

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday March 14. to Monday March 18. 1688.

Westminster, March 16.

**T**His Day His Majesty came by Water to the House of Lords attended with the usual Solemnity; And being in His Royal Robes seated on the Throne, and the Commons being sent for up, His Majesty gave The Royal Assent to An Act for Empowering His Majesty to Apprehend and Detain such Persons as He shall find just Cause to suspect are Conspiring against the Government: And to An Act for the Annulling and making Void the Attainder of William Russell Esq; commonly called Lord Russell. And made a most Gracious Speech to Both Houses, which follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
**N**ow I have the occasion of coming hither to Pass this Bill, which I hope will be for all Our Safeties, I shall put you in mind of one thing, which will conduce much to Our Settlement, as a Settlement will to the discommoding of our Enemies.

I am with all the Expedition I can, filling up the Vacancies that are in Offices and Places of Trust by this late Revolution.

I know you are sensible there is a necessity of some Law, to Settle the Oaths to be taken by all Persons to be admitted to such Places; I recommend it to your Care, to make a speedy Provision for it: And as I doubt not, but you will sufficiently provide against Papists, so I hope you will leave room for the Admission of all Protestants that are willing and able to Serve.

This Conjunction in my Service will tend to the better uniting you amongst your Selves, and the strengthening you against your common Adversaries.

By the KING and QUEEN,

## A P R O C L A M A T I O N

WILLIAM R.

**W**hereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament Assembled, having received Information, that divers Officers and Soldiers are now in Actual Rebellion, and Levying War against Us within this Kingdom, and that divers other Soldiers, and Traiterously Affected Persons, are Corresponding with, and Adhering to them, have, by their humble Address, besought Us to issue Our Royal Proclamation, to declare the said Officers and Soldiers, and their Adherents, to be Rebels and Traytors, and to Require all Our Good Subjects to Apprehend, Subdue, and Prosecute them as such; To the End none may pretend Ignorance of their Duty by Law in such Case, We have therefore thought fit, by this Our Royal Proclamation, to Publish and Declare all and every the said Officers and Soldiers, and all their Aiders, Abettors and Adherents, to be Rebels and Traytors to Us and Our Government: And We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all and singular Lords Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Bayliffs, Headboroughs, Constables, and all others Our Officers Civil and Military, and all Our Subjects, of what Estate, Quality or Degree soever they be, to use their best and utmost Endeavours, as well to Resist, Repel, and Suppress, as also to seize and prosecute, according to the utmost Rigour of the Law, the said Rebels and Traytors, and all their Accomplices, Correspondents, and Abettors, We resolving to make the said Criminals severe Examples of Our Just Indignation, to the intent that all Persons hereafter may be left without Excuse, if they should be found Offending in such manner.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall this 16th day of March, In the First Year of Our Reign.

Whitehall, March 16. The humble Address which follows, was this day presented to His Majesty, who received it very Graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Officers, Superior and Subordinate, with the unanimous Subscriptions of the Private Soldiers, of Your Majesty's most Loyal Regiment of Foot, under the Conduct of the Right Honorable the Lord Mordaunt, now reposed in Your Majesty's Garrison of Portsmouth.

May it please Your Majesty,  
**B**eing, in the highest degree, sensible of what Your Majesty hath hazarded, and done, for the Redemtion us from Popery and Slavery, we think we should fail, in what we owe to GOD, Your Majesty, and our Country, if we should not Publickly Testifie our Joy and Acknowledgment, for these great and miraculous Advancements, which You

SIR, under the Conduct of an extraordinary Providence, have made in this glorious Work. This is common to us, with all English-men, who have any concern for their Religion, Liberty, and their Country. But, considering our selves as Soldiers, and having in our Hands part of those Arms Your Majesty has so successfully employed for our Deliverance; we think it our Duty, not only with a Military and Resigned Obedience, to offer our Hearts and Hands to Your Majesty's Service; But, with the Forwardness of Men, moved by Gratitude and Love to Your Person, and Zeal for the Cause Your Majesty has appeared in, to beseech Your Majesty, that if there be any thing remaining, wherein there may be Use of our Swords, or Lives, You will depend upon them. And that You will be graciously pleased to excuse the Liberty we have taken, in assuring Your Majesty our greatest Ambition is, to be employed, by Your Commands, and for Your Service, in such places, and manner, as Your Majesty shall think fit.

