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Genova, Aug 27.

THis week failed from hence the *Rebecca*, Captain *Pulman* for *Leghorne*, and the *Prosperity* for the *Riviera* to take Oyls for *London*. Here are arrived two French Ships from *Lisbon*, two from *Spain*, and one from *Bordeaux*. This State is very much alarmed at the news of the French Troops marching towards *Italy*, and have sent to their Ambassador at *Madrid*, to acquaint him with their fears.

Hague, Sept. 9. The Princes of *Orange* parted hence the last week for *Aix*, to use the Waters. To Morrow the States of *Holland* meet again, when the Prince of *Orange* is expected in Town. From *Liege* they write of fresh hostilities that had happened between the Elector of *Cologne's* Troops and those of the City.

Brussels, Sept. 9. The Nations of this City are separated without coming to any Resolution concerning the Subsidies demanded of them by the Prince of *Parma*. The Chancellor and the two Counsellors of *Brabant* are discharged from their imprisonment; but the first is confined to his House in the Country, and the other two are suspended the execution of their Places as Counsellors. Several men of War are fitting out at *Offend*, and in order to the Manning of them, a Placet has been issued, by which, all such Seamen as shall put themselves into that Service, are promised six Months Pay advanced. The Prince de *Rache* and the Marquis de *Bedmar* are come back from *Namur* and *Charleroy*, having been to visit those Garrisons; and his Highness has ordered, that for the future the Troops shall be Mustered in such places where they have their Quarters every fourteen days. From *Aix la Chapelle* we have Advice, that her Highness the Princess of *Orange* was arrived there, and that her Highness purposes to stay some days there, to use the Bath. The same Letters add, that the French make a pretension to *Linnich* and *Montjou* in the Dutchy of *Fuliers*, which Places have great Dependencies.

Paris, Sept. 19. There is much discourse of the Courts removing to *Lyon*, and it's said that Monsieur de *Louvois* (who parted from hence last Tuesday, pretending he went to pass a fortnight at his Countrey-House at *Mendon*) is gone before to prepare things against the Kings arrival. The King has appointed Monsieur *Guibert de Crissy* to examine the Memorial of the Count de *Estim* containing his Pretensions upon the Republick of *Genova*; and at the same time we have an account that the Duke of *Morvenar*, General of the French Gallies, received the Civilities that were offered him by the Senate at his last being at *Genova*, very coldly. We are told that a Treaty is Signed between the King and the Elector Palatine, by which the latter yields to his Majesty *Jordan*, and some other places his Majesty is at present in possession of, and the King is to pay his Electoral Highness 40000 Crowns a year. The Archbishop of *Lyon* has not given to the Deputies, (that are chosen by the Clergy of his Province, to assist at the general Assembly that is to be held here,) so ample a Power, as is desired by the Court, which is therefore not well pleased with the said Archbishop. Our last Letters from *Rome* are very silent as to the affair of the Regality; they only tell us, that the Pope made some difficulty to Grant the Bulls for the new Bishop of *Alanz*.

Whitehall, Sept. 4. This day Sir Edward Seymour Bar. Sir Boucher Wray, Bar. Sir Coppleton Bampfield, Bar. Sir Courtney Poole, Bar. Sir John Rolis, Knight of the Bath, Peter Prideaux, Bear, and Sentil, Esquires; (being Introduced by His Grace the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Lieutenant of the County) Presented an humble Address to His Majesty, Signed by above 16000 of the principal Gentlemen, and Freeholders of Devonshire; and assured His Majesty, that all their Lives and Estates, and whatsoever was most dear to them, were at His Majesties Service, for the Defence of His Sacred Person and His just Rights and Prerogatives. His Majesty received them with His usual Grace and Goodness, and was pleased to tell them That he was extremely satisfied with this testimony of their Duty and Affection; and to assure them that he would maintain the Protestant Religion, and the Laws against Popery, and all others, that endeavoured to disturb the established Government in Church or State.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

The Humble Address of Your Majesties most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, the Grand Inquest for this County, Commission-Officers of Your Militia, and other Your Loyal Subjects of this Your County of Devon.

May it please Your Sacred Majesty.

