

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday May 4. to Thursday May 7. 1674.

Whitehal, May 2.

This day His Majesty was pleased to issue His Royal Proclamation, as follows.

CHARLES R.

Whereas of late many persons ill-affected to the Government, have assumed to themselves a liberty in their ordinary discourses, to censure and defame the Proceedings of State, whereby they endeavor to create and nourish in the minds of His Majesties good Subjects, an evil opinion of things they understand not; and further, to promote their seditious ends, they do daily invent false news and spread the same abroad amongst the people, to the great scandal of His Majesties Government: Whereof His Majesty, taking notice, and in particular, of that ver. false report of an intention to dissolve this present Parliament, which hath not been under deliberation, His Majesty seeing no cause to change his Resolutions taken touching their Meeting: His Majesty therefore looks upon the spreaders of that report, as persons seditiously inclined, and ill-affected to His Service: And considering, that by the Laws of this Realm, great and heavy penalties are to be inflicted upon all such as shall be found to be spreaders of false News, or promoters of any malicious Calumnies against the State by their ordinary and common discourses, to stir up dislike in the hearts of His Majesties Per. on, and the established Government, whereof His Majesty is sensible the persons offending are not ignorant. Nevertheless, that all men may be left without excuse who shall not hereafter contain themselves within that modest and lawful regard which they ought His Majesty hath thought fit, by the advice of His Council, to publish this His Royal Proclamation, And doth hereby forewarn and straitly Command all His Loving Subjects, of what state or condition soever they be, from the highest to the lowest, that they presume not henceforth by any writing or speaking, to utter or publish any false News or Reports, or to intermeddle with the affairs of State and Government, or with the persons of any of His Majesties Counsellors or Ministers, in their common and ordinary discourses, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils. And whereas all bold and irreverent speeches touching matters of this high nature are punishable, not only in the Speakers but the Hearers also unless they do speedily reveal the same unto some of His Majesties Privy Council, or some other His Majesties Judges or Justices of the Peace; His Majesty doth hereby further Declare, that he will proceed with all severity, not only against such persons as shall use any bold and unlawful speeches of this nature, but also against those persons who shall be present where such speeches are used, without revealing the same in due time, His Majesty being resolved to suppress this unlawful and undutiful kind of Discourse, by a most strict and exemplary punishment of all such Offenders as shall hereafter be discovered.

Lisbonne, March 27. The Cortes continue still Assembled, and have at last consented to the raising of 500000 Crusados a year, for three years. The Prince Regent persists in his resolution of sending for the King, and accordingly the Men of War who are to transport him, are making ready. *Mallionado, Mafcarenas, Cabido, and Temos,* are condemned to dye for the late conspiracy, but when they will suffer is not yet said.

Ditto, April 10. The last week sailed two Portuguese Ships for the *West Indies*, from whence we have advice, of a very rich Ship that failed from those parts *January* last was 12 month, of whom we have not as yet any news, and are therefore much concerned for her. Some Great Men at Court begin to be very busy again, about procuring a general pardon for the Jews; which the Clergy and Commonalty of this Kingdom greatly oppose.

Madrid, April 25. The 17 instant the Conde de Pe-ting, Ambassador from the Emperor, took his leave of their Majesties, in order to his return home. From *Barcelona* they write, That the Duke de *St. Germain* was returned thither, having been out with a considerable Party upon some designe which succeeded not. The 15 the Marquis de *Liche* took his leave of their Majesties, and is since departed on his Embassy to *Rome*. From *Cadix* of the 15 instant they write, That two days before Captain *Roosh* returned into that Bay from *Tangier*, intending suddenly for *England*. That the same morning the *Nonsuch* with three other English Fregats arrived there from *Lisbonne*. From *Malaga* of the 27 past. That the severall English Convoys bound for *Alicant, Legorne, Smirna, &c.* had called in there, and the day before proceeded all on their respective voyages; From the same place of the 19 instant, that that day arrived there three Dutch Capers from the *Levant*, bringing in with them, a French Merchantman of 20 Guns, laden from *Tunis*.

