

# The London Gazette.

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From Monday March 12. to Thursday March 15. 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 Gentlemen of the Grand Jury for Your Majesties County of Essex, at the Assizes held the 7th of March, 1687. In the Fourth Year of Your Majesties Reign.

May it please Your Most Excellent Majesty,

**W**E humbly present our selves before your Majesty, to return our hearty and unfeigned Thanks for your Majesties late Gracious Declaration, wherein you have promis'd to protect the Church of England as now by Law Establish'd, and all other your Majesties Subjects of what Persuasion soever, in a free Exercise of their Religion, and a perfect Enjoyment of their Properties.

Great SIR! The Experience we have of your Majesties Justice and Goodness, hath been a sufficient Security against the least Jealousie to the contrary.

Yet your Majesty having been Graciously pleas'd to make your Resolutions herein Publick, not only of continuing the same during your Life, but in making it the Magna Charta of the Nation: To perfect which great Work, he pleas'd to accept our utmost Endeavors, promising, That by a firm and steadfast Loyalty and Obedience, we will contribute, as much as in us lies, to chuse such our Representatives to serve in Parliament, when your Majesty please to call One, as may agree and join with your Majesty to that End.

And it shall ever be our Prayers; That your Majesty may have a long and happy Reign over us, with a prosperous Issue, that may see the good Effects of that Freedom you have so Graciously promoted, and shall be the constant Prayers of your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects.

Venice, March 5. By an English Vessel arriv'd in 40 days from Cyprus, we are inform'd, That the Disorders continue there as great as ever, the ravenous Party refusing any subjection to the Bassa, and chusing to themselves other Chiefs, by whose directions all things are managed in that Island; the Captain of the said Vessel reports, that he met at Zante with two Ships, the one of which came from Constantinople, and the other from Smirna, by which he understood, that the People at Constantinople were divided into three Factions, some declaring for the present Sultan, others for Mahomet, and a third sort for his Son; but it is not said that they were as yet accompanied with any of those Tragical Consequences which appeared lately. We hear that General Cornaro had sent 400 Foot, and 100 Horse, who possess'd themselves of the Fort of St. Denis, which will very much streighten the Turkish Garrison of Clin. The Duke of Saxon Coburg, who has pass'd the Carneval here, hath offer'd, at his own Expence, to raise and maintain 50 Foot, and 24 Horse, and to serve with them in Person as a Volunteer in the Army of the Republick this Campaigne, and, accordingly, he is returned home to provide his Equipage, and a Ship is already appointed to be in a readiness for his Transportation.

Vienna, March 7. The Expectation of Alba Regalis passing so soon into the Christians hands, begins now to lessen, and the present state of that place seems not to have been so well understood, since their late attempts have been so different from what was reported of them; for besides the Excursion made by them as far as the Vale of St. Paul, we hear they have march'd out to the number of 800 Men, and had a formal Engagement with the Hussars of Czambeck, Doyis, and other places thereabout. We hear nothing more of the Success of it, than that it was fought on both sides with great Animosity one against the other, that the Loss was computed to be equal: But the Imperialists finding them the greater Number, thought fit to retire, which they did without Confusion; and the Consequence of it was, that the

