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From Monday December 10. to Thursday December 13. 1683.

Whitehall, December 12.

THE following Address has been presented to His Majesty, who received it very Graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Governors of the Charity for relief of poor Widdows and Children of Clergymen, with the Stewards, and the rest of the Sons of the Clergy, at their Annual Feast of Charity in London, December the fourth, 1683. Being in number about Seven hundred.

Dread Sovereign,

ALL other Loyal Societies in the Kingdom having dutifully laid at Your Majesty's Feet their zealous Acclamations for the miraculous Deliverance of Your Majesty, and your Dearest Brother the Duke of York, from the late damnable Conspiracy of Fanatical and wicked men, Enemies alike implacable to Monarchy and to the Church of England; We the Sons of the Clergy might justly be condemn'd of extreme ingratitude to God and the King, if we should neglect to express our unfeigned joy and Congratulations upon this most happy occasion; since we have not only the same obligations of Duty and Fidelity to Your Majesty, with all Your other Subjects, in that we plentifully enjoy the blessings of Heaven and Earth under Your most merciful and benign Reign; But we are a Corporation entirely Your Majesty's, framed and created by Your Royal Goodness into a Body of Men, in whom Loyalty and Obedience to the Crown is natural and inbred, derived to us from our Fathers, confirmed by our Education, encouraged by Your Majesty's Patronage and Protection, and immoveably fix'd in us by our Holy Religion. We have therefore unanimously made use of this first return of our Solemn Annual Feast of Charity, to declare our vows of inviolable affection and zeal for the safety and honour of Your Majesty's Sacred Person, (whom God Almighty long preserve;) and to publish to all the World our utter detestation of all Rebelious Principles and Practices, under whatsoever pretence of Liberty, Property, or Religion, they would recommend themselves: And we take the boldness humbly to assure Your Majesty that we are firmly resolv'd to serve and defend (if need be) with our Lives and Fortunes, the just Prerogatives of Your Imperial Crown and Dignity, the right of Lineal Succession in the Royal Family, and the happiest Government upon Earth; as under Your Majesty it is by Law established in Church and State.

Our particular relation to and zeal for the best of Reformed Churches, make us join in devout Prayers, that God would be pleas'd to turn the hearts of all Your misguided Subjects to their bounden Duty and Allegiance, and incline them to judge of the Truth of the Protestant Religion, not by the Schismatical or fallow Tenents of any evil Sect or Party that usurps its name, but by that steady Loyalty and Primitive Christian subjection to Kings, which has been always own'd and practis'd by the Church of Christ, and remarkably by this of England.

In Testimony whereof the Court of Assistants of the said Corporation, have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed December the Fifth 1683. and Thirty fifth Year of Your Majesty's Reign;

Vienna, December 5. Our Letters from Hungary inform us, that Prince Ragotzi having absolutely refused Count Tockley a retreat into his Fortress of Monkarz, notwithstanding all the solicitation of his Mother; who is now married to that Count; He was retired no body knew whither, but wherever he is, we understand he has written to several of the Nobility of Upper Hungary, exhorting them to remain firm, and promising them great assistances in the Spring. We are told that by reason of the great scarcity of Provisions at Newsol, the Imperial head quarter will be removed from thence to Presbourg. General Rzbata is marched with several Regiments from Newsol to possess himself of divers Castles which are still possessed by the Rebels. The Ambassadors which the Emperor is sending to the Meeting appointed between the Poles and the Mo'covites for the determining the differences about their Limits, are hastning their departure.

Lintz, December 7. The Duke of Lorraine arrived here the first Instant from Hungary, and has since had several Conferences with the Emperor concerning the preparations to be made against the next Campaign. The Troops that blocked up Canista, not being able to subsist any longer by reason of the bad weather, are gone into their Winter-quarters, whereof Count Leslie who was on his way thither, being appointed by the Emperor to command them, has given his Imperial Majesty an account. The Count of Starenberg has received the Order of the Golden Fleece. We seem here very confident that the Venetians will come into the League against the Turks.

Ratubonne, Dec. 9. The Emperor has received very considerable Supplies from Spain and Italy to enable him to make the necessary preparations against Spring; the Letters from Lintz telling us that 180 thousand Ducats, 300 thousand Crowns, and 60 thousand Spanish Doppio's have been lately sent thither. The Duke of Lorraine is now at Court; several Councils have been held, and orders have been sent to the several Officers to raise their Recruits with all possible diligence. The Letters from Italy say, That the Ambassador of Moscow at Constantinople is very ill treated, the Caimacan being very much incensed at his demanding at this time the restitution of Czechebin, and several other places; and that the King of Persia has offered to attack the Turks with all his Forces.

Evancfort, December 10. Our Letters from Lintz inform us, That the Emperor hath sent Orders to all the Colonels to recruit their Regiments, and hath assigned them the moneys necessary for that service; and seeing they are like to meet with difficulties in raising their said recruits, for that the States of the Empire will not suffer any Levies within their respective Territories because they themselves may have occasion to raise men, the Emperor has resolved that the 5000 men which the States of Silesia constantly maintain at their own charge for the defence of that Country, shall be made use of for the recruiting the said Regiments, and that moneys shall be given to those States to levy