

# The London Gazette.

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## BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION

For putting in Execution the Law against Importation and Selling of Foreign Buttons, and prohibiting all Foreign Buttons whatsoever.

JAMES R.

**W**HEREAS for the Encouragement of great Numbers of the Inhabitants of this Our Kingdom, a good and profitable Law was made in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of Our late Brother of Blessed Memory, Intituled, An Act prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Bonelace, Cutwork, Imbroidery, Fringe, Bandstrings, Buttons, and Needlework, That no person or persons whatsoever should from and after the Twenty fourth day of June One thousand six hundred sixty two, Sell or cause to be Sold, or offer to Sale within the Kingdom of England, or Dominion of Wales, or Export any Foreign Bonelace, Cutwork, Imbroidery, Fringe, Bandstrings, Buttons or Needlework, made of Thread, Silk, or any or either of them in Parts beyond the Seas, or Import, Bring in, Sent or Convey, or cause to be brought in, Sent or Conveyed into the Kingdom of England, or Dominion of Wales; any such Foreign Bonelace, Cutwork, Fringe, Imbroidery, Bandstrings, Buttons, or Needlework made of Thread and Silk, or any or either of them, beyond the Seas after the First day of May, which should be in the said Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred sixty and two, upon Pain that all and every person and persons who shall Sell, or cause to be Sold, or offer to Sale any such Foreign Bonelace, Cutwork, Imbroidery, Fringe, Bandstrings, Buttons, or Needlework, shall Forfeit and Lose for every Offence by him Committed contrary to the said Act, the Sum of Fifty Pounds and the whole Bonelace, Cutwork, Imbroidery, Fringe, Bandstrings, Buttons, or Needlework so Sold, or caused to be Sold, or offered to Sale; And upon further Pain, That all and every person and persons who should Import, Bring in, Sent or Convey, or cause to be brought in, Sent or Conveyed into this Our Kingdom of England, or Dominion of Wales, any such Bonelace, Cutwork, Imbroidery, Fringe, Bandstrings, Buttons or Needlework, should Forfeit and Lose for every Offence by him Committed contrary to the said Act, the Sum of One hundred pounds, and the whole Commodities aforesaid; And although by the plain intent and meaning of the said Act, all Foreign Buttons whatsoever were Prohibited to be Imported or put to Sale within this Our Kingdom, Yet we are given to understand, by the Humble Petition of many of Our Poor Subjects brought up in the Trade of Button-making, that several persons of late, for their own private Lucre, have Imported and Sold within this Our Kingdom, divers great quantities of Foreign Hair-Buttons, to the utter Ruine of multitudes of Families who have been Exercised and Maintained in and by the Trade of Button-making, as well in and about Our City of London as in other parts of Our Kingdom, whereby the great Mischiefes intended to be Redressed by the said Act, are likely to fall heavy upon Our Poor Subjects, and humbly praying the timely Interposition of Our Princely Care therein, We were most Graciously pleased to hear the Matter Debated by the Council of the Merchants Importers, and of the Button-Makers before Our Self in Council; Upon hearing whereof, receiving Satisfaction, That by the true meaning of the Law, all manner of Foreign Buttons were intended to be Prohibited, and that the late Practice fit on Foot of Importing Hair-Buttons, if continued, will Overthrow and Frustrate the main Design of the said Act, to the inevitable Ruine of Multitudes of Our Poor Subjects, as was fully made appear to Us; And being likewise satisfied that the late Practice received Encouragement from the Doubtful Penning of some Parts of the said Act, though the Principal Scope and Design of the Law was to Exclude the whole Manufacture of Foreign Buttons, which possibly may engage Our Poor Subjects of that Trade in many Expensive Suits at Law: For prevention whereof, and the Mischiefes which are likely to ensue upon such an Evil Practice, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Publish and declare Our Pleasure to be, That the said Act be duly and effectually observed and put in Execution against all Importers and Sellers of Foreign Buttons, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act. And to prevent all Disputes herein for the Justice, We do by this Our Royal Proclamation strictly Charge, Prohibit and Command, That no Person or Persons, Native, Alien, or others do, or shall from henceforth

