

The London Gazette.

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London, Decemb. 22.

WE have Letters from *Elfsnore in Denmark*, by a ship arrived from those parts, dated the 5th instant, giving an account that the Armies in *Schonon* engaged in a Battel the day before, of the issue of which they had not when the said Vessel came away any certain account, though various reports were spread abroad concerning it.

Whitehall, Decemb. 23. His Majesty has been pleased to cause to be published his Proclamation, Requiring the Members of both Houses of Parliament, to give their Attendance upon the 15 day of February next. As likewise another Proclamation, Prohibiting the Importation of Earthen Ware. Both which follow.

A Proclamation requiring the Members of both House of Parliament to give their Attendance upon the Fifteenth day of February next,

CHARLES R.

THE Kings Most Excellent Majesty having been pleased to continue this present Parliament by Prorogation until the Fifteenth day of February next coming, with a full purpose and resolution that the Parliament shall be then holden; and being desirous (for divers weighty Considerations) to have then a full Assembly of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, hath (with the Advice of His Privy Council) thought fit to declare and publish, and doth, by this His Royal Proclamation, declare and publish His said Resolution. And also doth hereby require all and every the Peers of this Realm, and all and every the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Commons, to give their Attendance at Westminster on the said Fifteenth day of February next precisely; And His Majesty doth expect a ready Conformity to this His Royal Will and Pleasure.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twentieth day of December, in the Eight and twentieth year of Our Reign, 1676.

A Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of Earthen Ware.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS by the Statute made in the Third year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Fourth, it is Enacted, That no Merchant Native born, Denizen or Stranger, nor other Person, shall bring, send or convey from beyond the Sea into the Realm of *England*, or Dominion of *Wales* (among other things) any Painted Wares to be Uttered and Sold within the said Realm or Dominion, by way of Merchandise, upon pain to Forfeit the same, as often as they be found in the hands of any Person or Persons to be Sold; The one half of the said Forfeiture to go to the use of His Majesty, and the other half to him that shall first Seize the same. And whereas Complaint hath been made to His Majesty by several Persons using the Trade of Potters in and about the City of *London*, and Suburbs thereof; That notwithstanding the said Statute, several Persons, as well Subjects of this Kingdom, as Foreigners, have presumed to Import, and daily do bring several great quantities of Painted Earthen Wares privately into the Port of *London*, and publickly into the Out-Ports (where there is little or no care taken to prevent it) to the inevitable Ruine of many hundred of His Majesties poor Subjects, who get their Subsistence and Livelihood by the said Trade, and to the great hazard of losing the said Manufacture within this Realm; the

and Manufacture being made to as great perfection by His Majesties said Subjects, as by any Foreigners, and that for the most part with Materials of English growth: His Majesty therefore (with the Advice of His Privy Council) out of His Princely care of the Artificers of this His Kingdom (to who He resolves to give all good Encouragement) and for prevention of like mischiefs for the time to come, hath thought fit by this His Royal Proclamation, particularly to take notice of the said Statute, and the Penalties therein mentioned, to the end that all Persons concerned, may not for the time to come pretend ignorance thereof: And His Majesty doth also (by like Advice) by this His Royal Proclamation straitly Charge and Command all Merchants, as well Natives, Denizens, as Strangers, and all other Persons whatever, not to presume at any time hereafter, to bring, send, or convey into the Kingdom of *England*, or Dominion of *Wales*, from any part beyond the Seas, any Painted Earthen Wares, be the same Painted with White, Blew, or any other Colours, by way of Merchandise, or to be Sold, Bartered or Exchanged, contrary to the said Statute, upon the Pain and Penalties therein expressed, and such others as can or may be inflicted upon the Offenders, according to the utmost severity of Law and Justice. And for that end His Majesty doth hereby strictly Charge and Command all Searchers, Waiters, and other Officers of His Customs whatsoever, to use their utmost care and diligence to discover the Wares above-mentioned which shall be Imported contrary to the said Statute, and to Seize the same, to the end such proceedings may be thereupon had, as shall be agreeable to Law, and as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Fifteenth day of December, 1676. in the Eight and twentieth year of Our Reign.

