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Pembroke, May 18.

THere have been lately taken in the River of *Langborn* about 70. *Porpoises*, all of them Fishes of considerable bigness; which, as it is an accident extraordinary, few or none of that sort having been formerly seen in that River: So also is it like to run to a good account by reason of the large quantity of Oyl they are like to yield.

Barwick, May 19. By a late Letter from *Scotland*, we are told of a Report amongst them, Of the loss of one of their Privateers of 22 Guns; who, being over-powered by some Dutch Men of War, refused to yield, and was sunk, of which we expect further Confirmation: They tell us also, That two Prizes were the last week brought up; the one of them richly laden from *Bilbao*, with Spanish Cloth and VVool; and, that upon search amongst the Packs, they discovered 28000. Pieces of Eight, which were there concealed. The other laden with Timber.

Plymouth, May 21. The *Drake* Fregate having brought in two Prizes, left by the *Constant Warwick* at *Falmouth*, is gone again to Cruise.

Some Prisoners, now brought over from *Roche*, affirm; That *Monsieur Beaufort* set Sail, with his whole Fleet, the 10th Instant, [Old Style,] intending towards the Channel.

Plymouth, May 23. One of our small Fregate meeting at Sea with two *Hamburgers*, were by them inform'd, that the Dutch Fleet, of 110. Sail of Men of VVar and Merchant-men, were on *Thursday* last under-Sail, between the *Nly* and the *Texel*, the wind *Easterly*; but whether born, they said not.

Paris, May 18. The 26 Instant, *Don Francisco Ferreiros Rebellos*, Extraordinary Envoye from *Portugal*, who arrived here about eight daies since, went hence on his way towards *Peronne*, in order to the Ratification of the Treaty concluded between His Majesty of *Portugal*, and *Monsieur le St. Romain* at *Lisbonne*. We daily expect the return of our Courier from *Spain*, with an Answer from the Council of *Madrid* to the Kings Letter.

The Prince *William* of *Furstenburg* went likewise the 26 Instant for *Germany*, with some Propositions to the three Ecclesiastical Electors of the *Rhine*, perswading them to a Neutrality, and to oblige themselves not to suffer any forces either French or Imperial to pass through their Territories: and from thence he is to pass to the Duke of *Newbourg*, and the Bishop of *Munster*, who 'tis believed, entertain a good Correspondency with this Crown. This Prince carries with him a vast sum of Moneys, but for what employment is not yet said.

Monsieur de Fuentes is retired into the Country, to take the waters.

Paris, June 1. His Majesty has lately wrote to her Majesty from His Camp at *Gony* near *Chasteles*, bearing date the 27 past; that after a long Rain he had ordered his forces to march towards *le Chasteau* in *Cambresis*, where he intended to encamp the next day; And that *Artagnan* was returned with a Party, commanded by him, bringing with him a Prisoner from *Cambrey*; who would assure him, That that place is in a very good condition; although His Majesty says, He has Information to the contrary: That at *Armentiers* they were busily employ'd, in repairing the Breaches which the Enemy had made in the Work, before they left that place, which the Inhabitants endeavour to compleat again; expecting the Enemy will suddenly attempt to regain it; And thus, as they are advertised, the next night. The King writes further, That upon Intelligence of 300 Horse, that were

gone out from *Cambrey*, to conduct some Moneys from *Bonchain*, he sent out a Party of 500 Horse, commanded by the *Marquels de Rochefort*; with whom there went, 28 *Volontiers*, the Counts *D' Armagnac*, and *D' Audvergne*; with the *Marquels de la Valiere* to intercept it; with order to return again the next day to the Camp at *Chasteau Cambresis* with an Account of their success.

Monsieur Colbert, le Tellier, and *De Lionnes*, are yet at *la Fere*, where they are taking order for the Artillery, and for the Transportation of Provisions to *Quefnoy*, where is the General Magazine for the Army.

'Tis said, That five Towns of the *Netherlands* are now in Treaty with His Majesty.

We have here a warm report of a Vessel arrived lately at *Legorn*, which has given an account to the Great Duke of *Florence*, of a Sea-fight between the *Venetians* and the *Turks*, in the Channel of the *Isle of Scio*, wherein the *Turks* have received a great defeat, though not without considerable loss to the *Venetians* of eight Gallies, two Gallies, and their General *Morofini* killed in fight; the confirmation whereof we must hereafter expect.

The Magistrates of *Mons* having refused to accept of a Garrison sent them from the *Marquis de Castell Rodrigo*, have sent to desire his Majesty that this City may stand Neuter, protesting their service to his Majesty should be as great as if they had his Garrison: they desire a positive answer in eight days.