Import or Bring in, or cause to be Imported or brought into this Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Part or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, any Foreign Buttons whatsoever, made or to be made in any Foreign Parts whatsoever, by way of Merchandize, or to be Sold, Bartered or Exchanged. And that no Person or Persons shall at any time hereafter Directly or Indirectly Buy, Bargain or Contract for or concerning the Importation of any Foreign Buttons, of what sort or kind soever, or Utter or Sell any Foreign Buttons whatsoever, which from henceforth shall be Imported from any Parts beyond the Seas, upon Pain of such Punishment as by Law may be Inflicted upon Concerners of Our Royal Authority. And We do further Charge and Command as well the Commissioners of Our Customs, Cust-mers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Waiters, and all other Officers of Our Custom-Houses and Ports in Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and our Part or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and also all our Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Headboroughs, Constables, and other Our Officers Civil within Our said Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Part or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, to Seize and Destroy, or to cause to be Seized and Destroyed all such Foreign Buttons which from henceforth shall be Imported or Bartered, Sold or Exchanged, contrary to Our Royal Pleasure herein Declared, in whose hands soever they shall be found, and to Bind over, or cause to be Bound over, the Offenders herein, to Appear in Our Court of Kings Bench, to answer their Contempt herein at Our Suit, and to be in all other Respects from time to time Aiding and Assisting in all things requisite for and touching the Observation and Execution of these Our Commands, as they will Answer to Us the contrary.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Eighteenth day of November, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

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

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Myltery of Cutlers, of Your Majesties City of London.

Most Gracious and Dread Sovereign!

**W**E your Majesties most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, according to our bounden Duty, do, with all real Cheerfulness, and the highest Gratitude, acknowledge the Blessings we, and all other your Majesties Subjects have, ever since it pleased Almighty God to place and settle you in the Royal Throne of your Ancestors, received under your Gracious Government; And, in a special manner, We humbly return to your Majesty our hearty and undesigned Thanks for your Majesties late Gracious Declaration; and for that thereby your Majesty is pleased to give us full Assurance of Enjoyment, under your Majesties Sacred Provisions, as well of our Civil Rights and Properties, as of our Religion and Liberty of Conscience: For which Royal Grace and Favor to your People, the least Return we can make, is the Offer of our Lives and Fortunes to be devoted to your Majesties Service. And we humbly pray to Almighty God, That your Majesties Reign may be Long, Happy, and Auspicious, accompanied with the great Blessings of Health, Peace, and Prosperity. In Testimony whereof, We have hereunto caused the Common Seal of our Company to be fixed the Seventeenth day of November in the Third Year of your Majesties Reign.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of Your Majesties dissenting Subjects in and about the Borough of Leves, and Town of Brightwell meston in Your County of Suffex.

Dread Sovereign!

**T**HE Transcendency of your Princely Wisdom and Generosity, as well as Care of, and Tenderness towards your People, which so eminently appears in your late most Gracious Healing Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, especially as founded upon the Grounds and Reasons therein declared, may justly fill the Hearts of all your Loyal Subjects with Admiration, as they are by the blessed Fruits and Effects thereof filled with Gladness

