

The London Gazette.

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From Thursday April 13. to Monday April 17. 1676.

Milan, March 25.

OUR Governor the Prince de Ligne continues to give out Commissions to raise Men for the service of *Sicily*; a considerable number hath lately been embarked at *Final*, to be Transported thither, and more will suddenly follow.

Legorn, April 5. From *Sicily* we hear, That upon the instances of the Lieutenant Admiral de *Ruyser* to that Viceroy, to attempt something on the side of the Land, while he with his Fleet approached *Messina* by water, his Excellency had sent out 2000 men, under the command of Signior *Bracamonte*, to attack a Post called *Paradiso*, three Leagues from *Messina*, but that the French having had notice thereof sallied out of *Messina* with 4000 men, having fallen upon the *Spaniards*, and forced them to retire with considerable loss.

Genova, April 8. A Bark of this place arrived here in eight dayes from *Trapano*, brings advice, That the Dutch and Spanish Fleet was entred into the Fare of *Messina*, and that the *Spaniards* by Land had possessed themselves of the *Capucins*, a very advantageous Post, and that they very much strained *Messina*.

Strasbourg, April 13. The French Troops, who have had their Winter-quarters in *Burgundy, Sundgow*, and the *Upper Alsatia*, begin to march to the general Rendezvous, which is to be held near *Schlesstadt*, behind the Retrenchment which they have made between that place and *Kastenholtz*. The 11 instant 2000 Horse and Foot, which came from *Burgundy*, and are going to the said Rendezvous, lodged at *Ruffach*. The Duke of *Luxembourg* has been at *Brisach*, to take a review of the Forces that are there, and is returned again to *Schlesstadt*. The Imperial Troops at the same time march from their quarters in *Suabia, Franconia, &c.* towards the *Rhine*, while in the mean time *Philippburgh* continues blocked up, and a Body of 14 or 15000 Men are quartered in and about *Lauterburgh*, which may be drawn together in few hours upon any motion of the Enemies. The Duke of *Lorraine* is at his Head-quarter at *Esslingen*, and the Margrave of *Baden Dourlich* commands at present at *Lauterburgh*. The Governors of *Philippburgh* and *Haguenaw*, have received orders to restore the Merchandizes that have been arrested by them, belonging to the Inhabitants of this City.

Colozne, April 17. The Duke of *Newburgh*, so soon as the Assembly of the States of *Fuliers* and *Berg* is concluded, will part hence for *Vienna*. Here is a report that 4 or 5000 Men are marched from *Maestricht*, to set the Countrey of *Fuliers* under Contribution, and that because of the Treaty he is said to have concluded with the Emperor and the Allies. Yesterday five Companies marched from *Bon to Treves*, where the Garison at present is very strong. From *Vienna* we have advice, of the 9th instant, that the day before, at five in the morning, the Empress dyed there, after a long and lingering sickness; for which that Court was in great grief.

Hamburgh, April 18. *Stade* continues, as we told you in our last, blocked up by the *Lunenburg* and *Mun-*

ster Troops, the *Sieur Chaucet*, who commands the former, expecting those of the other Confederates in order to his beginning the Siege. The Marschal *Horne*, Governor of *Stade*, has, it's said, put things within in a very good posture, the whole Garison as well *Suedes* as *Germans* having voluntarily taken an Oath to defend the place to the last extremity, and so long as their Governor shall think it in a condition to be defended. Yesterday the Dukes of *Zell* and *Hanouer* passed through this City incognito to *Alrens*, to confer with the Queen Mother of *Denmark*, who is said to be arrived there, and to confer with her Majesty concerning the affair of the Duke of *Holstein*, not without a good appearance of accomodating those matters. Our Letters from *Copenhagen* of the 14 instant advise us, that a Squadron of 17 Men of War were sailed from thence for the Coast of *Pomeran*, and from thence we are told that they had been seen off of the Isle of *Rugen*. The *Sieur Arlon*, the French Ambassador at *Copenhagen*, has, we hear, taken his leave, and is suddenly expected here in his return to *France*. The affairs of *Griffensfeld* are in a very ill posture, and people talk as if several persons of quality were concerned with him, whose names are not as yet made publick.

Brussels, April 21. The 19 instant, the Prince of *Orange* arrived at *Semp*, three Leagues from hence; and yesterday in the afternoon the Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, our Governor, went to confer with his Highness at *Vilvorde* and returned again in the evening. This morning early the Dutch Troops begun to pass the River *Senne*, in order to their further march. Those that have seen them, report them to be very brave Troops. On Sunday morning we had advice, that the Enemy had besieged *Conde*, in which is a Garison of 2200 men, with all things necessary. The French of *Maestricht* have, we hear, surprized *Sittard*, a small Town belonging to the Duke of *Newburgh*, and after having pillaged it, blew up the walls; it is said they threaten the like treatment to several other small places in the Duchy of *Fuliers*. Yesterday several Troops marched from hence to *Mons*.

