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From Monday February 25. to Thursday February 28. 1688.

Vienna, February 12.

**T**HE 8th Instant the Turkish Envoys, *Sulstar Effendi*, and *Mauro Cordato*, having a Train of about 80 Persons on Foot and Horseback, were Conducted in one of the Emperor's Coaches with six Horses, to their Audience of His Imperial Majesty, (being Treated as Envoys, not as Ambassadors.) After having made their Reverence to the Emperor, *Effendi* spoke as followeth:

**T**HE Great and Mighty Emperor of the Muscovies, and Chief Monarch of the World, Sultan Solyman Han, Son of Sultan Ibrahim Han, who was Son of Sultan Achmet Han, sends to You, the most Great and Glorious Emperor among the Christian Princes, and his greatest Friend, an Imperial Letter, signifying his happy Exultation to the Throne, which happened by the Grace of God in the year 1699, the second day of the Month Muharen, as likewise the Ancient Friendship and good Correspondence that has been maintained between his High Ancestors, and Your Renowned Predecessors: And hath likewise Committed us, his Servants, by Word of Mouth, to make known to You, the Respect and Inclination he has in his Imperial Heart, on his part, to cultivate the same. The Almighty God imprint always in their Hearts all that becomes Emperors, and what's profitable for God's Servants.

To which, the Baron de Herwart, Answered, in the Emperor's Name, to this Effect:

**T**HE Most Serene, Puissant, and Victorious Roman Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. Our most Gracious Lord and Emperor, has favourably understood what the present Envoys have, in the Name of the most Serene and Puissant Prince Sultan Solyman, Emperor of the Turks, humbly Declared to Him, to wit, his Advancement to the Throne, making mention at the same time of the Ancient Friendship between their Illustrious Predecessors: And as His Imperial Majesty never had any thoughts of disturbing the good Correspondence, so he should have been glad, that the Truce had been sincerely and inviolably maintained by the Ottoman Part, by which the shedding of much innocent Blood would have been prevented: And although Almighty God has blest the Peaceable Inclinations of His Imperial Majesty, with such great and signal Victories, yet He is graciously inclined (so soon as he knows the Contents of the *Sultans* Letter) to hear, by his Ministers, the farther Proposals of the said Envoys, and thereupon will declare his farther Resolutions.

*Sulstar Effendi* Replied, That Wars often arise between Great Monarchs and Potentates, but Peace still follows at last; And that they being sent hither for so good a Work, they hoped, that in their Conferences the Means would be found out for the happy finishing of the same. After which he likewise presented to the Emperor a Letter from the Grand Visier. The Audience being over, they were re-conducted to the House prepared for them in one of the Suburbs of this City, where they were Entertained by Order of His Imperial Majesty: The 9th they had Audience of the Count de Staremberg, Vice-President of the Council of War, to whom they delivered a Letter from the Grand Visier. And this day they had their first Conference with the Imperial Commissioners, and the Ministers of the Allies.

Vienna, Febr: 17. The Turkish Envoys have since my last had several Conferences with the Ministers appointed to Treat with them: They proposed in the second Conference to yield half of the Places that have been taken from them during this War, but the Imperial Commissioners would not hearken to it; They have since offered to yield all they have lost, but the Imperialists and the Allies are not content therewith, and expect farther Proposals. The Emperor has ordered five Regiments more to march towards the Empire.

Ratisbome, Febr. 14. The 12th Instant the Resolution of the States of the Empire here Assembled, for the Declaring War against the Crown of France, was finally made publick, as follows.

**T**HE Points concerning the Hostile Invasion of the Empire by the French, and their many other Contraventions, together with the Imperial Resolutions of the 1 and 13 Nov. 1688. and the several Memorials of the oppressed Cities and States, having been taken into due Consideration

