

The London Gazette.

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West-Cows, Novemb. 30.

ON Wednesday last arrived here a Swedes ship with Clap-boards from the *Sound*, from whence he came the fourth instant. The Master relating, that the *Danes* have several ships that are now sailing between *Copenhagen* and *Elseneur*, and are ready for conveying the Merchants that came from the East-Countrys; and that the Swedes Fleet consisting of near 60 sail, are now divided and sent into the several Ports of *Stockholm*, *Landskrona*, and *Gottenberg*, the season not permitting their longer continuance at Sea.

The last night came in here, a prize with 110 Tuns of French Wines, with a quantity of Pitch, Resin, and Turpentine, taken some time since by Captain *Lucy*, a Privateer, coming from *Argoson* in *France*, and bound for *Miadleburgh*, having in this last great storm spent her Main-mast, and Top-mast, and lost two of her best Anchors, speaking very doubtfully of Captain *Lucy*.

Weymouth, Decemb. 1. The extraordinary violence of the late storms, hath not been without ill effects upon these coasts. Several wracks have been seen upon the Beach of *Portland*, where Captain *Lucy*, a Privateer, in his little Vessel called the *Victory*, was unfortunately cast away, himself with nine of his men drowned. Two other little Vessels; one from *Guernsey* with *Canvas*, and another from *Morlax* with *Dowls*, broken in pieces, but Goods all saved, and the greater part of the people.

Paris, Decemb. 3. This Morning his Majesty's Declaration was brought to the *Cour des Aydes*, by which his Majesty obliges himself to give to every one of the Commonalty that shall have ten Children, the sum of 2000 Livres; and to every Gentleman that shall have the like number, the sum of 3000 Livres, alwaies provided they oblige themselves not to suffer any of them to be admitted into any of the Religious Houses, declaring besides, the children of all persons that are capable of paying Taxes or Tails, shall be enrolled and begin to pay at sixteen years of age, for which payment their Fathers Estates shall be responsible; but if such children be married, they shall be excused from payment till they are 25 years of age.

The Archbishop of this place having made several complaints to his Majesty against Monsieur de *Vertamond*, Master of the Requests, some days since committed them to the Press, which was publicly answered by Monsieur de *Vertamond*, but in a stile, it seems, very satirical, and highly offensive to that Prelate, who to shew his Resentment, is this morning with his Clergy, to make his farther complaints, Monsieur de *Vertamond* being likewise gone to make his defence, which occasions much discourse: The issue we must expect hereafter.

On Wednesday last, the Parliament assembled to consider of a Letter de *Catchet* sent by the Archbishop, in prosecution of his former order, for the laying aside several of the usual Feast-days of the year, by whom it was decreed, that the Archbishops order should be observed, only with a reservation of four of the number that should still continue, viz. The Feasts of *St. Nicholas*, *Innocents*, the second Holiday in *Whitsun* week, and *St. Bartholomew*.

The Chancellor has been lately employed at the *Loire* to make an Inventory of his Majesty's Medals, whereof the late Murdered Abbot *Bruncau* was Keeper. The Office is by his Majesty conferred upon Monsieur *Calvani*, and his Abby upon an Uncle of *Madamoiselle de la Falicre*.

Antwerp, Decemb. 11. We have advise from the *Hague*, that there lately hapned a great tumult about the house of Pensionary *de Witte*, occasioned by several persons ill satisfied, as it seems, with the present management of affairs; which proceeded to that height, that the Pensionary was oblig'd to consult his own safety, and secure himself by getting out of his back-door: The particular account we may expect hereafter.

The States having resolved upon a Letter to be sent to His Majesty of *England*, it has (it seems) crept into the Press, and stoln into publick, before it could be sent over, which is so ill resented by the States, that they have ordered strict search to be made after the Printer, that he may receive punishment according to his demerit.

Whitehal, Decemb. 3. This day his Highness, James Duke of *Cambridge*, was installed Knight of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. The Ceremony being performed in His Majesty's Withdrawing-Room, where were present

The King, Sovereign of the Order.
His Royal Highness the Duke of *Berkshire*.
of *York*.
Prince *Rupert*.
Earl of *Salisbury*.
Duke of *Albemarle*.
Earl of *Eckshire*.
Duke of *Richmond*.
Earl of *Manchester*.
Duke of *Monmouth*.

