

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday March 21. to Sunday March 25. 1672.

Whitehall, March 24.

**H**is Majesty hath been Graciously pleased, to issue his Proclamation to this effect, That His Majesty being necessitated, for the just Defence and Vindication of his own and Subjects Rights, to Declare War against the States of the United Provinces, and having his Forces now in readiness upon a present Expedition, hath resolved, and doth Command a General and publick Fast to be kept throughout his whole Kingdom, that so both Prince and People, may send up their Prayers and Supplications to Almighty God, for imploring His Blessing, on His Majesties Naval Forces; and for the more decent and Uniform performance thereof, His Majesty doth straitly Charge and Command, that on Wednesday next. being the 27 day of this instant March, this Fast be Religiously and Solemnly kept and observed, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, and other Places adjacent within the Bills of Mortality: And that upon Wednesday the 17 of April next, the like Fast be kept and duly observed through the rest of this whole Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Twede.

And for the more orderly Solemnizing thereof, His Majesty hath directed that the Form of Prayers Composed and Published in the late War, upon the like occasion, be used in all Churches and Chappels, and hath given charge to the Bishops for the dispersing thereof, through their several Diocesses in the whole Kingdom.

And His Majesty doth expressly Charge and Command, that the said Fasting and Prayers be Soberly, Reverently, and Decently Performed by all his Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favor of Almighty God, and upon pain of such Punishments, as His Majesty can justly inflict upon all such as Contemn or Neglect so Religious a Work.

**Warsaw, March 6.** The Term for the Session of the Dyet-expiring this day, and the affairs in debate, nor being as yet brought to any conclusion, it was proposed by the Marechal, that it should be prolonged eight days more, alleading the little sense they needs must have, of the present condition of this Kingdom, that could part contented to have spent six weeks, the time this Dyet hath been assembled, in private differences and fruitless debates, without having made the least provision for the security of their Country, especially at a time when they were not only disturbed by the Cossacks and Tartars in the Ukraine, but threatened with an Invasion by the Turks: to which many of the Deputies replied, That since they could not well expect that in these eight days, which was desired for a prolongation, they should effect what they had not been able to do in six weeks, they thought it far better, without loosing any farther time, to part now, with their Request to the King, to summon all the Nobility, and to hold a Dyet in the Field, as well for the defence of the Kingdom, as the chastising those who with so much ob-

stinacy oppose, whatever tends to the publick good; however, at the instance of the rest, they were at length perswaded to agree to the said prolongation.

Here are lately arrived several Deputies from the Cossacks in the Ukraine, who have since had Audience of the King, of whom they desired, that they might freely enjoy all their ancient Privileges, and be undisturbed in the quiet exercise of their Religion, and the enjoyment of their Ecclesiastical Revenues; that their Bishops may in like manner, as the Bishops of this Kingdom, have places in the Senate here, and enjoy the same preheminences the rest of the Senators do; that no Polish Troops may be quartered in their Countries, but that they may with the Kings approbation make choice of their own General, and the other chief Commanders of their Forces, and that on these Terms. they would be ever faithful to this Crown, and assist it with their Lives and Fortunes, against any Enemy whatsoever. From the Ukraine they write, that the Tartars were on their march towards those Countries, in a Body of 4000 Men.

**Milan, March 16.** The great preparations that are making by our Neighbors, have put us upon the resolution of reinforcing our several Garrisons, augmenting our Troops, and providing in what we may, for the security of these Countries, though we cannot think, that we ought to be any way particularly concerned in the present Conjunction.

We are told, that our Governor the Duke d' Osunza, may very suddainly go hence for Spain, to inform that Court more particularly with the present posture of things here.

**Dantzick, March 19.** Yesterday by an Express from Warsaw, we received advice that the general Diet was broken up the 14th instant, without having concluded any thing, which was occasioned by Gradzinsky, one of the Deputies out of Great Poland, who being somewhat peremptory in his Vote concerning the new Levies he said were necessary to be made for the defence of the Kingdom, was sharply answered by one of the other Deputies, which he taking for a high affront, went immediately away in discontent, protesting against the proceedings of the Dyet; and not having by all the intreaties been perswaded to return into the Assembly and recall his Protest, the Dyet broke up with a general trouble, that the obstinacy of one man should prevail over all their endeavors for the publick good.

**Paris, March 26.** We are told of an Extraordinary Ambassador his Majesty is sending to the Swiss Cantons, and that the Sieur d'Herbigny Master of Requests, is appointed for that employment. From Metz they write, that very considerable quantities of Corne had been sent thence down the Moselle, towards the Electorate of Cologne, for the use of our Troops in those parts. The King having, as hath been said, finally made choice of all the Chief Commanders to serve in his Armies this Campaign; his Majesty hath, as we are told, since declared his intentions of being in person