in the Three Colledges of the Empire; by which it appears, what little regard the Crown of France, notwithstanding all Instances and Remonstrances, has had to the Truce concluded on the 15 Aug. 1684. how often they have in fact acted contrary thereto, taking by force from the Empire one Place after another, raising Fortresses, without leave, within the Territories of the same, building Bridges, cutting down Woods, bringing by the pretended re-union, divers Countries and People under their subjection, expressly contrary to the Treaties of Westphalia, and the 8th Article of the said Truce, and making in the Countries so re-quired, and in other Places they have possessed themselves of, besides other grievous Oppressions, unlawful and unjust Alterations, as well in Ecclesiastical as Temporal Affairs, by which the said Countries and Places are deprived of their Civil and Ecclesiastical Rights, which they had obtained by the Treaties of Westphalia, and Nimwegen, and the said Truce; and not to make farther mention of these and many other barbarous Hostilities, that the said Crown of France hath now lately broken the Peace, and unexpectedly attack'd the Holy Roman Empire with great Force, taking the Fortress of Philipsburg, invading the Lands and Places of the Elector Palatin, and the Electors of Trier and Mentz, and the Neighbouring Countries on both sides the Rhine, setting the Circles of Franconia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine under Contribution, plundering and burning the same, and committing therein many other Cruelties, disturbing not only the Imperial Chamber of Justice at Spire, but causing all the Records, and Publick Acts, with the deposited Money, to be carried away: And yet farther, that they have taken upon them by Force to impose the Cardinal of Furtemberg upon the Empire, as Elector of Cologne, against all Right and the Canonical Election which rightfully fell upon his Electoral Highness of Cologne, and which was confirmed by the Pope, and have filled the said Electorate, and the Neighbouring Countries, and Places, with Soldiers, and wasted vast Sums of Money, and still threaten by Military Execution, with Fire and Sword, the total ruine and destruction thereof; and that they have seized and arrested the innocent Vassals of the Empire without distinction, as well without as within the Empire, and still continue to treat the Subjects thereof, wherever they can in a most Unchristian Manner, omitting nothing that may tend to the entire oppressing of the States of the Empire, and the subverting the Rights and Liberties of the same. It is Resolved and Concluded, in the first place, humbly to Thank his Imperial Majesty for his Fatherly Care of the Empire, in this time of danger, against the French Designs of over-running the same, and for having already sent divers Regiments of Horse and Foot for the Defence and Preservation thereof, for the Preparations He is making for War, and for having graciously assured the whole Empire, that He will assist them in this War with more than 30000 Men, although a Peace, contrary to expectation, should not be concluded with the Ottoman Port; and at the same time, most humbly to pray His Imperial Majesty graciously to continue His Imperial Care, and his most powerful protection and assistance to the oppressed States of the Empire; And it is farther Resolved, to second, in the most effectual manner, on the part of the whole Empire, in this dangerous Conjunction, these gracious Intentions and Zeal of His Imperial Majesty; and to Declare the Crown of France, together with their Adherents and Favourers, Enemies of the Holy Roman Empire, (for that they have, as is before related, by innumerable Contraventions and Infractions of the Treaties of Munsler, Osnabrug, Nimwegen, and the Truce, as well in Ecclesiastical as Temporal Affairs, and by their Invasion of the Empire, without any just cause, and by committing all sort of Hostilities in a most Unchristian Manner, forfeited the Right and Benefit accruing to them by the said Treaties, and made themselves Enemies of the Empire;) And that this War shall be deemed, and look'd upon, and published, as a common War of the Empire against them, and that the Rumours that are maliciously spread on pretence of Religion, to sow Divisions among the Members of the Empire, ought to be opposed with the greatest Unanimity, and that the said Members ought cordially and speedily to unite all the Force which GOD has put into their hands (according to the worthy Examples of those Electors and States, who, out of their Sincere Intentions, Zeal, and Affection,

