

The London Gazette.

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From Monday October 28. to Thursday October 31. 1678.

Whitehall, Octob. 29.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to cause the following Proclamation to be published for a General Fast,

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, having been made acquainted by His Majesty, That there is Information given of an Horrible Design against His Sacred Life; And being very sensible of the fatal Consequence of such an Attempt, and of the dangers of the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and Government of this Realm, (which God in his infinite Mercy hath hitherto prevented, and it is to be hoped will prevent for the future) have most humbly besought His Majesty, That a Solemn Day of Fasting and Humiliation may be appointed, to Implore the Mercy and Protection of Almighty God to His Majesties Royal Person, and in Him to all His Loyal Subjects; and to pray that God will bring to light more and more all secret Machinations against His Majesty and the whole Kingdom: The Kings most Excellent Majesty, out of His own Religious Disposition, hath readily inclined thereunto; And doth therefore by this His Royal Proclamation, Command a General and Publick Fast to be kept throughout this whole Kingdom, in such manner as is hereafter Directed and Prescribed, that so both Prince and People may send up their Prayers and Supplications to Almighty God; so and for the purposes aforesaid. And to the end that so Religious an Exercise may be performed at one and the same time, His Majesty doth hereby Publish and Declare to all His Loving Subjects, and doth straitly Charge and Command, That on Wednesday being the Thirteenth day of November next, this Fast shall be Religiously kept and celebrated throughout His Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed. And that the same may be performed with all Decency and Uniformity, His Majesty, by the Advice of His Reverend Bishops, hath Directed to be Composed, Printed and Published, such a Form of Divine Service as he thinketh fit to be used in all Churches and Places at the time aforesaid, and hath given Charge to His Bishops to Disperse the same accordingly. All which His Majesty doth expressly Charge and Command shall be Reverently and Decently observed by all His Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favor of Almighty God, and would avoid his Wrath and Indignation against this Land, and upon pain of undergoing such Punishments as His Majesty may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect so Religious a Duty.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the Twenty fifth day of October, 1678. in the Thirtieth year of Our Reign.

Plymouth, Octob. 25. Yesterday sailed from hence great Fleet of Merchantmen, of about 100 Sail,

bound most of them for the Streights, under the Convoy of the Bristol and Adventure Frigats, the Wind at North.

Mittaw in Curland, Octob. 15. The Suedes Army is now on its march, our Duke having consented that they should take their passage through his Country, and that they be furnished with Provisions for their money. General Paetz of Lithuania makes a shew of opposing their march through the Territories of that Dutchy, and has drawn several Regiments together, but when it comes to the point, will not, it's believed, make any use of them against the Suedes, who are said to be 10000 strong, commanded by the Velt Marshal Horns.

Dantzick, Octob. 22. The Polish Ambassadors are returned home from Moscow, having concluded matters there to the satisfaction of the King, by renewing the Truce for 13 years, and adjusting the differences that depended between the two Nations.

Hamburg, Nov. 1. By persons arrived here, from the Elector of Brandenburg's Camp, we have an account of the sad condition the City of Straelsund is brought to, about 1500 Houses, with their great Church, being reduced to ashes, and there remaining not above 500 standing. That the Elector never opened any Trenches against the place, the season making it very difficult to attack it that way, but having posted his Troops, he immediately raised three Batteries very near the Town, which he resolved to reduce by that means, and accordingly succeeded in it, the Bombes and Firebals having done such terrible execution, that in few hours greatest part thereof was laid in ruins. That his Electoral Highness was to make his Solemn Entry into the place as this day, to receive the homage of the Magistrates. That Count Coningsmarke was preparing for his passing over to Sweden, whither he will carry, according to what was stipulated, 75 pieces of Cannon, several Mortar-pieces, and a considerable quantity of Ammunition. And that the Elector of Brandenburg had detached several Troops to besiege Gripswald, which, it's thought, will make no great defence, the Suedish Garrison there being but small, and the Inhabitants being terrified by the example of their Neighbors of Straelsund. Our Letters from Livonia assure us of the march of the Suedes Army, in order to its falling into Prussia, by that means to divert the Elector of Brandenburg from his Enterprises in Pomeran, but they are like to come too late. It's said that the Dukes of Lunenburg are going to make new Levies.

ARTICLES for the Surrender of Straelsund.

I. The Garrison to march off according to the custom of War.

II. None of the Soldiers to be detached in their march.

III. To take with them all the Cannon and Mortar-pieces, together with the Ammunition belonging to the Crown.

IV. The

IV. The Garrison to be conducted to some convenient Suedish Sea Port, at the charge of the Elector.

V. The Officers who cannot be ready time enough, may leave their Goods at Straelsund, till they have a conveniency to transport them.