The King 12 days since removed his Camp from *Briat*, near *le Chasteau* in *Cambresis*, to march farther into the Enemies country. *Marschal D' Aumont* is marched towards *Dunkirk*.

The Officers of His Majesties Exchequer, in course of Payments of Orders upon the Act of 250000 l. are proceeded to the 306th. Order in Number.

The *Marquels de Castell Rodrigo's* Letter to the King of France.

THe Informations we have received from all parts so confidently assuring us, That the great Preparations Your Majesty is now making, are intended against these Countries, that it is now no longer made a Doubt: and, there appearing to the world no just reasons, why Your Majesty should violate a Peace, in which the Crown of *Spain* was content to sit down without prejudice, leaving such Advantages to Your Majesty: its principal aime being only to restore Peace to *Christendom*, and put an end to a VVarr, which had involved the poor and innocent Subjects of each party in so much misery and ruine: and, being desirous to prevent a Relapse into a greater, in which all Europe will have a share, should the Rupture be founded rather upon VVill than Reason. I have thought it an incumbency both upon my Place and Duty, to represent to Your Majesty the Scandall, that will be given to all the world; when they shall see Your Majesty engag'd against a Brother of only six years of Age; and against a Regency subordinated to the Laws of a Testator, without any form of Justice, or observance of the Rule, of first Demanding Satisfaction. If Your Majesty hath any Pretension or Dissatisfaction, Reason and Justice require, Your Majesty should first Declare, and justify them; not only in particular, to the Parties Interested, but also to the Neighbouring Princes; to the Countries in Dispute; and, to Your Majesties own Subjects: Since by the Law of Nature, nothing can be exacted, or forceably

taken away from Ones own Subject, or Slave, much less from One that is wholly Innocent, where the Government is ty'd up by a Regency, to the prejudice of the Subjects of both Parties, and of the Roman Empire; by vertue of whose Laws, and without whose Knowledge, so Noble a Member as the Circle of Burgundy cannot be taken away. This Proceeding violates the Peace of Munster, by which (as also by our Peace which was since concluded) it was capitulated, that, in case of a Rupture, the Parties concern'd should have six Months notice of it; and infringes the Peace of our Neighbours, whose Concernments will oblige them to Interests themselves in a Common Danger. Besides this, Your Majesty was pleas'd to tell the Marquess de la Fuente, at his Audience of Congé; That he was a Witness with what earnestness You intended to preserve the good Correspondency and Peace between both Crowns; and that he should in Your Majesties Name, assure the Queen my Mistress, that You would continue it in the same manner, and with the same good-will: Giving likewise Your Ambassador at Madrid the very same Charge.

I leave it, Sir, to the Consideration of Your Majesty, how remote it will be from the Justice, Christianity and Generosity of Your Majesty, to attempt an Invasion without any of those Formalities and Interpositions, which all Christian Princes have always observed; that so Your Majesty, as the Most Christian, may not introduce an Example; which, as it is contrary to all former ones, so it may prove prejudicial to Your Self, and Your posterity.

I do not desire Your Majesty to prejudice Your own Rights, (if any such You have,) only that You would Declare them, if You pursue them: Nor that You should suspend the use of Force, if Satisfaction be deny'd You; but that before You begin Your March, or any Hostility, which may render an Accommodation impossible, You would prevent the Mischiefs that may ensue upon it to all Christendom, by giving place to a Negotiation. I am firmly perswaded, that the Queen my Mistress, will give your Majesty all reasonable Satisfaction; and that She will not refuse to refer the Cause, wherein both parties are Interested, to the Cognizance, Mediation, and even the Decision of any of those, that may be concerned in the mischiefs the Rupture will occasion: Obliging my self, (as soon as I know the cause and pretensions of your Majesty,) to give account of it to the Queen, my Mistress; who, I doubt not, (to let the World see her good Intention, and the Justice of her Proceedings) will not refuse to refer her self to the judgment not of one or two only, but of the whole World; and, in particular, of all the Princes of the sacred Roman Empire; of the Crown of England, (supposing that Your Majesty is very near a Peace with it;) and of the United Provinces our Neighbours; to the end, that their Joint Plenipotentiaries may see the reasons, and justify those that have reason on their side, before any advance be made by the force of Arms; considering, there is nothing that so far presseth you, nor any danger in suspension, that should be preferred before the Common Interest; by which each party may justify to the World the Events which may happen.

