

cellors of the Parliament at 30000 Crowns. In the business of the Army, the King hath cashiered the Regiment of Dauphins, and converted it into one that shall be Gendarmes, of which Monsieur de St. Agnau is Captain, and Monsieur de la Veliere is Lieutenant; and 'tis discoursed, that all the Gentry will be obliged to three Years service, at least one of every House, to preserve their Titles. As to the matter of Religion, the Parliament of Paris have Ordered, That all such Children as shall Renounce the Reformed Religion, shall be in the same capacity, the Males at twelve, the Females at fourteen, as if they were of full age; and if their Parents shall be found to deny them maintenance when they are so converted, they shall be compelled to pay them Pensions quarterly, according to their several Qualities.

Lisbon, Nov. 30. Since the Portugall Army went into Gallicia, under the command of the Conde de Prado, accompanied by Monsieur Schomberg, with the English Regiment of Horse, two Companies of Foot of his own Regiment, viz. Captain Loves, and Captain Maynards, and Colonel Pierfons Regiment; they have sack'd and burn'd 24 Towns, and many Gentlemens Houses in the Country. On the 12th instant, the whole Army came within Cannon-shot of La-Guarda, a Town lying in the mouth of the River Mirho, opposite to Gaminha in Portugal. The English Foot having the Van, were commanded with the Conde de Athalias Regiment to enter the Town, which they performed with a small loss, the Enemy flying to a strong Fort joyning to the Town, and leaving all their Women and Children to the mercy of the Conquerors, whom the English, as much as lay in their power, protected from all kinde of Injuries. On the 17th, the English Foot were commanded to storm the Fort, which they pursued with all imaginable Gallantry, till Monsieur Schomberg finding himself mistaken in his judgment of the Enemies number (who were Two thousand four hundred in the Fort) commanded them off. In this attack the English lost Captain Charles Lagley, Lieutenant Senhouse, and Ensign Berry, and about twenty seven private Soldiers; besides, Captain Love, and about twenty wounded. Four days after the Enemies beat a Parley, and the Fort was surrendered to the King of Portugal, upon condition, that the Garrison should march to Byon, and two persons be permitted to go out masked, who are supposed to be Portugueses.

Brassels, Dec. 18. From the Prince of Munsters Quarters they write us, that many of the French Forces come daily over to him, so that 'tis hop'd a Winter may wash them away. Their Letters mention nothing of the Lunenburg Forces, which gives us an opinion that they are not so forward in their motions as we apprehended. From Sweden and Brandenburg they seem to apprehend nothing, but have rather some hope from the former, if an occasion should offer: In the mean time the Prince is raising Two thousand Foot more in the Country of Icege, both to re-inforce his Infantry against the Spring, and to hinder the Levies of three Regiments which the Dutch are making there (they growing every day more jealous of the French Aids.)

Marseilles, Dec. 8. The report here runs, that this Crown intends a War as well with Spain as with England, and to that effect, 'tis conceiv'd, the proclamation was issued, prohibiting his Subjects not to go in Pilgrimage, &c. out of the Kingdom, without a particular License.

The French Forces under the Duke de Beauport now abroad, is ten ships; six more are sitting at Toulon, one is gone with our new Ambassador the Sieur de la Haye Venet to Constantinople; three are lately gone from Candiz to West-France: and the report is here, that the Duke, with part of these, is to proceed thither in short time.

Amsterp, Decemb. 19. Letters from Amsterdam of the 17, confirm the defeat given by the Prince of Munsters Forces, to five hundred Dutch Horse, and a considerable party of their Foot near Keppels; where two hundred are said to have been killed upon the place, and many taken, among whom several Persons of note, besides one hundred Hollanders, who having poss'd themselves of one of those Houses which the Bishop had heretofore fortified, were immediately surrounded by a Party of the Bishops, and forced to yield upon discretion. The same Letters adde, that the Hollanders had

made a sharp attaque upon Lechem the 13 instant, and were as bravely received and beat off by the besieged, with the loss of more than two hundred French, and one hundred of their own men; But that it was confidently said, that the next day being the fourteenth, the place had surrendered it selfe upon an honourable Capitulation, and that in consequence the Governour, Colonel Everfeldt, with the Garrison, marched out with twenty Waggons, Colours flying, and Drums beating.

Hague, Decemb. 18. 'Tis confirmed that Lechem was surrendered on the 14th upon Articles. On the 13th, the Bishop went to Bramel with Five thousand Horse, and a great number of foot, with Design to attaque our Leaguer; but finding they had notice of his intention, drew off without assault. Our Souldiery is so harassed with the Season of the Year, and this first peice of Service, that at a Council of War it hath been resolved, there shall be no more Sieges formed this Winter. Doesburgh, in the mean time, is strengthened with an addition of five Companies, for fear the Bishop, whose Forces lay near it, should make any attempt upon it.

Oxon, Decemb. 15. This day the Sieur Van Gogh Ambassador from the States of the United Provinces, took leave of their Majesties in the usual manner, being in few dayes to return for Holland.

'Tis hardly imaginable with what cruelty the Dutch use the English Prisoners, not onely by inflicting corporal punishments, but hindring them from that relief which His Majesty is pleased with greatest care and tenderness to allow for them. One employ'd for that purpose went lately to the Prisoners at Rotterdam, to enquire the number and quality of the Prisoners; but the Goalers were so surly, they would not admit him: Upon which he address himself to the Admiralty there, acquainting them, he was appointed to take care and provide for their subsistence. They told him they would consider of it, and that he should receive their answer from the Secretary, which after waiting, he at last received, and it was, that no hing was done upon it. This oblig'd him to make a second application to the Admiralty with a complaint of the inhumanity of the usage, that they would neither take care of them themselves, nor suffer that His Majesty should do it; to which was answered, he might withdraw his Petition if he would; but that, he replied, he would not, but rather hoped that further consideration might bring them to reason. In the mean time many of the poor Prisoners are daily starved to death, among whom particularly is Mr Selwin, a person of much worth, and late Agent for the Gayney Company at Cormantine, from whence he was brought Prisoner by de Ruyter, and after much dogged and barbarous usage, fell into a lingering distemper, of which he is now dead. The rest remain immured up in an hole, not allow'd so much as the liberty of the yard to walk in, nor the priviledge of a grate, through which they may receive relief.

And this is indeed but part of the misery these poor people suffer, every day adding fresh instances of an inhumanity, not to be heard of, save among these people. But you are the les to wonder at their usage of yours, when you consider how they deal with their own Prisoners among you, who, after all their cries, and languishing Addresses to their Ambassador, from all Quarters, remain still, as we are told, without relief or answer, which begins to cause curies here against those that administer affairs among them, and upon whom that care ought to lyc.

Upon His Majesties Conge d'Eslier, and Letters missive in the usual form to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, they have Elected the Reverend Dr Alexander Hyde, Doctor of Laws and Dean of Winton, to be Bishop of that See, vacant by the death of the late Dr Earles; which His Majesty has confirm'd by His Royal Assent.

Though we may well believe that the conveniency of His Majesties affairs, as well as His own inclination sufficiently invite His return to London, so soon as possibly the health of that City can permit it; yet to favour the totall abatement of the Sicknes there (which by Gods mercy we hope for in few weeks) His Majesty hath declared He will keep His Christmas here, with the usuall Ceremonies that attend that Festival, and the beginning of the New Year.