

# The London Gazette.

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By the KING,

## A PROCLAMATION

Prohibiting His Majesties Subjects to Trade within the Limits Assigned to the Governour and Company of Adventurers of England, Trading into Hudson's Bay, except those of the Company.

JAMES R.

**W** Hereas Our Dearest Brother King Charles the Second of Blessed Memory, did by His Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date the Second day of May, in the two and twentieth Year of His Reign, Incorporate a Governour and Company for carrying on a Trade in the Northwest Parts of America within the Streights and Bay, commonly called Hudson's Streights; and did Grant unto them and their Successors, the Sole Trade and Commerce of all those Seas, Streights, Bays, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, and Sounds in whatsoever Latitude they should be, lying within the Entrance of the Streights commonly called Hudson's Streights, together with all the Lands, Countreys, and Territories upon the Coasts and Confines of the Seas, Bays, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks and Sounds aforesaid, which were not then Possessed by, or Granted to any of the Subjects of Our said Royal Brother, or Possessed by the Subjects of any other Christian Prince or State, Thereby Creating and Constituting the said Governour and Company for the time being, and their Successors, the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the same Territories, Limes and Places aforesaid, and of all other the Premises, with express Prohibition to all other the Subjects of Our said Royal Brother to Trade to the Parts aforesaid. And whereas we are satisfied that the said Company hath for many Years with great Industry, and at a very great Charge and Expence, Settled divers Factories, Erected several Fortifications, and maintained the Trade in the Parts aforesaid, to the great Honour and Profit of this Our Kingdom, unvail of late several ill-disposed Persons not being Members of the said Company, nor Licensed by them, preferring their private profit before the publick good, have contrary to the said Royal Grant, in a clandestine and disorderly manner, Traded into those parts, to the apparent prejudice, if not destruction of the Trade aforesaid, and in manifest Contempt of Our Prerogative Royal; and the better to colour their evil practices, do frame Designs to Hire, or do Hire themselves out in the Service of, or in conjunction with Foreigners to Sail to the Parts aforesaid, to undermine and destroy the said Companies Trade, We, taking the Premises into Our Princely Consideration, do not only give Leave and Direct, That the Persons who have so contemptuously violated the said Companies Charter, be Prosecuted in Our Name at Law, in order to their condign Punishment according to their demerits; But for prevention of the like evil practices for the future,

We have thought fit, with the Advice of our Privy Council, to Publish and Declare our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and We do hereby strictly Prohibit and Forbid that none of Our Subjects whatsoever, except the said Governour and Company and their Successors; and such as shall be duly Licensed by them at any time or times hereafter do presume to send or Navigate any Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, or exercise any Trade whatsoever directly or indirectly on their own accounts, or in the Service of, or in conjunction with any Foreigner or Foreigners whatsoever, to, in or from the said Streights and Bay, called Hudson's Streights, or to, in or from any Bays, Rivers, Creeks or Places whatsoever, by what names or denominations soever they or any of them have been heretofore, or shall hereafter be called or distinguished, that now are or be within the entrance of Hudson's Streights aforesaid, in what Latitude or Longitude soever the same or any of them do, doth or shall lie, remain or be within the Liberties, Territories, or Privileges of the said Company, upon pain of Our high Displeasure, and the forfeiture and loss of the Goods, Merchandizes, Ships and Vessels which shall be taken or found Trading in any the Place or Places aforesaid, or within the Limits aforesaid; And we do hereby strictly Charge and Command all and every Our Subjects of what degree or quality soever, now Trading or Traffiquing, or desirous to Trade or Traffique to or from the Parts aforesaid, or any of them, contrary to the true meaning of the said Companies Charter, That they forthwith do cease and forbear such their Trade and Traffique, and withdraw themselves from the parts aforesaid. And We do further hereby strictly Require and Command all and singular Our Governours, Lieutenant-Governours, Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Generals, Judges of all Our Courts of Admiralty, Commanders of our Forts and Castles, Captains of Our Royal Ships, Justices of the Peace, Provost Marshalls, Marshals, Comptrollers, Collectors of Our Customs, Wayers, Searchers, and all other Our Officers and Ministers Civil and Military by Sea or Land, in all and every of Our Dominions or Plantations, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever and wheresoever, to take effectual care that no person or persons whatsoever (except the said Company and their Successors, and such as shall be duly Licensed) do send or Navigate any Ships or Vessels, or exercise any Trade directly or indirectly from any of Our Kingdoms, Dominions or Plantations whatsoever, contrary to the said Charter granted to the said Company as aforesaid, to any the Places or Limits aforesaid, or from thence to any of Our said Kingdoms, Dominions, Plantations, or other Places; And if any person or persons shall presume to act or do in any wise contrary to this Our Royal Proclamation, We do Will, Require and strictly Command all and singular Our said Governours, Lieutenant-Governours, Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Generals, Judges of our Courts of Admiralty, Commanders of Our Forts and Castles, Captains of Our Royal Ships, Justices of the Peace, Provost Marshalls, Marshals, Sheriffs, Comptrollers, Collectors of Our Customs, Wayers, Searchers, and all other Our Officers and Ministers Civil and Military by Sea or Land

