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Windsor, August 2.

THE following Addreffes have been Presented to the King, which His Majesty received very Graciously.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Adreffes of Your Majesties Loyal Subjects of the Congregational Persuasion, and others in the County of Norfolk.

Most Gracious and Dread Sovereign,

THE deep Sense of our late calamitous Condition, by reason of many severe Impositions upon our Consciences in matters of Religion, whereby many of us and Families have been distressed, our Estates and Trades greatly impaired, and exposed to utter ruine, had not Almighty God put it into Your Royal Breast, by an unparalleled Act of Clemency and Goodness (so freely and seasonably extended) to put a period to our grievous and growing pressures hath abundantly obliged us in all Thankfulness, which we sincerely offer up, first to the Divine Goodness, and next to Your Sacred Majesty, as well for Your Royal Proclamation, Pardoning all things past relating to Nonconformity, as for Your Majesties Gracious Declaration, Granting and Securing to us our Rights and Properties, together with the free Exercise of our Religion, so near and dear to us: And also for Your Royal Intimation of perpetuating our Liberties by endeavouring the Concurrence of Your Houses of Parliament. And though we have been represented as Persons of ill Principles and disaffected to Government, we assure Your Majesty the contrary; and do in Conscience engage our selves to serve Your Majesty with all Fidelity and Cheerfulness in our respective Capacities; and shall pray for all Temporal and Eternal Blessings upon Your Majesties Person and Royal Posterity.

Your Majesties most Thankful,
and most Obedient Subjects.

Subscribed for our Selves, and in the Behalf of many others of the same Persuasion with us.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The Humble and Thankful Adreffes of many of Your Majesties Dissenting, but Loyal Subjects, of the Presbyterian Persuasion, in Your Ancient Borough and Town of Colchester in the County of Essex.

May it Please Your Majesty,

YOUR Royal Indulgence like the sound of the Jubilee Trumpet, has so exhilarated the Hearts of Your Dissenting Subjects, that they want Words to express their Gratitude, and Tongues to celebrate Your Majesties Clemency, but in the Poverty of Rhetorick, the sincerity of Loyal and Thankful Hearts cannot be hid. We therefore Your Majesties most Humble and Loyal Subjects (amidst the many Gratulations that are weekly Presented to Your Royal Hands) are ambitious to tender our Tribute of Heartly Thanks to Your Majesty for the Liberty of our Consciences, and free Exercise of our Religion under

Your Majesties Government so Graciously indulged; Together with Assurance of its Continuance during Your Magnificent Reign; and we do hereby profess our selves to be under the most sensible Engagements of Love and Loyalty to Your Majesty; with solemn Resolutions (as our Duty is) to answer Your Transcendent Grace towards us, with the constant Obedience of Dutiful and Paulsfill Subjects; And we Heartily implere the most High to pour upon Your Majesty and Royal Family, all his Divine Blessings; and to add to Your Imperial Crown this Splendor and Glory, as to make You an illustrious Pattern to all the Princes of the Earth, to imitate in the Sweetness of Sovereignty, and Tenderness of their Subjects Consciences. And so we conclude our Adreffes with most affectionate Wishes of Your Majesties long Life, and all imaginable Felicity.

Signed in the Behalf of our Selves and many others.

Venice, July 26. Three days since arrived here a Petach from the Archipelago, that had touched in her way at Candia, Modon, Zant, and Corfu, which brings us News that our Fleet stood sound: That the Captain-General had embarked his Horse and Foot at Clinnio, and was ready to sail upon some great enterprise. That it was discoursed as if some thousands of Grecks and Maynots, expected only the appearance of our Fleet to countenance their rising up in Arms, in order to throw off the Turkish Yoke. That the Serafquier continued still encamped at Patras near the mouth of the Gulph of Lepanto. That Cussaim Ahszech, heretofore Treasurer to the late Grand Visier, the same that was strangled in Hungary after his ill success at Vizza; being sensible that he was upon ill terms with the Serafquier, and finding it unsafe to continue longer in his Power, had withdrawn himself, and made his escape to General Morosini, who was informed by him of many Particulars relating to the Affairs of the Turks both in the Morea and elsewhere. The said Ship hath brought Letters from the Sieur Venier, Commander of the Venetian Fleet, dated the 26th of May: He was then off of Negropont, a considerable Island with a Town of the same Name, lying in the Archipelago to the North of Achaia; by which we have advice, that he had given Chace to several Gallies bringing Men thither from Asia, but that the Wind calming, they had escaped from him by the benefit of their Oars; but that he was then making the best of his way towards the Levant. By a Marsilian from Mansfredonia in the Kingdom of Naples, we hear, that a Venetian Ship putting accidentally into that Harbour, by streffs of weather, met there with a Pyrat of Dulcigno, which was likewise forced in for shelter; that the Venetians took her, giving Liberty to 14 Christians, and making 100 Turks Prisoners. We hear nothing more from Dalmatia, than that great part of the Enemies Troops that had lain upon those Borders, were marched for Hungary, upon Orders sent from the Grand Visier; whereupon the Proveditor Cornaro was returned to Zara, and applied himself to the fitting out some Gallies and Gallioti for suppressing the Pyracies that were of late too frequent on that and the Neighboring Coast.

Vienna, July 27. The great expectation that