for the Common Good, till Matters should be farther concerned in the Empire, have already undertaken, with good Success, the Defence of their Country, and given a stop to the Enemies Invasion, for the recovering what has been taken from the Empire, relieving the oppressed Members thereof, and restoring Things to their former State, according to the Fundamental-Laws of the Empire and Treaties of Peace; And for the obliging the Enemy to give Satisfaction for the unspeakable Damages the Empire has sustained, and a Guaranty for future Security: For the better obtaining of all which, that there shall be no Neutrality or Correspondence held with France on any pretence whatever, much less shall any Ministers or Adherents of that Crown be suffered in the Empire; But that all the Members of the same shall be obliged to Arm against France, and that such of the said Members, who, by a Neutrality, or by other ways, shall withdraw themselves from the Common Assistance, or shall succor the Enemy with Men, Ammunition, Provisions, or by any other means, shall be look'd upon as Enemies of the Empire; That likewise all Foreign Powers, who, for the Advantage of France, or to make a Division, shall, in any pretence whatever, attack a Member, or an Ally of the Empire, shall be esteem'd Enemies of the Empire. Moreover it is thought fit earnestly to exhort the Princes and Republicks of Italy, and to require those that hold any Lands of the Empire, upon pain of forfeiting the same, not to succor the Crown of France with Men or Money, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatever, but rather, that they give what Assistance they can to the Holy Roman Empire; That the Emperor be desired to write to this effect, in the Name of himself and the whole Empire, not only to the said Princes, but also to all other Princes, Potentates and Republicks, and particularly to the Republick of Switzerland, to exhort them to a good Neighbourly Correspondence with the Empire, and not to give any Assistance to the Crown of France, but to join with the Empire. And that His Imperial Majesty be farther most humbly prayed, that he will be graciously pleas'd to conclude a firm and Honorable Peace with the Turks, who, by GOD'S Mercy, and the Victorious Arms of the Christians, are now reduced to a low Condition; That so His Imperial Majesty, together with all the Electors, Princes and States, of the Empire, may, with the greater vigor, employ their whole Force against France, and, with the Divine Assistance, deliver and vindicate the whole Empire, and the German Liberty, from the threaten'd destruction, hoping that the Righteous GOD will assist his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, against so unjust an Invasion of the Faith-breaking-Crown of France, and will confound the Enemies of the same. Lastly, it is thought highly necessary to concert together, in what manner the War, pursuant to the Constitutions of the Empire may be best carried on and continued; and particularly, to consider, how to make the Imperial Avocatoria, that have been already published, more effectual and extensive; how to keep all French Commodities out of the Empire, and to forbid them as Contraband, and for that end that strict Examination be made, that none of the said Goods be brought out of any Neighbouring or Neutral Countries; Moreover, how to make due provision against the French, their Spies, and Correspondents, who lurk up and down in the Empire; and to punish Exemplarily the Offenders against the Avocatoria, or otherwise to proceed against them by Confiscation of their Goods, according to the Constitutions of the Empire.

**Brussels, March 1.** The Court here is in great Affliction, occasioned by the news, that comes by the way of France, of the death of the Queen of Spain, who sickned the 10th of the last Month in the Evening, upon drinking cool Drink after coming in hot from Hunting, which put her into a violent Fever, and died the 12th in the Morning. We hear from Cologne, that the French have put the Country of Juliers under Military Execution, having burnt 13 great Villages, and the Cattle of *Hambach*; and that the Elector of *Brandenburg* had sent Orders to the Commander of his Forces in that City, to attack the French Troops whenever he met them, and even in *Cologne*, if any came thither. The French have plundered several Places in *Hainault*; and, it's said, that the French King is expected at *Lisse* before the end of this Month. In the mean time our Governor-General continues his Care for the putting these Countries into a posture of Defence. The new Levies are almost compleated; and we are expecting 4000 old Soldiers from *Spain*.

**Droitwich, Febr. 18.** On Saturday last Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* were Proclaimed here, amidst a great concourse of the Inhabitants of this Town and the adjacent Country, with all the Ceremony this place could afford, and with all imaginable Acclamations of Joy and Wilhes for Their Majesties Long and Prosperous Reign.

**Heddon in Yorkshire, Feb. 21.** On Wednesday Morning last, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bayliffs of this Corporation, at 11 of the Clock, met at the Town-Hall in their

Formalities; from whence they went with the Halberdiers and Musketeers of the Town, and the Musick playing before them, to the Market-Cross, where they Proclaimed King *William* and Queen *Mary*, with great Acclamations and Prayers of the People, That they might long Reign over us. The rest of that day was spent in Volleys of Shot, drinking their Majesties Healths and ringing of Bells; and Bonfires at Night.

