

We are encouraged to do daily by Multitudes of Addresses, and many other Assurances we receive from Our Subjects of all Persuasions, as Testimonies of their Satisfaction and Duty; the Effects of which we doubt not but the next Parliament will plainly shew, and that it will not be in vain that we have resolved to use our utmost endeavours to Establish Liberty of Conscience on such just and equal Foundations, as will render it unalterable, and secure to all People the free Exercise of their Religion for ever; by which future Ages may reap the benefit of what is so undeniably for the general Good of the whole Kingdom. It is such a Security we desire without the burthen and constraint of Oaths and Tests, which have been unhappily made by some Governments, but could never support any, nor should men be advanced by such means to Offices and Impositions, which ought to be the Reward of Services, Fidelity and Merit. We must conclude, That not only good Christians will join in this, but whosoever is concerned for the increase of the Wealth and Power of the Nation. It would perhaps prejudice some of Our Neighbours who might lose part of those vast Advantages they now enjoy, if Liberty of Conscience were settled in these Kingdoms, which are above all others most capable of Improvement, and of commanding the Trade of the World: In pursuance of this great Work we have been forced to make many Changes both of Civil and Military Officers throughout Our Dominions, not thinking any ought to be employed in Our Service, who will not contribute towards the establishing the Peace and Greatness of their Country, which we most earnestly desire, as unhappy Men may see by the whole Conduct of Our Government, and by the Condition of Our Fleet, and of Our Armies, which with good Management shall be constantly the same, and greater, if the Safety or Honour of the Nation require it. We recommend these Considerations to all Our Subjects, and that they will reflect on their present Ease and Happiness, now for above three Years, that it has pleased God to permit us to Reign over these Kingdoms. We have not appeared to be that Prince, Our Enemies would have made the World afraid of, Our chief Aim having been not to be the Oppressor, but the Father of Our People; of which we can give no better Evidence than by Conjuring them to lay aside all private Animosities as well as groundless jealousies, and to choose such Members of Parliament as may do their part to finish what we have begun for the Advantage of the Monarchy, over which Almighty God hath placed Us, being resolved to call a Parliament that shall meet in November next, at furthest.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the Twenty seventh day of April, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign,

Madrid, April 10. The King went the last week to the Escorial, where he intends to pass 10 days or a fortnight. The Count de Cifuentes Viceroy of Perou, has resigned that Government to his Majesty, who has given him one of the principal Places in the Council of the Indies. The Count de la Monda Viceroy of Mexico is to remove in the same quality to Perou; and Don Gaspar de Sylva Count de Gelves Brother of the Duke de l'Infantado, is made Viceroy of Mexico. We have account of an Insurrection in Catalonia, where several thousand people are said to be got together in Arms; but such Orders have been thereupon sent thither, that it's not doubted but those Malecontents will soon be dispersed.

Genoa, April 10. The Council of Forty have written a Letter to the Doge Adorsini, to Complement him upon his Election; in which they tell him, That as this Choice had fallen upon him by an unanimous Consent in consideration of his great Services, so they doubt not but the Glory of the Arms of the Republick, which he had in so many Campagies supported by his prudent Conduct, would be still augmented by fresh advantages. By a Vessel arrived from Zant we are informed, that the Doge having been at Napoli di Romana, and at Misra, to give Orders about the security of those places, he was returned with 20 Gallies to Acre, and that having put all things in a readiness for the Campagne, it was believed he would open it with an attempt upon Negropont. A Felucca is arrived here from Dalmatia with 12 Colors, which were taken by the Cuzzi and other People of Albania in their late Action with the Turks, whom they entirely defeated.

Venice, April 22. We have Advice from Hungary, That General Caraffa continuing his March towards Lippa; Count Teleki had endeavoured to oppose him, having for that purpose got together what Troops he could, and composed of Turks, Tartars and Rebels a Body of 6000 men, but that coming to an Engagement, he was defeated and put to flight with the loss of 2000 of his men. That General Caraffa advancing afterwards towards Lippa, and summoning the Place, the Garrison, understanding the Defeat of the Troops from whom they expected Relief, had surrendered upon Articles; But this News not coming from the General, but only by private Letters, we know not what Credit to give to it. We have an account from Five Churches, That Major General Verbi had blocked up Siseth very closely, by seizing several Posts near the Town; and

