

out with 16 fail. The Copy of the French Peace is brought to us, it is only with Tunis.

Five fail of French Men of War and Merchantmen departed this night for *Lisbon*, laden with Corn, and other rich Goods, and give out that they have Orders to seize upon any ships that belong to His Majesty of England.

Seville, Jan. 19. Five days since the *Holland* men of War, that were at *Cadix*, went to Sea, in all 7 fail, of which 3 were Stateships, 2 Merchant ships in the States service, the *Merlin* Galley, and one Ketch: they are gone into the *Streights*, to joyn, as is supposed with the French Fleet at *Thouon*.

Thirteen fail of *Argier* men, are said to be come, or coming out of the *Streights*, most of them stout ships, which give no small trouble to several Nations, only His Majesties of *Great Britain* are secure.

Heidelberg, Feb. 20. About the 14 of this month, we had in this City a notable change of affairs, there has formerly been here, a great Consultation for the satisfaction of this Elector, and they were just come to a point of agreement, for a Revenue of 12000 Florins of yearly Rent, to be settled on that Electoral House, in lieu of the Right of *Wildfang* which as you have heard, was the ground of this quarrel but as the Treaty was expiring, the Elector finding they had a design to have hooked several others things into the agreement to his disadvantage; he presently set up a resolution, without any advice asked of any person, of the expedient formerly mentioned in the Treaty at *Oppenheim*, i. e. To put the business to a Reference; and calling for all the Ambassadors and Deputies into his Presence-Chamber, both Mediators and Treators, he declared to them in the Presence of his Council, that he had made choice of Arbitrators, to whom he intended to refer the whole business, viz. The Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Emperor for his Umpire, to give a decisive voice. The other Party not expecting such a proposition, and being surprized, having no instructions to name Arbitrators, desired time to report what was done, and parted thence early the next morning. Of all the Foreign Ministers that were there, there remains only the Resident of *Sweden*, and the Chancellor of *Newburgh*, who as hitherto they have always laboured for a Mediation, so they still persist, and intend another Voyage to *Mayence*, to reduce all things to an accommodation, and avoid the trouble and tediousness of a Reference.

Falmouth, Feb. 3. The second instant, the *Brothers Friendship*, Captain *Hacker* Commander; the *Dextrous*, Captain *Martin*, Commander; the *Golden Dove*, Captain *Smith* Commander; the *Charles*, and several other Vessels in company of the *Nightingale* Fregat, Captain *Long* Commander, set sail out of this Harbor for the *Streights*, with a very fair wind.

Seventy, Feb. 5. We gave you formerly an account of the great hurt done this Church and Steeple by Fire, its repair is so earnestly prosecuted, that we doubt not but that it will suddenly be re-edified out of the bounties of those that spontaneously contribute to it:

Southwold, Feb. 8. The 4 of this month, 15 Dutch Men of War, and a Ketch were all day in this Bay, but they by loose, and anchored nor. The fifth, five fail likewise appeared there, but would not Anchor, but stood to the Northward, the wind at Southwest, whether they were part of that 15 fail, or no, we know not, 3 of the 15 we judged to have 50 Guns apiece, the rest 40, all but one that was a smaller Vessel; since that time they have not been seen.

The 6 instant a *Pink* of about 60 Tuns rode here, which our Seamen took to be a Dutch Gaper, which had been presently boarded by the people of this Town, could they have got their Vessel out of the Haven before, they went away.

Deal, Feb. 7. This afternoon the *Crown* came from the Westward into the *Downs*, two more very considerable ships of good force, are also coming in, the *Scout* came in this day about noon, and it is said that they saw the Dutch Fleet toward the Northward of the Coast of *Flanders*; if so, we expect ere long a further account of them, Sir *Christopher Myns*, having again set sail towards those parts.

Westminster, Feb. 9. This day according to the Writs of Re-adjournment formerly issued out, the several Courts of Justice sate in *Westminster Hall*.

London, Feb. 10. This day His Majesties Declaration against the French, was proclaimed by the Herald at Arms, and two of his Brethren, His Majesties Sergeants at Arms, with other usual Officers, (with His Majesties Trumpeters attending) before His Royal Palace at *Whitehall* and afterwards (the Lord Mayor and his Brethren assisting) at *Temple-Bar*, and other the usual parts of the City; importing, That whereas the French King pretending the execution of a Defensive Treaty, with the States General of the *United Provinces*, and thereby determining His Majesty to be the Aggressor and Invador of them (the contrary of which is most notoriously known to all the world) did on the 26 of *Jan.* last, declare War against His Majesties Subjects, making himself thus the Aggressor, and rendering the Peace His Majesty hath always desired with the said States, more difficult, towards which, the French Kings Ambassadors never offered satisfaction for past injuries done to His Majesties Subjects, or a fair Regulation of Commerce for the future. His Majesty relying upon the help of God Almighty, in the Justice of His Cause; and being assured of the valour and affections of His Subjects, in defence thereof, hath thought fit to declare, That His Majesty will oppose the French King, and vigorously prosecute this War, which he the said French King hath so unjustly begun, with the utmost of His force by Sea and Land, in defence of His Subjects; enjoying his Royal Highness, Lord High Admiral of *England*, and his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, General of His Majesties Forces by Land, His Majesties Lieutenants of the several Counties, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, both by Sea and Land, to oppose all attempts of the French King, or his Subjects, and to do and execute all acts of hostility in the prosecution of this War against the French King, his Vassals, and Subjects; willing and requiring all His Majesties Subjects to take notice of the same, whom His Majesty henceforth doth streightly forbid upon pain of death, to hold any correspondence or communication with the said French King or His Subjects (those only excepted, who are necessitated thereunto, for the withdrawing their Persons and Estates out of *France*.) And because there are remaining in His Majesties Kingdome, many Subjects of the French King, and likewise of the States General of the *United Provinces*, His Majesty is pleased to declare, and give His Royal Word, That all such of the French, or the Dutch Nation, as shall demean themselves dutifully towards His Majesty, and not correspond with His Majesties Enemies, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates, and free from all molestation and trouble of any kind. That if any of the French or Low-Country Subjects, either out of affection to His Majesty, or His Government; or because of the Oppression they meet with at home, shall come into His Majesties Kingdoms, His Majesty will protect them in their Persons and Estates, and especially those of the Reformed Religion, whose interest His Majesty is pleased most particularly to own; as by the Declaration it self is more largely to be seen.

The Judges agreed upon for the several Circuits, these Lent-Assizes, are these:

1. The Western Circuit. } Lord Chief Justice Keeling,
Justice Archer.
2. Home Circuit } Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman,
Justice Brown.
3. Northern Circuit } Lord Chief Baron Hales,
Baron Raynsford.
4. Oxford Circuit. } Justice Twissden,
Justice Tirrell.
5. Midland Circuit--Baron Turner, alone.
6. Norfolk Circuit. } Justice Windham,
Justice Morison.