

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday January 19. to Monday January 23. 1687.

THE following Address has been Presented to the King, which His Majesty received very Graciously.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of Your Majesties most Loyal and Obedient Subjects, the Master, Wardens, and Apprentices of the Company of Plumbers, London:

Dead Sovereign!

Though we want apt Words, yet cheerful and ready Minds are not wanting to us: Wherefore, Great Sir, we do hereby tender to Your Most Sacred Majesty, our due and hearty Thanks for Your Majesties late most condescending Declaration of Indulgence. We should be unpardonably stupid, did we let such unparallel'd Bounties slip by unobserved, especially since such halcyon days are likely to be continued during Your Majesties Reign, which Interest as well as Duty, obliges us to pray, may be Long, Happy, and Prosperous. In Testimony whereof, we have caused our Common Seal to be hereunto affixed this Fifteenth day of December, in the Third Year of Your Majesties Reign.

Boston in New England. — November 28. The Colony of Connecticut having submitted themselves and their Charter to His Majesty, Sir Edmond Andros, General Governor of New England, upon Receipt of His Majesties Orders to take them under his Government, went immediately from hence, attended with a Guard of Grenadiers well mounted, and accompanied by several Members of His Majesties Council, and about Threescore of the principal Gentlemen and Merchants of this Place; And being arrived at Hartford, the chief Town of Connecticut; his Excellency acquainted the late Governor and Chief Officers with His Majesties Pleasure, for uniting them to the Government of the other Colonies of New England. And having dispatched all that was necessary there, his Excellency visited the several Counties of that Colony, where having appointed Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, and commissioned Military Officers, and all others that were requisite in the several Towns and Places, he returned hither, leaving the Inhabitants of Connecticut Colony extremely sensible of His Majesties great Grace and Favor, in receiving them under His Majesties immediate Protection and Government.

Vienna, Jan. 16. His Imperial Majesty, at the humble Request of the States of Hungary, hath put off his Return hither till towards the latter end of this Month; for though there be some of their Demands, which may be well enough left to Commissioners, yet there are others that they cannot expect to have redress'd but by his Majesty in person. There has been already an Account given of one Gezzii, with the part he has acted in drawing out a Confeſſion from Bettenhadii the Hungarian Prisoner; this Man has since been endeavouring to make his Escape into Poland, being accompanied with 20 Heydukes, but he was stop't in his Flight by some of the Bavarian Troops, who carried him to Esperiet, from whence he will be brought hither; and then it is not doubted, but by confronting the Parties, the whole Contrivance of this Matter will be laid open. We hear that Count Garaffa arrived the 2d Instant at Tockai, and that he there received a Letter from the Princess of Ragorick, with Offers to yield up the Place upon reasonable Terms; upon which the Count intended to go thither to receive their Proposal, and yet at the same time it is said, that her Husband being re-inforced by some Turks and Hussars from Lippa and Waradin, had plunder'd the Country up to Debrevin, and carried away several of the Country People. Count Appremont, who commands at Esseeke, hath desired 500 Men to be sent him, with which addition, it is hoped, he may be able to drive the Turks out of Illok, which is the only place they possess between the

Drave and the Save. The Duke of Bavaria is expected here about the beginning of February. They write from Poland, that the Dyet is to be held at Grodno on the 27th Instant, at which the main Points to be debated, are supposed to be the Continuance of the War, and the Succession to the Crown.

Cologne, Jan. 23. The Elector has been indisposed, but is now upon Recovery; the ill Weather hinders the Cardinal of Furstemberg's Journey to Bonn, and from thence to Strasbourg. They write from Ratisbonne, That the Imperial free Cities, taking the Alarm at the Elector of Brandenburg's Demands of Three of their Number, in Satisfaction of the Damages and Expences he hath been at in the late War; and looking upon it to be a leading Case to their being dismember'd, and by degrees extinguish'd, as Pretensions may arise for indemnifying others at their Expence, to the apparent diminution of their Privileges, and (if pursued) to the abolishing a Member of the Empire. The Colledge of the said Cities assembled at the Diet, think themselves obliged to form all the opposition they can, and accordingly they have desired Count Windisgratz, (who is going to Vienna, to receive the Order of the Golden Fleece) to represent this matter to his Imperial Majesty, and in their Names to intercede with him, that no Consent may be given to any such Demands. The late Protestation made by Prince Herman of Baden, Count Countingsec, and the Bishop of Brunn, was grounded upon these two Heads, That all the Canons had not been summon'd to determine the first Question, Whether a Co-adjutor were to be chosen? And that the Pope had granted an Inhibition not to proceed to Election. Upon which it has been observed, to justify the Choice, that all were summoned who were in the Province, though that was not of any absolute necessity. And that the Pope did indeed exhort them not to proceed to Election, but there was no formal inhibition; and if there had been, it might be questionable how far that would be obligatory, the Authority of the Pope being preserved, in confirming, or not confirming the Election.