Land in every of Our said Dominions and Plantations, and all other Our Officers, Ministers and Subjects whatsoever and wheresoever, that as often as need shall require, they and every of them respectively be Aiding and Assisting to the said Company, their Factors, Deputies or Agents, to Attach, Arrest, Take and Seize all such Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, Goods, Wares and Merchandises of such Person or Persons as shall be Used, Employed, or Traded in contrary to the Charter Granted to the said Company, wheresoever they shall be found, for Our Use, upon pain of Our high Displeasure, and as they will answer the contrary at their Perils.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the One and thirtieth day of March, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

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 Grand Jury for the County of Gloucester, at the Assizes there holden on Saturday the Seventeenth day of March, in the Fourth Year of Your Majesty's most Auspicious Reign.

Dread Sovereign!

TAUGHT by Example, we find the paying our Adresses to Heaven for the immense Blessing we have received by the Enjoyment of the free Exercise of our Religions, is not a sufficient discharge of our Duties, without a farther Acknowledgment of our Gratitude to Your Sacred Majesty, for so transcendent a Bounty as Your Royal Declaration for Liberty of Conscience; a Bounty so great in its Extent, and so admirable in its Effects, that we have reason to believe, nothing less than a Celestial Inspiration could fill the enlarged Soul of so Great a Monarch, with so sublime a Thought, and prompt Him to so Magnanimous an Action, that begets Admiration in the Neighbouring Princes, creates Love and Unity in Your Subjects, and surpriseth Your Enemies with Fear and Terror. Accept then, Great SIR! as the best demonstration of our Thanks, a cheerful Offer of our Lives and Fortunes for Your Majesties Service, and a ready Compliance, to the utmost of our Power, in the Electing such Members (whosoever You shall be pleased to call a Parliament,) as shall concur with Your Majesties Gracious Intentions for the Abrogation of the Penal Laws and Tests, equally pernicious to Your Majesties Prerogative and Your Subjects Liberty.

That a long and prosperous Reign of Your Majesty may firmly establish that Liberty: And (whenever the Almighty shall call You to an happier State,) that our Children may see the hope for Issue that Your Royal Consort is now like to bless us with, instructed by a long Example, a true Heir of Your Heroick Virtues, as well as of Your Crown, shall be the constant Prayers of

Your Majesties most Obedient and Loyal Subjects.

We the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the same County, whose Names are here Subscribed, do concur and agree herein.

Constantinople, January 9. The disorders which have for several Months disturbed this City are at last quieted, the Shops are again opened, and the Commerce begins to be restored as the Troops march from hence: The Months of November and December were wholly employed in paying them their Arrears, and distributing the Donative usual at every Coronation. This Expence amounted to above 10 Millions, which was raised by a Tax imposed upon particular Persons according to the