And should not we, your Majesties dissenting Subjects, add to both, our utmost Duty and Thankfulness, We may well bear the Reproach of a Stupidity worse than Brutal. It is by your Royal Grace and Favor that we are restored to a quiet possession of our Habitations, and other Blessings which God hath Graciously granted unto us, but more especially to a Liberty of worshipping God according to our Consciences, whereby before we were not only subjected to continual Fears, but to Conjuries of Disloyalty and Disaffection to the Government, things abhorrent to our very Souls. So that as always we were under the Obligation of Conscience unto Loyalty, (and what Force that hath had upon us in our greatest Trials, (we hope) hath been fully manifest,) now we are under the strongest Obligation of Goodness, unto Thankfulness as well as Dutiful Obedience. Therefore, GREAT SIR! though the Awe and Dread of Royal Majesty hath long deterred us from approaching your Royal Presence, yet now, being by variety of Instances fully assured of your Majesties Gracious Condescension to the meanest of your Subjects, we are embolden'd to prostrate our selves at your Royal Feet; And do as well in our own Name, as in the Name of many others in Places adjacent, return our most humble and hearty Thanks for this so great Grace, which will your Majesty Graciously condescend to accept of, it will be yet a further Obligation upon us, as to Duty and Thankfulness, so to continue (as hitherto we have done,) to implore the God of all Grace to recompense it into your Royal Bosom with all manner of Blessings, Temporal, Spiritual, and Eternal.

Your Majesties most Loyal, Obedient,  
and Thankful Subjects, &c.

### To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Goldsmiths of the City of London.

**W**E your Majesties most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, being highly sensible of the great Blessings we enjoy under your Majesties most happy and unparalleled Government, do with all humility render our most Dutiful and humble Thanks, and in particular for those Gracious assurances vouchsafed to all your Majesties Subjects in your late Declaration, whereby the Hearts of all your Subjects have cause to rejoice.

We therefore with one mind do prostrate our selves at your Majesties Feet, with a firm Resolution of Loyalty and true Obedience to your Sacred Person and Government. And as we have thus assured your Majesty of our Duty and Thankfulness, so we shall always pray, That your Majesties Reign over us may be long and prosperous. In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our Common Seal this Fifteenth day of November, 1687. And in the Third Year of your Majesties Reign.

### To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Haberdashers, London.

**W**ITH all Humility and Duty do implore your Sacred Majesty to accept of our unfeigned and sincere Thanks for your Majesties Princely Care and Affection, (by your late Gracious Declaration,) extended not only to the Church of England, but to all the rest of your peaceable Subjects in their Religious Worship, as also in your Gracious Promise in protecting us in our Civil Rights and Possessions, whereby we are eternally obliged to acknowledge so great a Grace; and do promise to contribute our utmost Endeavours, that these and all other your Majesties Pious Intentions may have an happy issue and effect.

### To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble and hearty Address of Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Master, Wardens, Assistants and Livery of the Corporation of Joyners, London.

May it please Your Majesty,

**I**T having pleased Almighty God to incline your Royal Heart to issue forth your late Gracious Declaration for Indulgence and Liberty of Conscience, to all your loving Subjects: for the free Exercise of their Religion; adding that to the perfect enjoyment of their Properties: Your Majesty also, having been Graciously pleased to declare to the World, the constant Sentiment and Principle of your Royal Mind, That Conscience ought not to be constrained; nor People forc'd in Matters of their Religion.

Dread Sovereign! We, your Majesties most Obedient and Loyal Subjects, do presume, at your Royal Feet, to pay our Duty of Gratitude, and offer up into your Majesty, (as in Duty, so by Inclination bound,) our humble and hearty Thanks, as well for all those unspeakable Favors thereby granted, as for the late repeated Instances of your Majesties Grace and Clemency towards us: So that now if cannot be thought inconsistent, to fear God, and honour the King: And that which adds to our Happiness, is its being secur'd to us, by the Promise of a Prince, whose Word is as Sacred as his Person.

Great SIR! We humbly beseech your Majesty to believe, That as your Gracious Declaration hath made our Lives easie, and our Fortunes secure; So as in Duty and Allegiance bound, we shall, upon all Occasions, be heartily ready to expose both in your Majesties Service, and shall continue to pray for your Majesties long and happy Reign. In Testimony wherof, we have hereunto affixed our Common Seal this 15th day of November, 1687.

