath at length taken his leave of the Emperor in order to his return to *Berlin*, to give his Electoral Highness an account of his Negotiation here; we cannot yet certainly hear that the Troops which are said to be intended to be sent from hence to join with the Forces of that Elector, are on their march. Their Imperial Majesties continue still to divert themselves this season in the Countrey, and may do so yet for some time.

Nizza, July 24. Here are made, as well as in all other the Duke of *Savoy's* Territories, great preparations

rations for war, which though it be not as yet solemnly declared, yet acts of hostility pass daily on either side; his Highness we hear hath already given out a great many Commissions, and still continues so to do, for the raising as well Horse as Foot, so that we may suddenly be able to have a considerable Army in the Field; in the mean time all the expectation is, how our neighboring Princes will concern themselves in this quarrel; we hear not as yet that the Duke d' Ossuna, Governor of Milan hath received any directions from the Court of Spain for his proceeding in this conjuncture, but daily expects them; however, it is yet hoped some means may be found out for the composing these differences, which may otherwise involve all Italy into a war; the Pope seems extraordinarily zealous in this matter, and as we are told from Rome, hath very earnestly recommended it to the French and Spanish Ambassadors, to represent to their respective Masters, the ill consequence of such a war, and to pray in his Holiness's name their timely Mediation; and some Letters farther add, that his Holiness, contrary to his former intentions, had resolved to send a Nuncio to Turin, to interpose his authority for the amicable determining of these misunderstandings, before they proceed too far.

Marseilles, Aug 2. By Letters from Aleppo of the 10 of June we are told, that they had advice from Suratte, that there was arrived 10 French men of war under the Command of Monsieur de la Haye, with order from his most Christian Majesty to declare war against the Dutch in those parts; that he made no long stay at Suratte, but within few days after proceeded towards Goa, to joyn with five Gallions and thirty five other Ships belonging to the Portuguese, with an intent, as is thought, to make some attempt upon Cochine, belonging formerly to the Portuguese, but now in possession of the Dutch.

Hague, August 3. The 28 past, the Sieur Mombas, who had been some time prisoner here, for matters relating to the State, which were said to be of that high nature, that it was thought he would have been found guilty of Treason, had he come to his Tryal, and been proceeded against accordingly, made his escape out of prison, by what means is not certainly said; in the mean time the generality of the people are extremely troubled at it, and hope he may again fall into the hands of justice, to which end a thousand Guilders are promised the person that shall apprehend him, or discover where he is, within the Territories of this State. It is reported here that the French begin to demolish some Towns they have taken from us on the Rhine, and the rest which they intend to defend, fortify very strongly, and put great Garrisons into them; at Wesel it is said, the French have 12000 Men in Garrison, and that they have planted 12 Guns upon every Bastion, where there was only four before, besides several Great Guns planted upon the Market place; at Nimwegen, Scenfeance, &c. they have done the like, so that these places are now put into a perfect posture of defence and not to be frightned with the approach of any Enemy. His Highness the Prince of Orange, is often here to consult with the States, concerning the present posture of affairs, but never makes any long stay here, returning immediately again to the Army, which as we are told, lies encamped as formerly. We talk here of nothing else, but the coming down of the German Auxiliary Troops, who we have been assured, were on their march above these 14 days, and yet we cannot certainly learn that they are so; our Letters from Berlin telling us, that the Elector of Brandenburg was still there; in the interim, here

is news in Town, that the Velt Marechal Würtz hath retaken Cunningsburgh, near Gorcum, a small place, and of no great strength.

From Utrecht they tell us, that the French fortify that place very much, and that their Governor the Duke of Luxemburg hath by a Placaet required all persons that have any Goods or Estates there, and who since the War have left their Habitations, to repair forthwith thither on pain of confiscation. Groningen holds out still, and they speak here of a Sally the Inhabitants have made upon the Enemy, and killed a great many of them; but these are lookt upon only as reports raised to satisfy and encourage the people, who with a great deal of greediness, swallow what ever is reported to their advantage, though it be never so improbable.

Ditto, August 4. Yesterday the Sieur Pelwitz, Envoye from the Elector of Brandenburg, took his leave of the States in order to his return home. It is now certainly said, that the French have taken Louwesteyn, a strong place lying between Boisleduc and Gorcum; to recompence which, from Maestricht they tell us, that the Spanish Cavalry in Garrison there, had some days since sallied out upon a party of French Horse, who passed by that place, of whom they say they got good store of plunder. This day the Pentionary de Wit was in the Assembly of the States of Holland, where it is said he endeavoured to clear himself of several matters, of which he is at present accused, though without any great success as we can hear of; most persons being satisfied that it is chiefly his ill management of affairs that hath brought us to the miserable condition we are now in. The Rumaert van Pussen continues still close prisoner, and hath been often examined upon several Articles; how he may be farther proceeded against, a short time will now inform us. It is confidently reported that the Elector of Brandenburg's Forces are on their march to Minden, the place appointed for the general Rendezvous.

Whitchel, August 1. This day His Majesty was pleased to Marry, (by the Hands of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury) one of his Natural Sons, to the onely Daughter of the Earl of Arlington, giving him the Title of Earl of Euston; At the Solemnising of which Marriage, the King, the Queen, and all the Court were present.

Ditto, Aug. 4. By Letters from on board his Royal Highness in the Prince of the 29 past, we have advice, That the Cambridge and the Bristol being upon the Scour, met the 22 in the morning with the Dutch East India Fleet, 10 or 12 Leagues to the Westward of Heyligelandt, where they engaged them very smartly; That the Cambridge boarded one of the biggest of them, having beaten all her Men from the Decks, but considering how closely the rest kept to second her, she did not venture to let any of her Men enter her; That while they were on board of her, she took fire, which made them sheer off, and make sail to the Admiral, with whom, assisted by his Vice-Admiral, and two more, that bore down to their rescue, they continued very hotly engaged, till at last they were forced to lye by and splice their Rigging; after which they tacked and stood after the Enemies Fleet with all the sail they could make, continued for some hours at Broad sides with them, but finding they could not part them, and that the Bristol could not carry out her lower tirs, they were at last forced to quit them and keep their wind, the Bristol making what sail she could to carry the advice to his Royal Highness. That this Fleet consisted of ten square sterned Ships, four Fly-boats and three Galliots.