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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!

WHEN 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. Istevan, 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-