Madrid, Nov. 23. The 19 instant arrived here the Spanish Men of War which were sent out to meet and Convoy hither the *New-Spain* Fleet, bringing in with them a French Vessel laden with Fish from *Newfoundland*, which they had taken. The next day arrived here the said *New-Spain* Fleet, except three ships which put into *St. Lucar*: It is reckoned that the said Fleet has brought home about six millions of pieces of Eight, of which one million and a half is for the Kings account; the returns of the Merchants have not been so great this year as hath been usual, the Trade having been very bad in the *Indies*. They had a very tedious passage from the *Havana*, and in their Voyage a great Merchants ship in their company proving very leaky, the Men, after having taken what they could out of her, set fire to her, and another Vessel was taken by the French.

Naples, Nov. 24. The ill weather we have had here for several dayes past, has hindered the departure of the Vessels with the Troops designed for *Sicily*, from whence we hear, that the French are marched towards *Gianca*, and we expect our next advices will tell us, that they have besieged it, and the Viceroy in the place.

Ratisbonne, Decemb. 12. The States of the Kingdom of *Bohemia* are assembled at *Prague* and are consulting how to satisfy the demand made by the Emperor of 200000 Dollars for the making Recruits against Spring, and of another very considerable Sum for the making of several new Levies, and providing of Magazines for the use of the Imperial Army. Great complaints are made to this Dyet by several of the Circles of the Empire, concerning the Winter-quarters imposed upon them, and though the Dyet would fain give them some ease in the matter, yet the present conjuncture

sure will not admit of it, for that there is a necessity to provide Winter-quarters for the Troops that have served this Summer. The Deputy of the Elector of *Saxony* has, as we are informed, declared that his Master is resolved by no means to suffer any Troops to enter upon his Territories, and that if any force be used, he will oppose force, to which end the other Princes of the House of *Saxony* have resolved to join what force they can make with that of the Elector; the said Minister adding, that if any ill consequences be produced thereby, they ought not to be imputed to his Electoral Highness's Master, but to those that are the first causers of them. This Dyer hath again written a very earnest Letter to the *Suisse Cantons*, to desire them not to permit in their Territories any Levies or Recruits to be made for the service of *France*. From *Vienna* they write, That greatest part of the City of *Oedemburg*, where the Protestants were permitted the free exercise of their Religion, was by an accidental Fire burnt down to the ground in the space of few hours. The Imperial Troops that were in *Pomerania* this Campaign, are to winter in *Silesia*.

Frankfort, Decemb. 17. We have Letters from *Ratisbonne* which advise, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had personally assisted at the Celebration of the Emperors Marriage at *Passaw*, from whence we expect the particulars of that Ceremony, and to know the certainty of the said advice from *Ratisbonne*, which is here doubted by many. Our Magistrates have not as yet been able to receive concerning the furnishing the Sum of Money demanded by the *Lunenburg* Troops, which they still with great earnestness press for. The *French* Garison in *Deux-ponts* very much incommodes the Neighbouring Countries by its incursions, to be freed from which, the Countrey people are very willing to pay the Contributions demanded by them.

Cologne, Decemb. 18. The Imperial Plenipotentiary the Count *Kinski* is now pretty well recovered, however he will not part hence for *Nimeguen* till after the Holidays. The Bishop of *Osnebrug* has, as we are informed, made an answer to the Emperors late orders concerning his withdrawing his Troops out of this Diocess, in which he says, that he can by no means yield to them, without exposing his Troops to utter ruine, for that in the Diocess of *Liege* whither they are ordered to remove, they should lie open to the Garisons of *Limburg* and *Mactricht*, not having there any strong place to secure themselves in. The *Brandenburgs* seem to have quitted the design they had of entering into the Countrey of *Recklinghusen*.

Liege, Decemb. 18. The great News here is (of which however we cannot give you any certainty) that the *Imperialists* will draw their Troops out of *Bonne*, and that a Garison of the Duke of *Newburgs* Troops will be put into that City. The *Sieur de Pailleroles* is arrived here, with the quality of Resident of the most Christian King, and has had Audience of our Senate. The Garisons of *Namur*, *Charlemont* and *Ruremond*, exact great Impositions of the Neighbouring Countries, to the utter ruine of the poor Inhabitants, who, as well as many thousands more, make continual Prayers for a Peace which may deliver them from the calamities and miseries which this War has brought upon them.

