

# The London Gazette.

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From Thursday January 19. to Monday January 23. 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 Your Majesties most Loyal and Obedient Subjects, the Master, Wardens, and Apprentices of the Company of Plumbers, London:

Dead Sovereign!

Though we want apt Words, yet cheerful and ready Minds are not wanting to us: Wherefore, Great Sir, we do hereby tender to Your Most Sacred Majesty, our due and hearty Thanks for Your Majesties late most condescending Declaration of Indulgence. We should be unpardonably stupid, did we let such unparallel'd Bounties slip by unobserved, especially since such halcyon days are likely to be continued during Your Majesties Reign, which Interest as well as Duty, obliges us to pray, may be Long, Happy, and Prosperous. In Testimony whereof, we have caused our Common Seal to be hereunto affixed this Fifteenth day of December, in the Third Year of Your Majesties Reign.

Boston in New England. — November 28. The Colony of Connecticut having submitted themselves and their Charter to His Majesty, Sir Edmond Andros, General Governor of New England, upon Receipt of His Majesties Orders to take them under his Government, went immediately from hence, attended with a Guard of Grenadiers well mounted, and accompanied by several Members of His Majesties Council, and about Threescore of the principal Gentlemen and Merchants of this Place; And being arrived at Hartford, the chief Town of Connecticut; his Excellency acquainted the late Governor and Chief Officers with His Majesties Pleasure, for uniting them to the Government of the other Colonies of New England. And having dispatched all that was necessary there, his Excellency visited the several Counties of that Colony, where having appointed Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, and commissioned Military Officers, and all others that were requisite in the several Towns and Places, he returned hither, leaving the Inhabitants of Connecticut Colony extremely sensible of His Majesties great Grace and Favor, in receiving them under His Majesties immediate Protection and Government.

Vienna, Jan. 16. His Imperial Majesty, at the humble Request of the States of Hungary, hath put off his Return hither till towards the latter end of this Month; for though there be some of their Demands, which may be well enough left to Commissioners, yet there are others that they cannot expect to have redress'd but by his Majesty in person. There has been already an Account given of one Gezzii, with the part he has acted in drawing out a Confeſſion from Bettenhadii the Hungarian Prisoner; this Man has since been endeavouring to make his Escape into Poland, being accompanied with 20 Heydukes, but he was stop't in his Flight by some of the Bavarian Troops, who carried him to Esperiet, from whence he will be brought hither; and then it is not doubted, but by confronting the Parties, the whole Contrivance of this Matter will be laid open. We hear that Count Garaffa arrived the 2d Instant at Tockai, and that he there received a Letter from the Princess of Ragorick, with Offers to yield up the Place upon reasonable Terms; upon which the Count intended to go thither to receive their Proposal, and yet at the same time it is said, that her Husband being re-inforced by some Turks and Hussars from Lippa and Waradin, had plunder'd the Country up to Debrevin, and carried away several of the Country People. Count Appremont, who commands at Esseeke, hath desired 500 Men to be sent him, with which addition, it is hoped, he may be able to drive the Turks out of Illok, which is the only place they possess between the

Drave and the Save. The Duke of Bavaria is expected here about the beginning of February. They write from Poland, that the Dyet is to be held at Grodno on the 27th Instant, at which the main Points to be debated, are supposed to be the Continuance of the War, and the Succession to the Crown.

Cologne, Jan. 23. The Elector has been indisposed, but is now upon Recovery; the ill Weather hinders the Cardinal of Furstemberg's Journey to Bonn, and from thence to Strasbourg. They write from Ratisbonne, That the Imperial free Cities, taking the Alarm at the Elector of Brandenburg's Demands of Three of their Number, in Satisfaction of the Damages and Expences he hath been at in the late War; and looking upon it to be a leading Case to their being dismember'd, and by degrees extinguish'd, as Pretensions may arise for indemnifying others at their Expence, to the apparent diminution of their Privileges, and (if pursued) to the abolishing a Member of the Empire. The Colledge of the said Cities assembled at the Diet, think themselves obliged to form all the opposition they can, and accordingly they have desired Count Windisgratz, (who is going to Vienna, to receive the Order of the Golden Fleece) to represent this matter to his Imperial Majesty, and in their Names to intercede with him, that no Consent may be given to any such Demands. The late Protestation made by Prince Herman of Baden, Count Countingsec, and the Bishop of Brunn, was grounded upon these two Heads, That all the Canons had not been summon'd to determine the first Question, Whether a Co-adjutor were to be chosen? And that the Pope had granted an Inhibition not to proceed to Election. Upon which it has been observed, to justify the Choice, that all were summoned who were in the Province, though that was not of any absolute necessity. And that the Pope did indeed exhort them not to proceed to Election, but there was no formal inhibition; and if there had been, it might be questionable how far that would be obligatory, the Authority of the Pope being preserved, in confirming, or not confirming the Election.

Hamburg, Dec. 30. There is no farther progress as yet made in the Treaty at Altena: It is said, That an Answer is sent from Copenhagen to the Duke of Holstein's Demands, which must be in the hands of the Danish Commissioners; for it is not yet delivered to the Mediators. It is generally believed that Restitution will very difficultly be consented to: and on the other side, for the Equivalent projected out of the Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, that is thought scarce practicable, because, besides the Difference there may be in Value, they cannot be alienated to perpetuity, but being Members of the Empire, they must, upon the failure of the Descendants of the present Possessor, follow the ordinary course of Succession; so that it is hard to conceive what will be the Issue of this Meeting. But in order to bring it to some Conclusion, it is reported, That the Mediators will draw up such heads of an Agreement as they think fit to propose to both Parties, which may be afterwards modelled by the Additions, or Subtractions to be made, till a Medium be found out for both their Satisfactions. In the mean time this matter is no less warily agitated at Copenhagen and Stockholm, where several Memorials have been interchanged by the Ministers of those two Crowns, which afford no small light to the understanding of the whole Proceeding. There has been mention already made, with what earnestness the Swedish Minister at Copenhagen recommended a fair and just Compromise of this Difference, to which the Answer was made at Stock-

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