The Chancellor, Register, Garter, and Usher of the Black Rod. The Sovereign having taken his Seat at the upper end of the Table, and the Companions placed themselves on either side of it, according to the Order of their Stalls, His Majesty did give them leave to sit down, and then acquainted them with the reason of their present meeting, which was to proceed to the election of a new Companion in the place of the Earl of *Lindsy*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, one of their number lately deceased: And in consequence thereof, commanded the Chancellor to take a scrutiny of the Companions according to custom. The said Chancellor having obeyed His Majesty's commands, and having laid the said Scrutiny on the Table before His Majesty, acquainted him, that James Duke of *Cambridge*, eldest Son of the Duke of *York*, had by many voices the greatest part of the Suffrages of all that were nominate by the said Companions, they all concurring in the choice of him in the place of the Earl of *Lindsy*.

Whereupon His Majesty did command Garter, Principal King of Arms, to go to the Duke, who was then in His Majesty's Bed chamber, to let him know, That the Earl of *Manchester*, and the Duke of *Monmouth*, two of the Companions were appointed by the King and Chapter, to bring him into the Kings presence; and that done, and the Tables removed, the said two Companions rose and went to the Duke; whom meeting at the Door of the said Bed-chamber, and taking their compass about the rest of the Companions then standing, they brought him between them, Garter and Black Rod preceding from the lower end of the Room, close before the Sovereign, where the Duke kneeling, His Majesty knighted him with the Sword of State, borne upon that occasion by the Earl of *Salisbury*, one of the Companions. And by the said two Companions, with the Duke, Garter, and Black Rod, did all retire to the lower end of the Room, from whence advancing in the same manner as before, they came up three parts of the way towards the Sovereign, where they all made a hal, until the Chancellor from his usual place on the left hand of the Sovereign, had ended an elegant Speech made expressly upon that occasion. After which, the Duke knelt down before the King, who receiving from the Chancellor a *George* and a *Garter* richly set with *Diamonds*, His Majesty did put

the first about the Dukes neck, and gave the other to Prince Rupert to buckle it about his left Leg; which done, the Sergeant-kilt the Duke, and he kilt His Majesties Hand, and to the ceremony ended.

The most exact Account of the late Defeat given to the Rebels in Scotland, be pleased to take out of the Express sent from Poland, Novemb. 9.

On Sunday the 18 instant, upon Orders sent to the several quarters, the forces began to march, and upon Tuesday the 20, met together at Glasgow, all Wednesday being spent in furnishing the Soldiers with what they wanted. On Thursday the 22 the Horse were sent before to Kilmarnock, whither the Foot likewise reached on Friday night, there we received information that the Rebels were drawn together at Mecklem, with all the force they could make, with a resolution to fight us, having supplied themselves at Ayr with 2000 Ammunition which they had seized on in the Teal-booth, being such as were formerly brought in thither out of the County; having also searched all the Gentlemens Houses they could come to, for Horses and Ammunition. On Saturday the 24 we came to Mecklin, the Rebels not attending our arrival, we marched to Connock, and from thence to the Moor Kirk of Kill, and so to Douglas dail: upon which intelligence, judging they might design for Clitdale, Hamilton, and Glasgow, to stop that course, we took a secret way upon Sunday, and marched through Avingdail to Streven, where we received news that they were then at Lasfomhage about four miles distant from us: The same Sunday they receiving intelligence of our motion, passed the River Clyde to Lenrick, carrying over their Foot in two boats which they immediately sunk. Their Horse passed over at a Ford, but not without danger, the River being then high. On Monday the 26 our Van had a view of them on the River side ever against us, where they seemed to have an intention to forbid our passage, but at the appearance of our body of Horse, they marched off and kept a strong Rearward in better order than we could have expected from them: We past the river by the Forde, which we found deep and strong, which made us doubt full whether it was passable by the Foot, and pursued the Enemy four miles in the Rear, but considering the distance from our Foot, and the near approach of the night, we could not with any reason engage them: That night we got over the Foot with much danger, but not loss of any Man. On Tuesday we follow'd the Enemies Track for eight miles, through a black Mistle, and observing that their way made for Linlithgow, we had some apprehensions as their design upon Edinburgh, and bent our course to Calder, the Lord Tarfickens House.