Arbitrary Estimation that was made of what they were worth, and was exacted with such rigor, that a great many Families were reduced to an extreme misery. The Grand Signior Commanded that the Troops, so soon as they had received what was due to them, should march leisurely, some towards Hungary, and the rest to the Morea, which Order was at first readily obeyed, but about the middle of the last month some of the most mutinous began to assemble again, declaring they would not stir from hence till they had received satisfaction upon several fresh Complaints they had formed. And at the same time News was brought hither that the Troops of the Morea had mutinied against their Officers, and were marching this way in hopes of making advantage of the publick Disorder. The Grand Vizier fearing their arrival would produce new Troubles, especially if they should join with those here that had begun to disobey his Orders, sent a positive Command to the latter upon pain of Death to march immediately towards Hungary, and finding they continued in their ill humour, caused the chief Ring-leaders to be seized, of whom about 50 were strangled and thrown into the Sea; by which punishment the rest were made more sensible of their Duty. The Grand Signior published afterwards an Order, grounded upon the Advice of the Mufti, wherein it was declared, That all those who refused to repair to the Army and to obey their Commanders, as well as all deserters, should be treated as common Enemies, and that it should be free for all Persons to kill them. The publick Quiet being by this means in great measure restored, several Expresses were sent to the Troops in the Morea to command them to return to their Quarters, but they continued notwithstanding to advance towards Thessalouque, on pretence of coming to demand their Pay; To prevent the ill consequence whereof, the Grand Visier sent them a sum of Money, which put a stop to their march; but these, as well as the Troops that went from hence, live with so little Discipline, that there is still reason to apprehend a General Revolt. A Body of Spahis, who were ordered to march towards Nakhia, making within these few Days a halt at Iconia, had a great dispute with the Janisaries that are Quartered there, and it went so far, that after several had been killed on both sides, the Spahis were forced to leave the Town, which they now keep blocked up, suffering no Provisions to be carried thither; so that the Janisaries have sent hither for assistance. The Grand Visier to raise Monies in this juncture of Affairs, has offered to let to Farm the Customs and all other the Publick Revenues, upon condition that one third of what is agreed for be immediately advanced, but hitherto no Body appears that will meddle with it. It is yet uncertain whether the Grand Signior will go himself into the Field this Summer. Hassan Bassa of Aleppo is made Serasquier of the Army in Hungary, and Halil Bassa, a Renegado of Albania, a brave Officer, is named to be Serasquier of the Morea. The Fleet is in a very ill condition, most of the Leventi or Soldiers that serve in the Ships having deserted, and there being a want of every thing that is necessary to refit them; but the Visier hopes to obtain some Ships from Angiers, Tunis and Tripoli, having sent a Capugi thither for that purpose. In the mean time the Divan is often assembled to deliberate about the Projects of the next Campaign, and it's said the Opinion of some of the Chief Bassa's is to put good Garisons into the Places they have left on the side of Hungary, and for the rest to do all they can to avoid fighting with the Imperialists.

Constantinople, January 31. The 16th Instant Sir William Trumbull, Ambassador from His Majesty of Great Britain, had his Audience of the Grand Visier; the Ceremony whereof was in the manner following: His Excellency set out about Noon, being attended by all the English Merchants, as also the Venetians and Germans,

