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Falmouth, April 8.

Several Vessels are arrived here, coming under the Convoy of the *Adventure* Frigate, whom they left at Sea, in chase of a Dutch Caper, the Seamen tell us, that we have great reason to hope, the Frigate hath ere this, made her self Master of the Caper, for that before they parted, they saw her come up very near to him, and ready to lay him on board.

Dantzick, April 1. From *Warsaw* our Letters tell us, That at length the differences between the King and those of the Faction, had been happily composed; that the chief Articles of this Accommodation were, That all past offences should be forgiven and forgotten; That the Confederation made the last year by the Nobility, should be cancelled and made void; And that all those, who have, during these unhappy misunderstandings, been noted by the name of Malecontents, should on all occasions partake of the Kings Favour without any distinction, with the rest of the Nobility: To confirm which, the Grand General *Sobieski* came the last week to *Warsaw*, attended with a very numerous Train; upon his arrival he was complimented on the part of the King, by the Vice-Chancellor, and by the Weywode of *Posen* for the Senate, and in the name of the Nobility Assembled in the Diet, by two of their Deputies; We are told, that he hath proposed to the King and Senate, a War with the Turks, for the recovering of what they so shamefully lost the last Summer, which he seems confident to be able to effect; with an Army of 60000 Men, but as yet nothing hath been resolved in this matter, as being of greater moment then to admit of any suddain resolution; The same Letters add, That the Deputies of *Lithuania* had made a Proposition, that every third Dyet should be kept at some eminent place in that Duchy, which the Nobility of *Poland* opposed, to that degree, that some sharp words passed between them, which they of *Lithuania* stomaching, left the Assembly with a Protest against their proceedings, so that at the coming away of those Letters, things were in great disorder.

Ditto, 8. By our last Letters from *Warsaw* of the 31 past, and first instant, we have advice, that the Dyet was very busie about raising of Money, to carry on a War against the Turks, inasmuch that they were Assembled all the Holy week, that they might be able to dispatch their business, before the Holidays of Easter; This is extraordinary, but the safety of the Kingdom sufficiently requires it, they having been advertised from several parts, that the Turks preparations against them are very great; above 50 thousand Turks are already come to *Gaminiec*, and the Tartars are ordered to be in readiness to make an incursion into *Poland*, and to give quarter to none that are above seven years of age; Letters are now come from *Warsaw*, which tell us, that the Dyet could not come to a conclusion before the Holidays, and had therefore Adjourned their Session till the fifth. That they were agreed with the Deputies of *Lithuania*, that every third general Dyet should be held at *Gradna* in that Duchy, in lieu of which, the latter had promised to raise 12000 Men, with a fairable Train of Artillery, to joyn with the Forces of the Crown against the Common Enemy; what Forces they

will raise, or what Force to maintain them, is not yet determined; it is thought it may be by way of Poll, viz. a Gilder for each Head, and besides that, every 10 Hooues of Land, which is about 300 Acres, should find a Horseman, and 10 thousand Guilders in personal Estate a foot man; in few days we expect the certainty.

Hambrough, April 11. The Imperial Troops under the Command of the Duke de *Bourbonville*, are at present refreshing themselves in their quarters in *Franconia, &c.* The Elector of *Brandenburgh* is arrived at *Berlin*, having left 3000 Hôrse in the *Stift* of *Minden*, who have hitherto secured that Countrey against the *Munster* and *Cologne* Troops. The *Swedes* are bringing a great Force together; and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, as is said raises Men in *Pomeran*. The States of *Lower Saxony* are within few days to meet at *Brunswick*, to consult for the defence of the Country, during the present Conjunction, and to resolve on the Measures they are at present to take; The *Munster* and *Cologne* Troops have taken several places in the Diocese of *Hildesheim*, which were possessed by the *Brandenburghs*, and are Passages on the River *Lesin*.

Cologne, April 14. We have had here for some days past a general discourse of the Treaty concluded between the most Christian King and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, in pursuance whereof the said Elector has, as we should already drawn his Troops out of the Territories of the Elector of *Cologne* and Bishop of *Munster*, Allies of *France*, and Monsieur de *Turenne* is going to quit the County of *Mark*; several French Regiments have already begun their march, and are to lodge on the *Roor*, and the Frontiers of *Bergh*, with intentions, as is said, to pass the *Rhine* at *Wesel*, where Monsieur de *Turenne*, they say, is likewise very suddainly expected; at present he lies in his old Quarter at *Soesst*, having forbid the French Troops that lie in that place and in *Ham*, to go out of the Gates on pain of death, to secure the Countrey People thereabouts from all disturbance they might otherwise receive by the Soldiery. We have advice that Count *Conningsmark* was come with 1500 Horse into the County of *Waldeck* with design of passing into *Wetteravia*. Our Letters from *Munster* of the 11 tell us, that the *Steur Ket*, Author of the late conspiracy for putting that place, as well as the Person of the Bishop into the hands of the Enemy, had been executed there, and that there were several others who were in a day or two to receive the same punishment. General *Nagell*, who Commands the Bishops Troops, had, according to our advices of the 11 from *Lipsstadt*, invaded *Bilevelt* some days before.

Liege, April 14. The French Troops that lay in *Westphalia*, begin to moye again towards *Bergsland*, and it is said, that Monsieur de *Turenne* is expected at *Mulheim*; We cannot yet hear with certainty, whether *Cologne* or *Aix la Chapelle* is the place appointed for the Treaty, most still think it will be the former, the Magistrates there having agreed, that though they cannot leave themselves without a Garrison, yet that to gratifie the Princes who are to send their Ambassadors thither, they will appoint some other person, which may not be suspect, to Command, during the said Treaty. We have