Hamburg, Dec. 30. There is no farther progress as yet made in the Treaty at Altena: It is said, That an Answer is sent from Copenhagen to the Duke of Holstein's Demands, which must be in the hands of the Danish Commissioners; for it is not yet delivered to the Mediators. It is generally believed that Restitution will very difficultly be consented to: and on the other side, for the Equivalent projected out of the Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, that is thought scarce practicable, because, besides the Difference there may be in Value, they cannot be alienated to perpetuity, but being Members of the Empire, they must, upon the failure of the Descendants of the present Possessor, follow the ordinary course of Succession; so that it is hard to conceive what will be the Issue of this Meeting. But in order to bring it to some Conclusion, it is reported, That the Mediators will draw up such heads of an Agreement as they think fit to propose to both Parties, which may be afterwards modelled by the Additions, or Subtractions to be made, till a Medium be found out for both their Satisfactions. In the mean time this matter is no less warily agitated at Copenhagen and Stockholm, where several Memorials have been interchanged by the Ministers of those two Crowns, which afford no small light to the understanding of the whole Proceeding. There has been mention already made, with what earnestness the Swedish Minister at Copenhagen recommended a fair and just Composure of this Difference, to which the Answer was made at Stock-

holm

Salm, That the King of *Denmark*, as well in consideration of that Interposition, as from his own just Inclinations, was ready to give unquestionable Proofs of his Sincerity and Desires to facilitate the Treaty begun with the Duke of *Holstein Sleswick*, as far as might consist with the security of his Kingdoms; and that he hoped, That what had hitherto pass'd would not be interpreted as done contrary to the Treaties between the two Crowns, since his Majesty has not proceeded, but upon the justest Reasons, and whatever has befallen the Duke, must be solely attributed to those dangerous Councils pursued by him, so much to his Majesties prejudice, as well as directly opposite to the Unions and Conventions made between the two Houses, and particularly to a special Article relating to the Duke, contained in the Treaty of *Fontainebleau*: and therefore his Majesty promises himself, from the Justice of the King of *Sweden*, That he will not look upon himself as under any Obligations of Guaranty; for though there had been mention made of it by the Treaties of *Roschild* and *Copenhagen*, yet these things had quite chang'd their Aspect, since the Agreement at *Rensburg*, and the separate Article beforemention'd. Besides, in the Treaty at *Lunden*, it had been expressly stipulated, That neither Party should Interest themselves in the Domestick concerns of the other, and that the Differences which might happen to arise between his Majesty and the Duke, were understood to be therein comprehended, appears by the repeated Declarations of the Swedish Ambassadors, as is evident by the Minutes taken at the said Treaty: But if any Pretence should be taken up from hence, to disturb the publick Quiet, or that the neighbourly Friendship and good Understanding (which his Majesty is entirely dispos'd inviolably to maintain) should suffer any change or diminution, the same cannot be imputed to his Majesty, who hath acted consonantly to the Laws of Nature, and of Nations, and no otherwise than the necessity of self-preservation requires. To which Memorial there has been a Reply lately made by the Swedish Envoy at *Copenhagen*, containing, That his Majesty of *Sweden* hopes that the facility promised is meant to extend it self to the entire restitution of the Duke, and to resettle him in that condition which he was left in by the Northern Treaties, than which, there could be no more convincing Proof of the King of *Denmark's* Friendship, and his steady Inclinations to preserve the Peace between the two Crowns, settled upon the aforesaid Treaties, which cannot so well appear in those Positions, and studied Arguments, made use of by the Danish Envoy, in his late Answer, for the drawing up such a heavy Charge against the Duke, and interpreting the Unions and Family Conventions so far to his prejudice, (against which he hath sufficiently declared himself in Writing) and further to insist upon the Agreement of *Rensburg*, not only void in it self, but annull'd by Treaties since concluded, and to give a gloss to an Article in the Treaty of *Fontainebleau*, other than the Words will bear, do not seem very consistent with this facility promised, seeing that those Positions may be fully answered with Contradictions; nor can it be acknowledged that there were any such Declarations made, as are charged upon the Swedish Ambassadors at the Treaty of *Lunden*, as if such Differences between the King of *Denmark* and Duke of *Holstein* (by which the last should be dispossessed of his Country and Sovereignty, with all the Rights and Advantages which were so solemnly acknowledged to belong to him) were comprehended under the Title of Domestick Affairs, with which neither Party was to concern himself; since the King of *Denmark* cannot but remember what his Majesty hath so often declared in that matter: and besides, the Accounts and Minutes of the said Swedish Ambassadors, may even the Project of the Danish Ministers, in which such a Declaration was offer'd at, but by the Swedes rejected, do undeniably evince the contrary to what is now asserted; so that nothing ought to be considered, in relation to the Duke, but what appears to have been expressly sti-