Turks had the opportunity of carrying away Cattle, Meale, and other Provisions, which they stood in great need of; and they having procur'd themselves this Relief, and besides a Party of 200 Spahis having brought Money to them from Camisia, it is believ'd that the Troops which have been so long harass'd in waiting for their Surrender, will be taken off from that Duty, to be refresh'd in a better Quarter, to fit them for the Service of the Campaigne, which, we may guess, will be a busie one, by the Turks bestaring themselves so early on the Save, beyond what was to be expected after such intestine Divisions; for we hear they are now assembled to the Number of 10000 about Gradiska, a Bassa being lately come thither with a considerable Body of Janzaries; and that they are building a Bridge there over the Save, threatening no less than the Recovery of all their lost places between the two Rivers, and we hear that 3000 of them are already posted on this side the Save. It is confirm'd that the late Advantage they had was at Czernick, which that Garrison unwarily contributed to; for the Turks having lodg'd a strong Party in Ambuscade, they appear'd with 150 only before the Town, and the Imperialists despising that Number, pursu'd them without Order, or that Precaution which was necessary, till the most forward were encompass'd in by the Turks rushing from their Coverts, who kill'd a Major, with two Captains of Horse, two Lieutenants, three Cornets, and 25 Troopers, and forced the rest to a quick Retreat. To oppose the Enemies Progress, till the Imperial Army can take the Field, the Militia of Croatia is order'd to march to Possessa, to be dispos'd of into that and some other places which lie most exposed. Count Lesly having some time since resign'd his Government of those Parts, which his growing Infirmities would not suffer him to attend upon, the care of that Province is committed to General Capraras, who presses earnestly for more Forces to be sent him, which is now under Consideration; and in the mean time it is said the Troops are to be drawn out of the places remote, and of less Consequence, to make good the more important Posts in Slavonia. Here is an uncertain Report, That a considerable Party marching out from Debrezin, in search of Plunder, had been met with by the Turks, who treated them very ill; and some say that this was done by Teckelej, or, at least, that he was of the Party, who (as 'tis now reported) hath re-assembled his scattered Troops, having sent 200 of his wounded Men to Waradin for their Cure; and that he had writ to Belgrade, to desire that some German Prisoners might be put into his hands, whom he might exchange for those of his Party who were taken at Teicgd. He owns to have lost 700 Men in that Engagement, but he regrets none so much as he does Colonel Gmay, whom he terms his Friend. This Person has the Repute of a Man of Conduct and Resolution, he endeavors to remove from himself the Infamy of being a Rebel, by alledging, That he is no Born Subject of the Emperors, but that he is a Transilvanian, and having advantageous Conditions offer'd him by Teckelej, he accepted of them, as a Soldier of Fortune; but there are other Letters, which mention that Teckelej is seiz'd by the Turks, and kept Prisoner at Givla. Prince Herman of Baden hath Order'd to go to Buda, to see in what forwardness those Fortifications are which

were begun last year. We hear there is like to be an Accommodation of the Difference between him and General Caraffa, the Emperor not thinking it fit, that two such great Men, whose Service is so necessary to the Publick, should be diverted from bending their thoughts that way, by any private Grudges or Difficults: And to make the Prince a full Reparation, his Imperial Majesty is pleased to write to the Electors and Princes, to declare his being satisfied of his Innocence; and General Caraffa's Friends have undertaken, that at his Return to Court, he should explain himself in such a manner as should take away all occasion of dissatisfaction. They write from Transylvania, That Count Teleki having received all necessary Powers, had consented to such Regulations as were proposed for the more convenient subsistence of the Troops. The Bishop of Nicopolis is come hither from Walachia, to signify that Princes desires to join with the Emperor, to oppose the Turks, in case he may be assisted with five Regiments, and a Train of Artillery, to be employed towards the Danube, to prevent the Enemies passing that River, and to over-run his Countrey. He is dispatched with a fair Answer, and Count Zacchi (who has Relations, and good Correspondencies in that Countrey) accompanies him in his Return, to improve the good dispositions they seem to be in to embrace the Christian Cause. The Duke of Lorraine is expected here within few days, to assist at the Councils that are held to direct the Preparations for the next Campaigne.

