

The London Gazette.

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From Monday, February 10. to Thursday, February 13. 1667.

Pembroke, Feb. 2.

The Prosperous of *Tinmouth*, homewards bound from the *Canaries*, laden with Wines, was lately by contrary wind forced into this Harbor, where she continues, expecting a more favourable opportunity of putting to sea; here are also put in 12 sail of Colliers from *Tinmouth*, *Lime* and other places to lade Coals.

The 2 instant arrived here the *Charles* of *London* from *Majorca* laden with Oyls, and another ship from *Malaga*, laden with Wines and Fruit.

Hull, Feb. 7. This day sailed from hence Two ships laden with Lead and Lamproons intending for *Zeland* and *Husbing*; 3 other for *France* with the several Commodities of this place; and 4 or 5 more for that Coast. From *Bridlington* we are told, that a small Vessel belonging to *Lyn* was put on shoar within 2 miles of that place, and that great store of vessels are seen passing to and fro upon the Coal-Trade, and that 60 sail of laden ships passing through that Road the 5th instant, were by strels of weather forced off to sea, some of them with much difficulty and danger recovering the Bay, with the loss of many of their Anchors and Cables.

Plymouth, Feb 7. The Two French men of War that were forced to put in here by foul weather, which separated them from the rest of their Squadron, on Wednesday last put out again to sea to pursue their former intentions of securing their Coasts from the Offenders and other Privateer. Yesterday a ship belonging to *Lime* intending for *Virginia*, after having spent some days at sea, was by contrary winds driven into this Harbor. This day arrived here a ship of this Town laden from *Alicans*.

Lisbonne Jan. 29. On Sunday the 22 instant arrived here His Excellency the Earl of *Sandwich*, Ambassador from His Majesty of *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the endeavours of Monsieur de *St. Romain* to have hindered his journey into this Kingdom, and afterwards to have stopped him at *Esromos* or *Euora*. On Wednesday following, His Excellency was conducted to his first Audience of the Infante, who stood on the right hand of the Cloth of State to receive him, as Regent of that Kingdom, in the same manner as the late Queen Mother used to do during the Minority of the King. 'Tis said that the Earl hath desired the liberty of the Marquis del *Carpio*, and *Don Anelo de Gusman* upon the word of the King of *Eng* and his Master; that so he may with more freedom communicate with them in this Negotiation. On Thursday he had Audience of the Queen at the Grate of the *Convento del Esperanca*. The next day being Friday, the Cortes, or Great Council of the Kingdom Assembled, whither with much Grandeur and Solemnity came the Infante, and entered upon the Throne, the Duke de *Caduyal* bearing the Sword before him; where after Two Speeches made, the one by the *Don Prior of Palmelo* in behalf of the Court, the other by *Don Pedro Fernandes Montezro* in behalf of the People, they all swore Homage to the Infante, as Prince and Governour of *Portugal*, and immediate successor to the Crown, particularly, applauding the Kings Resignation of his Government into so happy a hand, according to the example of *Charles the Fifth*, and other Great Monarchs of the World, which concluded with a Declaration to the Three Estates there Assembled, that they should the next day have their respective meetings at Three several Convents of the Town to consult about the

publick affairs; The whole number of the Deputies at the first Assembly, were about 300 persons, out of whom chosen, by themselves, according to Custom, 39 to represent the Nobility; about the same number for the People, and 16 or 17 for the Clergy.

The King continues still in his Confinement to two Chambers, and four Servants to attend him.

The 17th instant Papers were set up on all the Gates, severely forbidding any person whatsoever to receive or entertain the Count de *Castor Melhor*; some dayes before a Servant of his being taken, and upon the Torture confessing that his Master was in a Convent of Carmelites situate in a desolate mountain, near *Corinbrg*, several of the Guards were secretly ordered out to make search for him; which they did with much exactness, but the Count hiding himself under an Altar; before which one of the Friars continued during the Search to say Mass, escaped the danger.

The Examination of the Nullity still proceeds, and may probably in fifteen dayes come to a Determination; two of the five points in Agitation being already proved in behalf of the Queen; the other three being not like to meet with much opposition.

The Cortes seem much inclined to embrace a peace with *Spain*, and the People infinite zealous for it, but the French Minister endeavours to put a present stop to the Negotiation till he can first send to the King his Master, and obtain that some Ministers may be employed on his part to joyn in the Treaty.

Hambourgh, Feb. 2. Our Letters from *Wursh* tell us that they have great expectations of the issue and success of the approaching General Diet, in order whereunto the Lesser ones have been held preparatory therunto. Particularly the Estates of *Prussia* assembled at *Maribourgh*, have formed Instructions for those Deputies which are to be employed by them to the General Assembly; the most important and material points whereof are to this purpose: 1. That they take more especial care to preserve their Ancient Liberties and Priviledges inviolable, and not in the least to permit them to be infringed; and particularly, that they consent not to the conferring of any Offices or Charges of that Province upon any persons whatsoever; nor being of that Countrey. 2. That they take care that neither the Nobility nor Gentry of the Countrey, nor any of their Cities upon the *Weisell*, be charged with any Subsidies. A d, 3. For the greater Freedom and Liberty of that Countrey, no foreign Forces be suffered for the future to be put into any of their Garrisons; and that care be taken for the immediate drawing out of such foreigners as are at present employed amongst them.

Newcastle, Feb. 9 The Fleet of laden Colliers which intended to have sailed some few days since, was by a turn of wind prevented, but at this day put to sea with fair gale. A ship richly laden from *London* in the last Tide safely arrived within the Barr.