On Monday the Rebels marched from Lanrick to Balsket and Linlithgow; on Tuesday noon reached Colington 4 miles from Edinburgh, who hearing that the whole County and City were up in arms against them, they were again returning homewards. We then judging rightly that they would get off to Biggar, endeavoured to cross into their way, going over Pentland hills at Carrie, where our Van of one hundred horse commanded by the Earl of Ayrly's brother, discovered them on their march towards Linton upon the road to Biggar near Glencres Kirk; there they set upon them with extraordinary valour, and so fighting all their strength both of Horse and Foot, gave and received several charges for near two hours time, until the body of our Cavalry came up, which gave them breath; but our Foot being still four miles behind, we forbore to engage them, and finding the place advantageous to the Rebels Foot, our Horse left the place, and drew up in a better ground, where they could not easily be galled by them. As soon as the Foot came up, we put our selves in order, embattelling in a large plain under them, the Rebels did the like upon the Hill, but made no attempt to disturb us, though it were then in their power.

The Sun now setting, we hastened on the work, and advanced a party of Horse and Foot from our right hand to charge their left Wing of Horse, who immediately coming down the Hill, received the charge, and mixing with their Swords, continued the dispute for some time with much sharpness. We then advanced our right Wing, and they their left, to give re-

lief; where the Fight was likewise very hotly maintained, till the Rebels advancing a strong party of Foot from the Body, the right Wing of the Rebels misapprehending that their left Wing was in distress, came from their ground crossing the Foot, for their assistance, whom we charged to home, that we immediately disordered them: and our whole Body advancing, beat them in amongst their Foot, which occasioned their confusion: And presently after their flight, the night being now come on, we pursued them in the dark, in which many of their Foot were killed; and but for the night, and steep Hills, there had been made a great slaughter of them: About 500 were killed upon the place, and about 100 taken Prisoners, who charge the cause of this Insurrection on some of their Ministers who led them on, and encouraged them to it. Of His Majesties Forces we hear of very few killed, but divers wounded, (and most of them (as hoped) not dangerously). The number of the Rebels was 15 or 1600. who on Monday last had all of them taken the Covenant at Lanrick, and engaged themselves by Oath to die in the defence of it; most of the Leaders of the Troops being Cashiered Preachers. A party of ours are ordered to glean up what can be found of the Rebels in the pursuit, which is still followed.

The Rebels word was, *The Covenant*; ours, *God and the King*. In the first encounter, Sir James Turner was threatened with death by the Rebels; but our home charge made their hearts shake, that they forgot their Rebellious word and him. We have Neelson of Corsens, who first took Sir James Turner at Dumfrees, and gave beginning to this Rebellion. We know yet of no other Commander in chief of the Rebels, but one Wallace, and one Lairmont, sometimes a Taylor, who commanded their Cavalry. On the right wing of our Body, were placed the Kings two Troops of Guards, and the Major-Generals Troops, making six Squadrons. On the left, the Lieutenant-General, Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Arhol and Ayrly, each in the head of their Troops, in which served divers other Noblemen of principal Note as Volunteers: Who all behaved themselves with much gallantry in the action, and more eminently the Lieutenant-General Devel and Major-General Drummond, whose conduct through this whole Service hath been very extraordinary, and accompanied with a most vigorous zeal and activity: And indeed the whole Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, as also the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh, have not been less exemplary in their unanimous Loyalty to His Majesty and His Government in this occasion; not one Gentleman having been found in the least to favour this Rebellion, which appeareth to be perfectly of the old Remonstrators, and to have been carried on by that Rabble.

Dublin, Novemb. 30. Letters from Connaught by the last Post advise us, that Gorstloe is again get into the head of his Tories, and has assaulted the Castle of Cornet Ormsby, in the County of Mayo, wherein there were a File of Musketeers, who killed several of his Company, but were at the last forced to a surrender, the Cornets wife only found the civility to depart with her children, the others all strip. The Castle, Bams, Stables, Corn, and all things that were combustible, burnt, in the absence of the Cornet, who was then in this Town.

In Ulster some other of these Tories are got together, and have done much mischief, whereupon a Proclamation is issued out, by which they are declared Traitors, if they come not in by the twentieth of December next ensuing.

Whitehall, December 5. This day was sworn of His Majesties most Honorable Privy Council, the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Clifford, whom His Majesty hath made choice of to fill the place of Comptroller of His Household, void by the death of the late Sir Hugh Pollard, Knight and Baronet; for the singular zeal wherein he hath on all occasions merited in His Majesties service, and more especially in the Honorable Duties of this War against the Dutch and French, where he has been all along a constant Actor, having been observed to have made it his choice to take his share in the warmest part of those services.

The Account of the weekly Bill runs thus. Buried of all Diseases 246. Of the Plague 2. Decreased 1. Of the plague 5.