

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday March 28. to Monday April 1. 1678.

Whitehall, March 29.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to cause His Proclamation to be Published, for Recalling and Prohibiting Seamen from serving of Foreign Princes and States.

CHARLES R.

THE Kings most Excellent Majesty having been advertised, That great numbers of Mariners, and other Sea-faring men; His Majesties natural born Subjects, have betaken themselves to the Service of Foreign Princes and States, to the great disservice of His Majesty and this Kingdom, and whereby His Majesty and this Kingdom are unfurnished of men of their sort and Calling: Therefore for redress thereof for the present, and preventing the like for the future, The Kings most Excellent Majesty, by this His Royal Proclamation (with the Advice of His Privy Council) doth Strictly Charge and Command all Masters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Seamen, and other Sea-faring men whatsoever, and wheresoever, (being His Majesties natural born Subjects) who are in the Service of any Foreign Prince or State, or do Service in any Foreign Ships or Vessels, that forthwith they, and every of them, do withdraw themselves, and depart from such Foreign Services, and return home to their native Countries. And further, His Majesty doth hereby Strictly Prohibit and Forbid all Masters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Seamen, and other Sea-faring men whatsoever (being His Majesties natural born Subjects) from Entering themselves, And doth hereby Strictly Charge and Command them and every of them, from henceforth to forbear to Enter themselves into Pay, or otherwise betake themselves to the Service of any Foreign Princes or States, or to Serve in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, without His Majesties Special Licence first had and obtained in that behalf: To all which His Majesty doth and will expect due Obedience and exact Conformity: And doth hereby Publish and Declare, That the Offenders to the contrary shall not only incur His Majesties just Displeasure, but be Proceeded against for their Contempt, according to the utmost Severities of Law. And further, His Majesty doth hereby Authorize and Command all His Officers and Ministers in his respective Ports, and all Captains, Masters, and other Officers serving and employed in any of His Majesties Ships or Vessels at Sea, to Stop and make Stay of all such person and persons as shall endeavour to Transport or Enter themselves into the Service of any Foreign Prince or State, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this His Majesties Royal Proclamation, and also Seize upon) Take, and bring away all such Mariners, Seamen, and other Persons aforesaid, as shall be found to be Employed, or Serving in any Ships or Vessels belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any Merchant, or other Person or Persons, other then to His Majesty or His Subjects.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the Three and Twentieth day of March, 1677. In the Thirtieth year of Our Reign.

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Genova, March 23. No Ships have arrived here these 14 dayes, but this States Convoy is now coming in. By a Felucca just now arrived from Leghorn, we have advice that a Vessel was put into that Port, from Messina, and brought News, that the Messinenses had taken Arms against the French, and that it was believed they would receive the Spaniards into the City.

Copenhagen, March 29. From Sweden we have advice, that at Stockholm they are applying themselves with the utmost diligence to have their Fleet out very early. We are endeavouring to do the like on our side, but we want Seamen. The Swedes have taken several Vessels which were coming from Funtland.

Hamburg, April 1. It is said here, that it wanted but little, that Count Goringmarke had surprized Wismar, by the help of an intelligence he had within the Town, which it seems was discovered. We are assured that he is retired with the Forces he had under his command towards Stralsund.

Hague, April 5. The Deputies which were sent by the States of Holland to wait upon the Prince of Orange, and to acquaint him with their opinion concerning the regulating the Militia, and other matters, are returned, very well satisfied with his Highnesses Answer in the Points they had proposed to him. This evening her Highness the Princess of Orange is likewise expected back here from Antwerp. In our former we acquainted you, that the States had given liberty to the Inhabitants of these Provinces to carry Fish to Ghent, and to sell it there; but since, upon the representation of the States of Zeeland, who, it seems, think it not safe that all sorts of Vessels, under pretence of being laden with Fish, should pass by Stuyves, and even lie there whole nights, in order to their passing up the Schelde, the States have revoked that Permission. The Letters we receive from Brabant say, that it was believed the Prince of Orange would suddenly change his quarters, and that he had given positive Orders to the several Captains, to have their Companies recruited by the first of May. The French King having revoked the liberty granted to our Fishery, the French Capers have taken several Vessels employed therein, upon which the States will, it is believed, give Orders for the doing the like on this side.

