

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday September 22. to Monday September 26. 1687.

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 the Citizens and Inhabitants that are of the Presbyterian Persuasion in the City of Edinburgh and Canongate.*

May it please Your Most Sacred Majesty,

WE cannot find suitable Expressions to evidence our most humble and grateful Acknowledgments for Your Majesties late Gracious Declaration, by which we are happily delivered of many sad and grievous Burdens we have long groaned under: And (all Restraints, to our great Joy, being taken off) are allowed the free and peaceable publick Exercise of our Religion, a Mercy which is dearer to us than our Lives and Fortunes.

Could we open our Hearts, Your Majesty would undoubtedly see what deep Sense and true Zeal for Your Service, so surprizing and signal a Favor hath imprinted on our Spirits; For which we reckon our selves highly obliged (throwing our selves at Your Majesties Feet) to return Your Most Excellent Majesty our most humble, dutiful, and hearty Thanks: And we desire humbly to assure Your Majesty, That as the Principles of the Protestant Religion, which according to our Confession of Faith we profess, obligeth us all the days of our Lives to that intire Loyalty and Duty to Your Majesties Person and Government, that no difference of Religion can dissolve; so we hope, and through God's assistance shall still endeavor, to demean our selves in our Practice in such manner as shall evidence to the World the Truth and Sincerity of our Loyalty and Gratitude, and make it appear that there is no Inconsistency betwixt True Loyalty and Presbyterian Principles.

GREAT SIR! We humbly offer our dutiful and faithful Assurances, that as we have not been hitherto wanting in that sacred Duty which our Consciences bind upon us to pray for Your Majesty; so this late refreshing and unexpected Favor will much more engage us in great Sincerity to continue still to offer up our desires to the God of Heaven, by whom Kings Reign, and Princes decree Justice, to bless Your Majesties Royal Person and Government; And after a happy and comfortable Reign on Earth, to crown You with an incorruptible Crown of Glory in Heaven, which is most ardently prayed for, by,

Most Dread Sovereign,  
 Your Majesties most Humble, most Loyal, most Dutiful,  
 and most Obedient Subjects.

Subscribed in our own Names, and by Order of the Citizens and Inhabitants of the Presbyterian Persuasion within Your City of Edinburgh and Canongate.

Legorne, Sept. 3. The 31 past, 4 Gallies of the Grand Duke came into this Port, bringing with them a large Tartane belonging to the Corsairs of Algier, which they took in the Canal of Piombino; She had 60 Men on Board, with 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 18 Petarero's. It is not above a Fortnight since they came from Algiers, in which time they had taken 5 Prizes, and sent them to Algier, and one more that they had with them, wherein was a Nobleman of Genoa of the Family of Lercara, with 14 other Christian Slaves who are now set at Liberty: They defended themselves with good Resolution, and had 4 Men killed, and 15 disabled, before they thought of yielding. The Commander of the said Vessel reports, That the Algerines had now 8 good Frigates at Sea, which would be follow'd very soon with 10 more, and those they intended to divide into two Squadrons; Nor was that the whole Force they had thoughts of putting forth, for that all diligence was using to equip several other Vessels of all sizes. The same Person reports, that the Dey was return'd with his Troops from Oran. The same Gallies went to Sea again yesterday in search of another great Bark that had kept this Corsair company till they were parted by a Storm.

Ravennone, Sept. 15. The greatest matter in agitation here, has lay'n in the Debates, concerning a Compliance with the Emperor's Demands of the 100 Roman Months for the carrying on of this War. The Colledge

of Electors was soon convinced of the Reasonableness of the Supply, and made no difficulty to concur in it. The Colledge of Princes was divided on the Point, some were for Consenting, others thought themselves so far exhausted already, that they could not undertake for any new Payments. And a third sort were of Opinion, That those who had sent Men to the Assistance of the Emperor, should not be indifferently charged with those that had sent none. And when a Majority had agreed to the Imposition, there was a new difficulty in drawing up the Conclusion; For it being a Fundamental Constitution of the Empire, *That no State shall be Taxed but by their own direct Consent*; Those that were for the Negative, would not allow that the Word *Unanimously* should be made use of in the Instrument to be drawn up: Wherefore, after some Altercations how this was to be expressed, all adverbial Additions were laid aside, and it passed singly in these words, *That it was Agreed*; wherein all Parties were satisfied that they had not given up the Question, and accordingly, on Friday last, the Conclusions were exchanged between the Electors and Princes, and this Week the general Conclusions are to be agreed on. We hear from Vienna, That an Application had been made to the Emperor by some of the Nobility of Hungary, that the Coronation of the Archduke might be deferred till towards Spring, upon pretence that the day prefixed for it in October, is too short for making those Preparations in all kinds that will be necessary on such an occasion, and besides the Palatines, especially of the remoter Provinces, could hardly have timely notice to provide themselves with these Reasons have not been weighty enough to prevail with the Emperor to alter his Resolutions, who is willing to dispense with any smaller Inconveniences that may attend the dispatch of this Affair, rather than that it should be any longer put off, being less solicitous about the Circumstances of doing it, provided the Thing be once done. Upon the occasion of the New Fortifications erected at Traarbach on the Moselle, and in other places, some Writings having been exchanged here, passing, as it were *Incognito*, concerning the Explanation of those Words in the late Treaty of Truce concluded between the Empire and France for 20 years, wherein it is provided, that all things shall stand *In Statu Quo*: The one side restraining their meaning to the strictest literal Sense, that no material Alteration is to be made in any Particular within those Places to which there is granted only a possessory Right during the subsistence of the said Treaty: The other contending that no more can be understood by them, than that there shall be no enlargement of Jurisdiction, or encroachment made, but that they cannot reach to abridge the exercise of any Act of Sovereignty within the places thus deliver'd up; and the rather, for that when any such Limitations have been intended, it hath been usual to make a separate Article in Treaties of the like Nature, *Of Forts not to be Erected*: Which having been omitted, or rather rejected in this Case, implies a tacit Consent, that there was a Liberty left to do herein as should be thought expedient.

Cologne, Sept. 16 We have no fresh Advices from the Armies either on the Danube or in Slavonia, we hear only of some lesser Advantages that the Imperialists have had about those Towns that they now keep block'd up. At Agria they had sent out 400 of their Garison to look for Provisions, but those few of them that could