Brussels, Decemb. 22. Until the monies which we expect from *Spain* arrive, we cannot begin the Recruits and new Levies intended against the next Campaign, nor can we satisfy the Arrears of the Subsidies due to some of our Allies, which will, we fear, make them likewise very backward in their preparations for the Campaign. We do not yet hear that our Governor General has taken any resolution in the matter of the

Contributions, which the *French* will neither pay nor demand. Our advices from all hands continue to assure us, that the *French* not only intend to open the Campaign in these parts very early in the Spring, but likewise that they will have very powerful Armies, for the Troops that were in *Lorraine* under the command of the *Mareschal Craqui*, are said to be marching this way, notwithstanding the Emperors orders to the *Osnebrug* Troops, they still continue in the Diocess of *Cologne*; and in the mean time that Duke has sent to the Emperors Court, to represent to his Imperial Majesty the great inconveniences that will attend his removing his Troops out of that Countrey. Our last *Spanish* Letters did assure us, that orders had been given out for the equipping 25 Men of War to be employed for the defence of *Sicily* the next Summer.

Marseilles, Decemb. 14. At *Thoulon* are arrived 24 Men of War from *Messina*, one having been driven ashore by bad weather near *Costa Vecchia*, was lost, but her Cannon saved, and here are come in 10 Gallies, so that there are remaining at *Messina* 14 Gallies, and 7 Men of War; those that are arrived at *Thoulon*, are to be refitted, and to return in the Spring with a fresh succor to *Sicily*.

Paris, Decemb. 26. The States of *Languedoc* have consented to the demand of three Millions made by the King, to be employed for the continuing the work of the Canal, in order to the joining the Mediterranean and the Ocean. We are told that the Duke d'anguem will part hence in few days, to go and hold the States of *Burgundy*. Here is at present much discourse of the Marriage of the Dauphin with the Princess of *Bavaria*. The 24 instant, the *Sieur de Hautefeuille*, Ambassador of *Malta*, performed the Ceremony of investing the Chevalier d'ibers with the habit of that order. From *Alsace* our Letters tell us, that the *Sieur Monclar* caused great Magazines to be provided at *Saverne*; and that the Soldiers and others worked with great diligence on the Fortifications of *Schlestadt*, *Cotmar*, and other places. Our Troops likewise fortify *Morbillard*.

Falmouth, Decemb. 18. Yesterday came into this Port the Unicorn of *London*, Captain *Pache* Commander, from *Bantam* in the East Indies. The same day arrived likewise the *Lawrel* of *London*, Captain *Gosse* Commander, from the West Indies, laden with *Tobacco* and bound for *Amsterdam*.

London, Decemb. 23. We have this day Letters from *Deale*, dated yesterday, which say that a Vessel was arrived there from the *Soudra*, and that the Master reported, that the *Suedes* and *Danish* Army in *Scioenen* had been engaged in a Battel, and that the former had obtained a great Victory, of which he related several particulars, which we omit here, for that we know not what credit ought to be given to them, till our Foreign Letters arrive from *Holland* or *Flanders*, from whence are now wanting four Mails.

Advertisements.

At the Theater in *Oxford*, are lately Printed for the use of Schools, The *New Testament* in Greek. *Homers Iliads* with *Didymus* in Greek. *Theocritus* with the Scholiast in Greek. *Fustius Cornelius-Nepos*. *Plinius Epistles* and *Panegyrics*, *Quintilian's* Declamations, all with Notes. And these Books, and all other Books Printed at the Theater in *Oxford*, may be had there. And in *London*, at Mr *Simon Millers* Bookseller at the Sign of the Star near the West-end of *St Pauls Church*.

A true Tragical History of two Illustrious Families; Couched under the Names of *Alcimus* and *Vannoxa*. Written in *French*, by the Learned J. P. Bishop of *Belleu*. Done into *English*, by a Person of Quality. Sold by *William Jacob* at the Black Swan next *Bernards Inn* in *Holborn*.

Whereas His Majesty by His Letters Patents bearing date the 8th day of December 1676. hath been Graciously pleased to Grant unto *George Barna* distant of *Ichwell-Berry* in the Parish of *Norhill* in the County of *Bedford*, Esq; one Fair, to be holden yearly upon *Ichwell Green* in the Parish aforesaid, upon the 25, 26, and 27 dayes of *March*; with all Tolls, Priviledges, &c. to him the said *George Barnardisford*, and his Heirs for ever: These are to give notice, That the first Fair will be there held accordingly on the 25, 26, and 27 of *March* 1677. and thenceforward every year for all manner of Cattle, and other Commodities; of which all persons are desired to take notice.