that the Turks in Garrison there, as well as the Inhabitants, delivered daily by reason of the want they were in, of Provisions. The last Week above 100 Persons who came from Alba Regia, surrendered themselves to our Troops, and declared that they had Provisions there but for 15 Days longer, but there having been so many of these Reports, the least regard is now given to them, and the Preparations that are making to Attack that place are continued at Rash by the Baron d' Areijage, to whose Conduct this Enterprize is committed. The Imperial Forces begin to move on all sides; They are said to act in two distinct Armies, the one to be Commanded by the Duke of Lorain, and under him by Prince Louis of Baden and General Dunewaldt; and the other by the Elector of Bavaria assisted by General Caprara.

Hamburg, April 23. The Duke of Holstein having absolutely rejected the Equivalent proposed by the King of Denmark, of the Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, for that the Revenues thereof, as is alleged by his Ministers, do not by a great deal come up to those of the Duchy of Sleswick, and that his Dominions being thus separated he could not be able to defend them: The Mediators have since proposed another Equivalent, (which it's said the Duke is willing to treat upon) viz. That Endeavours be used to persuade the Duke of Holstein and the other Princes of the House of Holstein, who have Estates in this Country, to exchange them for others to be granted them by the King of Denmark, in the Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst; And that these Estates with some further Compensation be given to the Duke of Holstein in lieu of his Pressions upon the Duchy of Sleswick, &c. And in the mean time that the Treaty be suspended for somemonths, that application may be made the Princes concerned to bring them to consent to this Exchange: In which they will have this Advantage, that from being Vassals as they are now, they will become Sovereigns of those Counties. To this Proposition the Danish Ministers have answered, That the King their Master in respect of the good Offices of the Mediators, (though his Majesty had Reason to take ill the Dukes refusal of the Offer he had made him, which was more than an Equivalent) would not waive the Negotiation of the Exchange proposed, provided the Duke of Holstein do on his side declare he is contented with it, and that he will accept in the Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst any further satisfaction he pretends to: But as to the Prorogation of the Treaty, that his Majesty cannot think it needful, for that while the Exchange is treating of, the other Points in Question may likewise be adjusted, and both together brought to a good Conclusion.

Hague, May 4. The Sieur Roule is arrived here from Berlin, to renew the Conference with the Deputies of this State, for the adjusting the Differences that are still depending between the Dutch and Brandenburg West-India Companies. Admiral Euerse, who is to Command the Squadron of this State, appointed to Rendezvous at Schmeyvel, is expected here in a day or two to receive his Instructions. The Envoy from Argier is still here.

Brussels, May 4. The Elector of Saxony arrived at Antwerp on Friday last, being received with a discharge of the Cannon of the Place, and with all the other honours which the short warning they had of his coming would permit. The next Day he went to Malines, whither our Governour sent the Marquis de Bedmar General of the Artillery, to Complement his E. H. and to invite him to this place. His E. H. returned the Complement by his Chamberlain, and at the same time excused his coming hither, seeing his Excellency would not suffer him by the Preparations he had made, to do it *incognito*. However it's believed his Electoral Highnes (who went from Malines to Dendermond, and from thence to Gaest) will pass privately through this place in his return to Holland. There are Letters from Hungary, which say, That General Caraffa had taken Lippa after having Defeated 6000 Turks and Hungarians that would have hindred his March.

Marseilles, April 26. There are fitting here 15 Gallies and 12 Men of War at Toulon, where it's said 2000 Bombs are likewise preparing. This Squadron will be commanded by the Marschal d' Estrees, who is daily expected here.

Paris, May 5. The King has had three Fits of a Tertian Ague, but his Majesty is now very well again and is gone to Marli. The Duke of Orleans is likewise recovered of his late Illness. It's very much hoped, that some means will be found to accomodate the Differences between this Court and Rome.

Whitehall, April 28. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Digby Esq; to be High Sheriff of the County of Rutland.

Whitehall, April 29. 1688.
Unpon the humble Desire of the General Court-Marshal, His Majesty has been pleased to Order, That all Complaints against any Officer or Soldier in His Majesty's Pay, shall be first carried to the respective Colonel or Officer in Chief with the Regiment, Troop or Company, to which the said Officer or Soldier belongs, before the Complainant apply himself to the Court Martial.