

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 Merchandizes 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 Thessalonique, 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 Nohia, 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,