

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday February 2. to Monday February 6. 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 dutiful Subjects of Your ancient Corporation of Portsmouth,

Dread Sovereign!

WE Your Majesties most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects of Your ancient Corporation of Portsmouth presume humbly to hope, that our hearty Acknowledgments, though late, for Your Gracious Indulgence, may be honoured with a favourable Answer, since they give Precedency to none in Gratitude and Loyalty. The many and happy Blessings that wisely attend this Your Royal Declaration, instruct us, That the Councils of Princes are no less the immediate Objects of the Wisdom of the Almighty, than the Protection of their Persons is of His Power. This one All, Most Gracious Sovereign, has dispersed all the Fears and Apprehensions of Fire and Fagor, under Your Majesties Reign, which the wicked Enemies of Your Sacred Person and Religion, had maliciously distilled into the Minds of so many of Your credulous Subjects; This has confirm'd to us our Liberties and Properties; This hath establish'd Peace and Charity in the Minds of Dissenting Brethren in Opinion; And shad'd all Your loving Subjects from the troublesome Heats of Persecution, under the Wings of Your Royal Protection. In fine, Great S I R, it is an Act so transcendently good, that it seems to us, Heaven could not reward it with a less Blessing, than what it has been pleas'd to bestow at this present upon Your Royal Consort. Nor will we be wanting to contribute all, that lies in us, to the perpetuating of this Happiness to Posterity; For when it shall seem fit, to Your Princely Wisdom, to Summon a Parliament, we do hereby engage our selves to Elect such Members as shall Vote for the Repealing such Laws as obviate Your Gracious Intentions in Your Declaration. Whoever now pretumes to oppose and spurn at this Your Royal Goodness, becomes not only Ungrateful to Your Bounty, but to Heaven also: And now Most Glorious Monarch, That the Eternal Providence may ever guide and prosper all Your Councils and Undertakings; That the growing Hopes of the Royal Womb, may Blossom and Flourish to a mature Perfection, and Your Majesty enjoy a Long and Happy Reign over us, is the hearty Prayers of All.

Naples, January 3. The Count de St. Itevan, our new Viceroy, is expected here within a little time; it is said he is landed at Legborne, and is to pass through Rome on his way hither. We hear from Sicily, that there is great apprehension of a new Eruption of Mount Gibel or Etna, there having been already a Torrent of boiling Liquor, which hath burnt up the Trees and Fruits of the Earth that were in the way as it rowled towards Catania, a considerable Town situate at the Foot of that Hill, about 15 Miles distance from its Peak: The whole Mountain is reckoned to be 8 Miles in its Ascent, and about 60 Miles in compass; the Furnace near the top, which in all times throws up Smoak and Ashes, is computed to be about two Miles wide; but the Streams of Fire and Sulphur have often broken out in other places, at uncertain Periods, to the great Terror of the Inhabitants, and no little damage to the Countrey thereabout. The last dreadful Eruption was in the Year 1669, which ran in Four several Streams of Fire, and with that impetuosity, that it bore down all before it, destroying several Castles and Villages, the Habitations of about 27000 Persons, as it forced its way to the Sea by the walls of Catania, running unmixed, and boiling for near a League into the Sea; and the Mountain begins now to shape, and open again in the same places, where the sul-

phureous matter kindling, gave it self vent before, and they hear the same roaring noise under ground, and the earth begins to loosen and tremble, which were the warnings of the last fiery Inundation.

Vienna, Jan. 29. It being resolv'd that the Dyet at Presburgh should now determine to give the Emperor leisure to attend some other Affairs of no less Importance in this City, it was desired by the Deputies, that the remaining Points should be rather refer'd to the next Dyer, than to Commissioners, (as had been propos'd) as believing that the Ease of Subjects, and what concerns the welfare of a Kingdom, is best transacted immediately with their Princes, whose Hearts are more enlarged to Acts of Justice and Generosity; and upon whom the Representations of the Publick Interest make greater Impressions than upon those who walk by the narrow Rules of their limited Instructions; so what had been ready prepar'd being pass'd in Form, and signed by the King, (amongst which the Point of Religion was settled upon the terms consented to, at Odenburg in the Year 1681.) the Emperor, with the whole Court, returned hither on Tuesday last, and to morrow the Dyet of the Lower Austria is to open.

