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From Chursday December 23. to Monday December 27. 1675.

A Proclamation relating to the Articles concluded between His Majesty, and the Government of Algiers. CHARLES R.

Hereas by the late Articles of Peace concluded between His Majefty and the Government of Algibrs, His Majefty and the Government of Algibrs, His Majefty and the Government of Algibrs, His Majefty and the Subjects, did agree and proxide, That none of his Subjects employed or trading in any English Ship or Vessel, their Goods made Prize by any of the Subjects of the said Government of Algibrs; And also, that any of His Majefties Subjects going in Foreign Ships, as Passengers onely, and having Authentick Passports testisying the same, should have the like freedom for their Persons and Goods aboard such Foreign Ships: And whereas His Majesty is informed, that divers of His Subjects, contrary to the effect and true meaning of the said Treaty, do take upon them to colour and conceal the Ships of Foreigners, with whom the said Government of Algier is in War, and to that end do either wholly Navigate the Ships of such Foreigners, or beherwise serve in the same as Mariners or Soldiers: Which was of proceeding, as it doth for the present administer just cause of Complaint from the said Government of Algier, so will it in a short time (if not prevented) endanger the Security intended by the said Articles for the Ships, Persons and Elastes of His Majesties Subjects: His Majesty doth therefore by this His Royal Proclamation, firstly forbid all His Subjects, that they do not for the future Navigate the Ships or Vessels, that they do not for the future Navigate the Ships or Vessels, that they do not for the future Navigate the Ships or Vessels, contrary to this His Royal Proclamation, firstly forbid all His Subjects, that they do not for the fame either as Mariners or Soldiers. And His Majesty will not require any Release of their Persons of Relates from the said Government of later; but that they must expect to be e-cluded (as they were intended) out of the benefit of the said Articles, His Majesty also strictly charging such persons as shall hereaster go as Passengers in Mereign Ships of Vessels, to take care that they have

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, this Two and twentieth day of December 1675. In the Seven and twentieth year of Our Reign.

A Proclamation touching Paffes and Sea-briefs,

CHARLES R.

I I 3 Majesty having taken into His Royal Consideration the manifold Evils arising from the Liberty taken by His Subjects Trading into the Mediterranea Sea, of employing the Passes or Sea-briefs granted for the securing the Ships and Vessels of His Subjects, to the Protecting and Securing Foreign Ships and Vessels; to His Majesties great dishonout, the offence of his Allies, and the prejudice at the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, Is Graciously pleased by this His Royal Proelamation, (with the Advice of His Privy Council) to Publish and Declare, That no Passos Sea-brief whatsoever, which bears Date before or since the First day of January last, shall remain in force any longer than uptil the First day of Maj next coming; His Majesty having been pleased to Direct, That other Passes in the Form now established, shall upon demand, and without Charge, be delivered forth by the Secretary of the Admiralty of England for the time beling, to the Parties. Interested therein, upon Security by them given, for delivering theinformer Passes within Six Moneths after their receiving such new ones. And His Majesty deth also further Declare. That no Pass or Sea-brief hereafter to be granted, (stavling where the Ships to which the fail Passes shall be so granted,

shall be bound to Gnin, or the East or West Indies, and so expects to be in the Body of the said Past Inall remain in sorce longer than for the space of one entire Year from the day of the Date thereof; And that all Passes and Sea-briefs from henceforth to be granted to the ships and Vesses of His Masses with the Date of the Passes of His Masses and Indented in the same form wherein they were heretofore and Indented in the same form wherein they were heretofore structed by His Royal Highness, James Duke of Tork, when Lord High Admiral of England, with the Day, Moneth and Year of their respective Dates expressed therein, in words at length, and not in figures; And that such Passes or Sea-briefs as shall be produced after the said Frist day of Mannext, in any other Form, shall be Deemed, and are hereby Declared vod, and of none effect: And His said Majesty doth strictly Charge and Command all persons concerned to take notice of His Royal Pleasure herein Declared, and to yield all due Obedience thereunto, at their Perils.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the Two and twentieth day of December 1675. In the Seven and twen-

tieth year of Our Reign.

