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

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

WE, your Majesties most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Company of Glovers of your City of London, in all Humility, prostrate our selves at your Majesties Feet; imploring your Acceptance of our hearty and unfeigned Thanks for your most Christian and Princely Declaration of Indulgence, which hath so united your People in Affection and Loyalty to your Person and Government, that now it may be truly said, You not only Reign over, but also in their Hearts, and most justly Command our sincerest Obedience, by your Sovereign Protection of us in the uninterrupted Freedom of the Exercise of our Religion, and preservation of our Property, with the repeated Assurances of your Royal Resolution to confirm those benign and inestimable Privileges by Law unalterable, which will perpetuate to your Serene Majesty a most Glorious Memory, and oblige our Posterity, as well as us, to acknowledge that your Majesty hath not only laid the Basis, but also completed the Superstructure of your Peoples Happiness, over whom, that your Reign may be long and glorious, and from whom, that you may receive all the suitable Returns of Loyalty and Obedience, shall ever be our honest Endeavors, and most hearty Prayers.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

We Your Majesties most Loyal and most Dutiful Subjects, the Parson, Burgesses, Principal Freeholders, and others the Inhabitants of Your Majesties Borough of Chard in the County of Somerset, being weary waiting to see an Address from the Corporation of Mayor, and Justice, &c. in the said Borough, presume now to present Your Majesty with this our following humble Address, this 22d of October, 1687.

GREAT SIR!

THE good Effects that your Majesties most Gracious Declaration hath had both on the Persons and Estates of your Majesties Subjects, are so Visible, that none can, or dare deny the good Influence thereof, but such as are biased by a Principle of Disloyalty towards their Prince, and Malice towards their Fellow-Subjects; And therefore, for our parts, (though we know your Majesty to be far above our Acknowledgments, or Promises, yet) reflecting upon the Egypt your Majesties Tender-Conscienced Subjects were in, the cruel Task-Masters they served under, and poss'ly the Canaan you have been pleased to conduct them to, we cannot suffer the Heathen to upbraid us, from whom we have it at a Maxim, Si Ingratum dixeris, omnia dixeris: But we presume to lay our selves down at your Majesties Feet, rendering our most unfeigned Thanks for your Majesties most Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, promising all faithful Loyalty, and our utmost Endeavors in the several Stations and Capacities in which God hath set us under our Sovereign, That there shall be such Representatives Elected, (whenever it shall be your Royal Pleasure to call a Parliament,) as shall answer your Expectation, Remove both the Penal Laws, and Feit, Enact your Kingly Declaration into a perpetual Law; To which we heartily add,

God Save the King, and say Amen.

Rome, -October 18. Cardinal d'Estree's Secretary is returned from Parma, whither he went to meet the Marquis de Lorraine, to acquaint him what was agitating concerning his Reception at Rome, and some of his Excellencies Retinue are already arrived here by Sea from Legorne, and he is expected himself in 8 or 10 days. The Orders seem to be precise not to own his Character, as long as he shall insist upon the Franchises; he has hitherto avoided the bringing the matter into Dispute, by passing all along by Cognate, reserving the Judgment of it to this

place: And that which augments the Difficulty is; whilst it is discours'd that he is to be received no otherwise than as a private Person, that he does not come attended like one; but a few days more will open this Scene, and shew to what good effect so many Consultations have been held by those Cardinals to whom it was committed, to find out a temperament in this perplex'd Affair.

Madrid, October 23. On the 19th Instant, arrived here an Officer from the Garison of Melilla, with an account that the Moors had thought fit to raise their Siege, after having continued it two Months before that place. It is believed the taste they had of the Garison's Resolution in the last Sally they made upon the Moors the 5th Instant, wherein they killed 500 of them, with the loss only of 30 Spaniards, and about 50 wounded, had made them lose the hopes of doing any good there, for the next day they all drew off; they have not left in the Town above 150 Men during the whole Siege. They write from Cadix, that there are four Men of War ready to sail from thence for the South-Sea, for the suppression of Pirats that continue to do much damage there. Great Preparations are making for Celebrating the King's Birth-day on the 6th of November next, when he enters into the 27th year of his Age.

Clausenberg, October 20. We may be now said to have passed through a Desert, to a Land flowing with abundance, there being nothing more delicious and fruitful than this Country. We found in this Town a Garison, and a Governor, placed here by Prince Abassi; when they were first requir'd to receive us into the Place, the Governor sought Excuses, and desired that nothing might be expected from him, till the Prince's Orders were brought him for his Discharge; but the day following, when he saw General Caprara appear with part of the Army, and a Train of Artillery, he thought it best not to exasperate things by a Delay, and thereupon there came out Deputies, who agreed to set open their Gates upon the Conditions following, which were granted them.

I. That the Profession of the Reformed Religion should be preserved Inviolable, with the same Freedom they then enjoyed.

II. That the Civil Government should be maintain'd under the same Magistrates and Laws, without any Alteration to be made in either.

III. That the Trade of the Town should receive no Interruption, but that every one should be at Liberty to follow his Calling, without any Disturbance or Molestation.

IV. That if any of the Inhabitants shall at any time desire to remove, they may have free Leave to do it, and to dispose of their Goods and Effects to their best Advantage.

V. That the Houses to Quarter in, shall be assigned and appointed by the Civil Magistrate, who shall be exempted themselves from receiving any Soldiers into their Houses.

VI. That no Soldier exact more in his Quarters, than what is agreed to be allowed; and that they live civilly and peaceably with the Inhabitants.

Which Articles being signed and consented to by the Duke of Lorraine, the Transilvanian Soldiers marched out, and left us the possession of the Town.