### To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Bayliffs, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Weavers, London.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

**Y**OUR Majesties most benign disposition to all your Subjects, manifested by your late Gracious Declaration of Indulgence, doth constrain us to prostrate our selves at your Majesties Feet, imploring your favourable acceptance of our most unfeigned Thanks, which (in all humility and sincerity) we now offer to your Royal Majesty. Moreover we cannot but judge it our bounden Duty, daily to praise God, who hath placed us under your Majesties most auspicious Government, being fully persuaded, that (unless we be wanting to our selves,) your Majesty is ready and willing, not only to secure us all in our Religion and Properties, but strongly propense also to add unto the Well-being and Tranquility of all your Peaceable Subjects, and in particular of us and the many Thousands who depend upon the Manufacture of Wool, Silk, and Hair.

Great and Good SIR! We crave leave to add, that we design to rejoyce our Thankfulness to God, by living piously, our Duty to your Majesty, by acting Loyally, and our Love to our Neighbours, by imitating (according to our Capacities) that Generous and Divine Principle which actuates your Majesty in Studying, promoting, and pursuing the Things which makes for Charity and Peace with all Christian Men. Now, that God Almighty may defend your Sacred Person from all Evil, and grant unto your Majesty and Royal Family, the fullness of all real and desirable Good, us, and shall be our constant and hearty Prayer. And in Testimony that this is the free and cheerful act of the Body of the said Company, we have hereunto affixed the Common Seal of the said Corporation to be hereunto affixed.

### To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgeois, Gentlemen and others of Your Majesties Ancient Coporation of Doncaster.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

**W**E bless God, who hath given your Majesty, as unto Solomon, a wife and understanding Heart to judge your People, for nothing can more conduce to the uniting them in their Loyalty to your Sacred Majesty, and their Love to one another, than the free Exercise of their Religion, and the Enjoyment of their Property; for we do not in the least envy others the free Exercise of their Religion: It is enough we have your Majesties Royal Word for the Enjoyment of our own, for which we most humbly thank your Majesty. And as a Testimony of our Gratitude, we do promise to assist your Royal Crown and Dignity with our Lives and Fortunes; and shall ever pray for your Majesties long Life and happy Reign over us.

### To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of several of Your Majesties Protestant dissenting Subjects in and about the City of Canterbury.

May it please Your Majesty,

**W**E having been long worried and oppressed by severe prosecution of Penal Laws and Ecclesiastical Censures, for our Nonconformity to certain Ceremonies and exterior Parts of the Worship of God, without hope of finding any Ease or Relief, were now revived and filled with Joy, by your Majesties unparalleled Goodness and Favor expressed in your Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience; for which we return God and your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks, and do declare, That notwithstanding the Speeches of those who threaten us with striking us again the Royal Thunder, we rest abundantly satisfied in your Royal Word, for Continuance of our Liberty of Conscience, in matters of Religion, during your Majesties Life, which God grant may be long and happy.

GREAT SIR! By this Act of Royal Grace, you have outdone in Glory and Goodness all the Princes of the World, and your Noble Progenitors and Brethren. Also you have made your Name Great, and to be had in Honourable Remembrance to future Ages. You have erected your Throne in the Hearts of your Subjects, and have given your Subjects a glorious Example of Christian and Comprehensiv Charity. As we most heartily and thankfully accept of this your Majesties Royal Favor, so we shall endeavour to carry out your Loyalty and Dutifully toward us your Majesty and Government, and peaceably towards all our Fellow Subjects.