mans, who are under his Protection: First went Six Janifaries belonging to his Excellency's Houfe, with their Caps and Staffs of Ceremony; next two Led Horses, richly furnished, one after the Franke, and the other after the Turkish Fashion, led by two Grooms in Greek Habits; then his Excellency's Steward; at the Head of 26 Footmen, 10 whereof were habited after the manner of the Country, and the other 16 in rich Franke Liveries; next 12 *Gioanni di Lingua* and Druggermen; after them his Excellency's Gentleman of the Horse and 4 Pages; and then his Excellency, (who went on Foot out of Civility to the Gentlemen that accompanied him,) his Secretary, and all the Merchants, and others, following in a great number. In this Order they went to *Tophana*, (the place on *Pera*-side where People take Water to pass over to this City,) and while they crossed the Water, all the Christian Ships then in Port saluted his Excellency, who, at his Landing, was received and complemented by the Chiaus Bassa, in the Name of the Grand Visier, having with him the Second Officer, and the Secretary of the Chiauses, with 50 Chiauses, in their Habits of Ceremony; there was also an Aga or Gentleman-belonging to the Visier, the Sub-Bassa of this City, and a Colonel of the Janifaries, with the Great-Provoit; and 50 Janifaries; Having made their Compliments to his Excellency, they desired him to mount the Visier's Horse, which was left with 50 others for them that attended his Excellency: After which the Janifaries began the march, being followed by the 50 Chiauses, and the rest in the Order beforementioned, with this difference only, that the Chiaus Bassa, and his two Officers, kept near his Excellency, who had also about him 4 Grooms of the Visier's Stable, and as many of his own, habited after the Greek Fashion, and that the whole Company were now on Horseback, except the Janifaries, the Grooms and Footmen. Being come to the Visier's Houfe, which is about three Miles from the Water-side, the Janifaries and Chiauses placed themselves before the Door to let his Excellency pass, who went through two Courts on Horseback, with all his Train, and lighted at the Stairs of the Visier's Apartment; At the top of which he was received by a great many Aga's, and by the chief Druggerman of the Port, who conducted his Excellency to the Room of Audience, where were placed two Stools on the *Sofa*, one of which, intended for his Excellency, being put nearer the Door, his Excellency removed it himself, and placed it over-against and even with that where the Visier was to sit; Immediately after the Visier came in, and his Excellency rose up and went two or three Steps forward on the *Sofa* to meet him; They saluted each other, and, after they were set down, the People belonging to the Visier made the usual Cry, which is, *God bless the Friends of the Empire*: His Excellency made his Compliments by his first Druggerman, and gave the Visier His Majesty's Letter; to which he answered with many Expressions of Civility and of his Resolution to correspond in all things that were in his Power, with the Friendship established between the two Crowns; and that he would take care the Capitulations should be inviolably observed. The Audience lasted about half an hour, during which, Sweet-Meats, Coffee, Sherbet, Perfumes, &c. were served in the usual manner: His Excellency's Presents were also brought before the Visier, who presented his Excellency with a Velt, and distributed others to those of his Train, to the number of 24; after which his Excellency took his Leave of the Visier, who staid in the Room: His Excellency mounted again on Horseback at the Foot of the Stairs, and returned to his Houfe in the same manner as has been already related. For other News, what this place affords at present is, That the new Sultan has resolved to send an Envoy to *England*, *France* and *Holland*, to Notifie his coming to the Throne; and that the French Ambassador has provided a Ship to carry him to

*France*. That of late things have been here very quiet and calm, but within these few days the Soldiers begin to be very mutinous again, and to Rebel against the Visier, being discontented, that some of their Chief Leaders have not been put into Offices, though they had neither Credit nor Money to advance according to custom, and as the great Necessities of the Empire now more particularly require, so that it's probable some other Revolutions will follow, which a little time will shew. And that it's reported the Visier will march about the beginning of *April*, with all the Force he can raise, towards *Hungary*; though others say, the Resolution is taken, that the Visier and the whole Army shall march towards the *Morea*, despairing of being able to make head against the Imperialists.

*Hague*, *April* 9, 1688. The Marquis *d'Albyville*, Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty of *Great Britain*, has presented a second Memorial to the States General about re-calling of the English Regiments in the Service of this State. Which follows.

#### High and Mighty Lords!

The underwritten Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, hath received exprels Orders to represent to Your L<sup>ps</sup>, That his Majesty was much surpris'd to find by their Resolution of the 13th of the last month, that they do still persist in refusing leave to His Majesty's Subjects, now in their Service, to return into *England*, alledging such Reasons for it from the Laws of Nature and Nations, as His Majesty is perswaded will, in the Opinion of all Impartial Persons, appear to be very ill grounded.

The said Envoy does not intend to argue here about the Original and Excellency of Government, which some of those more knowing Persons, whom Your L<sup>ps</sup> in their said Resolution appeal to, have already done; Who moreover are of Opinion, That the Allegiance of a Subject born under the Obedience of a Monarch, is more strict and binding than that of any other Government. Nor will the said Envoy enlarge upon the Laws of his Majesty's Realms, which expressly forbid all His Natural-born Subjects, to list themselves in the Service of any Foreign Prince or State without His Majesty's Licence, and in case they do at any time presume so to do, His Majesty may as often as he thinks fit recal them by His Royal Proclamation or by His Letters of Privy Seal; And such His Subjects are bound to obey those Orders upon very severe Penalties, to which the said Envoy cannot believe Your L<sup>ps</sup> will expose so many Persons, from whom they themselves acknowledge their State has received so long and so considerable Service, by detaining of them against His Majesty's Orders and their own Inclination.

That which the said Envoy would have Your L<sup>ps</sup> and the whole World to understand is, That His Majesty's Subjects, who are in the Service of Your State, not having been forced in the least to depart out of His Realms at their first Listing, His Majesty Demands of Your L<sup>ps</sup> that they be left to their free Liberty of returning.