This Representation, Sir, and Request, which my zeal alone to your Majesty has put me upon, seems to me most just, as desiring that Christendom, our Neighbours, and common Subjects, may avoid all new Calamities, and especially those Mischiefs, which may prove far greater then those that are already pass'd, before an end can be put to these Wars, wherein we are going to engage our selves. And I hope, Sir, that Your Majesty will please to admit of it as such; and that Almighty God will put it into Your heart to resolve upon an Expedient, as Just, as it is Fair and Advantageous to all: by letting Reason take place; and having a just regard to the tender eye of the King my Master; giving our Neighbours the satisfaction of being Judges of the Differences between us: whereby all those Mischiefs may be prevented, which a different Procedure, or further Violence will occasion. God preserve the Sacred Person of Your most Christian Majesty, as I desire. Brussels, the 14. of May, 1667.

From above the Princess, May 23. We have this following Account, signed by all the remaining Officers of that Regt. On the 17th instant about one of the Clock in the

afternoon, we engaged two Danish Men of War of 40 Guns apiece, with in sight of the Coast of Norway, where after an hours fight, Captain Daves Commander of the Fregat lost his left thigh by a great shot, of which he dyed before he could be hande'd down to the Platfome, at his expiring saying, For Gods sake never yield the Fregat to these fellows. The Lieutenant succeeding in the command, was about half an hour after wounded in both Leggs, and carried down to the Platfome. The Master next taking up the Swore, received a mortal wound by a great shot, which entering the Spondiles of his back, and coming forth at his right shoulder, took away with it his Arm; after him by general consent, the Gunner commanded the ship, who perceiving the Danes to edge from us, ordered the Helme to be put hard a weather, untill he came up to them within Pistoll shot, where for three hours space, we lay battering each other, till the Danes growing weary of the fight, steered away directly for the shore, where they came to an Anchor, we likewise Anchoring within a mile of them, to repair our running Rigging, and Main shrouds, which were all cut, together with our Mainstay, Forestay, and Foretop-maststay, with the shrouds, which did so much endanger our Masts, being all shot, that in the calm it was expected they would drop overboard. The next morning we were in an indifferent readines to receive the Danes, who were then to Windward of us, and had as well the advantage of the current, as the wind to assault us, but would not attempt it, though we fired a Gun in defiance, but in sayling, we found it impossible for us to come nigh them, by reason of the wind and stream both opposing us: so that seeing the Danes had weigh'd and only made use of their wind to get into the Sound, and having not left us above four days provision, we bore up for England, and this day came to an Anchor at the Buoy of the Nore.

Whitehall, May 25. This day arriv'd here from Breda, Charles Henchman Esq; Nephew to the Right Reverend Father in God, Humphrey Lord Bishop of London, with an Express from their Excellencies the Ambassadors Extraordinary from His Majesty for the Treaty there; by whom we have this account. That on Tuesday last about 12 of the clock, their Excellencies made their solemn Entry into Breda, being met at the Spiel-house about a mile from the Town, by about 200 Horse sent by the Governor under the command of Monsieur Overkirk, with whom came the Commander of the Town, with the Governors coach and six horses, to complement and attend the Ambassadors into the Town. From the Spiel-house they began to march in this order: The Horse being drawn into two Divisions, one party led the Van; after them came on horseback about 16 Pages, then 4 Trumpets in his Majesties of Great Britains Livery, after them the two Gentlemen of the Horse to their Excellencies, then the Marshal of the Embassy immediately preceding the Lords Ambassadors coach with six horses extraordinary rich, in which sat their Excellencies with several persons of quality, having about 24 Footmen running by it, attended by the Governors, and 3 other coaches of their Excellencies with six horses apiece, the whole Train closed up with the other Division of Horse. At the Gate of the Town they were met and complemented by the Governor, who press'd with them in their coach to their House, where there was an excellent Dinner provided for them, upon the States order and account. The next day they received Visits from the French and other Ambassadors, which they returned with equal civility. The Swedes Ambassadors are arriv'd at Tirheyde, but will not in 8 or 10 days time be ready to make their Entry. The Treaty is not yet begun, but 'tis believed some few days will give beginning to it.

Whitehall May 26. On Wednesday night died at the Palace of S. James, the Duke of Kent, second Son to his Royal Highness; to the great affliction of their Majesties and the whole Court, who this day went into Mourning, as is usual in so sensible a loss.

These are to give Notice, that Order is taken for the Printing of all Ordinary Advertisements at the Office of the Clerk and Register of the Passes, at the Pa-cock in the State.