### A LIST of the Sheriffs appointed by His Majesty for this present Year.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>B</b> erks,    | Paul Esq;                                 |
| Bedford,          | Ralph Brunsell Esq;                       |
| Bucks,            | William Fleetwood of Great Missenden Esq; |
| Cumberland,       | Sir Edward Stanley Bar.                   |
| Chester,          | Sir Philip Egerton Bar.                   |
| Cambridge & Hunt. | James Turkington Esq;                     |
| Cornwall,         | Christopher Barnes Esq;                   |
| Devon,            | Sir John Davis Bar.                       |
| Derby,            | Robert Wilmote Esq;                       |
| Ebor              | William Robinson Esq;                     |
| Essex,            | Benjamin Disbarow Esq;                    |
| Gloucester;       | Sir Hele Hook Bar.                        |
| Hertford,         | Richard Hutchinson Esq;                   |
| Hereford,         | Robert Harley Esq;                        |
| Kent,             | Sir Robert Felner Bar.                    |
| Leicester,        | George Abby Esq;                          |
| Lincoln,          | Sir William Buck Bar.                     |
| Monmouth,         | Charles Price Esq;                        |
| Northumberland,   | Sir William Blackett.                     |
| Nottingham,       | Sir Thomas Perkins.                       |
| Northampton,      | Thomas Andrews Esq;                       |
| Norfolk,          | Howe Esq;                                 |
| Rutland,          | John Flavell Esq;                         |
| Salop,            | Jonathan Langley Esq;                     |
| Somerset,         | Sir John Smith Bar.                       |
| Stafford,         | Francis Eld Esq;                          |
| Suffolk,          | Edmund Sheppard Esq;                      |
| Southampton,      | Edward Fleming of Stonham Esq;            |
| Suffex,           | Peter Gott Esq;                           |
| Surrey,           | Sir Edward Bromfield.                     |
| Worcester,        | Capell Hanbury Esq;                       |
| Wilts,            | John Wyndham Esq;                         |
| Warwick,          | Sir Reginald Foster.                      |
| Anglesey,         | Henry Sparrow Esq;                        |
| Brecon,           | John Gunter Esq;                          |
| Carmarvan,        | Thomas Moflym Esq;                        |
| Carmarthen,       | Rowland Gwynn Esq;                        |
| Denbigh,          | Robert Wynne Esq;                         |
| Cardigan,         | William Herberts Esq;                     |
| Glanforgan,       | Sir Charles Kemys Bar.                    |
| Flint,            | Richard Moflym Esq;                       |
| Pembroke;         | Edward Philips Esq;                       |
| Radnor,           | Jeremiah Powell Esq;                      |
| Merioneth;        | Griffith Namney Esq;                      |
| Montgomery,       | Sir John Price Bar.                       |

Vietna, Febr. 27. On Sunday last an Officer arrived here from Hungary with an Account, That on the 16th instant the Turks delivered up the Castle of Sigerst to the Imperialists, and the next day the Town; The Balla, with the principal Officers of the Garrison, receiving the Count de Thoun, Commandant of the Imperial Forces, at the Gate: There marched our 600 Turks bearing Arms, and about 1000 other Persons, including Women and Children, who are lodged in the Lower Town till the Rivers be open. We have advic from Semantria, that the Count de Hofkirchen, who commands the Imperial Forces on those Frontiers, having drawn together the Hungarians, Croats, and Rascians, of the Neighbouring Garrisons, and joined with them a Detachment of Germans, was marched to surprize the Turks, who had posted themselves near Nissa. The Deputies of Palachia, having finished their Negotiation here, are preparing for their departure; And these Imperialists are ordered to march towards Palachia, to join with the Troops of that