**Durham, Febr. 22.** Yesterday their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* were Proclaimed in this City, according to the Directions of the Lords of the Council; the Bishop of *Durham* directing Notice to be given to the Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, the Gentry of the Country, the Sub-Dean and Prebends, the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, the Inhabitants of the City, the Sheriff, Officers, and Bailiffs, to attend the Solemnity. All these meeting upon the Palace-Green, proceeded to the Market-Cross, where the Proclamation was read, followed by loud Acclamations of God Save King *William* and Queen *Mary*, with other Demonstrations of general Satisfaction, at the Publick Entertainments at Dinner, at the Bonfires, at the Bishop's Castle-Gates, the College, the Toll-Booth, and City; with Drinking their Majesties Healths, the Drums beating, the Bells ringing; with all Expressions of Joy; and the like will be performed in all the Market Towns in this County.

**Dartmouth, Febr. 21.** THE KING and QUEEN were Proclaimed here the 19th Instant, with all the Demonstrations of Joy that could possibly be expressed, beyond any Example on like Occasion. The Mayor, who is Deputy-Governor to *Nicholas Roope Esq;* and his Brethren in their Formalities, being Attended by most of the Inhabitants in Arms, went first to the *Guild-Hall*, where, after Proclamation made, the Acclamations of the People withit and without, were to admiration; from thence all proceeded to the several parts of the Town, and made Proclamation accordingly. During which time the Conduits run with Wine; At the drinking Their Majesties Healths by the Mayor, and those that attended him, the great Guns were discharged from the several Castles; And the Evening was Concluded with Bonfires and Ringing of Bells; Their Majesties Healths were again Drank, as which were Fired a second Round of the Guns, with other Expressions of Joy, suitable to the greatness of the Occasion.

#### Advertisements.

**The General History of the Reformation of the Church, from the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of Rome: Begun in Germany by Martin Luther, with the Progress thereof in all Parts of Christendom, from the Year 1517, to the Year 1556** Written in Latin by John Sleidan, L. L. D. and faithfully Engliſhed. To which is added, a Continuation to the End of the Council of Trent, in the year 1562. by Edmund Bohun Esq; Printed for Abel Swall at the West End of St. Paul's, and Henry Bopwicke at the Red Lion in St. Paul's Church Yard.

**Glauber's Works,** (containing great Variety of Choice Secrets in Physick and Chymistry, in the Working of Metallick Mines, and the Separation of Metals: Also various cheap and easie ways of making Salt-Peter, and improving of barren Land, and the Fruits of the Earth, &c.) are now finished and ready to be delivered to the subscribers, by C. Packe next door to the Gun in Little Moor-fields, by D. Newman at the Kings Arms in the Poultry, by Mrs. Cooper at the Pelican in Little Britain; at all which Places the Book is also to be sold, and likewise at Mr. A. Churchill's at the Black-Swan in Ave-Mary Lane.

There is now Completely finished the *Cryes and Habits of London*, both Men and Women, newly Drawn after the Life in great variety of Actions and Drests, curiously Ingraven by the best Artills upon Seventy four Copper Plates, every Figure Printed upon half a sheet of Demy Paper. Printed and sold by P. Tempest over against Somerset-house Water-gate in the Strand.

Off from the Right Honourable the Earl of Renelagh an Emerald Ring, set with Diamonds, value 15 or 16 l. Whoever gives notice of it to Rich. Beauvoir, Jeweller, at the Silver Ball in the Pall-Mall, so that the Ring may be recover'd, shall have 3 Guineas Reward.

Tolen the 26th Instant at Night, from the House of Sir John Read in Hertfordshire, several Pieces of Plate engraven with a Coat of Arms, being Wheat sheaves, Diamond Rings, Silver Watches, 100 l. in Money, and rich Cloths of great value, with a black Horse about 15 hands; by 20 Men. Whoever makes discovery to Mr. John Passill, Goldsmith, in Cheap-side, shall have 10 Guineas Reward, and 10 l. per Cent. for so much as shall be recovered.

Off the 25 Instant, a large dark brown Gelding, a Star in his Forehead, whick Tail, a Saddle Spot on his Back. Supposed to be taken away by a tall Man, dark brown Hair, in a gray Coar, lined with blue, aged 24 years, and another with light coloured Hair, wearing a dark stripe Frock. Whoever gives notice of the said Horse at the Swan at Holborn-Bridge, or at the White Hart in Frimly near Black Water in Surry, shall have two Guineas Reward.