

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday October 20. to Sunday October 24. 1687.

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

The humble Adress of the Masters, Assistants and Members of the Mystery and Commonality of Barbers and Surgeons of London.

May it please Your Majesty

WE have daily before our Eyes the manifest Benefits of Your Royal Brother, of Blessed Memory, and other Your Ancestors; And of Your Most Gracious Father's Favour, in restoring us to our Liberty, and to be esteemed very Ungodly, and Undutiful Subjects, if we did not, with all Humility, acknowledge the same.

But we are in more especial manner bound to cast our selves at Your Majesties Feet, and return our most humble and hearty Thanks for Your late Declaration, wherein You are Graciously pleased to give us Your Royal Word, whereby we are protected in the Profession and Free Exercise of our Religion; And also in the Enjoyment of our Liberties and Properties in Peace and Safety: For which Your Gracious Condescension and Goodness, (as God hath made it our Duty,) Your Majesty hath made it our Interest, daily to pray to the Divine Majesty for His Blessing upon Your Royal Person, Family and Government; And that after the Enjoyment of a long and prosperous Reign here, over a dutiful and obedient People, You may receive an everlasting Crown in the World to come.

And that it may be so, it shall be, as becomes us, the constant and utmost Endeavor, as well as the hearty Prayer of

Dread SIR, Your Majesties most Humble, most Loyal, and most Obligated Subjects.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Adress of the Company of Goldsmiths, Smiths, and other their Brethren in Kirks-Town upon Hill, and several other of Your Majesties Loyal Subjects, Burgesses of Your said Town.

Dread Sovereign!

WE have seen some Adresses, thanking Your Majesty onely for such part of Your most Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, as serves the Interest of their particular Persuasion, which implies their Dislike of the rest: But, as in Duty and Allegiance bound, we humbly thank Your Majesty for Your whole Declaration, by which You have proclaimed a Jubilee to Your People, You have set the Oppressed Free, and Almighty God, who hath said, Touch not mine Anointed, Do my Prophets no harm, will certainly Reward You for it. Our Thankfulness for that Freedom we enjoy by Your Majesties special Favour, shall appear by our peaceable Demeanor under Your Government, and our Charity to our Fellow-Christians, of what Persuasion sever; which we will not fail to demonstrate, whenever Your Majesty shall be Graciously pleased to call a Parliament; by our hearty Endeavors to Elect such Members as will Repeal the Test and Penal Laws against Dissenters, and likewise pass Your most Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience into a Law as firm as Magna Charta.

GREAT SIR! We humbly pray, That Almighty God, who hath influenced Your Royal Heart to be the Minister of so great a Good to His and Your People, will likewise establish Your Throne in Richreousness, and give Your Majesty a long and peaceable Reign over us, with the best Blessings of this Life, and eternal Happiness hereafter, which all Your Subjects say, Amen.

Rome, Octob. 4. The Pope, according to Custom, gave his Blessing, on St. Michael's day, from a Window, to the Garrison of the Castle of St. Angelo. We are told that the Marquis de Lavardin, the New French Ambassador, to avoid the occasions of any Disrespect to be shew'd him in the manner of his Reception, upon the account of the Countervail not yet adjusted about the Franchises, intends to waive the ordinary passage by Bologna and Romagna, and to take his Journey through the Dutchies of Milan and Parma, and so passing by Pomeroy, to come hither by the way of Luca, Pisa and Siena. We hear that Cardinal Cibo, by Order from the Pope, had sent the Abbot Rinu to acquaint the Cardinal d'Este, that his Holiness was well pleased to understand, that the King of France had made choice of the Marquis de Lavardin for his Ambassador at Rome; and that he was on his way hither; who, he hoped, came with no Intentions to enervate that Bull which was of late so Solemnly publish'd; And that the said Cardinal would do well to write to the King, that he would not take it amiss, if his Ambassador were not received, till the Authority of the Apostolick See were asserted in what related to the said Bull. To which the Cardinal replied, That if it was a Business fit for him to interpose in, there would not now be time for it, the Ambassador being already on his way, at whose Arrival it would be seen what Instructions he brings from his Majesty.

Nice, Octob. 10. We are in eager expectation of Letters from the Levant, which the uncertain Reports that run here make so much the more desirable. By a Matter of a Vessel arrived here on Tuesday last from Messina, we are told that at his coming away, he saw enter into that Harbor an English Ship which had on Board 130 Turkish Slaves taken at Negropont. The Letters from Naples mention, that there was arrived a Tartane at Messina from the Venetian Fleet, the Master whereof reported, that on the 12th of September last, the Town of Negropont was surrendered to General Morosini, with some other places in that Island: And a Vessel arrived at Ancona from Corsica, brought an Account of the like Nature; but that which abates of the Credit of these Reports is, that the News should not be sent hither directly from Negropont, as soon as it comes by such a compass from places so remote; if one may judge of what Importance the taking of Castlenovo is reckon'd here by the Publick Rejoycing made upon that Occasion, it must needs be very considerable, since there has been Illuminations and Fireworks for three Nights successively.

Vienna, Octob. 12. There are no Letters from the Imperial Army under the Command of the Duke of Lorraine later than the 5th Instant, which mention his being advanc'd as far as between St. Job, and Great Waradin, where he had lay'n some days encamp'd, in expectation of his Train of Artillery, which was then also come up. Those Letters give no account of what is next in design, but it is believed here that he would not draw so near to Waradin, unless he had a Prospect of reducing it, he being neither so little acquainted with their strength or his own, as to give them occasion to boast, that he either durst not attempt them, or that he did it in vain. And this is the rather credited, because we hear nothing of any Division like to be given him from Transilvania, the Turks having their Forces otherwise employ'd, than to send them so far to dispute about a Winter-quarter. All things are preparing for the Attaque of Palotta, which will lay open the way to Alba Regalis; the Officers that are to conduct that Design have all had a meeting at Buda, and Orders are sent to Nussej, Raab, and Comorra, to draw out a certain Number out of each of the said