

The London Gazette.

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From Monday December 7. to Thursday December 10. 1674.

Whitehal Dec. 7.

His Majesty having been informed by the Humble Petition of the Royal African Company of England, that divers of His Majesties Subjects, in several of His Majesties Plantations in America, who are not Members of the said Company, nor any ways concerned in their Stock, do endeavour to reap the Benefit and Fruit thereof, and so that and have already sent several Ships into those parts to Trade, and are providing more; the which, if it should be permitted, and not strictly and presently prevented, His Majesty is Greatly sensible, will disable the said Company from supplying the great Charge of maintaining the Forts, Garrisons, and Fortifications, which the said Company has with great Expence and Charge, furnished, and settled for the security of the Trade, and consequently unavoidably occasion the loss of the same; For remedy therof, His Majesty has been pleased to issue His Royal Proclamation, strictly prohibiting and forbidding, all and every His Subjects whatsoever, except the said Royal Company, and their Successors, at any time or times hereafter, to send or Navigate any Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, or exercise any Trade from any of His Majesties Plantations, Dominions, or Countries in America, to any of the parts or Coasts of Africa, from Bally to Cape de Bona Esperanza, or any the Islands nearetherunto, or from thence, to carry any Negro Servants, Gold, Elephants Teeth, or any other Goods or Merchandises of the Product, or Manufacture of the said Places, to any of His Majesties American Dominions, or Plantations, upon pain of His Majesties high displeasure, and the forfeiture, and loss of the said Negroes, Gold, Elephants Teeth, and all other Goods and Merchandises, and the Ships or Vessels, which shall bring or carry the same; as in the said Proclamation is more at large expressed.

Vienna, Nov. 24. The Count de Monteculi, the Count de Goringe, and the Chancellor of the Court, appointed by the Emperor to Treat with the Count of Oxenstern, Extraordinary Ambassador of Sweden, having made their Report to his Imperial Majesty, of what had passed in three Conferences between them and the said Ambassador; his Imperial Majesty has thereupon caused an answer to be returned in Writing, to the Proposals made by his Excellency; The substance whereof, as we are informed, is, That the Emperor thanks the King of Sweden for his Zeal and Endeavors to promote a Peace, which his Imperial Majesty declares he greatly desires, and will contribute all he can on his part to advance; That as to the offer made by the King of Sweden of his Mediation, and the nominating the place of Congress, the Emperor cannot say any thing therein, till he hath signified the matter to his Allies; That his Imperial Majesty cannot agree to a suspension of Arms, till the most Christian King has withdrawn his Forces out of the Empire, and consequently out of Lorraine, and the Countersigners of it; and as to the affair of the Prince of Brunswick, the Em-

peror says, he cannot but think that being at liberty, he would rather hinder then promote the Peace.

Hamburg, Dec. 4. The Swedish Troops which came from Bremen, are at present quartered in the Countrey of Mecklenburg, and are directed to continue there till farther Orders; However, from Wolgast in Pomerania they write, that all things are preparing for a march, and that the 9 or 10 of this month, will be held a general Rendezvous in order thereunto. On the other side, the Danes are likewise bringing their Forces together, and seem to give out, that they will assist the Elector of Brandenburg, in case of a Rupture between him and the Swedes.

Hamburg, Dec. 7. Our Letters from Pomerania tell us, that the 10 of this month is appointed for a general Rendezvous of the Swedish Troops, in order to their march into the Territory of the Elector of Brandenburg, but at the same time say, That the Troops which came from Bremen, are still quartered in the Countrey of Mecklenburg, and have no Orders as yet to move from thence, so that it is thought the Crown of Sweden will defer for some time longer, the march of its Forces.

Strasbourg, Dec. 3. On Friday last, the Cavalry of Monsieur de Turènes's Army, consisting in 11 Regiments, who had their Quarters at Niederweiler, between which and the Rhine is a small part of the Infantry, and on Saturday Monsieur de Turènes followed with the Rear of his Army, taking his way towards Lorraine, where these Troops are to have their Winter Quarters, Brisack is at present blocked up on all sides; the Imperial, Brandenburg, and Lunenburg Troops having their Quarters at Colmar, Schlestadt, and other places on that side; and the Imperialists at Friburg blocking it up on the other side of the Rhine; the Electoral Prince of Brandenburg continues dangerously ill.

Duis, Decemb. 7. The Elector of Brandenburg is come hither to visit the Prince his Son, who continues so ill, that his Physicians have almost given him over, Monsieur de Turènes, is according to our advices, at Bockenheim, in Lorraine: The Elector of Brandenburg has sent an Envoye to the 13 Cantons, at present assembled; to desire them not to grant the French liberty to make any Levies within their Dominions.

Cologne, Decemb. 7. On Tuesday last the Marquis de Grana arrived at Bonn; and the next day came hither the Sieur Srevesdorf, first Comissary of the Imperial Army, commanded by General Spork, to prepare their Winter Quarters; this morning he parted hence for Ayrath, where the Duke of Neuburg at present keeps his Court, to acquaint his Highness with the Emperors Order, that part of his Troops should winter in Dueren, and that it should be the Head-Quarter, Monsieur Faisant is at present with the Troops under his command at Leichenich, Erpselich, &c. near the River Eyr.

Coblentz, Dec. 8. Our Letters from Colmar in Alsace, dated the 29th of Nov. tell us, That the French Forces Commanded by Monsieur de Turènes, are now marched