Country, to secure it against the Enemies Incurfions. We have an Account, by Letters of the 20th paſt from *Adrianoſole*, that the French Ambaſſador there labors very earnestly to engage the Port in an Offensive Alliance with the King his Maſter. And offers to aſſiſt them with a great Sum of Money yearly during the War. At the ſame time the French Ambaſſador in *Poland* endeavours, all he can, to entangle the Treaty that's now on foot with the Turkiſh Envoys at this Court.

*Cologne, March 18.* Several Perſons, who were engaged in the Action that happened on the 12th inſtant, between the Confederates and the French below *Nuis*, are ſince come hither, and give the following Relation of it; Which has been likewiſe confirmed by divers Letters. The French at *Nuis* having ſummoned the Country People to repair thither with 160 Wagons, on the 11th inſtant, to carry 1100 Meaſures of Corn to *Rhinberg*; The Confederates, upon Notice of it, cauſed ſome Troops to paſs the *Rhine* at *Weſel*, who, having joined with others that were already on that ſide, a Detachment advanced between *Nuis* and *Rhinberg*, and, poſting themſelves behind a Thicket, took to well their opportunity to fall upon the ſaid Convoy, that they routed and put to flight 5 Troops of Horſe and Dragoons, and obliged the Foot to lay down their Arms, who were ſent Priſoners to *Duisbourg*. The Confederates being thus become Maſters of the Convoy, and of 5000 Crowns in Money, were returning with it towards *Weſel*, but had not marched a Mile when 3 Freſh Squadrons of French appeared, and put themſelves into a poſture to recover their Booty, but they too were quickly routed, and moſt of them cut in pieces: The Sergeant-Major *Lion*, who commanded the Convoy, was kill'd in the firſt Action, and a Captain of Horſe, with 2 Lieutenants, in the ſecond. Upon the News whereof, the Lieutenant-General *de Sourdis*, who had his Quarters at *Nuis*, and the Marechal de Camp *Barvillac*, drew what Troops they could together, and having formed a Body of 24 Squadrons, and 7 Battalions, marched in purſuit of the Confederates; But theſe being joined by the *Brandenburgh* Generals, *Scheming* and *Barfus*, and Lieutenant-General *Aylmer* of *Holland*, with their Body of Reſerve, and 4 pieces of Cannon, a Party of Dragoons was ſent to conſult the Convoy to a place of Security, and the reſt made a halt in a large plain, where it was reſolved, with common Conſent, to expect the Enemy, although they had no Foot, being about 5000 Horſe and Dragoons; They had hardly taken this Reſolution, when the Enemy appeared in good order: The Confederates put themſelves into a poſture to receive them, and advanced in two Lines towards them, Major-General *Barfus* commanding the Right, Major-General *Slangenbeck* the Left, and the Generals *Aylmer* and *Scheming* the Main Body: The firſt ſhock began with very brisk Firing on both ſides, and the Fight was very hot till the French Horſe and Dragoons falling into diſorder, and being preſſed upon by the Confederates, were put to flight: The Marquis *de Sourdis* finding no means left to ſtop thoſe that fled, or to ſave the Foot, of which the Battalions of *Provence*, *Rouſillon*, and of the Queen, were entirely defeated, retired towards Night with the reſt into a Wood, which ſaved them. It's reckoned that above 2500 French were kill'd in theſe three Actions, and between 4 and 500 taken Priſoners; Thoſe that eſcaped being diſpers'd in ſmall Parties to regain their Garriſons; And the Marquis *de Sourdis* himſelf getting with much difficulty to *Breul*, from whence he retired to *Bon*. This change of Fortune has cauſed ſo great a conſternation among the French in theſe parts, that they have quitted all the places they were poſſeſſed of in this Electorate, except *Bon*, *Keyſerwaert*, and *Rhinberg*. The *Brandenburghers* entered the 14th into *Nuis*, where 250 French were made priſoners of War. The 16th they abandoned *Sibourg* on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, and a Party of Horſe and Foot was ſent from hence to take poſſeſſion thereof. The ſame day they alſo quitted *Zons* on the *Rhine*; and *Soeſt*: And 220 French who were in the Caſtle of *Lingen*, and 150 at *Ordingen*, upon the appearing of ſome of the Confederate Troops before thoſe places, ſurrendered at diſcretion. The French have likewiſe abandoned all the ſmall places and Caſtles they were Maſters of on the River *Eyſe*. And the *Brandenburghers* have taken the Town of *Keempen*, after having defeated 200 French that were marching thither. The Governor of *Keyſerwaert* has been ſummoned by the Confederates to ſurrender the Place, which is not doubted he will comply with, part of the Garriſon Declaring, That having taken an Oath to the Great Chapter of *Cologne*, they could not fight againſt the Confederates. A Great Council was held two days ago at *Bon*, where it was reſolved, to ſend the Brother of General *Alfeldt* to *France*, to demand a ſpeedy Succor.