Dantzick, April 26. We have Letters from *Warsaw* of the 21 instant, giving us an account of the good beginning of the Dyet for the Election; the Nobility having unanimity, and without the least difference, made choise of the *Sieur Sapiba*, Treasurer of the Court of *Lithuania*, to be their Marschal, which unanimity at first gives great hopes of its continuance in all the proceeding of this Dyet.

Vicana, April 22. On Tuesday last the General *Souches* parted hence, having the day before taken his leave of the Emperor, from whom he received severall private instructions, written with his own hand; The said General is, as we are told, to obey no Orders, but what he receives Signed by his Imperial Majesty. The Artillery taken out of the Arsenal here, is on its march, and all the Officers are at the Rendezvous at *Egra*, from whence the Army will decamp the 5 or 6 of the next month; the Count de *Souches* goes in the interim to confer with the Elector Palatine, and some say he will proceed as far as *Bon*, and return again to the Army marches. The Prince of *Baden Dintz* is still here negotiating severall matters relating to the Command of General of the Empire. It is certainly told, That the severall Circles of the Empire, viz. the Circles of the Upper and Lower *Saxony*, of *Francia*, of *Suabia*, and part of the Circles of the Upper and Lower *Rhine*, will send about 16 or 17000 Men into the Field; to which the Emperor is to joyn 5000 Men; and this Army is to assist the Elector Palatine, and such other Princes of the Empire, as are aggrieved by any Foreign Power. The Levies for the Crown of *Spain*, are still continued in all the Hereditary Countreys.

Liege, May 2. We have advice that four Regiments of Horse and eight of Foot, of the Elector of *Brandenburgs* Troops, are on their march, under the Command of the Electoral Prince, and Major-General *Dorfling*, but what designe they have in hand, we are as yet ignorant of. The Imperialists continue very much to incommode the Territories of the Elector of *Cologne*,

gent, to oblige him to a Peace. Major-General *Sporke* is advanced with several Troops towards the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and has demanded of the Inhabitants 100000 Crowns; whereupon, Colonel *Meltingen* who Commands in that Diocess for the Elector of *Cologne*, is retired with what force he had with him, into the City of *Piene*.

From the French Camp before *Befançon*, May 6.

The first instant his Majesty parted from *Gray*, accompanied by Monsieur his Brother, and came that night to *Mamay*: the next day early in the morning his Majesty proceeded on his journey, and about nine a clock the same morning arrived here. The third, his Majesty sent out the Marquis *de Genlis*, with 500 Men, to possess themselves of the Castle of *Vaux*, in which were 60 Spaniards in Garrison, who greatly incommoded our Foragers; The fourth, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* was commanded out with 3000 Foot and some Troops of Horse, with Orders to march towards *Pontarlier*, about eight Leagues from hence, for that his Majesty had advice, that Don *Francisco D'Alveyda*, Governor of this Province for the King of *Spain*, was bringing together there great numbers of the Countrey Militia, and other Troops; the same day our Artillery arrived, and immediately we begun to raise several Batteries. This night we are to open the Trenches, which we have been forced hitherto to defer, by reason of the bad weather; In the mean time the Besieged have made three Sallies upon us, and particularly one on the 29th past, which was Commanded by the Prince of *Vaudemont*.

Dufeldorp, May 8. The French Troops drawn out of the conquered places, are come to *Nuis* and *Kempen*; *Keysermaert* the French have quitted, and in a day or two will likewise leave *Nuis*, and then having together, made up a considerable Body of an Army, they will march for *Maeſtricht*, and thence proceed to joyn the Prince of *Conde* in *Flanders*.

Lifle, May 11. The Prince of *Conde* is at present at *Tour-nay*, near which place is the Rendezvous of his Army, which will in a day or two be ready to decamp; we cannot learn what their first action will be, but the general opinion is, that the Prince will endeavor to joyn the Mareſchal *de Bellefonds*, who is coming from *Guel-derland* with the Troops he hath drawn out of the conquered places, before he march against the Enemy, for then his Army will be reinforced to 35000 Men and upwards.

