London April 20th 1689

The Board of Trade this day met at the \textit{Westminster Hall}, and the Board of Trade, by order of the \textit{King}, publicly declared their intention of giving a preference to English goods in all their transactions with foreign countries. This declaration was signed by the Secretary of State, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chief Justice of the High Court of Chancery, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The Board of Trade also issued a circular letter to all their correspondents abroad, stating their intention of giving preference to English goods. The letter was signed by the Secretary of State, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Justice of the High Court of Chancery, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Upon examination of the papers, it appears that the Earl of Northumberland was not acting in accordance with the King's orders, and that he had been acting without the King's permission. It is believed that this was done in an attempt to manipulate the situation in order to benefit himself and his allies. It is also believed that the Earl of Northumberland was in communication with the Duke of York and the Duke of Cumberland, who were also involved in the plot.

Mary Spyns, a servant in the household of the Earl of Northumberland, was arrested and questioned. She claimed to have acted under duress, but her account was not believed by the authorities. The Earl of Northumberland was subsequently arrested and charged with high treason.

The Duke of York and the Duke of Cumberland were also arrested and charged with high treason. They were believed to have been involved in a plot to overthrow the King and establish a new government. The plot was foiled by the timely intervention of the Queen and the Earl of Northumberland.

The Queen and the Earl of Northumberland worked together to ensure the safety of the King and to prevent the plot from succeeding. They were successful in this endeavor and the plot was put down.

The Duke of York and the Duke of Cumberland were subsequently tried and found guilty of high treason. They were executed for their crimes. The Queen and the Earl of Northumberland were commended for their bravery and for saving the King from harm.

The Queen and the Earl of Northumberland continued to work together to ensure the safety of the King and to prevent any further plots from succeeding. They were successful in this endeavor and the King was able to continue his rule peacefully.
and Poor. Donny our good family will depart on the 26th of March to Colonel Pennington and thank you.

Harpurr put many Crawl and who in the late account of Donny got 3 pieces of Common B. & Barig.


Yesterday in the House of Crompton Mr.

Scoville brought in the former item. It was the letter.

Kings for a Man will answer. with any thing as I am a

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NEWSPAPERS by POST

Manuscript News Sheet of 1689.

During the reign of Charles II the Royal Prerogative was exercised which banned all printed News Sheets except for those with an official licence, i.e.: "Newes" and "Intelligencer" containing "approved" news.

Henry Muddiman, who originally published these papers was replaced by L'Estrange, was employed in the Offices of the Secretary of State as the official news gatherer and produced written News Sheets which were copied by clerks and distributed by post to subscribers, who were expected in return to send back local items of news.

The Printing Act which restricted the number of printing presses in the country and the number of News Sheets to be published was renewed annually from the Restoration until 1695 during the reign of William III.

Very few news sheets of this period have survived.