

The London Gazette.

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From Monday December 26. to Thursday December 29, 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 Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Merchant-Tailors, London, on Behalf of Themselves, and the rest of the Members of the said Company.

Whereas Your Majesty, of Your abundant Grace, hath been pleas'd, by Your late Royal Declaration of Indulgence, to provide for, and secure the Ease of Your Subjects, by allowing them the full Liberty and Freedom of the Exercise of their Religion; And Your Majesty having therein also condescended to engage Your Royal Word, That all Your Subjects shall be protected in their Civil Rights.

We (encouraged by Your Gracious Allowance of so many of our Fellow Subjects to approach Your Sacred Person on this occasion,) presume to prostrate our selves at Your Royal Feet, with our humblest and most unfeigned Thanks for this and all Your Royal Favours, humbly begging Leave to assure Your Majesty, That as 'tis under the highest Obligations, so we shall readily embrace Your Commands to manifest our Gratitude, and acquit our selves to oppose, and Your Service, as becomes the most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects; And we sincerely wish and pray for Your Majesty's long and prosperous Reign on Earth, and hereafter an Eternal Crown in Heav'n. In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our Common Seal this Second Day of December, in the Third Year of Your Majesty's Second.

Vierma, Decemb. 18. We have no account yet that the Turkish Garrison is marched out of *Agria*, the only reason of the delay is, that the 300 Wagons, which were to be sent them by the Capitulation, for carrying their Goods to *Temeswar*, are not yet in a readiness, there being a necessity to send for them from far, the Country thereabout being so wasted that they cannot furnish them. The Person that was brought hither lately a Prisoner, is said to be an *Hungarian* Gentleman, who was formerly seized at *Esperies*, from whence he made his Escape to *Teckley*, and was afterwards re-taken, being sent back upon some new mischievous Project. It is expected, that within a few days an end will be put to the Diet, his Imperial Majesty having commanded the whole matters of Complaint to be presented to him in Writing, in order to have Answers made to them, which the States have humbly press'd for before the removal of the Court from thence. It is thought necessary to send 5 Troops of Cuirassiers, and 600 Croatian Horse, into *Sclavonia*, to reinforce those already there, the better to repel the Turks who infest those places with small Parties. General *Dunmald's* Indisposition hanging on him, he has desired to be discharged of the Government of those Countries, and it is said Count *Lassy* will be sent thither to relieve him, who (besides his other great Abilities, that qualifie him for a Supreme Command) is particularly acquainted with those Parts.

Ratisbonne, Decemb. 18. It is not known when Prince *Herman* of *Baden* will come hither, to fill the place of Imperial Commissioner, he being now engaged to disentangle himself from an Accusation brought against him, for holding Intelligence with the *Hungarian* Rebels. There are three that have deposed against him, and one of them is said since to have retracted it, declaring, That his Confession was extorted from him by the Rack; And, that to procure his Ease, he had sworn to a

Paper dictated to him by another. And, on the other side, the Prince charges Count *Caraffa*, to have exceeded his Commission, and to have done many things Arbitrarily, and without Order. The Elector of *Branndenberg's* late Memorial for Satisfaction, seems to be directed chiefly to justify the Seizure of the Canonicks and Prebendaries lying within the three Bishopricks in the *Lower Saxony*, yielded to him by the *Osnaburg* Treaty, in exchange for the *See of Pomerania*, and the whole Memorial is as follows.

The Councillors and Ministers of the Princes and States of the Empire, cannot but remember the Demands formerly made by his Electoral Highness, for reparation, of the Damages sustained by him in the Service of the Publick, and what Conclusions were made thereupon by the Diet; Notwithstanding which, the Elector hath received no manner of Satisfaction neither by the Treaty at *Nimeguen*, nor since, though he hath sought it by repeated Solicitations and Memorials, particularly by that presented in *April* 1684, wherein, to obviate any Pretext that might be taken up of want of due Information, and to save the trouble of searching into what had passed in this matter, a Reduction was made of the whole Proceeding, and that concluded again by another Memorial in *October* following, to which was added, That in case of further Delay, his Electoral Highness should be obliged to seek his Redress elsewhere. And though the Elector could not but expect that his Collegues, in all this time, should seriously have consider'd of the Equity of his Case, and have made him the offer of suitable Relief, yet finding him self still disappointed, he is under a necessity of Repetiting once more this Affair, with the Reason and Justice on which he relies. It is well known, that besides the Losses his Electoral Highness underwent by the first Invasion of his Territories, at a time when he was for the Interest of the Common Cause, at the Request of the Emperor, near 100 Leagues from home, by the hasty Conclusion of the Peace following upon it, without the Elector's participation, he was left alone to struggle with the whole Force of a powerful and victorious King, to the Ruine of his Territories in *Westphalia*, and the Loss of many Millions. That his Imperial Majesty, and the States of the Empire, were then so sensible of what he had suffer'd, that several Resolutions were taken in *February* 1675, of Assistance, Guaranty, and Satisfaction, which yet were all without any effect, there being no one State of the Empire that made the least Offer to assist him; and those few Troops he procured, were not obtain'd without great charge, and under very rigorous conditions. And although his Highness had twice in three years time undertaken the protection of the Empire, and of the oppressed States of it, with compleat Armies, yet he was so unfortunate as to find in his own Extremity not only the Obligations of particular Leagues and Alliances, but the general Guaranty of the Empire, founded upon common Interest, and mutual Preservation, (without which, so great a Body can't be support'd to subsist,) all neglected and violated; and those very Arms which ought to have been employ'd in his Defence, were turned against him, and made use of to oppress one whose Assistance they had so lately wanted and experienced. And, to compleat his hard Usage, the Elector, contrary to all Equity, and the Resolves of the Empire, could not prevail with his Collegues for so much as a Passage through their Country that his own Troops might march to the Relief of his Subjects; At the same time, that the same was not only granted to a mighty Adversary, but Places also were put into his Hands, the better to enable him to make a more successful War, and to force his way as far as the River *Weser*; which as it is a shame to mention, so it is bitter to remember, the Effects of it being yet so severely felt. And if it be alledged, That others put in Claims, which cannot all be satisfied, the Elector would not be thought to contract from any ones Services, or pretend to lessen their Merits or Compensation; out it is easie to observe wherein his Case is different from theirs, for besides that his Demands are founded on Conclusions already made by the Empire, those Princes who have been concern'd in the War, had the advantage of making it at others Expence, (lodging their Troops in an Enemies Country,) without being exposed to the Inconveniencies of it themselves. And therefore if there was formerly granted him by the Treaty