Hamburg, March 12. The King of Denmark's Return to Copenhagen hath, in some measure, allay'd those great Apprehensions which they are so apt to fall into here, whenever that King moves this way, though it is said that he is again expected in Holstein towards the end of April, and that there is to be a Camp this Summer of 10000 Men near to Arensburg. It is said that the Fortification at Oldesloe is designed to consist of 11 Bastions, and 12 Ravelins, which are to encompass in a piece of Ground rising above the Town that now stands in a Bottom; and to encourage the Townsmen to remove their Habitations within the Works, it is proposed to them to furnish them with sufficient Timber to build, which shall cost them nothing; and besides, they shall be exempted from Taxes for 20 years. We do not hear that the Danish Commissioners have yet delivered or finished their intended Reply, and some who doubt of the Success of this Treaty, begin to discourse as if this was like to be the last exchange of Papers between the principal Parties, for the one side refusing Restitution, and the other continuing as peremptory in not accepting an Equivalent, it would be of little Avail to draw the Saw any longer of Answers and Retorts. It is confidently reported, That the Treaty so long depending, is at last concluded between France and the House of Lunenburg; and that the three Princes of that House were shortly expected to meet at Zell, to consider of their common Interest; and the Sieur Hopp, the States Generals Envoy is now here, in order to his Journey thither, who hath taken his Leave of the Elector of Brandenburg, there having been no Advances made by his Mediation towards composing the present Differences between the Danes and Dutch, in relation to the Trade of Norway. We hear that there hath been some threatenings of a misunderstanding between the Poles and Brandenburg, but that the Emperor, by his Ministers, is endeavouring to soften matters between them, and to remove what would be unreasonably disturb the Affairs of the Empire. We have Advice by the way of Berlin, that the Dyet at Grodno was broken up in disorder, but this will want Confirmation.

Paris, March 20. By the last Letters from Spain we have an Account, that the Marquis of Feuquieres, Governor of Verdun, and his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Spain, died at Madrid, the 6th Instant, in the 70th Year of his Age: He had been many Years employed in the Courts of several Princes in Germany; and particularly resided 10 Years in Sweden, with the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary. His Father was *Manaffs de pas*, Marquis of Feuquieres, who commanded the French Army at the Battel of Thionville, in the Year 1639, where he was hurt, taken Prisoner, and died of his Wounds. The King has given the Government of Verdun to his eldest Son. And the Count de Rebenac, Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin, is to succeed him in the Embassie or Spain. Two days since died here the Sieur Bichelier, who is said to have given by Will 800000 Livres to the Hospital of Hotel Dieu. The Prince of Conde hath taken Possession of the Palace of Guise, and the Duchy of the same Name. And Mademoiselle de Montpensier has done the same in the Duchy of Joyeuse.

Frimouth, March 10. From on Board the Ann. His Grace the Duke of Grafton arrived here this Afternoon, being forced in by contrary Winds. We have spent a Month in our Voyage from Cadix, and we continued there about six days, in which time many Civilities passed between the Duke, and the Conde de Fernandinez Governor of that place, who no sooner heard of His Graces being ashore, but he sent to Compliment him, and soon after came himself to visit him, inviting him to his House, where

the next day he entertained him with a Comedy, and a Collation of Sweet Meats; and the day following the Conde, with several Spanish Gentlemen that accompanied him, dined with the Duke on Board.

Whitehall, March 11

His Majesty has been pleased, for the better Preventing Disorders, and Redressing the same, to appoint a Council or General Court-Martial, consisting of the General Officers, and other Officers of the Army, who are Order'd to meet at the Horse Guards every Friday morning, for the Hearing and Examining all Complaints that shall be brought before them upon any Difference between any Persons in His Majesties Pay, and for the Punishing all Misdemeanors of Officers and Soldiers: As also to hear and examine all Petitions or Complaints that shall be brought before them by any other Person, not being in His Majesties Pay, against any Officer or Soldier, and to Report the true state of the Matter to His Majesty, who will thereupon give such further Orders as to Justice shall appear.

