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Whitehall, May 28.

THE House of Commons having received His Majesties Pleasure to attend Him this morning in the Banqueting-House, His Majesty was pleased to speak to them as followeth:

Gentlemen,

Could I have been silent, I would rather have chosen to be so, than to call to mind things so unfit for you to meddle with, as are contained in some parts of your last Address, wherein you have entrenched upon so undoubted a Right of the Crown, that I am confident it will appear in no Age (when the Sword was not drawn) that the Privogative of making Peace and War hath been so dangerously invaded.

You do not content your selves with desiring Me to enter into such Leagues, as may be for the safety of the Kingdom, but you tell Me what sort of Leagues they must be, and with whom, (and as your Address is worded) it is more liable to be understood to be by your Leave, than at your Request, that I should make such other Alliances, as I please, with other of the Confederates.

Should I suffer this fundamental Power of making Peace and War to be so far invaded, (though but once) as to have the manner and circumstances of Leagues prescribed to Me by Parliament, it's plain that no Prince or State would any longer believe that the Sovereignty of England rests in the Crown, Nor would I think My Self to signifie any more to Foreign Princes than the empty sound of a King. Wherefore you may rest assured, that no Condition shall make Me depart from, or lessen so essential a part of the Monarchy, And I am willing to believe so well of this House of Commons, that I am confident these ill Consequences are not intended by you.

These are in short the Reasons, why I can by no means approve of your Address; and yet though you have declined to grant me that Supply which is so necessary to the Ends of it, I do again declare to you, That as I have done all that lay in My Power since your last Meeting, so I will still apply my self by all the means I can, to let the World see My Care both for the Security and Satisfaction of My People; although it may not be with those Advantages to them, which by your Assurances I might have procured.

And His Majesty was farther pleased to declare His pleasure to them, that the House should be Adjourned till the 16th of July next, telling them He would give them notice by His Proclamation when His Majesty intended they should sit again; which His Majesty was pleased to say should not be till the Winter, unless there were some extraordinary occasion of calling them sooner.

And accordingly being returned to Westminster, the House of Commons was Adjourned till the 16 of July next.

The House of Lords at the same time, upon like signification of the Kings Pleasure, was Adjourned likewise till that time.

Leghorne, May 10. The Cardinal of Porto Carero, who is to take upon him the Government of Sicily, was according to our last advices still at Palermo, from whence he intended to pass over to Palermo, without touching at Naples. Since the death of the Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, the Count de Sertarana commands in chief in Sicily, till the arrival of the said Cardinal, who hath lately defeated a party of French near Melazzo, that were abroad with design to have surpris'd a small place in that Neighborhood. The last French Convoy from Thoulon, was arrived at Messina; and on the other side two Spanish Regiments were got safe from Reggio to Melazzo. The Corsairs of Barbary having very much infested the Coasts near Civita Vecchia, the Pope has ordered his Gallies to sail forthwith to clear those Seas. Here are at present in this Port 8 French Gallies, bound for Sicily, with several Tenders, having been detained some days by contrary Winds.

Madrid, May 19. On the last of April the King arrived at the Palace of Alcaferia near Saragoza, where he repos'd himself some time, and in the evening gave Audience to the Nobility and Gentry that came to compliment his Majesty upon his arrival. The next day being designed for his Majesties solemn entrance into the City, the Streets were richly adorned with Tapistries and many Arches of exquisite contrivance, with Figures and Inscriptions suitable to the occasion, and about five in the afternoon, his Majesty mounted on horseback, and was received at his entrance into the City, under a rich Canopy, borne by several of the Magistrates, all of them in their Gowns of red Damask fringed with Gold; before the King went several Officers of his House; the Grandees and Nobility followed the Canopy, and the Duke of Hisar carried the naked Sword, as Chamberlain of the Kingdom. In this order they proceeded to the Church of St Salvador, where the Ceremony of the Oath was to be performed; and being at some distance met by the Archbishop and Chapter, the King alighted, and was conducted into the Church, where Te Deum was sung, and his Majesty being seated on an Eminence, erected for that purpose, between the Quire and the great Altar, the Laws of that Kingdom were Read to him, and he swore the observance of them; which done, the King returned to the Palace. The rest of the evening was solemnized with the running of Bulls before the Palace, with Bonfires, &c. The French in Catalonia begin to draw together, and they seem to threaten the siege of Rosas, with the assistance of certain Frigats and Gallies, who, it's said, appear before that place. The Prince of Parma, Viceroy of that Kingdom, though indisposed in his health, was hastning from Barcelona to the Frontiers, for that the Generals of the Spanish Cavalry and Artillery refused to be under the orders of the Duke of Bourbonville.