Paris, Febr. 7. We have an Account from Constantinople of the 16th of November, by the same Hand that formerly sent hither the exact Relation of all that pass'd at the displacing of Sultan Mahomet, which is now continued to the day before the intended Inauguration of Solomon III. which mentions, That when the Change was first made, there were very fair Appearances of all things turning to their old Chanel of Quiet and Obedience, inasmuch that Preparations were making to girt the new Grand Signior with the Sword on the 11th of November, three days after his being proclaimed; but unexpected Troubles arising, have deferr'd it to this time. The new Visier had sent before into the City about 1600 chosen Men, whom he followed himself in Person; upon whose leaving the Army, the Janizaries and Spahis slipt away in small Numbers, and by degrees, and met again at Constantinople, to the Number of 5000 Men; they came thither tatter'd and unprovided of all things, and having to lately tasted of Power, they grew ungovernable, and licentious. The Janizaries went first to the Serail, and insolently demanded 15 Months Pay, the Inauguration present, and the addition of an Asper a day to their establish'd Pay, as has been usually granted by every Successor to the Empire. They next asked to see the Grand Signior, and upon some difficulty he made to shew himself to them, they threatned to force open the Gates of the Serail, pretending they must be satisfy'd of the falsity of those Reports which were maliciously spread, that Mahomet had killed his Brother, and was escaped into Asia: So there being no avoiding it, Solomon, to appease them, continued for some time in a Kiosque in Publick View. The Visier sent for Issaif, a Moor (of the Race of those who were driven out of the Kingdom of Grenada by Philip III.) and Aga of the Janizaries, commanding him to keep them within the Bounds of their Duty, and to prevail with them to let the Inauguration pass, after which they should be gratify'd in their Demands. The Divan met frequently to advise about the raising of money, but the Publick Treasure was so exhausted by what had been drawn from thence by Mahomet to send to the Army, in hopes thereby to have al-

lay'd their Heats, when he heard they were on their march, and the Confiscations of the murder'd Ministers being already distributed among them for the same Reason; so that all the Visier could do, was with great difficulty to get together as much money as reach'd to pay the Janizaries 9 months of *Ar* that were due to them, which they received the 8th of November; and seem'd to be much more qualify'd and moderate. But the Spah's being sent to, absolutely refused to receive any part of their Pay less than the whole, and in this Humor dispers'd themselves all over the Town, committing great Disorders. On the 9th, after several meetings of the principal Officers of both Bodies, those of the Spah's approaching the Janizaries for their mean compliance in contenting themselves with Promises instead of Payments, they at last agreed to unite together, and then began a Scene of Violence and Outrage. They went in a Body to the Hippodrome, from whence they deputed some of their Number to the Visier and Calmaçan, to demand their Pay and Donative, and in case of Delay, on Refusal, to threaten them with being Deposed, if not the requiring their Heads. The Visier employ'd all his Rhetorick, to persuade them that he was using his utmost endeavors, even to the engaging his own, and the Credit of all his Friends, to give them immediate Satisfaction. To which they insolently reply'd, That as he began very early to follow the pernicious Example of his Predecessors, so he ought to fear their unhappy Exit; And that if he did not do them Justice, they would have no more Consideration for him (whatever Esteem they had hitherto shewn) than they had for those who fell under the weight of their Displeasure. And thus they went to the Square of the *Seraal*, clamorously crying out for the Head of the Visier, and of *Kuperli* the Calmaçan. The Visier discovering that the Aga, whom he depended on to appease the Tumult, under-hand fomented it; in hopes that it should turn to his advancement to succeed him; mov'd the Grand Signior to put him out of his Command; it was not thought advisable to take away his Life, for fear of the Consequences of such an Exasperation; so he was only confined to his Country House, and the Seliçtar Aga was put into his place; but this being a Person of no Credit or Authority among the Janizaries, they despis'd him, and chose to themselves other Leaders, and fell to committing Disorders which are not yet put an end to, pillaging the Houses and Warehouses of Merchants, robbing People as they pass'd, and killing such as made any kind of Resistance; they spared neither Christian or Turk, and some of them got into Boats, and offer'd the same Violence to all they met with in the Chanel. The Visier in the mean time is said to contrive at these Insolencies, who is wholly intent upon the raising of money; which being found, he hopes he may prevail with them to begin their march towards *Hungary*, upon assurances that the Grand Signior will follow in Person, but the extraordinary Taxes falling short of the requisite Sum, the best Expedient thought of to supply it, was to seize the Rich Men of the City, whether Turks or Greeks, Merchants or Cadis, with other persons belonging to the Law, who look'd upon themselves as privileged persons, who were all promiscuously brought before the new erected Tribunal, where they were examin'd what they could furnish towards the pressing Necessities of the State, and without any regard to their Excuses or Remonstrances, the Judges condemn'd them in a certain Sum: And such as protested they had not wherewithal to pay it, were put on the Rack, or Bastinadoed, till they discover'd the utmost Penny they were worth; some dyed under these Severities, and others, to avoid them, carried into the Treasury their Money, Goods, and all they had in their Houses. It is said that these Exactions will now bear an end, since there is already raised by them as much Money as is wanted, and it is believed the Ceremonies will be performed to-morrow at the *Mosque* of *Jub*. It is not only the Land Army that has been infected with Murinities, but the Naval Force also have had their share, who having received no Pay since the beginning of the last Year, contain'd themselves no longer, but coming to themselves Officers, they struck in for a part of the Plunder, and after the Example of the Janizaries, demanding the Heads of their Commanders, the Admiral *Bach* could not preserve them from their Fury, but by offering himself to be Cautioner for all that was due to them; And it was reported that the Janizaries at *As* (a City in the *Lesser Armenia* on the Con-