WH your Majesties Loyal Subjects of your said County, though remote from your Royal Presence, and late with our humble Address, yet are as sensible of your Grace and Favour, as any others, and the good Influences of your just Government have equally kindled in us a Zeal, active for your Majesties Service, and which will never expire but with our last breath; We and our Fathers have experienced the Miseries of Rebellion and Anarchy, and when your blessed Father left the Splendor and Glory of *England* was buried with him; and instead of Liberty and Religion (which was so speciously pretended,) we had neither Religion nor Justice left, and were the greatest Slaves, till happily redeemed by your Majesties miraculous Restauration; which gave new Life and Vigor, and filled our Hearts with Joy and Thanks: and your most Gracious Majesty hath ever since held the Reins of Government with so much Prudence and Justice, and yet with as much Indulgence and Moderation, as good Subjects could desire, and more than bad deserve. In a grateful sense of all which Benefits, we humbly beg your Sacred Majesty to accept our hearty Thanks, and we lay at your Royal Feet our Person and Estates, acknowledging that it is from your Majesties Grace and Care, that we enjoy both, and solemnly protesting, that according to our Allegiance and Duty, we will cheerfully sacrifice all, in the Defence of your Royal Person, Crown and Dignity, and your lawful Successors, and the Government, both in Church and State, as now established by Law. And we do as heartily abhor and detest the insolent and malicious proceedings of Antimonarchical Factions, and Phanatical Persons, who would again have involved us in Ruine and Confusion, had not your Majesty seasonably interposed, and stop't the raging Torrent. And we likewise humbly thank your most Gracious Majesty, for your late Royal Declaration, in which your Majesty Graciously discovers your settled Resolution of making the established Laws your rule of Government, and shew the wild and Arbitrary Practices of those who would be thought Defenders of the Liberty of the Peo.

ple, which they alone have so boldly invaded; and whilst their rude Hands were reaching at the Crown, and their rank Privileges growing up to overtop your Prerogative, whilst they were turning the Royal Stream out of its course, and opening the Floodgates of Confusion; and plucking down all the Fences which secure our Religion, exposing her naked to the mad Zeal of Enthusiasts, or the Sacrilegious Designs of covetous and barbarous Villains, still pretending, as here:otore, Religion and Loyalty; and impudently thinking your Sacred Majesty had forgot your Martyr'd Father, and the miseries of the late Rebellion: your Majesties admirable patience in suffering so long, and your Prudence in so timely checking such unparalell'd Insolence, hath abundantly satisfied all your Loyal Subjects, that without Monarchy supported in all its antient Rights and Grandeur, England can never be safe and happy; 'Tis in the Splendor and Lustre of the Crown, and under the protection of the Prerogative; that we are happy and prosperous at home, and great and considerable abroad; and that your Majesties Crown may be illustrious, and your Prerogative as spreading as any of your Royal Ancestors, shall be our constant Prayer to Heaven, and our Loyal and hearty Endeavours on Earth.

The Humble Address of the Grand Jury at the general Assizes held for this County-Palatine of Durham, July 22, 1681. Together with the Justices of the Peace, Genry, Clergy, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants within the said County.

Most Gracious and Dread Sovereign,

Though we have in several Capacities appear'd before Your Majesty with our most thankful Acknowledgments, not only for Your Gracious Declaration, but for the continued Peace and Happiness we enjoy under Your Government; yet now having a more solemn opportunity, we could not but think it our Duty to sum up all our former Addresses in this one Repetition of our Thankfulness. And because the multitude of Loyal Expressions daily presented to Your Majesty, makes it more difficult to say what has not been said already; yet we must never forget Your Majesties great Condescension in passing the Bill for Prohibiting Irish Cattle, though to the great diminution of Your own Revenue; and for which we more particularly acknowledge our selves indebted to Your Majesty, and shall endeavour to choose such Representatives, whenever You are pleas'd to Command the Sitting of a Parliament, as shall make those dutiful Returns in Supplying Your Majesties occasions, for the supporting Your Government, and preserving Your Subjects, in the Prosperity we are now in. Nor can we think it too late to Congratulate Your Majesties great success in Tangier; a Place so considerable for Trade, that when it was in distress, was us'd by many as an Argument to reflect upon the ill Conduct of Affairs; but now when secured from all disturbances, 'tis scarce valued worth the keeping, however eminent the selling is, when hardly tenable was thought to be. The great assurances we have from Your Majesty, of Governing according to those Laws now establish'd in Church and State, make us not doubt the security of the true Protestant Religion, and the Prosperity of Your Subjects. And therefore once more we most humbly prostrate our selves, our Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of your Sacred Person, and of your lawful Heirs and Successors against all opposition, either of Papists, or other seditious disaffected Persons. That your Majesty may have a long and happy Reign over us, is the constant Prayer of your most Loyal and Obedient Subjects.

Edinburgh, Saturday Aug. 27. In our former we told you, that the Parliament was Adjourn'd from Monday to this day, on occasion of the Funeral of the Deceased Duke of Edinburgh late Lord High Chancellor of this Kingdom, which was performed with very great Solemnity, and took up several days, for that the Corps was carry'd to *Lislie* (the ordinary Burial place of the Deceased's Family) and that many of the Nobility and Genry did accompany it thither.

Yesterday an Act concerning a TEST to be taken by all in Publick Truth, for Securing the Protestant Religion against Popery and Fanaticisme, pass'd the Lords of the Articles, and was this day brought into the Parliament; the consideration whereof is Adjourn'd till Monday next.