*Duſeldorp, March 18.* We are aſſured, that in the Fight on *Saturday* laſt below *Nuis*, above 2000 French were kill'd, beſides a great number wounded; And the Dutch and *Brandenburghers* loſt about 400 Men. The Lieutenant-General *Scheming* has ſince taken the Caſtle of *Linn*; And ſome of the Confederate Troops are entered into *Zons* and *Sibourg*. The Duke of *Hollſtein*, Major-General of the *Brandenburgh* Forces, appeared the 16th inſtant, with ſeveral Thouſand Men, before *Keyſerwaert*, and ſummoned the Garriſon; Two of the four Companies of the Cardinal of *Furſtemberg's* Troops in Garriſon there laid down their Arms, and declared they would not fight againſt the Confederates; Whereupon the Governor deſired two days time to return an Answer, which was granted; So that we are hourly expecting to hear of the Surrender of that place. The

Biſhop of *Munſter* having commanded a Detachment of his Troops to attack *Werle* in *Saurland*, the Brigadier *Guy*, who commanded there for the Cardinal, ſurrendered the place, with the Caſtle, after ſome ſmall Reſiſtance: This place is very ſtrong, and of an Advantageous Situation. The ſaid Biſhop gives the Emperor 6000 Men to be employed on the *Rhine*. It is reported, that the Cardinal of *Furſtemberg* would have retired from *Bon*; But that General *Alfeldt* would not ſuffer him: This is certain, that there is a great Fear among the French at *Bon*. In the *Palatinate* the French continue their Barbarities; They have, within theſe few days, plundered and diſmantled *Bacharach*, and intend to ſet Fire to the Town at their leaving it. They blow up all the Caſtles, and other Fortified Places, and when that is done, will quit that whole Country, and retire to *Mont-Royal*. The Elector of *Bavaria* is perfectly recovered, and makes great Preparations to be early in the Field, intending to act with a very fine Army on the ſide of the *Rhine*.

*Bruffels, March 22.* The defeat of the French between *Nuis* and *Rhinberg* is not only confirmed, but even appears to be more conſiderable than was at firſt reported; And the Conſequences are very favourable to the Allies; Who are preparing to attack *Bon*. We are told from *Lille*, that the French have provided a great number of Bombs, Carcaſſes, &c. And that a Camp was mark'd out for 8000 Horſe, and 26 Battalions near *Tournay*.

*Paris, March 22.* There has been a great Encounter between the Confederate and French Troops near the *Rhine*, in which the latter were entirely routed; but they would here conceal the Loſs they have ſuſtained, however we hear, that two of the old Regiments were quite cut off: And that it put the Cardinal of *Furſtemberg* into ſo much diſorder that he had reſolv'd to retire to *Metz*, whether he had already ſent his beſt Goods, not thinking himſelf ſafe at *Bon*. It's ſaid an Expreſs is arriv'd from *Rome* with the News of the Death of Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sueden*.

