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Dantzick, May 30.

Our Letters from *Warsaw* absolutely contradict the reports that have been spread abroad here, that the Nobility of *Lythuania* are dissatisfied with the Election of the present King, and that great divisions were likely to arise between them and the Poles on occasion thereof; But on the contrary tell us, That the King was not only raised to the Throne by the unanimous consent of all, but has already by his prudent and generous Conduct in several matters, satisfied the Nobility, that they could not have made a better choice. His Majesty has in the first place, promised that he will take care that the Queen Dowager shall be provided for; and that the arrears of the Army shall be forthwith discharged out of his own Revenues, seeing the Publick at present can hardly do it. The 15 instant the Archbishop of *Gnesna* dyed, and his Majesty has nominated the Bishop of *Culm*, Vice-Chancellor of the Kingdom, to succeed in that See; The Command of Grand Marschal, is to be given to Prince *Demetrius Wisnowiski*, Uncle to the late King, and at present Under-General of the Crown; and that Command upon his removal, will be disposed of to the Palatine of *Kiowia* or the Crown Ensigne. In the mean time the King seems to apply himself, either to make an honourable Peace with the Turks, or to prosecute the War with the greatest vigor possible; his Majesty has promised, that at his own particular charge he will raise 1000 Foot, and maintain them during the War, to encourage the Senators, and other great Men of the Kingdom, to do the like proportionably. We do not hear that the Turks have as yet any considerable Body of Men together; but that the Tartars have made an inroad into *Moldavia*, and carried away many Christian Slaves, is certain; as likewise that at *Kaminiec*, the Turks are very much brightened for Provisions.

Madrid, May 30. Here is arrived a Courier, bringing Letters from the Duke of *St. Germain*, who Commands the Spanish Troops in *Catalonia*, dated the 19 instant in his Camp at *Murellas*; in which it is said, he gives her Majesty an account, That after the surrender of the said place of *Murellas*, he had sent out part of his Troops to attack the Castle of *Belgarde*, which defends the passage of the Hill of *Pertuis*; that after some resistance it likewise surrendered: That at the same time having advice that the French Troops, in all 5000 Foot and 1200 Horse, lay very advantageously posted behind a small River; and that they had fortified their Camp on that side; he held a Council of War, where it was resolved, That they should not march with their main Body to attack the Enemy, because the Soldiers, especially the Infantry, were very much wearied in passing the Mountains; but that only two Squadrons of Horse should be sent out to discover the Country and the posture of the Enemy; That the said two Squadrons having marched some few miles, met

with a party of French, who were advanced to oppose the passage of our Troops, with whom they had a sharp dispute, which lasted several hours; but at last the French were forced to retire to their Head Quarters, several of their party having been killed, and taken prisoners. We are told that her Majesty has sent positive Orders to the Prince de *Ligne*, Viceroy of *Sicily*, to make all haste possible to his Government of *Milan*, where it seems, his presence is very much wanted. In *Naples* they continue their Levies with all possible diligence; and we have advice of 1200 Foot that are lately arrived at *Barcelona* from that Kingdom.

Vienna, May 31. Yesterday was celebrated here the Empresses Birthday, with great Solemnity. Our Letters from the *Upper Hungary* tell us, That the Rebels continue to commit great disorders in many parts of that Kingdom; whereupon the Emperor has sent them another general Pardon, desiring rather by his reiterated Acts of Clemency, to oblige them to return to their duty, than by his Arms. Prince *Willem of Furstenberg* remains a close prisoner: It is said, he has prayed the Emperor, that he may have a Priest permitted to say every day Mass in his Chamber, that he may have liberty to write to his Relations, and that an old servant of his, a French man, may attend him; The first the Emperor has granted, provided he do not discourse with the Priest about any Secular matters whatsoever; as likewise the second, on condition, his Letters be sent open, to be perused by such the Emperor shall appoint, but the last request the Emperor has not consented to.

Ratisbonne, June 5. We have advice, that the Circles of the *Upper and Lower Saxony*, have resolved to cause their Forces forthwith to March to the general Rendezvous.

Aix la Chapelle, June 6. The Imperial Army is still encamped near *Dueren* along the *Roe*, though it is now said that to morrow or next day they will break up from thence; and come this way, with intention to pass the *Meuse* either at *Namur* or *Rocronde*; Some report that they designe to march directly into *France*, to give the French a diversion; others, that they will joine with the Dutch and Spanish Troops, and so oppose the French in *Flanders*; but a few days will better inform us.

Hambrough, June 6. The Deputies which our Magistrates sent to his Majesty of *Denmark* are returned, and have served greatly to increase our jealousy of his Majesties intentions towards us, for they tell us, that they did not without some difficulty obtain Audience, and then were not so kindly received as they had expected. From *Gluckstadt* they write, That the King parted thence the 30 past, to be present at the Rendezvous of his Troops, which are to make up 16000 Men, at *Kollinzen*. The States of the *Lower Saxony* are at present assembled at *Luneburg*, to provide things necessary for the march of the Troops, with that Circle is to send to joine with the other Forces of the Empire.

Bonn, June 8. The 8th instant the Duke of *Bourbon*