

# The London Gazette.

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THE following Address has been Presented to the King, which His Majesty received very Graciously.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

*The humble Address of Your Majesties Loyal Protestant Dissenters in the County of Oxon, on the Behalf of themselves, and many other Freeholders of the same County.*

*Most Dread Sovereign!*

BY how much the Benefits we have received from the Hands of Your Sacred Majesty are Great and Glorious, by so much the more would our Repayment by Ingratitude appear Barbarous and Inhumane. You are pleas'd ( GREAT SIR!) to cover Your People with Safety in Your Justice, and bestow upon us all the Blessings we can hope for, by Your Majesties Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience; And to ask more, would be to require Liberty to overthrow our selves: What then shall we render to Your Majesty for this Your Bounty towards us? But (our be ided Knees) an assurance of our steadfast Loyalty, dutiful Obedience, thankful Hearts, and our Estates and Lives offer at Your Feet; And when Your sacred Majesty, in Your great Wisdom, shall think fit to Summon another Parliament, to use our utmost Endeavors to Elect such Persons as may abrogate and abolish such Laws as have impeded the Free Exercise of Religion, and ruined many of Your Majesties Subjects: So that we being delivered from those cruel Bonds, may hereafter live in Union, and no more be deprived of our Native Rights, for Matters of Faith and Worship towards God.

And may God Almighty (who hath put the Empire of this Kingdom into Your Hands) bless Your Sacred Majesty with Length of Days, accompanied with an uninterrupted Peace here, and cloath Your Royal Majesty with a Robe Imperial in the Life to come;

To this we All say, Amen.

*Vienna, Sept. 4.* By the fresh Advices that are continued to be sent from the Morea, one would not think that we had to do with a Race of that People who not so many Years since, in the time of Sultan Orchanes, passed into Europe with few more than 40 Men, and possessing themselves of the Castle of Sestus, from that Beginning, by their Valor and Discipline, not only overrun the Empire of Greece in a short time, but subdued also the most Warlike Provinces of Europe, establishing a Monarchy to be parallel'd with the most famous Ones of Antiquity; who now again, by an unaccountable Revolution of States, seem dispos'd to deliver all up without Blood or Hazard, which was never gain'd but at so great an Expence of both: For when it was expected that the Retreat of the Serasquier was only in order to have secured Corinth, or some other considerable place, we are told, that instead thereof, he had sent Orders to the Turks throughout the Morea to quit their Habitations in all haste, and remove into Achaia; and that 10000 of them, under a Convoy of 2000 Soldiers, commanded by Mahomet Bassa, had passed through the Isthmus, and were followed by the Serasquier himself, who had sent his Baggage before to Thebes, and stopp'd only at Corinth, to set Fire to the Town. General Mocosini, after he had settled all things at Patras and Lepanto, disposing of the Governments to some Noble Venetians, and changing the Perspectives of the Mosques into Churches. He set Sail with his Fleet (which was augmented with the 14 Gallies that he had recover'd from the Enemy) towards Corinth at the bottom of the Gulph, which is about 80 Miles long, Count Coningmark marching with the Horse by Land. This Town is situated near the Isthmus, between the Ionian and Aegean Seas, which are separated but by a Neck of Land of about 6 Miles in breadth, through which there was formerly a Wall run across with several Towers erected on it, with treble Grates cast up before it by the care of the Grecian Princes, hoping thereby to have preserved the Peloponnesus from the Foundation of the Turks, but it was found too weak for such a purpose. Mahomet the Second having pass'd notwithstanding into the Morea, taking Corinth, and leveling the Wall, whereof there are now scarce any footsteps appearing, since which time that

Town has gradually fallen to decay, through the usual neglect amongst the Turks of places that are no longer frontiers; and its chiefest strength consisted in a Castle on a Hill, commanding the Town called the Acro-Corinthe. The Venerian Army at their arrival here found nothing to oppose them, and the Inhabitants slain by their endeavors extinguish'd the Fire, and preserv'd many of their Houses untouched. The Bishop waited upon the General, attended with his Clergy, begging his Protection, who returned them an Answer suitable to their present Circumstances; and the Greeks have presented themselves here from several places, to declare their readiness to receive his Commauds, and to own themselves Subjects of the Republiick. Some Gallies being sent to Castle Torneze, upon their Demand had the Keys deliver'd to them, which is a place of that Importance, that it extends its Authority over 150 Towns. News was brought thither also, that the Proveditor Polani had been at Misira, (which was the old Sparta) with a Party of Manors, and other Troops, and that the Turks there Capitulated only for a Liberty to march away with their Families, but that he had made them this alternative Proposition, either to deliver up all their Males between the Age of 18 and 50, to be Prisoners at Discretion, and to own themselves at the price of 200000 Reales, and it was not doubted but they would accept of the last: So that the whole Morea, which is in Compass above 500 Miles, is now become the Acquisition of this State, except only the single Fortress of Malvasia, which it is not expected will hold out longer than till a Fleet appear before it, its situation making it almost unaccessible by Land. And it is said that the General Morosini having left a competent Garrison at Corinth, with Orders to erect a couple of Forts in the middle of the Isthmus for the locking up of that Passage, is on his march with the Army towards Salona in Achaia, and that the Proveditors Benson and Desino are commanded to sail with the Fleet round to the Aegean Sea, there to meet the General Venier, to act together either against Malvasia or such other place as they shall be directed, according to the Exigency of Affairs.

*Vienna, Sept. 4.* Now the Kingdom of Hungary is in such a fair way of being recovered, the cares of this Court have been much employ'd in establishing it under an Hereditary Prince, which was the occasion of the late meeting of their Deputies, to whom it was propos'd, That in that consideration the Emperor was consenting, that the whole Kingdom, as well those parts of it that had been, or should be recover'd out of the hands of the Enemy, and the Rebels, at the Expence of so much of his Treasure, and the Blood of his Subjects, as the rest should be governed by their old Laws, and that all Orders and Degrees among them should enjoy their ancient Liberties and Priviledges; and to be assur'd of the same by an Oath to be taken by their new King at his Coronation. in the same manner as was perform'd by Ferdinand at his Indagation: Only he desired their Advice, Whether it might be convenient to continue in the said Oath that Clause that had been insert'd by an Ordinance of King Andrew, since from the sinister Interpretation that had been made of it, most of their Calamities arose in first stirring up their Civil Dissentions, and then drawing on those Foreign Wars which had well nigh desolated their Country. It being besides repugnant to all Humane, as well as Divine Laws, to reserve a Liberty or Excuse for opposing Princes, to whom the Holy Scriptures enjoyn an unlimited Obedience, even at a time when they were Heathens: And the said Propositions concluded with the Offer of a General Pardon and Amnestie, in such terms as should be desired. And the whole Discourse now is, that the Archduke will be Crowned at Presbourg some time in October, and great Preparations are making here already for that Solemnity. It is believed the Elector of Bavaria will