Your Majesties most Dutifully Loyal,  
and Obedient Subjects and Servants

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Assistants and  
of her the Freemen and Inhabitants of Your Borough of  
Hertford.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

When we seriously reflect upon your Majesties late Declaration of Indulgence, which you have been Graciously pleased to extend to all your People in general, And the Assurance that thereby you have given to Protect your Subjects of the Church of England, in the free Exercise of their Religion, as by Law Established, and all your Subjects in the Enjoyment of their Properties and Possessions: We cannot but acknowledge it to be the Effect of your Royal Goodness to oblige your People, and to give Peace and Ease at once to all your Subjects; which must be infinitely satisfactory to all who have Charity, to wish the same Peace to others as themselves: This (Great SIR,) endears our very Hearts and Souls to your Majesty, and incites us all to Emulate your best Subjects in the Performance of that Duty and Service which we owe to our Prince; whose Rights and Prerogatives we are bound to assert to the utmost of our Power; and we do resolve to Support and Maintain them with our Lives and Fortunes.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of Your Majesties Loyal and Obedient Subjects, Dissenters in and about the Town and Corporation of Tenterden, Cranbrook, and Staplehurst in Kent.

May it please Your Most Excellent Majesty,

As your Return from your late Progress hath given us Opportunity, and the Loyal Throng of grateful Dissenters at length given us Room, so we humbly intreat your Majesty to give us leave to return you our heartiest Thanks for the many Benefits and great Advantages we have received from your Declaration for Liberty of Consciences. Some of us, who by a continued Series of peculiar Providence, have enjoyed that Liberty which most of our Brethren have been deprived of, through the evil Eye, and ungodly Vigilance and Prosecutions of a sort of People, who, to the Eternal Disgrace of, and Disadvantage to their Profession, are yet to learn what it is to do to others as they would be done unto; As we have therefore endeavoured to return our solemn and sincerest Praises to Almighty God, so must we be doubly thankful to your Majesty, under whose Commivence we have been thus singularly Happy: The virtuous Rays of your most Christian Principle, That Conscience is not to be Forced, enlightned and refreshed us, before the glorious Sun of your most generous Declaration rose upon us: And we hope there will not be found an English Parliament (whose Glory it is to be for the Liberties of the People,) that will but seem to frustrate your Royal Resolutions to fix it in the Firmament of our Laws.

Now since your Majesty hath been pleased, by your Gracious Declaration, to remove these burdensom Circumstances under which many have a long while groaned; and granted us so great a Liberty for the enjoyment of the Exercise of Religion in such a way as in our Consciences we are persuaded to be most agreeable to the Sacred Word, we doubt not but that it will deeply fix your Majesty in the Hearts and Affections of all that have but any spark of Ingenuity left them; And engage them ever to desire, That your Majesty may far exceed all the Chronicles of your Ancestors, and may be the most Renowned amongst the Princes of the Earth, and the great Defender of the Christian Faith, as pray

Your most Loyal and Obedient Subjects.

Subscribed in Behalf of our Selves, and many Others.

Moscow, Octob. 1. Our Army is all disposed of into Quarters, except some Troops that are left on the Boristhenes to guard the Passages, to hinder the Tartars inroad into Poland, the Czars having gratified them all with one months pay extraordinary, with Gold Medals besides to the Officers. That the Campaign was ineffectual, is all laid to the charge of Samuekowitz, the former General of the Cossacks; he was a Man of great Wealth, and Authority, who disliked the League with Poland from the beginning, and thought it not at all the Interest of Moscow to be concerned in this War; and when he found it entred into, he still continued to manage a Correspondence with the Tartar, which proved fatal to him at last, he being seized, deposed, and confined with his Family within Siberia; all his Estate, which was very considerable, being confiscated. Knez Galitzin, the General and Favourite, was like to have his Interest shaken, there being a Party made to supplant him in his absence; but his return to Court has dispers'd that

Cloud, and he now shines forth brighter in the Favour of the Czars than ever. There have been some Consultations held alieady about the carrying on of the War; the Counsels seem to incline to lessen the numbers of those that are to be sent into the Field; so numerous an Army as the last being found rather an encumbrance than fitted for use: And in stead of entering deep into the Enemies Countrey at first, it is now thought more adviseable to proceed gradually, and by divided Bodies, to clear the Boristhenes and Tanaïs of what Turkish Garrisons are on either of those Rivers; and by that means reduce the Tartars within a narrower compass.