Ditto. On Friday last, the French Horse from several parts invellied *Conde*, and the Foot being come up the next day, they begun the Siege. Last night the Batteries were finished, and this morning the Besiegers begun to fire into the Town; on Thursday, it's said, they will make an Assault. On Sunday the Prince of *Orange* arrived with his Cavalry and Dragoons at *Semp*, three Leagues from hence, where the Infantry came up with him yesterday. His Excellency was yesterday to give his Highness a visit at his quarters. This night we are assured his Highness will with his whole Army pass the *Senne* at *Vilvorde*, and so continue his march with all speed by this City on the *Flanders* side towards *Mons*, being, as we are told, resolved either to fight the French, or to oblige them to quit the Siege of *Conde*. Our Governor is likewise preparing to take the Field with what Troops he can draw together out of these Countries, together with those that are expected from the Duke of *Newburgh*, and Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

Hague,

Flagen, April 21. The Prince of Orange is on his march from *Rosendaal* towards *Malines*, which he the more hastens, upon the news that is come of the French being set down before *Conde*. The Men of War fitted at *Amsterdam* for the *Baltick*, are now passed the *Pampus*, and will in a day or two be in the *Texel*; though we do not hear that those Equipped in *Zealand* and *Friseland*, are in the same forwardness. The *Sieur Tromp* is preparing for his departure to *Denmark*; he is endeavouring to raise a good number of Seamen to take with him. *Siade* is now quite blocked up, though at some distance, the *Munsters* and *Lunenburgs* having to that purpose raised several Forts about it; as yet there are not Troops enough to begin the Siege. The last Letters from *Germany*, brought us an account of the death of the *Empress*, which has put that Court into great sorrow. The Ministers of the House of *Austria* that are here, have already put on mourning. There are Letters from *Italy*, which say, that the misunderstanding and jealousy between the French and the *Messineses*, increase daily, of which it is not doubted here but *Moniteur de Keyser* will make good use, who, according to our last advice, was come into the Face of *Messina*, having, besides his own, 2 Spanish Men of War with him.

Masfides, April 4. The French Gallies, in all 25 Sail, are now on their departure for *Messina*. The first instant arrived here 300 Dragoons, and 900 Foot, to embark on them. At *Thoulon* are seven or eight Men of War that in a day or two will be ready to sail with them.

Paris, April 22. We have not any, or very little news here, the expectation is to hear from *Flanders*, where they prepare for Action. Yesterday the Trenches were to be opened before *Conde*; it is not doubted but that place will in few days be obliged to surrender.

Whitehall, April 15. We have by two Posts successively received the confirmation of *Sir John Narborough's* having on the 5th of March past, concluded a Peace with the Government of *Tripoli*, so much to the Honour of His Majesty, and to the Advantage of the whole Nation in its Trade and Navigation; together with a Copy of the Articles, which in substance are,

I. That there shall be from this day, and for ever forward, a true, firm, and inviolable Peace between His Majesty and the Government of *Tripoli*.

II. That His Majesty's Ships, and those of His Subjects, may freely come to *Tripoli*, or any other Port in their Dominion, to Buy and Sell, paying the usual Customs as in former time; freely to depart when they please, and to carry with them such Goods they do not Sell, without paying any Duties for the same.

III. All ships, as well English as *Tripolins*, shall freely pass the Seas, and Traffick where they please, without search or hindrance from each other; and that all Passengers of what Nation soever, and all Monies, Goods and Merchandizes to whomsoever belonging, being on Board any English ship, shall be wholly freed from all Plunder, Harm, or Damage whatsoever.

IV. That the *Tripoli* ships of War, meeting any English Merchant ship, not being in any Seas appertaining to His Majesty's Dominions, may send on Board a single Boat with but two Sitters, besides the ordinary Crew of Rowers: The two Sitters only to enter the said Merchantman, and then upon producing their Pass, shall presently depart again, and the Merchant ship shall proceed freely on her Voyage; and though no such Pass be produced, yet if the major part of the said ships company be English, the said Boat shall presently depart, and the Merchant ship shall proceed freely on her Voyage. The same to be observed towards the Merchant ships of *Tripoli*.

V. No person shall be taken out of any English Vessel to be carried any where to be examined, nor upon any other pretence, nor shall any violence or torture be used to any person of what Nation soever, being on Board any English ship, on any pretence whatsoever.

VI. That any English shipwreck upon the Coasts of *Tripoli* shall not be seized, or the Men made Slaves, but the Subjects of *Tripoli* shall use their best endeavors to save the Men and Goods.