And at the same time was brought in an Act for Securing the Peace of the Kingdom, which was pass'd, and is as follows,

An Act for Securing the Peace of the Kingdom.

Our Sovereign Lord, and the Estates of Parliament, do Ratify and Approve all Laws and Acts of Parliament made for Securing the Government of the Church as it is now establish'd by Law: And for the further Securing of the Peace of Church and State, as it is now establish'd They do hereby Statute and Ordain, that where any Persons who are

Tennants, as well in Parish as Land, or Servants being delated upon the Oath of C^ommunity or the Informer, it all be found Guilty, or holden as Conscit before any competent Judicature for Field-Conventicles, or for retreating Preachers, who are or shall be Excommunicated, Intercominted, or Declared Fugitives upon a Process intimated against the said Tennants and Servants within three Months after committing of the said Crimes, that their Names, with the Sentence be intimated by the Judge who pronounced the same under form of Instrument, to the Master; if the Delinquent be a Servant, or to the Heritor and Landlord in whose Land or Houles he lives, if he be a Tennant or Cottar; which Master or Heritor shall be obliged within a Month after the said intimation, either to pay the Delinquents Fine (there being sufficient Goods to make satisfaction) and attour a years Rent to the Master; or if he have not sufficient Goods, to put him and his Family out of his Land or Houle, if he be a Tennant or Cottar; and (if a Servant out of his Service) or to Present him to Justice: providing always that the Label, whereby on the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special, as to a certain place where the Field-Conventicle was kept, or thereabout; and also be special as to the time, viz. a certain day of such a week, or one or other of the days of that week. And His Majesty, with the Advice and Consent of His Estates of Parliament, Declares, that in this Case, it shall be leisum to Heritors to put their Tennants off their Lands, or out of their Houles possessed by them, at any time of the year; and that without any Warning or Process of Removing: And notwithstanding of any Tacks set to the Tennants for Years or Terms to run; which in this case are hereby Declared to be void and null: and the Masters and Heritors are hereby authorized and allowed to retain as much of the Goods and Gear belonging to the said Tennants, Cottars and Servants, as may satisfy and pay the last years Rent due by the Tennant, and relieve them of the said Pines. And His Majesty with consent aforesaid Declares, That if any Man shall Retort or Entertain any Servant, Tennant or Cottar who is so put away, he shall be liable to pay three years Fee to the Master who did put him away, and three years Duty to the Heritor who put away his Tennant or Cottar, if the said Tennants or Cottars so put away be Retort or Harbour'd by any other Heritor as said is; and likewise be liable in One hundred pounds Scots to be paid to the King. It is also hereby Statute and Ordained, That the Fines imposed by former Laws upon Field-Conventicles shall be doubled, each Person being by this Act Fineable in twice as much as he was Fineable by the former Laws except as to Burghes of Burroughs Royal, Regality and Barony; who besides the intimating the former Fines for Field-Conventicles, are for the future to lose their Burgheships and Liberties, and to be banished from the Town where they lived: And to the end that all the Laws against Conventicles may be the better put to execution, it is hereby Declared, That it shall be lawful to His Majesty to nominate Sheriff, Deputis, Justices of Peace, or other Commissioners for punishing Conventicles, and such as are guilty of irregular Murrings, Baptismes, and invading of Ministers.

Wed. Sept. 2. Above 40 Sail of Merchant Ships have within these 48 hours arriv'd in the Downs from the Straights Yesterday arriv'd likewise the Royal Admirals of Spain from America.

Moses Post of London, Bookseller Having on Monday, Aug. 29, 1681, Presented both the King and Queens Majesty with the second Volume of his *English Atlas* (which contains halfe Germany;) Her Majesty's said Majesty's humble request his Submission, that they would immediately send him (at the Charge in St. Pauls Church-yard, London) their Subscription-Monies, and take their Books, that so he the said *Moses Post* may be the better enabled to carry on the said Work; the third Volume of which (containing the 17 Provinces) he hopes to have finished before Christmas next. If any person of quality that is not as yet a Subscriber, desires to be one, he shall have the same advantage with those already subscribed, if the price is 20 s. a Volume in Quires, to the Subscribers, they always paying 40 s. before-hand, it is desired, that all Gentlemen that subscribe for the future, would be pleas'd to be exact in Writing their Names, Quality and Countrey, &c. so they may be Printed in the Atlas to their content.

Advertisement.

An Historical Relation of the Island of Cayen, in the East-Indies Together with an Account of the detaining in Captivity the Author, and divers other Englishmen now living there; and of the Authors Miraculous Escape, Illustrated with fifteen large Figures, and a Map of the Island, By Robert Coyer, a Captive there near twenty years. Sold by Robert Coyer, Printer to the Royal Society, at the Rose and Crown in St. Pauls Church-yard.