Vienna, Novemb. 13. Prince Herthm of Baden is appointed to go to Ratisbonne in Quality of first Commissioner of the Emperor, which puts an end to the Controversie concerning the degree of the Person that is to fill that place; The Office of President of the Council, and the Government of Raab, are preserved to him, with his Appointments and Pensions, which amount to 40000 Florins, with the addition of 24000 more to defray the charge of this new Employment. The Estates of the Circle of Franconia have agreed to the Levy of 2000 Men for Recruits to the old Imperial Regiments, in consideration of 16 Rix Dollers a head; for which Sum they are to be raised and defrayed as far as Hungary, and when there shall be 100 Men complete, they are to be sent away, and the Countrey proportionably eased of them. We have an account from Clausenberg, which, though it should seem to come late, in regard of the further Advancements made into the Countrey since, yet it may not be unacceptable as containing more particulars of the Entrance into Transilvania, and their Reception there, than have been hitherto related, which are as follows, That the Duke of Lorraine marched from Somlio, the first Town he came at in Transilvania, on the 12th of October, taking with him the Cavalry only, leaving the Foot to follow by easier marches, in two Bodies, under the Commands of the Duke of Croÿ and General Wais; on the 16th the Duke encamp'd within a League of Clausenberg, having had a Countrey to pass through very mountainous and woody, which made the Passage very uneasy, especially for the heavier Carriages, which were much thatter'd, and many of the draught Horses, Oxen, and Buffaloes, were not able to get through, but perished there; but to countervail these difficulties, they found the Hills covered with Corn and Grapes then ripe, intermixed with pleasant Vallies abounding with Grass and Hay, that they needed not to go out of their way for Forage; and it hapned conveniently for them that they met with such a supply standing on the Ground, for they would have been very much disappointed if they had depended on Provisions of any kind to be found in the Villages; for though they passed by many of them on the way to Clausenberg, yet they found them utterly deserted, not only the Inhabitants all gone, but that they had also carried with them their Corn, Wine, Cattle, and whatever else was portable; those poor People having had their Countrey long made a Seat of War, and what was almost equally calamitous, that being a frequented Passage for those merciless Plunderers the Tartars, as often as the Grand Signior has had occasion for their Service in Hungary; they have been taught, by their frequent losses, to secure themselves a retreat into Caves, Woods, and Mountains, according to their different situations, the avenues to which being very narrow, they secure by great Trees laid across, so that they are either not to be seen, or not to be come at; and in three or four days march they met with no living Creature in a Countrey that is at other times reputed populous, and by the number and size of their Villages, it appears to be so; but the foresight of the Duke prevented any scarcity, which the desolation of the Countrey might have occasioned, in sending from Somlio 300 Wagons to Zakhmar, which being laden with Provisions, overtook the Army again two days Journey from Clausenberg, and a convenient quantity of Bread was ordered to be sent from Debrezen: The Deputies from Clausenberg waited upon the Duke in his Camp, who, in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor (the Governour being absent) and the Magistrates of the place desired his Highness that