Naples, Decemb 3. Here are arrived five Durch Men of War and four Tenders, part of Lieutenant-Admiral de Ruyter's Squadron, being the same which we told you in our last were at Cagliari in Sardaignia, and we may now expect here likewise Lieutenant-Admiral de Ruyter with the rest of his ships very suddenly. The Prince of Montesarchie is now at Palermo, not having at pretent with him half the number of ships he carried from hence, the rest having been lost or dispersed in bad weather. From Messina they write, That they begin again to have some want of Provisions, and that they are in great expectation of a supply from France. We seem here much troubled, that Don Juan of Austria has declined his journey to these parts being much desired by the generality of the people.

Elarence, Decemb. 19. The only news we have this week from Naples, is of the arrival there of nine Dutch thips of de Ruyter's Squadron, under the command of a Vice-Admiral, they having parted from de Ruyter at Cadix, where he remained after them, to Conyoy fome

Spanish thips to Sardaignia.

Our Letters from France Francfort , Decemb. 22. giving us an account, that the Most Christian King is resolved to take a journey towards the Rhine, about the latter end of February, or the beginning of March, the Speculatives have raised much discourse thereupon, and make various conjectures concerning that Kings defigns which fome apprehend to be upon Straburgh, others upon Trever, &c. Amidft of these Alarms, and the preparations the French make in Al (aria, the Magistrates of Strasburgh seem to look upon themselves to be particularly concerned, and therefore we are cold that they have sent an Express to Vienna; to represent to the Emperor the danger that threatens them, and their own inability to defend themselves, in case they should be attacked by the French, and to defire care may be taken of their fecurity, which the Imperialifts at the same time tell us, is very well provided for, they having a sufficient force at hand to oppole any attempt of the Enemy, and particularly that in case of need, General Vermuller can in few dayes draw a Body of 8000 Men together.

Cologne, Decemb, 74. From Strasburg of the 20 inflant they write, That at Schlesiads there are 3500

French

French Soldiers, who, together with the Inhabitants and Boors of the Neighborhood, work constantly on the Fortifications. The French of Brisio have finally set the whole Countrey of Brissovia under Contributions. In our last we told you that 12 large Boats had been brought to Brisso, which the French had caused to be built near Basse, these it seems they of Strasburg apprehend the French intend to make use of, for the destroying their Bridge. The Marquis de Grana is now here, he hath demanded, that this City shall provide 2000 Sacks of Corn for the Emperors service, to which our Magistrates have only answered, that they must first constitut the Commons in the matter.

From the Camp before Wilmar, Decemb. 16. The King of Denmark, flaving from several Prisoners received information, that Count Coningemark was with a Brong Body of Suedes in and near Malchin, with incention to watch his opportunity to fend some relief to the Beneged, commanded General Arensdorf to march out with nine Regiments of Horle, and two of Dragoons, making together about 3000 Men, befides 1000 Brandenburghs, under the command of the Count of Homburg, whom he was to join; his orders were to march towards the Enemy, and as opportunity offer'd, to attack them, or otherwise to have a watchful eye upon them, and to observe their motions: But the Enemy ic feems having had an account of the march of our Troops, did not think fit to expect them, but separating themfelves into feveral Bodies, retired, part through the Pals of Demgarten, and pare through that of Demmin and Tribnits (they having again fortified those Passes) into Pomeren; General Arensdorf is at present at Malchin, where he will remain some days, to dicover the Enemies farther intention and to keep them from taking their Winter-quarters in Mecklenburg, which is faid they much aim at, for that the Country of Pomeren is quite exten up. As to the Sirge, we cannot give you as yet the account you may probably expect of an Affault, the ill weather being the great obstacle, and serving at the same time to give the Besieged great encouragement, they believing we shall be after all forced to raise the Siege, which the King has refolved he will not do, whatever it coll,

Lubeck, Decemb. 18. We have Letters from the Danish Camp before Wismar, of the 16 instant, which advice us, that the bad weather had hindred the making the general Assault that was intended on the 13 instant. Several wounded Soldiers have been brought hither from the said Camp. The Suedes, as we understand, have again taken possession of the Passes of Demmin, Demgarten, and Ribnits. They demand of the City of Rostock the same Contributions they pay to the Dane.

