

# The London Gazette.

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From Monday February 20. to Thursday February 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 the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Painters, London.

ROYAL SIR!

WE humbly present our selves before your Majesty, to return our hearty and unfeigned thanks for your Majesties late Gracious Declaration, wherein you have promised to protect the Church of England, and all other your Majesties Subjects of what Persuasion soever, in a free Exercise of their Religion, and a perfect enjoyment of their Property.

The long Experience of your Majesties Justice and Goodness hath been a sufficient security against the least Jealousie to the contrary. Yet your Majesty having been graciously pleased to make your Resolutions herein publick, we pleased also to accept of our most humble acknowledgments for the same and promise, that by a firm and steadfast Loyalty and Obedience, we will contribute as much as in us lies to so good a Work, and it shall ever be our Prayers, that your Majesty may Reign long over us, and see the good Effects of that freedom you have so graciously promised in Testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed the Common Seal of our Corporation.

Stockholme, Jan. 25. The Queen was happily delivered on the 23d Instant, of a Princess, who was christen'd the same day, and is called *Ulrica Eleonora*, after the Queen's own Name. We have an account by the way of *Riga*, that the Alterations of Government in *Moscovy*, have not been so voluntary as was at first reported; it being now said, that the younger of the Czars had removed his Brother and Sister by the Assistance of the Great Men, and of the Army; the Princess *Sophia* being sent to reside at a great distance from the Court, and the elder Brother is confined to a Cloister: But we expect the Confirmation of it, with the Particulars of this Change. We do not find that the seizing of *Samelomitz*, General of the Cossacks, (who was the last Summer banished to *Siberia*;) have put an end to the Jealousies the *Moscovites* have had of that Militia; but they have since thought fit to secure their new Commander *Marepa*, upon suspicion of his being concerned in dangerous Practices with the Tartar, and he is brought to *Moscow* in order to his Examination. These fresh discoveries have produced a determination not to trust the Command of those Troops for the future, but in the hands of a Palatine of *Moscovy*, which they formerly found so good an effect of, in reducing, by that means, the Palatinate of *Kiovia*.

Grado, Jan. 29. The King arrived here the 20th Instant from *Warsaw*, where he left the Chancellor very dangerously ill of a Dropsical Distemper; he had the honour of a Visit from his Majesty before he left that place. The Diet was opened two days since, but they have not begun upon Business, few of the Deputies being as yet arrived: It is expected that matters of great moment will be considered of in this Assembly, and many Foreign Ministers will be present. The Marquis of *Bethune*, Envoy from *France*, followed the Court from *Warsaw*.

The Envoy from *Moscow* is newly arrived; and there is daily expected one from the Elector of *Brandenburg*. We hear there is an Agent from the Cossacks to give Notice, that they will continue no longer in the Service of this Crown.

Vienna, Feb. 15. The States of *Lower Austria* have consented to 60000 Florins for this Year, so as it may not be drawn into any consequence for the future; and the Emperor has demanded, that there may be an advance made of one third of the Sum, to answer the immediate occasions for providing Men and Stores against Spring: It was expected that the Princes and States of the Empire would have furnished 14000 Men to be incorporated in the old Regiments, but they having represented, that they cannot send above half that number: To supply that defect, the Officers are required to apply themselves with greater diligence to make their Recruits, and to get their Troops compleat by the month of *April*. And Proposals are made to several Princes to assist the Emperor with part of their established Troops, for which Conditions are now offered that were before declined, as being thought to bear too hard upon his Imperial Majesty, but the necessity of having an Army proportionable to the Design of the Campaign, out-balance all other Considerations; and by this means, it is believed, the Elector of *Brandenburg* may be prevailed with to send 3000 men, and the Elector of *Saxony* the like number. They write from *Pessera*, that a Soldier of that Garrison, who was a Foreigner, having engaged 4 Germans to go with him on a Party, he led them into an Ambuscade, purposely contrived by his Intelligence with the *Turks*, where they were taken; and this being a Person thoroughly informed of the condition of that place, and of all the ways and Avenues conducting to it, the Governour is very apprehensive that he will bring the Enemy upon them, who is stronger in those parts than the Imperialists, which obliges them to extraordinary Duty, to preserve themselves from a surprize.

Ratisbone, Feb. 16. Amongst others concerned to oppose the Elector of *Brandenburg's* Demands of Satisfaction, The Free Imperial Cities of *Dortmond*, *Mulhausen* and *Nordhausen* have drawn up the Reasons which ought to exempt them from being made an accession to any other Prince, which they have dispersed abroad, representing, That the Free Cities, as the other States of the Empire, have a close and immediate Connexion with it. That they have an Original and Inherent Right to a Voice and Sedition in the Dyets; a Territorial Jurisdiction and a power of levying Money, with other Priviledges and Regalities which they have long enjoyed, and lawfully obtained. That by the fundamental Constitutions of the Empire no one State ought to usurp upon another, or pretend to Pawn, Engage or Dispose of whole, who have an equal Freedom with themselves; and particularly by the Treaties of *Wesphalia*, which were made to comprehend the Interests of the whole Empire, and have the force of a perpetual Law and pragmatique Sanction, it is stipulated and provided that in all general and particular Dyets, the Free Towns shall have their liberty of Suffrage in common with the other States of the Empire, and continue undisturbed in their ancient Priviledges and Immunities, and by the said Treaties it is more especially recommended to the next General Diet that was to be Assembled, to consider, amongst other things, of proper methods, as well for the reintegration of the Circles, as for the reforming of those States, that by the Confusion of those times had undergone any alteration or diminution. And cer-