

The London Gazette.

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Whitehall, Jan. 20.

HIS Majesty has thought fit to publish His Royal Proclamation, For the better putting in execution divers Statutes made against Prohibited Goods. Wherein is set forth, That His Majesty having received many complaints, that great quantities of the Commodities by Law prohibited (as Woollen Cloths, Ribbands, Laces, Embroidery Gloves, and several other Manufactures specified in a Statute of King Edward IV. and Foreign Bone Lace, Cutwork, Embroidery, Fringe, Band-Srings, Buttons, and Needle-Work, Prohibited by an Act in the Fourteenth year of His Majesties Reign. As likewise several French Commodities specified in an Act made the Twenty ninth and thirtieth Years of His Majesties Reign) are daily Imported into this Kingdom by direct and indirect means, and Vended in Shops, Taverns, and other places, and considering the evil effects of not having the said Acts put in strict execution, His Majesty doth signify His Will and Pleasure to be, That none of the aforesaid Goods be Imported, or Vended in this Kingdom, or other places in the said Acts mentioned respectively. And doth Command all His Officers and Subjects, in their respective Places and Jurisdictions to use their utmost endeavors in causing the said Acts of Parliament to be put in due and effectual execution; And in all things to be Aiding to the Officers of the Customs, or other persons whatsoever who shall Seize or Stay, or shall Descend or Endeavor to Search for or Seize any of the said Prohibited Commodities in any Ships, Houses, Shops, Cellars, or other places whatsoever within this Kingdom, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick, in order to bring the same to prosecution and Trial according to the said Acts, and to Suppress all Breaches of the Peace, Riots or Tumults made to oppose or hinder the said Officers or others from Searching for, or seizing any of the said Prohibited Commodities, and the Offenders therein, to Bind over, Imprison, and Punish according to Law, as also all other persons who upon Land or Water, shall resist or hinder the Seizing or Carrying away to His Majesties Warehouses any such Prohibited Goods; or being Seized, who shall receive or take away any the said Prohibited Commodities, or shall Assault, Beat, or Wound the said Officers, or hinder them in the execution of their Duties.

Lisbon, Dec. 12. The first instant the Count de Gubernatio, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Savoy, made his publick Entry here, and the next day had Audience of the Prince Regent, the Queen, and the Infanta. The Cortes continue to assemble thrice a week; and they are now chiefly buisied in preparing an Act for the dispensing with the Law of *Lamego*, which forbids the marrying the Infanta to a Foreign Prince. It has been proposed that they should write to the Pope to desire him to take off the Interdict which he has laid upon the Inquisition,

that so the Jews, which now fill the Prisons, may be brought to their Tryals.

Prague, Dec. 30. The French demand a most excessive Sum for Contributions from the Country of *Brisgow*, or in lieu thereof the three Towns of *Villingen*, *St Blaise*, and *St. Peter*, the first being in the very heart of *Suabia*, and a very considerable Pass. But it's said that the Emperor will send General *Caprara* thither to secure that Country against the Military execution which the French threaten it with. The command of the Emperors Forces in *Hungary* is given to the Count of *Strafoldo*. It is said that the Emperor is resolved to enter into an Alliance with the Crown of *Poland* for the mutual defence of their respective Dominions.

Hamburg, Jan. 19. The Duke of *Holstein* made the last week his publick Entrance into *Sleswick*, the Danish Soldiers that were there being first obliged to leave the place. We are assured that the Country of *Bremen* will now in a very few days be restored to the *Suedes*. From *Straelsund* we have an account, that 1600 *Suedes* were arrived there from *Riga*. The *Elbe* is full of Ships, which are kept there by the Easterly Winds (which have now blown longer together than has been known in the memory of man;) among these, are near 100 Sail laden with Corn bound for several Ports of *France*.

Strasbourg, Jan. 15. Preparations are making her for the reception of the Dauphiness, who will take this City in her way to *France*. The French continue to lay up great Magazines at *Schlestadt*, which gives people apprehensions of a new War, and the rather for that they see the French go on so diligently with their new Levies. The French it's said are going to fortifie *Homburg*, *Landau*, and other places.

Hague, Jan. 23. In our last we told you that the States of *Holland*, upon the arrival of two Expresses from *Paris*, on Saturday last, had resolved to continue their Sessions for some days longer; and that the French Ambassador had given in a third Memorial to the States General, the substance whereof was, That he had received orders from the King his Master to acquaint them, That his Majesty was extremely astonished at their manner of proceeding in the matter of the Alliance by him proposed, and kindeyly resented it; That he had commanded him his Ambassador to expect some days longer their final Resolution in this Affair, but that after that he should not speak any more of it, nor accept any Act which they should offer, and that then they must expect his Majesty would take such measures as he thought necessary for the good of his Kingdoms, and the advantage of his Subjects in their Commerce; That his Majesty did not threaten them with his indignation, but that perhaps the dissatisfaction which his Majesty had at their proceedings, might be the occasion of greater prejudice to them then the indignation of others: And that they would do well to consider what had happened to them within these eight

ort ex years, the beginnings whereof had been less considerable than the just dissatisfaction which their present Conduct gives his Majesty. His Memorial of the French Ambassador was this day followed by one from Mr. Sidney, wherein he represents, That understanding that the French Ambassador continued with great earnestness to press them to enter into an Alliance with that crown, he thought himself obliged to repeat his instances for the dissuading them from it. That his Majesty did not pretend to make use of Threats, of which the Memorials of the French Ambassador were full, but would leave them to be guided by the consideration of their own Interests; That his Majesty did persuade himself, that after the assurances of assistance he had given them, whatever might happen, they would not enter into any Engagements which his Majesty should have cause to look upon as intended against Him, and that the instances of the French King, which were too sharp and pressing for a Free Republick, would not divert them from their true Interests; and from that strict Friendship that is now between His Majesty and this State, and of which His Majesty has given them such Essential Proofs.