But there being several Positions and Assertions in Your L<sup>ps</sup> said Resolution, which tend not only to dissolve the Tyes of Allegiance, wherewith every Subject is bound by his Birth, and from which 'tis not in his power to free himself, but are also contrary both to the Opinions and Practice of most other Nations, the said Envoy cannot but take notice that the said Assertions are very weak, and as little applicable to the Case in Question.

As to what Your L<sup>ps</sup> Alledge, That there is nothing so agreeable to Nature, as that he who is born free should have the Right and Liberty to settle himself where he shall think it most advantageous for him. And that

It is in his power to be Naturalized and become a Subject to them under whose Sovereignty he submits his Person. . . . And that any Government receiving such does thereby acquire over him the same right it has over its own Proper and Natural Subjects. . . . It may be replied with more Reason, That this pretended Natural Liberty cannot subsist after that Dominion and Obedience have been introduced; So that the Rights of Sovereignty and Subjection are now only to be considered; And in vertue of these Rights it has been the common Opinion in all times, That no Natural Subject can withdraw himself from the Obedience he owes to his Lawful Prince.

And from hence it is, That most Governments, and especially the Kings of Great Britain, have in all times prohibited their Subjects from engaging in any Foreign Service, and have re-call'd them home from it, when, and as often as, they thought fit; and perhaps no Instance can be given, till now, That Leave has been refused to such Subjects to return home; and your L<sup>ps</sup> do even own to have granted it in 1665.

And though Subjects had such a Liberty (as your Resolution supposes,) to transfer themselves to a Foreign Government, yet it cannot be imagined, why the same Subjects should be refused a like Liberty, when they desire it of returning under their Natural Sovereign.

But without entering into any farther Discussion of your L<sup>ps</sup> said Resolution, the said Envoy is commanded to let your L<sup>ps</sup> know, That His Majesty having taken Notice, that in their Letter of the 2<sup>d</sup> past, they grounded their Refusal of dismissing His Subjects, in that it was not stipulated by any Convention or Capitulation, His Majesty has commanded him to tell your L<sup>ps</sup>, That a Solemn Capitulation was made in the year 1678, with the late Earl of Offord, by his Highness the Prince of Orange, in Quality of Captain-General of your State, under his Highness's Hand and Seal, and Counter-signed by his Secretary, whereof there is a Copy annexed, and in which, among other things, it is agreed . . . That in case His Majesty of Great Britain shall recall His Subjects that shall be in the Service of the State, they shall be permitted to retire, and to repair to any Sea-port, which His Majesty shall think fit to chuse for their embarking. Which Capitulation ought, without doubt, to be binding to your L<sup>ps</sup>, seeing it was concluded in due Form by his H. the Prince of Orange as an Act of your State, and it cannot be believed, but that it was done with your L<sup>ps</sup> Consent, since they have not hitherto contradicted it; and that the other Articles of the said Capitulation have been complied with and fulfilled, several of which, particularly about the Augmentation of the Pay, could not have been made good but by your Authority.

Wherefore the said Envoy has received positive Orders from the King his Master, to renew his Instances with your L<sup>ps</sup>, and to demand in Vertue of the said Capitulation, as well as for the Reasons before alledged, the dismissal forthwith of His Majesty's Subjects, who are willing to return into His Service; Which Demand His Majesty can never depart from, or doubt of your L<sup>ps</sup> ready Compliance with, it being so just and reasonable in it self, and which will contribute to the preserving the Friendship and good Correspondence between both Nations. Given at the Hague the 5<sup>th</sup> of April, 1688.

The Marquis d'Albyville.

Brussels, April 9. We have an account from Mons, That the Prince de Rache, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleec, and Captain-General of the Province of Haynault, died there the 4<sup>th</sup> Instant; And that the Marquis de Resbourg has taken upon him the Care of that Government, till his Catholick Majesty shall otherwise dispose of it. The last Letters from Vienna told us, that things were preparing with all possible dili-

gence for the Campagne, which, it's believed, will be opened about the middle of the next Month. They write from Lophorne, that they had received Advice, by Letters of the 20<sup>th</sup> of February, from Constantinople, that that Government was fallen again into great disorder, the Janifaries and Spahis ordering and disposing of every thing at their Pleasure: That they had changed their Principal Officers, and chosen a new Musti and Kiaia, and talked of banishing the Caimacan Kiperis to Candia or the Dardanelli: And that there was even a murmur that they would have another Grand Signior and another Vizer; of which we may expect a more particular account by our next Letters.