plated by the Treaties of *Roschild* and *Copenhagen*, and since renewed and confirm'd by those of *Fontainebleau* and *Lunden*, and owned and ratified by both Kings; against the plain meaning of which, the elaborate Discourses of a Minister, or any refined Interpretations, cannot be allowed to take place. And therefore his Majesty doth not think it necessary to enter into a larger Discussion of these points, his Sentiments being sufficiently, and in the manner requisite, already declared; but contents himself to represent how much it would turn to the Honour of the King of *Denmark* to restore the Duke, wherein would be procur'd, not only his own quiet and satisfaction, but that also of his nearest Friends and Neighbours. And that all the Inconveniencies which may ensue on a contrary Proceeding, cannot but be imputed to those who are the Contrivers and Authors of it.

Whitehall, Jan. 22. On the 20th Instant the Marquess of *Bedmar*, Master of the Ordnance in *Flanders*, and Envoy Extraordinary from *Spain*, had his Audience of Leave of His Majesty, and this day, of the Queen, being conducted by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Master of the Ceremonies.

Sheriffs for

Cambridge,	Sir <i>Robert Cotton</i> .
Suffolk,	<i>Samuel Clark Esq</i>
Surrey,	<i>Peter de la Noy Esq</i>

Advertisements.

On Monday the 13th of February next, at the Bear in Ave. Mary Lane near Ludgate-street, will be sold, by Auction, that Celebrated Collection of Books in most Languages, and Faculties, brought from the several parts of Europe, by Mr. Robert Scott of London, Bookseller to His Majesty. Catalogues of which are distributed from the Royal Coffee-house near Charing-cross, the Rainbow Coffee-house in Fleet-street, Mr. Halford, in the Ball-Mall, Mr. Willis in Kings-street, Westminster, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Thomas Dring in Fleet-street, Mr. Chiswel in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Parker near the Royal Exchange, Mr. Turner in Holborn, Mr. Benjamin Starley in Oxford, Bookfellers, Mr. Hayes in Cambridge, and Mr. Mill in Amen Corner.

A Proposal to perform Musick, in Perfect and Mathematical Proportions. By Thomas Salmon, Rector of Mespall in the County of Bedford. Approved by both the Mathematick Professors of the University of Oxford. With large Remarks upon this whole Treatise, by the Reverend and Learned John Wallis D. D. Sold by John Lawrence, at the Angel in the Poultry.

These are to give Notice, That the New Patentes for the Royal Oak Lottery, and all Lotteries of England and Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, will open their Office at the New House next Door to Hercules Pillars Alley in Fleet-street, on the first Thursday in February; Where they will be ready to receive the Proposals of all Persons intending to Farm any Places within their Commission, and so on every Thursday in the morning weekly.

NE John Browne, aged about 15, of a fair Complexion, dark brown hair, in a Blue Livery laced with Gold Colour, or else a grey Coat lined with black Serge, and black Buttons, his Breeches of Purple-linag, and grey Stockings, went away from his Master, the 20th Instant, John Graunt of Kingston in Surrey. Whoever gives Notice of him to his Master aforesaid, or to Mr. Sackford Gunton at the Three Crowns in Thames-street, shall have 20s. Reward.

ON the 7th Instant, strayed or stolen from Daniel Whyte Esq of Boxley near Maidstone in Kent, a dark Red Bay Mare near to Brown, above 14 hands, 8 or 9 years old, handsome bodied, trots all, no white, unless some Saddle or Girt spots, mane and tail black. Whoever gives Notice of her to the said Daniel Whyte Esq; or to Thomas Saunders at the Ring on Ludgate-hill, shall have a Guinea Reward, and Charges born.

Strayed or stolen the 7th Instant, from Abraham Thorowgood of Hatfield Heath in Essex, a brown Horse above 3 years old, above 13 hands, a white slip down his Face, two hind feet white, trots very short, a long whisk tail. Also a bright bay Mare above 13 hands, a few white hairs in her Forehead, maly Nose, and flank, out tail, trots large. Whoever gives Notice of these to the aforesaid Abraham Thorowgood, or to John Kimpston Ironmonger at the Frying Pan in Fenchurch-street, London, shall have a Guinea Reward.

Tolen out of the Grounds of Dr Parker in Hackney, the 16th Instant, a brown bay Nag, 13 hands, all his paces, lately soweld in the near shoulder. Whoever gives Notice of the said Nag to Dr. Parker aforesaid, or to Mr. Drake at the Rose in Token-houle Yard in Loathbury, London, shall have 10s. Reward.