

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday March 11. to Monday March 13. 1674.

A Proclamation, prohibiting the Importation of Cordage and Cable-Yarn from Forreign parts.

CHARLES R.

**T**He Kings most Excellent Majesty being informed, that the Importing of Cordage and Cable-Yarn, ready wrought, and Manufactured in Forreign parts, doth not only Indanger the Lives and Ships of many of His Majesties Subjects by reason the same Cordage and Yarn, is for the most part deceitfully made, but doth also tend to the great prejudice and impoverishment of the Rope-makers of this His Realm, who for want of employment, are reduced to great necessity; His Majesty therefore for their better encouragement, and the preservation of so useful an Art and Manufacture among His own Subjects, is Graciously pleased by this His Royal Proclamation (with the advice of His Privy Council) strictly to Charge, Prohibit, and Command, That from the first day of May next, no Person or Persons, Natives, Aliens, or others, do, or shall Import, Bring, or Convey, or cause to be Imported, Brought, or Conveyed, into the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Port or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, from, or out of any part or place beyond the Seas, by way of Merchandize, or to be sold or Exchanged, any Cordage or Cable-Yarn whatsoever, ready wrought, and made in parts beyond the Seas (other then such as shall be made in Russia, of the Hemp of the growth of that Countrey) upon pain of forfeiting all that by Law is Forfeitable, and such other punishment as by the Law, or His Majesties Prerogative Royal, may be inflicted upon the Contemners of His Royal Authority. And His Majesty doth further Charge and Require the Commissioners of His Customs, Controllers, Searchers, and Officers of His Ports, and all other Persons whatsoever, to seize any Cordage or Yarn, that shall be Imported, Sold, or Exchanged, contrary to His Majesties pleasure herein declared, and to be diligent and careful in the preventing the Importation of the Cordage and Yarn hereby Prohibited, and the discovery of the same, to the end the Offenders may be duly Punished; His Majesty also Commanding all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, and other Officers whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting in all things requisite for the observation and due execution of this His Majesties Royal Proclamation. Given at Our Court at Whitehal, the 20 day of February, 1674. in the Seven and twentieth year of Our Reign.

Warsaw, Feb. 25. We are told, that the King has received about a month since, Letters from the Sieur Bogdan, who five years ago was sent from hence with the quality of Envoye to the Sophy of Persia, in which he assures his Majesty, that the Sophy was marched into the Field with a great Army which encreased every day very considerably, and that he was peremptorily resolved to make War against the Turks. Dorosensko cannot yet be brought to submit himself to the King.

Genova, March 7. By a Vessel come in here, we have advice, of the arrival of the Spanish Armada at Naples, after having been engaged some Leagues from Messina, with several French Men of War, under the Command of Monsieur de Vivonne, who it seems, forced his way through them; and that Ten Men of War of the Armada were fitting out again to go to Sea. Another Vessel arrived from Palermo, gives us an account, that the Spanish Gallies are put into Melazzo, Trepany, and Lippary; that Monsieur de Vivonne, immediately after his arrival at Messina, had taken the Tour de Fare, where the Spaniards had erected a Fort, and planted 12 pieces of Cannon. The French have taken a Ship, bound hither from Sicily, laden with Salt, Honey, Fish, and some of the Prince de Ligne's Equipage.

Hamburg, March 11. We hear nothing farther of the Swedes, they continuing as formerly, their Quarters in the Elector of Brandenburgs Territories, without committing any hostilities; The Prince D' Anhalt, his Electoral Highnesses Lieutenant-General, makes in the interim, all possible provision for the defence of the places under his Government, in case they should be attacked by the Swedes.

Coblentz, March 12. The French, we hear, have possessed themselves of Brousal, in the Bishoprick of Spire, and consequently, belonging to the Elector of Mayence. From Strasburg they write, that that City continues firm in the interests of the Emperor, that the Marquis de Vaubrun hath been declared by the most Christian King, Governor of Brisack, and of the upper and lower Alsazia; and that the Marquis of Baden Dowlach, who is quartered with his Troops at Estlingen in Suabia, is ordered by the Dyet to return with them to Strasburg, to take care of the defence of the Bridge there. Six Brandenburg Regiments have taken their Quarters in the Circle of the Upper Saxony, to the great dissatisfaction of his Electoral Highness of Saxony. The Circle of Franconia is obliged to pay 100 000 Crowns per month, to the Brandenburg Troops, to the great vexation of that Countrey. It is reported that the Bishop of Wirzburg is lately dead but without any certainty.

Strasburg, March 15. The French begin to march in Lorrain, towards Mompeillard, where is appointed the general Rendezvous. Monsieur de Turenne is expected there the beginning of the next month; In the mean time, vast quantities of all sorts of Provisions are laid up by the French in such places, as they judge most convenient, Strong parties of 1000, and 800 Men each, come frequently from Burgundy, for the strengthening of Monsieur de Turenne's Army. The Garrison of Philipsburg has made an incursion into the Bailage of Newstadt, belonging to the Elector Palatine, and hath done much mischief. The French demand Contributions of the Bishoprick of Spire, and have seized on Brousal, in the said Bishoprick, not far from Philipsburg, which they intend to fortify, for the greater security of Philipsburg.

Cologne,