Thomas Bayly, a short curly Man, plump Face, fair and fresh coloured, without Pockholes, flat Nose, under 28 Years old, commonly wears a fair Periwig, and weth a Blue, as well as a Red Coat, was, not long since, a Mealmn in Southwark, and a Corn-Factor at Queen-Hithe, and is Son to Henry Bayly late Keeper of the Bear-Garden, pretends to belong to His Majesties Guards, and hath a Cut on his Right Cheek, having of late, (particularly the 18th past) put off several False Guineas, Broad-pieces, and other Gold, as well as Silver of his own Counterfeiting, for which an Indictment of High-Treason is found against him: These are to give Notice thereof; That no Person presume to shelter the said Bayly, and that whoever seizes and secures him, upon Notice thereof given to the Officers of His Majesties Mint at the Tower besides their Charges, shall receive there 20 Guineas Reward.

Advertisements.

Whereas Joshua Barnes B. D. and Senior Fellow of Emmanuel College in Cambridge, hath now almost printed his Book, called, The History of the Life and Death of the most Victorious Monarch Edward III. King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, together with that of his most Renowned Son Edward, Prince of Wales, and of Aquitaine, commonly called The Black Prince, being a Work faithfully and carefully collected from the best Authors, Manuscripts and Records, in large Folio, with curious Copper-Plates. This is to give Notice to all Persons of Honour, and other Gentlemen, Lovers of History, who shall think fit by their Subscriptions to assist and encourage the said Author in his so painful and chargeable Undertaking, that he hath appointed John Harborough, Doctor of Physick, who lives in Great Knight-riders Street near Doctors Commons, London, to take Subscriptions. The Book will be ready for the Subscribers about Easter at the farthest. The Subscription is One Guinea per Book.

In Suresy Street in Arundel Buildings, next the Water side, is a pleasant House to be Let, containing Eleven Rooms, besides Closets, Vaults, and Lids above it One Story high, and on the Top for 50 l. per Annum.

Short-Hand yet Shorter, by George Ridpath. Being the best Method for Teaching the said Art yet extant, with Rules for the help of such as have learned other Authors, and desire to write more swiftly. Price 1 s. Sold by Mr. Crouch in Popes-head Alley, Mr. Taylor at the Ship in St. Pauls Church-yard, Mr. Harrison at Lincolns Inn Gate, Mr. Fox at the Angel in Westminster-Hall, and the Author in Eagle and Child Court, St. Giles in the Fields, who also Teaches the Latin Tongue much sooner than ordinary.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt was long since awarded against John Hinde, late of London, Goldsmith, upon which he was not only found, but proclaimed a Bankrupt before the Royal Exchange, and in four Markets within this City, upon five several days; after which, in January 1686. he dyed a Prisoner in the Fleet, leaving his Wife Jane Hinde his Executrix, who did not prove his Will, nor take Administration upon it till Monday last; There are therefore to give Notice to all such Persons as are, or may be indebted to the said John Hinde, that they pay no Money to her the said Jane Hinde, or any Person by her Order, but that all Persons concerned, do repair forthwith to John Browne, or Thomas Sandes Merchants in Bear-binder Lane, London and pay them such Monies as is, or may be owing to the said John Hinde deceased, the said Browne and Sandes having full power to give them lawful Discharges.

On Monday next, the 19th Instant, in the Strand, over against Somersets House at the Golden Star, will be sold, by Auction, a good quantity of all sorts of Pictures, and Frames gilded and ungilded. The Sale will continue from day to day, till all be sold off.

A Commission of Bankrupt being awarded against John Merry, field of St. Sepulchres, London, Chapman, all Persons as are, or may be indebted to him, are forbid to pay any Money to him, or his Order, but that all Persons concerned, do repair forthwith, by themselves or Agents, to Robert Epply at the Pump in Chick-lane near West-Smithfield, London, or to Robert Geeves in Old-lireet Cooper, and pay them such Money as may be owing to the said Merry, field, who will have power to give them Discharges; & doing, they will avoid the Trouble that may ensue.

Lost in or about London, the 24th of January last, a Pocket Book bound in Velum, with several Notes (and Letters) payable to James Crichtoun in Clements lane near Lombard-lireet Merchant. Whoever brings the Book and Notes to him, shall have a Guinea Reward.