Hamburgh, Decemb. 20. The Danes we hear are much concerned that Wifmar holds out so long and that they are obliged, amidst the rigors of the season, to carry on the Siege of a place so strong, and so well defended; for though they seem not to doubt but they shall be Masters of the place at last, yet it is feared the Army will be extremely harassed and weakned, and not in a condition to take the Field again till late the next year, which may be of great prejudice to the affirs of the Confederates.

Hagnes Decemb. 24. The late storms have again made some breaches in the Dikes about North-Holland, where it's said most of the plain Countrey lies under water. On Saurday last the States of Holland separated for 14 dayes, having resolved to raise twice the 200th Penny towards the defraying the extraordinary charges of the next year. We are told that the States have given leave to some of their Officers to go and serve the King of

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Denmark in Normar, where it's faid that'King has Men enough, but wants good Commanders. Monsieur Clingenberg, Ambassador from the King of Denmark, hath lately given in a Memorial to the States General, in which he desires the Treaty of Neutrality concluded some time since with the Duke of Hanouer, may be ratified by them and their Allies. The 22 instant was performed the Solemnity of the Interment of the late Princess Dowager of Orange, in the manner we told you in our last. The Letters from Hamburgh just now arrived, say, that the bad weather had hindred the Dances from making the Assault they had intended on the 15 instant. The Danish and Lunenburgh Troops increase daily in the Neighborshood of Carelstar, and seem, notwithstanding the season, resolved once more to attack that Fortress.

Ditto, Decemb, 27. The season seems to be the greatest Enemy the Danes before Wismar have to combat with ; we are assured that the Army is very much weakned, and the Soldiers very much out of case. And this day there comes a report from Anderdam, that the King leaving the Siege to his Generals, was returning to Copenhagen. The 24 instant the Prince of Orange parted hence to his house at Soestake, with intention to pass 8 or ro dayes there.

Smaney, Decemb 20. By a Vessel arrived here this morning, we have advice of the arrival of a Vessel of to Tuns belonging to London, and bound from Libbon to Bristol, at Watermouth, having lost all her Cables and Anchors in the late storms; and of another ship like-wise coming from Libbon, and belonging to London, that was lost at Sea the last week, the Men that were on board her, having been saved by another Vessel that hapned to be near her. Several Casks of Tallow and Ruggs have been within these few dayes driven ashore about 10 miles from hence, which makes us fear some Irish Vessel hath been cast away thereabouts.

Ptimouth, Decemb 21. The winds for these eight dayes past have been very tempestuous; we have advice of a Vessel belonging to Oftend, laden with Chesnuts, being cast away on this Coast; and of another lost upon the Isle of Scilly, the Men all drowned except sour. We are likewise informed that several Wrecks have been seen stoating at Sea near Falmouth.

Tarmouth, Decemb. 22. Notwithstanding the late high winds, we have not in the least suffered in our goods or ships, only a Newcastle ship riding at Anchor in our Road, the Master and sour of his Men came ashore in their Boat, to get Carpenters here to help them in some work on Board; and having got two, towards evening returned towards their ship, but the wind blew so hard, that they could not setch it, but were driven out to Sea, so that they are given for lost. Last night arrived here a Pacquet-Boat from Holland, the Passengers tell us of several ships that have been lost on these Coasts.

Advertisements.

Mereas Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pilkington hath difperfed feveral Papers in many. Counties of this Kingdom in the nature of a Brief, pretending the same to be granted under the Great Seal, and dated the 20 of fane last. These are to give Notice to all Ministers and others, That nosuch Brief hath passed the Great Seal, but the same is a Counterseit Brief, and Forged.

Oft on Friday laft, Docemb. 24. from the Earl of Suffex's Lodgings in the Privy-Garden at Whitehall, a small white Spaniel Bitch with Liver co'our Ears and Spots, being something bare under the Throat, a very small Head with a white streak down the Forehead. Whosever can give notice of her, and bring her to the Counters of Suffex at Whitehall, shall have two Guinies Reward.