that he would give them the respite of a few days to know their Princes pleasure, without which, as they were Subjects and Servants, it did not become them, nor would it be safe to dispose of their Master's Town. The Duke's Reply was short; That he came upon a Business that would admit of no delay, it would concern them most to be speedy in their Resolutions, and the next day they should know more of his mind: At which time General *Veterani* brought them a Letter from the Duke, signifying to them, That the Commands he had from his Imperial Majesty were to put a Garrison into that Town, which he was desirous to do in a peaceable manner, not designing to alter any thing in their Religion or Government, but to use them with all Justice and Clemency, unless their Provocations frustrated the Candor of his Intentions, and therefore he gave them 24 hours to resolve in. On the 17th, the Foot joined the Duke, and on the 18th, he marched with the whole Army. The Vanguard appeared no sooner in sight of the Town, but there came out some with Orders to Capitulate: The Duke having directed the posting of the Army, advanced with a party of Horse, attended by the General Officers to a Hill adjoining to the Town, where the Deputies again presented themselves before him; the principal of them addressed himself to the Duke in a set Speech in Latin, full of Respect and Deference; but withal, enlarging upon the topiques of Duty and Obedience to their Prince, and concluding with the same Request for time, though but of one day to receive his Commands. The Duke made answer in the same Language, renewing his former Assurances of treating them well if they would give him leave but to be enabled to do it, he expected an immediate Compliance, for they must then resolve whether they would be considered as Friends or Enemies: The Deputies then descended to make their demand of those Particulars to be signed and ratified to them, which have been formerly mentioned; but the Duke would have them rely upon what he had promised in his Imperial Majesties name, which he would see carefully performed, which they remained satisfied with, or seem'd to be so. And that evening the custody of the Gates was delivered to the Imperialists, and the next day the Garrison was placed there.

*Cologne, Novemb. 21.* The Grand Chapter having met and taken into consideration the many Inconveniencies that might ensue, if the Elector should die before his Successor were known; It was unanimously agreed among them, that his Electoral Highness should be desired to give his Consent to their Choice of a Coadjutor, which it is said he is not averse to. The Pretenders that are discour'd of, are the Cardinal of *Eustenberg*, who hath been here sometime; and the Archbishop of *Breslau*, Second Son of the Elector of *Palatin*, who hath made a Journey into these Countries, in company of his Brother the Electoral Prince, as is supposed, upon this occasion. On the 13 Instant they were at *B. nne*, to make a Visit to the Elector, who entertained them very nobly; and on the 15 they pass'd through this place on their way to *Dusseldorp*, from whence the Archbishop returned hither again the 18th, where he intends to make his Residence till the conclusion of this Affair: Which being now set on foot, gives the occasion to the Reports, that some of the Princes of the Empire, or their Agents, may be suddenly expected here, to employ their Interests, in behalf of those they favour in this competition.

*Brussels, Novemb. 28.* The Letters from *Vienna* of the 16th, make it doubtful, whether the Coronation of the Archduke will be (as has been said) on the 19th; but if it be deferred, it is not like to be beyond 3 or 4 days. They mention a remarkable Passage that happen'd in an Assembly of the Diet at *Presberg*, where Count

*Nicholas Drasfowitz*, a Member of the States, acting the Patriot, and inveighing against any Innovations to be established by a Law, in so material a point, as the disposal of the Crown; and finding that his Proposition was received with a profound silence, no one seconding it, he fell into an Apoplexy, and was suffocated in the Assembly. They write from *Tyrastiviana*, that there were 16 Regiments Quartered in four of their principal Towns; That *Crotia* was by Agreement exempted from an Imperial Garrison, whither Prince *Abassi* was return'd the 29th past from *Hermannstat*, 60 Coaches and Wagons with 6 Horses each, being employ'd to remove his Family and Goods, besides some Hundreds that attended him on Horseback.

By Inch of Candle, there will be expos'd to Sale, on Wednesd. day the 30th Instant, (which was intended on the 2th, at the Marine Coffee House in Birch-lane,) at Three in the Afternoon, a considerable parcel of fresh Turkey Coffee, which will be put up in Single Bales, with Encouragement for the Buyers. The said Coffee is to be seen at Mr. Conies Warehouse, the 25th Instant, in Aullja-Fryers Court, from that Day, to the time of Sale.

#### Advertisements.

The Banquet of Musick: Or, a Collection of the Newest and Best Songs sung at Court, and at Publick Theatres. With a Thorough Bass for the Theorbo Lute, Bass-Viol, Harpsichord, or Organ. Composed by several of the Best Masters. The Words by the Ingenious Wits of this Age. The First Book. Sold by Henry Playford at his Shop near the Temple Church.