Hague, June 4. We have now a particular account of what passed at Tobago; and, it is said; that not only our own ships which were driven ashore are got off again, but likewise that the Cannon of the Count d'Estrees ship which was burnt, will be got up. Here

is a report as if the French had had a design to surprize Namur. but that it was discovered and prevented.

Extract of a Letter written by the Sieur Binches to his Highness the Prince of Orange, on Board the Ship call'd the Defender, lying at Anchor in the Bay of Tobago, the 22d of March 1677.

ON the 19 of February we saw 9 Sail, which we supposed to be the French Fleet, upon which we put our selves into a posture of defence. The 20 we saw them again, being then 14 Sail. The 21 several French Chaloups came before the Bay, to observe in what posture we were, and their Ships came to an Anchor in Palmits Bay, and landed their men on that side. The 22 we saw the Enemy posted upon the Hill, upon which we set the Huses that were near the Fort on fire. The night following the French attacks ad Advice Tacht, which had the Guards, with several Chaloups, but were forced to retire with loss. The 23 the Count d'Estree sent a Drum to demand the Surrender of the Fort, which was refused. The 24 a Council of 24 was held, where it was resolved that the Sieur Binches should go off shore and command in the Fort, because the whole depend upon its preservation. The 25 the French were endeavouring to raise some Works on the Hill, which we endeavour'd all we could to hinder. The 26 five French Ships came to an Anchor before the Bay, and the French at Land shot Bombes and Fireballs, but they fell short. The 27 they continued to fire at us, and we sent out a Party, which soon retired again. The 28, we shot several Bombes at them, which did execution. The 1st and 2d of March nothing considerable pass'd, but on the 3d, the French (contrary our expectation) appeared under Sail, and came with great fury upon our Ships in the Bay; and about the same time the French at Land, by favour of a Wood, were approach'd so near the Fort, that they began to storm it, but were so warmly received, that after having been repuls'd in three several Attacks, they retired, leaving 150 dead, among which were several principal Officers, behind them; and carrying away with them, according to the report of the Prisoners, 200 wounded. In the interim the Ships in the Bay fired on both sides without intermission. The first of the French Ships that came into the Bay, being call'd the Marquis, mounted with 48 Guns, and 300 men, laid the Ship Leyden of 34 Guns on Board, and taking fire, were both burnt; not long after we saw the Ship Kruyningen of 56 Guns (which was attacked by the Glorieux of 72 Guns, and 440 Men, the French Admiral) in a flame, of which the said Glorieux did partake, and was likewise burnt, the Count d'Estree getting with much difficulty on shore, from whence he was fetch'd off by a Boat; the Fight was very sharp for several hours, and on our side, five Men of War, and as many smaller Vessels were burnt, and three Men of War stranded. Towards evening the French began to tow their Ships out of the Bay, except two, which were so disabled, that they were forced to be left behind, and afterwards fell into our hands, viz. the Precieux of 58 Guns, and the Intrepide of 50. The 4th and the 5th we fired continually on the French Ships, who were not yet got quite out of the Bay, and we saw the French at Land still on the Hill. The 6th, we sent out a party, which burnt a great quantity of Egots which were prepared by the Enemy, who in the mean time were busied at Sea in repairing their Ships. The 7th, the Count d'Estree sent a second Drum to demand the Fort, and the Prisoners we had taken, who was sent back with a suitable Answer. The 9th,

at Night, the Enemy endeavour'd to burn the two Ships taken by us, but succeded not. The 10th, they took a Barque coming from the Barbadoes with Provisions for us, and the night following made another attempt to burn the said two Ships, but in vain. The next day we understood that the Soldiers were reim-barked. The 12, three of the Enemies Ships set Sail, and the next day the rest followed. The Sieur Binches offer'd to have sent them back the Prisoners and wounded men, but they declined it.