Hague, May 12. Yesterday arrived an Expres from *Brussels*, giving an account of the march of the Prince of *Conde*; upon which, the Prince of *Orange* parted the same day about four a clock in the afternoon from hence for *Brabant*, the Army being to Rendezvous on Tuesday next at *Rosendale*, not far from *Malines*. The Ambassadors designed for *England* from this State, are now ready to depart. The Men of War are not as yet all at the Rendezvous, but will be in few days. The 10 instant the *East India* Company unanimously resolved to give to his Highness, and his Heirs Males after him, Princes of *Orange*, Three per Cent. of their yearly Dividends, which they make of the Profits accruing by the Trade. The Province of *Groningen* having before the conclusion of the Peace with the Bishop of *Munster*, made a particular suspension of Arms with the said Bishop, it hath been resolved, that in the next Assembly of the States General, they shall be called to an account for the same, being contrary to the Treaty of the Union. We expect every hour to hear of the conclusion of the Treaty with the Elector of *Cologne*, and some report, that Letters are this day arrived, which say that it is concluded.

Marseilles, May 1. The 27th past sailed from hence eight French Men of War and four Frisships, Commanded by Monsieur *de Vivonne*, having under their Convoy about 20 sail of Merchantmen bound for *Haure de Grace*, *St. Malo's*, and other parts of *France*, in their way they are to joyn with four Frigats more, who are now cruising on the Coast of *Spain*. By a Barque lately arrived from *Tangier* we have advice, That his Excellency the Earl of *Middleton*, Governor of that place, hath made a very advantageous Peace with the Emperor of *Morocco*, in which, *Sally* is particularly included, but that the Articles were not at the coming away of the said Barque, arrived from *Fez*, though they had news of the final conclusion of them. About the latter end of this month, 20 Gallies will be ready to sail from hence.

Paris, May 12. The continual Rains that have of late fallen, have, as we hear, very much hindred the progress of his Majesties Arms before *Befançon*, and is the reason that the Trenches were not opened till the 6 instant at night; The besieged hitherto defend themselves well, and have made several Sallies, though without any great advantage to either party. It is said here, That the Crown of *Spain* and its Allies have accepted of the Mediation of His Majesty of *Great Britain*, in order to a general Peace. Some Letters lately arrived from *Poland*, have occasioned much discourse here, as if there were a great disposition amongst the Senators and Nobility of that Kingdom, to elect the Prince of *Conde* to be their King. Our Letters of the second instant from the *Lower Alsatia* inform us, That Monsieur *de Turenne* having advice, that the Duke of *Lorraine* met with great difficulties in his passage through the Countrey of *Wirtemberg*, towards *Rhinſelden*, and on the other side, that the Elector Palatine did Assemble, as well his own, as the Auxiliary Troops at *Prouſſel* on the other side of the *Rhine* within three Leagues of *Philipsbourg*, with intention either to attempt that place, or give the French a diversion in *Alsatia*; The said Monsieur *de Turenne* hereupon, having first shut up the passages between *Rhinſelden*, and *Pourventry*, in the *Franche Comie*, was returned with the remaining Troops towards the Palatinate, to observe the motion of things there. At the same time we are informed, that the Swiſſers have been greatly alarmed, upon Monsieur *de Turennes* coming with his Troops into the Bishoprick of *Baſle*. We have just now advice, That the Duke of *Lorraine* was arrived at *Fribourg*, and that his Troops were entered into the Countrey of *Briſgaw*, having taken their way thither through the Territory of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*; and that it was therefore thought, that Monsieur *de Turenne*, instead of marching towards the Palatinate, would pass the *Rhine* at *Erlack*, and so go to oppose the march of the said Duke. Our Letters from *Heydelberg* give us an account, That the Elector Palatine will have an Army of 20000 Men under his Command: The Queen with the *Dauphin* continue at *Dijon*.

Advertisements.

Lost on Tuesday the 5 instant at the Globe Tavern in Fleet-Street, or betwixt that and *St. Jones's*, a Diamond Locket; If any person shall give notice thereof to Mr. *Pinceny*, Goldsmith, at the 3 Squirrels over against *St. Dunstons Church* in Fleetstreet, he shall be very well rewarded for his pains.

These are to give notice to all Merchants, and others whom it may concern, That these Lace-Men that formerly did lye before the Fire at the Kings Head in the Old-Change, who sell fine rich black Lace for Hoods, Scarfs, Gowns, and Sutes, do now lye at the Saracens Head in Friday street, and are to be spoke with every Monday and Tuesday.