VI. The Garrison, till such time as it embarks, shall be put and maintained in good quarters.

VII. The Count Countingmarke shall, during that time, have in all things the Command over them.

VIII. All the Ships and Vessels belonging to the Crown may depart freely, and those that have been taken restored.

IX. Prisoners to be set at liberty.

X. The sick and wounded may continue at Straelsund till they are recovered, and be then transported to Sueden.

XI. The French Envoy, Monsieur Rabenac, may freely depart whither he pleases.

XII. All the Suedish Officers, Civil and Military, shall keep their Goods and Estates in Rugen and Pomeran.

XIII. And may continue at Straelsund, taking an Oath of Fidelity to the Elector; they that desire to depart, may do it, and sell their Goods.

XIV. The Officers of Queen Christina comprehended therein.

XV. The dead may be buried, or carried to other places.

XVI. The King of Sueden's Officers, who are to be accountable to him, may stay, or depart whither they please.

XVII. No alteration to be made in the affairs of the Church.

XVIII. The Records and publick Papers, such as relate to the time, till the death of the last Duke of Pomeran, shall be delivered to the Elector, the rest to continue with the Suedes.

XIX. The Town to enjoy all its Priviledges.

XX. The Churches, Schools, &c. to continue in their former state.

XXI. A General Pardon.

Signed the 25th of October, 1678.

Strasburgh, Octob. 28. The French have taken, since our last, two or three Posts which secured our passage over the Rhine, and thereupon the Imperialists that had their station in the small Isles in the Rhine quitted them, and retired to the other side; so that we are now, in a manner, quite blocked up. The Sieur de Monclar having cauld what remained of our Bridge to be burnt, and the Ports to be demolished, has quite abandoned them. In the meantime the Marschal de Crequi continues encamped at Molsheim; the Imperial Army lies not far from Offenburg, the Duke of Lorraine having his quarters at Schwarzenach.

Liege, Nov. 1. The French detachment which marched about eight dayes since towards Huy and Dinant, consisting in 15 or 16000 men, having endeavored to lay a Bridge over the Meuse near Huy, they were hindered, upon which they made a Bridge between Huy and Namur, (which the Garrison of the latter place would have hindered, but were not strong enough) and 7 or 8000 of them passed the Meuse there, the rest are come this way, and, according to all appearance, will winter in these quarters. Maastricht, it's said, will be delivered to the Dutch the 6th instant. The Sieur Galva is arrived at Ait

la Chapelle, and demands of that City to maintain the French Troops that are there, which will be very heavy upon them.

Hague, Nov. 4. On Monday last the Heer Beverning arrived here from Nimeguen, and made his report to the States. The last Letters from Nimeguen said, that the Marquis de los Balbases was returned thither, and that it had been believed he brought the Spanish Ratifications with him, but he declared the contrary, and said he expected them in few dayes. It has been said, that the Negotiations in order to a Peace between the Imperial and French Ambassadors were pretty far advanced, and in a prospect of being brought to a sudden conclusion, but there appears not ground enough to make a certain judgment upon them. The Electors of Mentz and Treves, as also the Duke of Neuburg, have desired to be comprehended in the Treaty between this State and France, according to an express Article thereof; but, it seems, the French make a difficulty in it, especially as to the Duke of Neuburg. The States of Holland will meet the 8th instant, against which time his Highness is expected here. We were told that the French Ambassador here had promised that Maastricht should be evacuated the 6th instant, of which we may be able to say more in our next. Monsieur Dickvelt is already parted on his way for France, and Monsieur Boneel, who is pretty well recovered, and the Heer Odyke, will follow in few dayes.

Paris, Nov. 5. All the Messengers that were here, parted hence two or three dayes since towards Maastricht, where they are to be embarked, and transported to Italy, according to the Kings positive commands, of which we know not the reason; but it moves compassion to see these poor people, who have hitherto subsisted upon the little stock they brought with them, now forced to seek a new abode. The Letters from Alsace of the 31 of October say, that the Sieur de Monclar had finished the demolishing of the Ports of Strasburgh, had drawn all the Cannon and Ammunition from thence, and had burnt what remained of the Bridge. That the Marschal de Crequi was marching with the Army towards Brisac, and that the Duke of Lorraine had sent more Troops to Offenburg, to reinforce the Garrison there. That the Sieur de Ruignay was going to Weissenburg, by order of the Marschal de Crequi to conclude with the Deputies the Duke of Lorraine shall send thither, a Suspension of Arms.

Advertisements.

By *Solomon Hildanus*: Or, the Causes, Ways and Means of understanding the Mind of God as revealed in his Word, with Assurance thereon. And a Declaration of the Perspicuity of the Scriptures, with the External Means of the Interpretation of them. By *Fabry Owen, D.D.* Sold by *N. Ponder* at the *Peacock* in the *Postry* over against the *Sicks-Market*.

Whereas there was a piece of Plate some years past distrained by an Officer of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, from some person for a Fine laid on him, for not finding Arms, or for not paying the money assessed on him, granted by Act of Parliament, for destroying the new Army Charges, with the Ammunition, and other incident Expenses of the City Militia, which Plate is now in the custody of an Officer belonging to the said Commissioners. If there be any person or persons who hath or have right, and can describe the said Plate, it shall upon his or their application to the Commissioners of Lieutenancy at *Guildhall*, be restored to such person or persons whom it of right belongeth.