Laurentii Valliæ de Linguæ Latinæ Elegantiæ Libri Sex. Una cum Libello de Reciprocatioe sui & Suis, cum Optimis Editionibus summa Cura & diligentia recogniti & callati. Cantabrigiæ: Apud Edwardum Hall.

Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals. Containing the Anatomical Descriptions of several Creatures dissected by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Englished by Alexander Pitfield, Fellow of the Royal Society. To which is added an Account of the Measure of a Degree of a great Circle of the Earth, Published by the same Academy, and Englished by Richard Waller, S. R. S. Sold by T. Basset in Fleet-Street, J. Robinson in St. Pauls Church-yard, B. Aylmer over against the Royal Exchange J. Southby in Cornhill, and W. Cansing in the Temple.

Clarke's Introduction to the Violin, with a Collection of the choicest Lessons, viz. French Dancess, Brawls, Sarabands, Barys, Minuets, Jigs, and other Airs most new and fashionable. Sold by J. Clarke Musical Instrument Seller at the Golden Viol in St. Pauls Church-yard.

Edward Evans, a Welsh Boy, Run away from his Grace the Duke of Somerset's Stables at Postleade in the County of Suffolk. He is a thin lean Boy about 14 or 15 years of age, in a grey Livery lined with yellow, with a black and yellow Chain in the Seams, long Pockets, and Pewter Buttons, having his Head lately shaven, and wears a Periwig, and formerly belong'd to the Post-house at St. Albans. Whoever secures him, and gives Notice thereof to the Porter of Northumberland-house, shall have two Guinea's Reward, and Charges born.

On Monday the 5th of December next, at the Black Swan in St. Pauls Church-yard, amongst the Woolen Drapers, will be sold, by Auction, Diamond Rings, with other loose Diamonds; As also Variety of Pearl Necklaces of different Sizes and Weight. A List of which, and a Sight of them, may be had at Mr. St. John's Shop at the White-Horse in Lombard Street, from Monday the 28th of this Instant, to the time of Sale.

Thomas Barber, a short well set Man, about 24 years old, lank brown Hair, Pock holes in his Face, with a dark coloured close Bodied Coat, trim'd with black Buttons, over which he had a Groom's Livery Coat of blue Cloth, faced with Orange-coloured Serge, grey Stockings and black Hat; went away from his Master the 10th Instant, with a stout black Gelding, 8 or 9 years old, a bob Tail 15 hands high, a large Star in his Forehead, two white Feet behind, with a little old black Saddle, and a new Mail Pillion, Straps and Crupper, and an old Portmanture, with several things in it, as Linnen, &c. He was seen to ride over the Bridge out of Southwark into London. Whoever discovers him and the Horse, and gives Notice to Mr. Richard Hoar Goldsmith at the Golden Bottle in Cheapside, or to Mr. Andrew Godwin Butcher at the Goat in Southwark, shall have 50 pounds.

On Friday, the 9th of December next, at Nine in the Morning, the Commissioners have appointed to meet at the Irish Chamber in Guildhall, London, to make a Dividend of the Estate of Benjamin Le-Rude of London Merchant. All Persons concerned are then to prove their Debts, and pay their Contributions Money.

A Brown middle sized Danish Dog lost the 8th Instant, having no Ears, a white slip upon his heels, with a white tuff, and a white tip upon his tails end. all his feet white. Whoever brings him to Mr. Singleton in Great Suffolk Street, shall have 500 Guinea's Reward.

Stray'd or stolen from Warhorse in the County of Kent, in September last, a black Mare with a flag Tail, about 17 hands high, with a piece cut out of each Ear, pretty stout full bodied, breaks high in the forehead, and is white about the eyes. Whoever gives Notice of her to John Lawrence at Warhorse aforesaid, or to John Adcock a Carrier at the Star at Fish Street Hill, London, shall be well Rewarded.