finer of *Cappadocia*) had imitated their Brethren of *Constantinople*. There was none but *Yeghen Bassa*, and the Troops under his Command that behaved themselves modestly, and preserved their Lives. He hath continued encamped without the City, and his Men have had no Communication with the Muriniers; and yet he hath thought to have done this politically, in prospect that the Disorders increasing, he should be courted to prop the sinking State, and draw what Advantages out of it he pleased. He sent to the Grand Signior to offer his Service, that if it was thought fit he would march, and drive those Muriniers out of *Constantinople*, and teach them their Duty: But the Visier being of opinion, that sound Men are sooner corrupted than ill ones reformed, hath dissuaded their meeting together; so there was no other Answer returned; but that the Grand Signior commended his Zeal and Fidelity, which he would make use of as there should be occasion, and in the mean time he constituted him *Beglerbeg* of *Romania*.

Whitehall, Feby 8. Father *Corke*, of the Order of *St. Bernard*, and Resident from the Elector of *Cologne*, had on Friday his first Audience of His Majesty, and this day of the Queen, being Conducted by Sir *Charles Cottrell* Master of the Ceremonies.

Whereas His late Majesty, of Blessed Memory, by His Letters Patent dated the Sixth of May, in the Twentieth Year of His Majesty, did Grant unto *Charles Killgrew Esq;* the Office of Master of the Revels, and Masquet, with Power and Authority to License all Stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shows, &c. And whereas Mr. *Symms*, Comptroller of the Revels, hath pretended to do the same, by giving out Licences, which hath been lately adjudged against Mr. *Symms*, to be the Sole Right of Mr. *Killgrew* to grant such Licences; Of all which it is thought fit to give Publick Notice, in prevent the Abuses which have been formerly committed through mistake of the Person to whom they might address for Licences.

Advertisements.

Vox Clausæ pro Rege. Or, The Rights of the Imperial Sovereignty of the Crown of England Vindicated, in Reply to a late Pamphlet, pretending to answer a Book, Intituled, The Judgment and Doctrine of the Clergy of the Church of England, concerning the King's Prerogative in dispensing with Penal Laws. Sold at the Three Keys in Nags-head Court in Grace church street.

The Office of the B. V. Mary in English. To which is added the Vespers, or Even-Song, in Latin and English, as it is sung in the Catholic Church upon all Sundays and principal Holydays throughout the whole Year. With the Compline, Rosary, Hymn and Prayers that are sung at the Benediction of the B. Sacrament. The Prayers for the King, Queen, &c. Price bound 2s. Sold by Henry Hills Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for His Household and Chappel, at his Printing-house on the Ditch-side in Black Fryers.

The Royal Commentaries of *Peyri*, in Two Parts. The First, Treating of the Original of their Incas or Kings: Of their Idolatry: Of their Laws and Government both in Peace and War, &c. The Second, Describing the manner by which that new World was conquered by the Spaniards, and other Particulars in that History, &c. Illustrated with Sculptures. Written Originally in Spanish, by the Inca Garcilasso de la Vega, and rebb'd into English, by Sir Paul Rycourt Kt. Sold by S. Heyrick, Chr. Wilkinson, R. Tonson, and J. Tonson, at Grays Inn-Gate, and in Fleet-street.

On the 27th of January last, Four Men came into the house of Mr. Edmond Allen, at the Black Bull Inn, in the Parish of Impington, in the County of Cambridge, and upon pretence of waiting for a Gentleman, they Robb'd him of near 80 l. in money. Besides 2 Tankards, 5 Beakers, 1 Poringer, 5 Spoons, 2 Tallies, 1 great Salt, all Silvers, mark'd B. A. A. a Gold Ring, a Silver Thimble, a great pair of Silver Buckles. One of the persons a little Man, full eyed, in a cinamon colour'd Coat, silver Buttons, a Red pair of Breeches. Another a lusty dark brown Man, in a new sad-colour'd froge Coat. A third, a very tall fair Man, in a light Camblet Coat, and a light Peruke. The fourth cannot well be describ'd. One of them had a great sorrel Horse, cropt Ears, above 15 hands. Another a black brown Horse, about 15 hands. The other Horses were black. Whoever offers any of these Goods to Sale, are desired to secure the Party, and give Notice either to Mr. Peypys at the Golden Falcon in West Smithfield, London, or to the said Mr. Allen, and they shall be very well rewarded.

On Saturday, the 28th of January last, a Gentlewoman took a Coach in Coleman street, London, and went to Solow, or *Meresbouts*, lost from off her Neck a Necklace, containing about 68 round Pearls, tyed with a double black Ribbon, valued at about 40 Guinea's. Whoever brings it to Mr. John Mills, Goldsmith, at the Leopard over against St. Clements Church in the Strand, shall have Four Guinea's Reward.

A Man of about 30 years old, a middle stature, pock broken, by Trade a Hoopflaver, or Lathender, went away with 20 l. the 27th past, from the Angel at Stratford near Bow, the monies of Francis Voice. Whoever shall discover the said person, and gives Notice of him at the Angel aforesaid, shall have two Guinea's Reward.