#### Advertisements.

Whereas Sir John Read Kt. and Bar. was, on Tueſday the 26th of February laſt, (in the Night time,) Rob'd by about 20 Perſons, at his Houſe at Brocket-Hall in the Pariſh of Hatfield, in the County of Hertford, of Money, Plate, and Goods, to the value of about 2000l. His Maſteſty, upon his Humble Petition, was Graciously pleaſed, for the better Diſcovery of the Offenders, to Declare, that His Pardon ſhall be Granted to ſuch One or Two of the Perſons as ſhall be the firſt that ſhall come before any of His Maſteſty's Præſy Councilors, or Juſtices of the Peace, and be the firſt Diſcoverer of the ſaid Robbery, ſhall have 25 l. per Cent. for what is recovered, beſides 50 l. more to Two Perſons that ſhall be the firſt Discoverers, to be paid by the ſaid Sir John Read, upon the Conviction of any of the ſaid Offenders.

There will be expoſed to Sale at the Outrappers Office at the Weſt End of the Royal Exchange, above Stairs, the 22th inſtant, at 9 in the Morning preſiſly, ſeveral Eaſt-India Goods, viz. Long Cloſh, white and brown, about 12000 Pieces, Saltam-pores ordinary 5000, Sorvaguees 13000, Broad and narrow Baſts 7000, Deribands large and ſmall 20000, Pawkaes ſeveral ſorts 20000, Dugarees 6000, Bivants 2000, Bettallees R. 28 and 25, 5000, Callaway poſſe 2000, Guicoms 1000, Parcaſſes 1500, Colour'd Ginſams 1000, Soofees 1000, Pelongs white 1400, Blue Shirts 7000, Guinea-Stuffs 2000, Pallampores large and ſmall 2000, Tapiles narrow 1000, Suppes 400, Skomes 400, Quiltes large and ſmall 400, 38 Bails of Bengal Silke, No. A. B. C. G. H. white and yellow about 7000l. Near, and 6 Canisters of Tea. The Book of the Particulars for Sale may be had at Mr. William Atwells and Compariners Goldſmiths in Exchange Alley, London, on Monday the 18th of March in the Afternoon.

A Sermon preached before the Queen at *Whitehall*, March 1. 1688. By Simon Patrick, D. D. Dean of Peterborough. Printed for Rich. Chilwell at the Roſe and Crown in St. Paul's Church Yard.

There will be a Fair held in the City of Lincoln for 4 days, to begin on the ſecond Tueſday in April next; The 3 firſt days will be a Horſe Fair only, and the 4th day will be for all ſorts of Cattle, Bealls, Wares, and Merchandizes, whatſoever; And the Mayor, and Juſtices of Peace of the ſaid City, will take Special care, that all fitting Accommodations on this occaſion ſhall be had at moderate prizes.

W. H. a Youth between 17 and 18 years of age, ſmall of ſtature, freſh colored, red hair'd, but wears a ſhort brown bob Wig, went away from his Maſter a month ſince. Whoever gives notice of him to Mr. Joſeph Skiprons at the Kings head in *Whitecroſs* ſtreet at the end of *Chilwell* ſtreet, ſhall have a Guinea Reward and Charges.

The One and twentieth Inſtant will be Sold by Auction, a Collection of English, Latine, and French Books, at the Three Half-Moons in St. Pauls Churchyard, among the Woollen Drapers: Catalogues of which may be had at Mr. Nutts in the Pall-Mall, at the Flower de luce in Little Brittain, and at the place of Sale every Afternoon.

There is to be Sold by publick Sale, on the 1st Inſtant in the Afternoon, a parcel of Coffee, Tea, and other Druggs, at the Outrappers Office at the Weſt end of the Royal Exchange in *Coſtabil*, where they may have Bills of the particulars.