Brussels, April 5. His Highness the Prince of Orange continues at his Quarters at Boome; but the Princess is parted from Antwerp, on her return to the Hague. The French Troops are now everywhere in their Quarters of refreshment; and we are told that a Detachment of 15000 men is sent towards Germany, to strengthen the French Armies in those Parts. The Dutch Cavalry that was quartered at Hasselt, has joined the Princes Army.

Ditto, April 6. Just now we receive Letters from Venice of the 25th past, which say, that News was brought thither by an Express from Sicily, that Messina was again in the hands of the Spaniards. The particulars we as yet know not; though some pretend to say,

say, that the French quitted it; others, that the Inhabitants took Arms against them, and opened their Gates to the Spaniards.

Paris, April 5. This night the King, Queen, and the whole Court, are expected at *St. Germain's*, where his Majesty will, as we are told, continue till about the middle of the next month, and then take the Field again. His Majesty, before he left *Flanders*, gave Orders for a Detachment of 12000 men, to march towards *Germany*, which is partly composed of the great and little *Genfardmerie*, which is the best part of the Troops of the Kings Household. Letters from *Marseilles* of the 26 past tell us, that the Patron of a Bark arrived there the day before from the *Levant*, reported, that designing to touch at *Messina*, and approaching near it, he understood that the whole City was in Arms; that the Town fired against the Forts which were guarded by the French, and the Forts against the Town; and that the latter fired three pieces of Cannon with Bullet at the said Bark, who thereupon made all the haste he could to get away. We have an account that the six French Men of War which Cruised in the Channel, under the Command of the *Chevalier de Chasseau Reynaut*, are come into Port, to repair the damages sustained in the late Engagement with the Dutch Squadron, commanded by the *Sieur Everixen*, which is much exceeded them in number.

Falmouth, March 25. Yesterday came into this Port a Dutch Captn, called the *Fohanna of Flushing*, mounted with 12 Guns, and 80 Men, Captain *Fagell* Commander, who tells us, that the 14 instant, 30 Leagues off of *Ushant*, he met with a French Ship of sixteen Guns, bound, as he believed, for the *West-Indies*, with whom he had a short dispute; but the weather being bad and tempestuous, they parted.

Pendennis, March 25. All the last week the weather hath been very stormy, most part at W.S.W. so that few Ships are come into this Port. On Saturday sailed from hence the French Vessel, that put in here, bound for *Newfoundland*.

Plymouth, March 26. Here is arrived a Dutch Man of War, called the *Prince of Orange*, mounted with 70 Guns, and a Fireship, being extremely disabled by the late Storm, in which they lost company of three Men of War more, and a Fleet of Merchantmen they had under their Convoy.

Bruges, April 6. The 3d instant happened here a great Disorder, of which the Occasion was thus:

A Procession coming out of *St. Salvadors Church*, and passing through the *Seene Street*, a Dutch Officer Hood in the way with his Hat on, upon which, a Burgher, who was one of the foremost in the Procession, bid him be Uncovered, the Officer answered, That he knew his time, the Holy Sacrament not being yet in sight, whereupon the Burgher strook the Officer with the Torch he had in his Hand over the Face, and the Officer drew his Sword, in a moment 500 Swords more were drawn, the Bishop in a Bright ran back to the Church, and the Alarm was given through the Town, That the English had wounded the Bishop, and killed three Capucins: The Burghers hereupon take Arms, and come together in the Market place, two or three English Soldiers are killed in the Streets, and others wounded. Some Spaniards are likewise killed and wounded. The Marquis d'Offen uses all endeavors to compose this disturbance, the English Officers, and particularly the Earl of *Middleton*, who commands the English here, does the like on their part; the Marquis de *Belmar*, a Spanish Colonel, had his Horse killed under him: But at length all is composed, and the truth of the first beginning of the Disorder appears. The Magistrates, to excuse their trouble for what had hapned, send the next day to excuse it to the Earl of *Middleton*, promise all the Satisfaction the thing is capable of, entertained the English Officers at Dinner, and Treat the Soldiers with 12 Barrels of Beer: And besides, caused the following Placquet to be published:

The Lords and Council of the City of *Bruges*, being fully informed, that the English Soldiers, at present within this Town, have not given the least occasion to the Commotions and Disorders which happened yesterday. And being desirous to take care, that they may be here with security, do charge and Command all Persons of what condition they may be, That they Treat the said Soldiers with all kindness and civility; And strictly forbid them to offend them in word or deed, in any manner whatsoever; and further forbid all Persons to take Arms, otherwise than upon the usual signs of Alarm; that is, upon the sounding the great Bell, upon pain of being punished as seditious, for an Example to others. Done April 4. 1678.

Legow, March 21. Just now arrived in this Road an English Pink, Robert Elphy Master, which came from *Messina* on Thursday morning last; the said Master tells us, That the French had wholly quitted the City of *Messina*, and the Parts thereabout, and that all the French Soldiers, and the People belonging to them, Embarked themselves (and what they had) on Board the French Ships and Gallies, and sailed from thence on Wednesday, the day before he came away, to *Augusta*, to take off their People likewise from thence; That they left the Inhabitants of *Messina* in possession of all the Guns and Ammunition in the Castles, and so departed quietly, carrying with them those that desired to leave the place. Immediately after the French were gone, the Inhabitants delivered themselves, City and Castle, into the hands of the Spaniards; That the Governor of *Reggio* came over, and took possession of the City, Castles, &c. that day, and returned to *Reggio* again. Before this Master came away, the Spanish Forces were coming in, and the French were out of sight. We are assured that the appearance of a War with *England*, and the News of a Squadron of English Ships coming into the *Mediterranean*, hath been the cause of their abandoning the Island in this manner.

Advertisements.

England's Remarques, in a Pocket Volume, giving an account of all the Shires, Counties, Cities and Islands in *England and Wales*; and all that is eminent or remarkable throughout the whole Kingdom, With a Map of the Roads. Printed for L. Curis in Great-Street upon Ludgate-hill.

The Mock-Clelia: Being a Comical History of French Gallantries and Novels, in imitation of *Don Quixote*. Translated out of French. Sold by *Simon Neale and C. Blunt*, at the Three Pidgeons in Bedford Street, Covent-Garden, and at the Black Raven between Worcester-horse and the Savoy.

Whereas the present Channel of the Spitts, between the Buxie and Gunfleet Sands, is grown up, so as not to have more (in the best thereof) than Three Foot Water at Low-Water: These are to give Notice to all Persons concerned, Masters of Vessels, and others, using that Channel, that the Buoy for the said Channel, lying on the Buxie, will be forthwith removed about Two Miles more to the Westward, and there laid for a mark to the Old Spit-way; which so may become the better Channel, having at least Six Foot Water at Low-Water.

These are to give Notice for the more certain information of all such Persons that may be concerned, That (in pursuance of a Grant on that behalf) there will be a Fair held and kept at *Newton* in *Makenfield-free* in the County of *Lancaster*, (besides that of the first of August) the 6th, 7th, and 8th of May, 1678. and so successively every year upon the said dayes; the 6th day being for Oxen, and other Cattle; and the 7th and 8th for Horses, and several Commodities and Wares.

Lost on Friday the 29th of March last past, in the passage through the Royal Garden from *St. James's Park*, a little Beagle Dog Whelp, all white, except one black spot on the middle of his loins. Whoever will bring him to the Porter of the Gate of the above said passage, shall presently upon the place receive 10 s. for a Reward.