These Memorials have been read in the Assembly of the States, who we have no cause to doubt will remain firm to their first Resolutions and not accept the said Alliance.

Paris, Jan. 24. All the Officers of the Dauphine's Household, part to-morrow for Germany to meet that Prince. The Dutchess of Richieu, and the other Ladies of quality, that are to be with her, will follow in few days, and about the middle of the next month the King and Queen go to Chalons. We have every day more and more cause to believe, that the Alliance proposed by our Ambassador at the Hague, will not be accepted by the States. The 15th Instant the Dutch Ambassadors were sent for by the King, and the next morning again; in these two Audiences, we are told, the King let them know how much he was dissatisfied with the Proceedings of the States their Masters, who made so great difficulty to enter into the Alliance by him proposed. That if they did not in few days give his Ambassador a positive Answer on this Subject, they must expect he should let them see the effects of his Resentment: And required the said Ambassadors to give their Masters a true and exact account of what he had told them.

Paris, Jan. 27. The Chamber set up for the examining and punishing the persons accused of Em poisonings, has since Tuesday last caused several Persons of the First Quality to be seized, who are now Prisoners in the Bastille and at Vincennes, and amongst them the Marechal de Mommerency Duke of Luxemburg, who commanded the Kings Armies in Flanders, understanding that there was a Decree of that Chamber out for the seizing of him, prayed the King, that he might by his Order be sent to the Bastille, where he now is. A like Decree being out against the Countess of Soissons, Wife to the Brother of the Duke of Bouillon, she, having notice of it, left this City about 4 a clock in the morning, having been first to take her leave of the Prince of Carignan, her Mother in Law, to whom she declared, That though she is innocent, yet she had resolved to absent her self, for that she would as willingly die, as be shut up in the Bastille. The Marchioness of Aluye has likewise absented her self.

Madam de Laligay, the Sieur Gabel, and the Wife of an Officer of the Guards, who was very conversant with the Countess of Soissons, are among those that are secured. There is a Decree out for seizing the Marchioness of Polignac; and we are told that there are 60 or 80 Persons more accused. The Dutchess of Bouillon, the Princeess of Tingry, Madam de la Ferte, Wife to the Marechal of that Name, the Countess of Roure, the Duke of Vendosme, and the Marquess of Sessac (the latter of which is said to have absented himself) are cited to appear personally before the said Chamber.

London, Jan. 21. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of this City, having yesterday met together, and having first shewed their Care for the Preservation of the Government and of the Protestant Religion, as now by Law Established, by dismission, before they entered into any Debate all Persons from the Assembly that had not received the Sacrament, taken the Oaths, and Subscribed the Renunciation of the Covenant, according to the Act of Corporations; The Court then to the use of the Practices of many Dissaffected persons who endeavoured to procure hands to a Petition about the Sitting of the Parliament; and after a long Debate thereupon, the Court did conceive it a thing not proper for them to intermeddle with, and that in case any such Application should be made, it might prove dangerous to the Government, and therefore passed a Vote, That they would not suffer any such Petition to be Presented in the name of that Court. Since which the King Commanded the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Attend Him at Whitehall, which they did accordingly this Evening, where His Majesty was pleased to declare to them his Dislike of any such Debates in that Court, as being a matter not proper for it, That His Majesty believed it was occasioned by some ill affected persons from without, who misinformed those that might otherwise mean well. And then His Majesty was graciously pleased to give His particular thanks to all those who had endeavoured to prevent these Attempts, and assured them he would always be ready to give His Loyal City of London the Proofs of His Affection and Kindness.

Whitehall, Jan. 21. This day the Articles given in by Dr. Oats and Mr. Bedloe, against the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, and his Lordships Answer therunto, were openly heard and debated before His Majesty in Council and thereupon his Lordship was vindicated in all particulars by the King and Council, who therefore did dismiss this matter from the Board, and leave the Lord Chief Justice to take such course at Law as he thinks fit.

Advertisements.

Stolen Jan. 15. out of a Stable of Thomas Piper of Bamber in Suffex. a dark dun horse, about 14 hands and a half high, grissel mane and tail, with a black List from the mane to the tail, about three years old, and one of his teeth of his upper Jaw is out, having a bob tail. Whoever gives notice of the said Horse to Thomas Piper aforesaid, or to one Mr. Hillman next the Tabors Inn in Southwark, shall have 20 s. Reward.

Strayed out of the Grounds of Mr. Robert Rogers of Fife near Bromley in Kent, on the 12th of Jan. 27. a dark brown short tressed Nag, about 13 hands and a half high with several white saddle spots, 9 years old, with all his paces. Whoever gives notice of him to Mr. Hurbans at the Fryngpan in Southwark, or to Mr. Clarke at the Bell Inn in Bell Lane near Temple-bar, shall have 20 s. Reward.