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Milan, Jan. 12.

THe Baggage of the Prince de Ligne Viceroy of Sicily, and designed Governor of this Country, is arrived at Genoua, and will in a short time be followed by the Prince himself, so that the Duke d' Ossuna is preparing in great haste for his departure. The order for the seizing the effects of the French in this Country, is not yet executed, nor have any hostilities been as yet on this side committed upon the French; it being, as is thought, deferred till the arrival of our new Governor.

Venice, Jan. 13. Our Letters from Corsu tell us, that the Proveditor General was arrived there with our Squadron of Gallies, and intended to continue all the Winter in that Port. The Duke of Mantoua is arrived here to take the divertisement of this Carnival; the Spanish Ambassador has presented a Memorial to the Senate, in relation to the War between that Crown and France. Our Letters from Turkey advise us, That the Grand Signior, as well as his Principal Ministers, seem very desirous of a Peace with Poland, but that in the mean time they make what preparations they can against the next Spring, when they apprehend the new King of Poland to signalize his first entrance upon the Government, will appear in the Field with the whole Force of that Kingdom.

Warsaw, Jan. 13. The Provincial Diets are most of them very well ended, and have appointed the middle of March next for the Election. The 15 of this month, the Great Dyet will meet at Warsaw, when the final resolution will be taken concerning it; In the mean time we discourse here without any certainty of the Candidates to the Crown; the Son of the Czar of Moscow seems to have a great interest, as likewise Prince Charles of Lorraine, this latter being assisted by the Authority and Recommendation of the Pope and the House of Austria. The Archbishop of Gnesna being on his way hither, has been taken very ill, and the Queen has sent her own Litter to bring him hither; however, it is feared, his indisposition may occasion some difficulty, for that the Bishop of Cracow who ought in his absence to take care of the Government, cannot now, by reason he hath not as yet received his confirmation from Rome. We hear not of any farther action of our Forces, those that lay quartered about Cominico continue very much to straighten that place, and to give us great hopes that the Garrison, not able to subsist for want of Victuals this Winter, will be forced to surrender to our Troops. The Queen has written to the Grand Marechal Sobieski, to desire his presence at the Election, but hitherto he has excused it, thinking his presence absolutely necessary on the Frontiers to observe the motions of the Enemy. The Emperors Ambassador is arrived here, and brings with him, as is said, ample Instructions to advance the Election of the Prince of Lorraine.

Hamburg, Jan. 18. The Dutch Minister residing

at Copenhagen, omits not to sollicite that Court to enter into a nearer Alliance with the States his Masters; but as our Letters from thence tell us, has hitherto received for answer, that his Majesty expects first that the States will ratify the Treaty of Commerce, concluded the last year between the two Nations, and pay the Moneys they owe his Majesty, according to the Arbitrage of the most Christian King. From all the parts of Germany we hear of Levies that are making against Spring, and it is not doubted but the several parties concerned in the War, will come with powerful Armies into the Field. We have Letters from Mosko which give us an account of a very splendid Ambassy that is arrived there from Sweden, to determine the present differences concerning the Frontiers, &c. and to propose a nearer Alliance between the two Crowns; The same Letters speak of the desire the Czar seems to have to promote his second Son to the Crown of Poland; but besides other impediments, the difference in Religion, makes it very improbable.

Vienna, Jan. 20. Since the receipt of the Bills of Exchange for 400000 Crowns from the Court at Madrid, the Levies here for that Crown advance with better success, and the Spanish Minister assures us, that in a months time he will have 4000 Men, the number intended to be raised, on foot, and in a condition to march. The late defeat of the Turks by the Poles, has contributed very much to the confirming the friendship between the Grand Signior and this Empire; the Ministers of the Port having of late taken every occasion to declare their desires of maintaining the present good correspondence, by which they would endeavor to keep the Emperor from sending succors to the Poles. The affairs of Hungary begin now to admit of some settlement, the Rebels being altogether dispersed, since they could not promise themselves any farther assistance from the Port, and have not for some time past shewn themselves in any Bodies. It remains hitherto very uncertain who will have the chief Command of the Emperors Forces this Spring, the Count de Montecuculi being by reason of his great age not thought capable of the trouble that attends it.

Francfort, Jan. 21. What we advised you in our last, of the Elector Palatine having by force of Arms attempted to make himself Master of Boeckelheim is not confirmed; but this is certain, that there is a dispute between the said Elector and the Elector of Mayence concerning it. The eighth instant this latter writ a Letter to the other of this purport: That by vertue of an Agreement made with the Duke of Simmeren, of which the Elector of Brandenburg is Guaranty, the Cattle and Baillage of Boeckelheim appertains to him as his Right and Propriety; the late Duke of Simmeren having acknowledged it to be a Fief Masculin depending on the Archbishoprick of Mayence, which he held for himself and his Heirs Males only, and that accordingly the Governor and Officers of the deceased, had provisionally taken an oath of Fidelity to him the Elector of Mayence; To which the Elector Palatine hath answered; That the said Baillage and Cattle