Brussels, June 4. The Army under the command of the Duke of Luxembourg, is at present encamped at Hannuys, having sent a detachment of 4000. men towards Maestricht, to be a Convoy to the Cannon that is to be removed from thence to Charleroy. The Prince of Orange continues in his former quarters, though it is believed, he will march the next week. The Troops of the Bishop of Munster are now marching towards the Meuse, and if those of the Duke of Zell and of the Bishop of Osnabrug were in the same forwardness, his Excellency the Duke de Villa Hermosa would in few days have an Army of 25, or 26000 men. We are told that his Excellency has received Letters from the Duke of Lorraine, in which his Highness informs him, that he had joined the Imperial Army; that their Headquarters was at Vaudrefange; that he had taken the Castle of Dillengen; and that having sent some Troops to attack Sarbrucke, the French, who were between 4 and 500 strong, after having burnt the Town, and a Magazine of Provisions that was there, retired into the Castle, which the Imperialists had forced, putting part of the Garrison to the Sword, and making the rest Prisoners of War.

Paris, January. On Monday about two in the afternoon the King arriv'd at Versailles, the Queen and the Dauphin having met his Majesty at Ouzis, where they dined. The last account we have from Metz is that the Imperial Troops were all join'd under the Duke of Loewen, who was encamp'd at Metz. Between the Saar and the Moselle, having in his march thither taken three small Castles, to secure the passage of the Saar, and that he had sent some Troops to besiege Sarbrucke, which could not hold out long, there being only 400 men in it; that the Marschal de Ciqua was encamp'd at Vez, his Army increasing daily by the reinforcements he receives from Flanders and Alsace. From Flanders they tell us that the Duke of Luxembourg was encamp'd at Gemblours, and that the Kings Guards du Corps and the Gentdarms, were at Charleroy, ready to join him in case of any Enterprife.

Advertisements.

Isaac Wilson (Apprentice to Josias Warne Haberdasher of Hats at the Plow in Lombard Street, London,) aged about 19 years, of low stature, round visage, a small Nose, disfigured with the Small-pox, fair hair somewhat curl'd, in a sad colour Cloth Sute, went away from his said Master the 28 instant, having Robbed him of Monies to the value of Eighty odd pounds. Whosoever shall cause the said Isaac Wilson to be apprehended or retained, and give notice thereof to the said Josias Warne at the place aforesaid, shall have 5 l. Reward.

Strayed or stolen out of a Field near Higden, May 26. a brown Bay Gelding, all his Feet white, a blaze down his Face, a Bob-tail, has all his paces, about 7 years old, Whoever gives notice of him to Mr Thomas Wrights at the Black Bull at Finsbury, shall have 20 s. Reward.

Some Gentlemen were Robbed the 27 instant, at Ridgehill in Hartleyshire near Cowey, and had taken from them (besides Monies, Watches and Rings) their Horses, one an Iron Gray above 15 hands; the other a red Bay Nag, 6 years old, 14 hands, a white rafe down part of his Face, a broad white Inip on one side of his Nose, two feet behind white, a cropt mane, one eye whiter than the other, all his paces. Who-ever gives notice of the Horse last mentioned, to Mr Thomas Greenfield in Plow-yard in Fetter-lane, shall have 40 s. reward.

A Little white Shock Bitche, half way shaved behind, cropt ears, sported behind, and red above the burrs of her ears, and goes a little lame behind, lost the 16 instant. Whoever gives notice of her to Mr Smith at the Black Lyons upon Ludgate-hill, or to Mr Bryon next door to the Still in Tuttle street in Westminster, shall have two Guineys for a Reward.