Lyme, Feb. 13 Yesterday arrived here the *Lilly-Rose* and *Fant* of this place, their lading of Wine from *Morilla*; from whence they advise us, that the King continues still their Levies with extraordinary diligence, and the prosecution of the War upon the *Netherlands*; and that the Officers are continue numerous upon the Sea, sailing many of their ships, and putting a great deal of them to sea.

Harwich, Feb 11. On Saturday and Sunday last past by us about 20 sail of laden Colliers towards the *Thames*, and this morning about 60 sail more belonging to the Fleet

Fleet are in view under sail, all of them standing the same Course.

The French ship which was formerly put into this place, and confin'd by some Privateers, which waited her putting out, is still in Harbor, expecting the arrival of some men of War to secure her in her passage.

Whitehal, Feb. 12. Mr. Godolphin lately returned from Spain, having given His Majesty an account of the Negotiations in that Court relating to England, and to the Accommodation with Portugal, and brought with him the Treaty of Commerce, Ratified by the Catholique King, whereby the Freedoms and Liberties of our Trade to all the Dominions of that Crown are encreased and enlarged with very particular advantages, beyond what they have ever yielded to any other People; His Majesty hath been pleased to declare His great satisfaction and contentment therein, and on Friday the 7th instant, it was ordered in Council, that the said Treaty be forthwith Published and Proclaimed in the usual places, and with all Expressions and Ceremonies due to a Work of so much Benefit to the Nation.

The 11th Instant, his Excellency the Count de Dona Ambassadour Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Sweden, made his Publick and Solemn Entry in his Majesties Coach, conducted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Essex; attended by Sir Charles Cotterell Master of the Ceremonies, and followed by a very great Train of Coaches of the Nobility, to the Lady Williams her House in the Palace Yard in Westminster; where he intends to continue till his Publick Audience.

Whitehall, Feb. 12. On Monday last the Parliament according to their Adjournment on Thursday last, again assembling, His Majesty was pleased to come to the House of Lords, and having on his Crown and Robes, with the usual Solemnity took his Seat, where the House of Commons, with their Speaker attending Him, His Majesty was pleased Graciously to express Himself to both Houses in this following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad to see you here again, to tell you what I have done in this Interval, which I am confident you will be pleased with, since it is so much for the Honour and Security of this Nation; I have made a League Defensive with the States of the United Provinces; and likewise a League for an efficacious Mediation of Peace between the two Crowns, into which League that of Sweden by its Ambassadour hath offered to enter as a Principal. I did not at Our last Meeting move you for any Aid, though I lie under great Debts contracted in the last War; but now the Posture of Our Neighbours abroad, and the Consequence of this New Alliance will oblige Me for Our Security to set out a considerable Fleet to Sea this Summer; and besides, I must Build more Great Ships; and 'tis as necessary that I do some things in order to the Fortifying some of Our Ports. I have begun something My self in order to these Ends; but if I have not your speedy Assistance, I shall not be

able to go through with it: Wherefore I do earnestly desire you to take it into your speedy Consideration; for the loss of a little time now, may beget a Prejudice not to be repaired. And for the settling a firm Peace as well at home as abroad, one thing more I hold My self obliged to recommend to you at this present; which is, That you would seriously think of some Course to beget a better Union and Composure in the minds of my Protestant Subjects, in Matters of Religion; whereby they may be induced, not onely to submit quietly to the Government, but also cheefully give their assistance to the support of it.

Whitehal Feb. 12. This day His Majesty in prosecution of his former resolution, on Friday last was pleased in Council to issue out his Proclamation, making known to all men; that to the Glory and praise of Almighty God, for the good and welfare of Christendom, and particularly, for the encrease of the happiness and prosperity of His Majesties Kingdoms and Dominions, and those of His good Brother the King of Spain, there have been concluded at Madrid the 13th of May last, and now lately Ratified between His Majesty and the said King, Articles of Peace, Commerce and Alliance, not only for renewing of ancient Friendship which hath been formerly between His Majesties Royal Progenitors and the Kings of Spain, but also for maintaining a nearer Correspondence and Entercourse, and enlarging the liberties of Trade between the Two Crowns and their Subjects, and for the settlement thereof upon lasting foundations; Wherefore His Majesty thereby Declares to all His loving Subjects His Will and Pleasure, that the said Articles of Peace be observed inviolably, as well by Land as by Sea and fresh waters throughout all the Lands, Countreys and Dominions under His Majesties Obedience, strictly charging and Commanding them to take notice thereof, and to observe and accomplish all that thereunto belongeth,

The winds having of late been high and contrary, we have not any fresh Letters from France or the Neatherlands: Some private Letters from France of the first instant, inform us that the French Army have made some considerable progress in Franche Comte, having taken in Besançon, Salins, Gray, and Rochefort, and were set down before Dolc. The Confirmation, with the particulars are daily expected.

Advertisement.

These are to give notice, that the Post-house is removed from the Swan near Charing-Cross, to the Red-Lyon over against the Meuse-gate.

To the end an opportunity may be offered for returning His Majesties Money, and the bringing it out of the Countrey in specie avoided, we are required to give notice that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have some Moneths since Established an Office at Mr. John Harbins house in Great St. Helens, London, for Exchange of Money by Bills of Exchange, on any of His Majesties Receivers in the several Counties, where the Money will remain deposited, and not be paid out or employed for the Kings Service, until the Party have actually received his Money in the Countrey; which several persons have by experience found to be so practised, having received back their Money at the said Office upon tender of their Bills, when they have not had occasion for their Money in the Countrey; the said Office having since its Erection returned Forty thousand pounds and upwards, to the great advantage of several Traders, who have experimented the proceedings of the Commissioners in that Office.