Paris, April 14. Monsieur de Louvois will begin his Journey to Assise on Monday next. And the same day the Marechal d'Estree intends to part from hence for Thoulon, to Command the Fleet that's sitting out against the Algerines, which, we are told, will be composed of 20 Men of War, 10 Gallies, and 6 Galliots.

#### Advertisements.

A Dissertation concerning Patriarchal and Metropolitick Authority. In Answer to what Edward Sillingfleet, Dean of St. Pauls, hath written in his Book of the British Antiquities. By Emanual Schellstrate, S. T. D. C. L. and Prefect of the Vatican Library. Translated from the Latin. Sold by Matthew Turner at the Lamb in High-Holborn.

There is a Collection of several Simphonies and Aires, in Three Parts, Composed for Violins, Flutes and Hautbois. Newly Printed for the Use of all Lovers of Musick. And are to be sold at Mr. Not's Bookseller in the Pall Mall.

An impartial Vindication of the English East-India Company, from the Unjust and Slanderous Imputations cast upon them in a Treatise Intituled, A Justification of the Directors of the Netherlands East-India Company; as it was delivered over unto the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces. Feigned to Printed at London in the Year 1687. But supposed to be Printed at Amsterdam, as well in English as in French and Dutch, which is hereunto annexed. Sold by S. Tidmarsh, at the King's Head in Cornhill, near the Royal-Exchange.

Taken out of the House of Mr. Christopher Smith in Basinghall Street, London, the 7<sup>th</sup> Instant at Night, one Piece of Spanish Cloth Drabberry colour, the mark T. S. White, the number 289. 26 Yards long, 4 Spoons, one Trencher-Salt, the number C. S. S. one wrought Cup marked M. S. G. one little wrought Dish marked J. S. G. one Flatter, no mark, all of Silver. Whoever gives Notice of the said things to Mr. Smith fore-said, shall have 3 Guineas Reward, and proportionable for any part.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded against William Benn late of Norwich merchant; the Commissioners intend to sit on Friday the 27<sup>th</sup> of this instant April at Mr. Matthew Denys's Sign of the Goat in Norwich, where his Creditors are desired to make Proof of their Debts, and pay their Contribution moneys, the Commissioners intending to make a Dividend of the said Bennes Estate as soon as possible; all persons are forwarded to pay any moneys due to whom the Commissioners shall order.

A Commission of Bankrupt having been sued out against Samuel Fulwood, late of London, Vintner; The Commissioners do hereby give Notice, That they will make a Dividend of his Estate against his Creditors, on Wednesday the 23<sup>rd</sup> Day of this instant April, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Irish Chamber in Guildhall, London.

If there be living in Suffolk, or elsewhere, any Brother, or Brother's Child of Walter Mortimer, Gentleman, Deceased, he or they may be informed of some Estate belonging to them, if they come to Mr. Askins a Barber in Exeter Street near the Strand.

Taken the 5<sup>th</sup> Instant out of the Stable of Timothy Stevens of Chevening in Kent, a brown Gelding about 14 hands, with a mealy Nose, and a Star in his Forehead, a short Mane, and a long Tail, if not cut, and some white Hairs in the Buttocks, one Foot behind white. Whoever gives Notice of him to Timothy Stevens aforesaid, or Mr. Joseph Parson near Aldersgate, London, shall have 2 Guineas Reward.

Lost from the Lady Russell's at Stratton in Hampshire, a small fallow Greyhound Dog, with a brownish back, about the beginning of March, whoever brings him to the Marquis of Winchester's House at Basing in Hampshire, or to Mr. Crawford in Southampton Street, London, shall have a Guinea Reward.

Lost the third Instant from Sir Robert Pyes of Parngdon in Berkshire, a middle-sized Fleec-Hound Bitch, very strong made, full of large grey and blue Spots, a foul Nose, pretty long, but has been cut at the end; whoever can give Notice of the said Bitch at the aforesaid Sir Robert Pyes of Parngdon, or at Captain Rider's House in the Mews, or at Mr. Edmund Pyes in Red-Lyon-Square, shall have a Guinea Reward.