VII. No ship of *Tripoli* shall go to any place in Enmity with His Majesty, to be employed as a *Corfair* against the English.

VIII. None of the ships of *Tripoli* to Cruise near *Tangier*, or in sight of it, nor any other way disturb the Peace and Commerce of that City.

IX. They of *Tunis*, *Algier*, *Tiniss*, or *Sallee*, hapning to be in War with the English, may not sell their Prizes at *Tripoli*.

X. His Majesty's Ships may freely dispose and sell their Prizes at *Tripoli*, without paying any Customs in any sort; and if they want any buy Provisions, and other things, at the Rates in the Market.

XI. That when any of His Majesty's ships of War arrive at

Tripoli, upon notice given thereof, Proclamation shall be made immediately to secure the Christian Captives; and if afterwards any Christian makes his escape on Board the said ship, he shall not be required back again, nor the Consul, Commander, nor any other obliged to pay anything for the said Christian.

XII. That if any Englishman dye in *Tripoli*, his Goods and Money shall not be seized, but shall remain in the hands of the Consul.

XIII. The Consul, or any other of His Majesty's Subjects, shall not be obliged to pay the Debts of any other English, unless they were security for him.

XIV. That the English in *Tripoli* shall not be liable to no other Jurisdiction, but to that of the Dey or Divan. All differences among themselves to be determined by the Consul only.

XV. If an Englishman in *Tripoli* strike, wound, or kill a Turk or Moor, he shall not be punished with greater severity, than a Turk; but if he escape, none other of the English shall be troubled on his account.

XVI. The English Consul shall at all times remain with entire freedom and safety at *Tripoli*, in any choise: his own Druggerman and Broker, may have the liberty of the Country, and to go on Board any ship, and a place to pray in.

XVII. In case any Breach or War happen hereafter, the Consul and other English may freely retire with their Goods, Families, Estates, and servants, though born in the Country.

XVIII. That no Englishman, being a Passenger, in any ship of what Nation soever, shall be disturbed.

XIX. The *Bashaw*, *Dey*, *Ag*, and other the Governors of *Tripoli*, do acknowledge the Injuries done unto His Majesty and His Subjects, by the People and Government of *Tripoli*, contrary to the Articles of Peace; and that the breach of Peace was occasioned by the said Injuries committed by their Subjects, for which some are Bannished, and some fled from their Justice; declare they are sorry for the same, and do engage themselves to make satisfaction for the said Injuries, by setting at liberty all the English Captives in their Dominions, and all others taken under English Colours, without any Ransom; and by paying 80000 Dollars in Monies Goods, and Slaves: Farther engaging themselves and their Successors, if any Injuries shall for the future be done by them or their People to the English, contrary to these present Articles, and if upon demand of satisfaction for the same by His Majesty it shall be refused, so that a War ensues, not only to make reparation for the Injuries done, but likewise to make satisfaction to His Majesty for the full charge and damage of that War.

XX. No Englishman shall be permitted to turn Moor, unless it appear to be voluntarily.

XXI. That when any of His Majesty's ships shall come to *Tripoli*, and notice thereof is given unto the Dey or Governor, they shall, in Honour of His Majesty, cause a Salute of 21 Guns to be Fired from their Castles and Forts, and the ship to return the same number.

XXII. That all former Hostilities and Damages sustained, shall be quite forgotten; but that satisfaction shall be made for whatever shall hereafter be done or committed, before notice can be given of this Peace.

XXIII. That this Peace shall not be broken, till satisfaction hath been demanded for any Injuries that shall happen to be done to either side, and that the same hath been denied; and whosoever shall be the cause of breaking this Peace, shall be punished with sudden death.

Whitehall, April 15. This day, about Noon, His Majesty, accompanied with his Royal Highness, returned hither from *Newmarket*, having done his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle* the Honour to Lodge the last Night at *Newball*, where His Majesty and Royal Highness were likewise pleased to take their Dinner yesterday with his Grace.

Advertisement.

ALL persons selling Wine by Retail in *England*, *Wales*, and a Town of *Berwick*, whose Wine Licences ended at or before *Lady-day* last, and have not as yet renewed their said Licences; Are hereby advised, That they, or their Attornies, Correspondents or Friends coming up to *London*, or dwelling in or near the said City, repair forthwith unto His Majesty's Office for granting Wine Licences, situate in *Durham-yard*, *London*, and contract and take Licence to sell Wine by Retail, that so they may be secured from the Penalties of the Law:

And all persons owing any Rent, Arrears of Rent, or Sum of Money, are also directed forthwith to pay the same into the said Office at their peril, else *Scire Facias* or *Capias* will issue against them, which will be both chargeable and troublesome, and only to be avoided by speedy payment.