

# The London Gazette.

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Madrid, February 24.

**T**HE 10th Instant the Queen of Spain was taken very ill with a Cholic and Vomiting, occasioned by her eating and drinking too great a quantity of Cool Things, which increased with that violence, that all the Remedies that were applied proving ineffectual, she died the 12th about eight in the morning, leaving the King and this whole Court in an unspeakable Affliction. The Body of this Princess having been exposed for three days, was carried to the *Escorial*, and laid in the Burying Place of the Kings of Spain with the usual Ceremonies. The King continues at the *Buen Retiro*, whither he retired immediately after the Queens Death, and has not yet given any Audiences.

*Ratisbonne, March 7.* The Margraef of Baden, the Emperors Principal Commissioner, has acquainted the Diet, That having transmitted to his Imperial Majesty their Resolution of the 14th of the last month, containing a Declaration of War against the Crown of France, &c. his Imperial Majesty had commanded him, in his Name, to declare to them, That he had with great satisfaction understood with what Zeal and Prudence the States of the Empire assembled here, had considered this Weighty Affair, and the great Care and Love they had thereby shewed for their Country; That for what concerns the Contents of the said Conclusion, and particularly, that the Crown of France, for the unjust Invasion of the Empire, and the other Hostilities committed in an unchristian and barbarous manner, ought to be esteemed, and formally declared, an Enemy of the Empire, His Imperial Majesty does graciously approve thereof, and the rather, for that it is notorious, that the said Crown did, not many years ago, with Money and all other assistances foment the Rebellion in Hungary, and did even stir up the Common Enemy of the Christian Name, against the Emperor and the Empire, and at this time endeavours, according to the certain Advices come from Turkey, to draw the Ottoman Port into an Offensive Alliance, and offers to prosecute the War, began for their Advantage and Re-establishment, jointly with them, and not to make Peace without them; That the said Crown therefore well deserves to be declared at present, (as was resolved on in the year 1544, by the States of the Empire assembled at *Speers*) not only an open Enemy of the Empire, but of all Christendom, no less than the Turks themselves are look't upon to be. His Imperial Majesty does likewise confirm the said Conclusion in all its other Points and Clauses, and does Esteem and Declare the said Crown of France, and all its Adherents and Abettors, Enemies of the Empire, and that the present War be look't upon as a Common War of the whole Empire, &c. The Diet has resolved to assist the Elector of *Trier* with Men and Money for the Defence of *Coblentz* and the Fortrefs of *Herrmanshein*.

*Hague, March 12.* A Declaration of War has been published here against France, containing in substance as follows:

**T**hat the States-General being in perfect Peace and Tranquillity in the year 1672, with such an entire Confidence in the Treaties of Peace, Friendship and Alliance established between the French King and this State, that they were wiposided of whatever might serve for their Defence against so Powerful a King, nor being able to imagine that the said King, without any just cause, would break the said Treaties, were yet contrary to an expectation fallen upon with so sudden and heavy a War, that the State was in a short time brought into great danger, and might have been entirely subverted, had they not reflected upon the Reasons which the said King declared had moved him to the War, to wit, the Encrease of his Honour and Glory; and firmly trusted that Almighty God would not suffer their destruction undertaken with so great injustice, whereby they were encouraged in that desperate State of Affairs, under the Prudent Conduct of his Highness the Prince of Orange, to stand out all Extremitie: in

the defence of the True Reformed Religion, their Liberty and Country; That it having pleased God to procure his Mercies upon the State, after the spilling of much innocent Blood, and the great suffering of the labourer by the Cruelties of the French, a Treaty of Peace, Commerce, and Navigation was concluded in the year 1678, with the French King at *Nimeguen*, which the States on their part exactly and religiously observed; but that on the contrary the French King, for his own private Interest, and heavy burthen upon the Commerce of the State, and endeavoured, from time to time, by all manner of way, as well in as out of Europe, to molest the same; favoured the taking of their Ships and Goods, and sent, as far as in him lay, as well directly as indirectly, entirely to ruin their said Commerce and Navigation, causing even their Ships of War to be visited by force, and some of them to be attack'd in time of Peace; That the said King had finally by new Impositions and Vexations hindered the Inhabitants of these Countries from vending in France, their Manufactures, and product of their Fishery, and had on frivolous pretence laid such great and unjust impositions upon their Trade, that it was impossible for them to continue it any longer; slighting with great contempt all the Instances made by the States on occasion thereof, and denying their Ambassadors in France the Honour and Respect which they had always enjoyed; That the said King having begun the Terrible Persecution against those of the Reformed Religion within his Kingdoms, had involved therein the Subjects of this State, residing there on account of their Trade, forcing Women from their Husbands, and Children from their Parents, and treating even the Consuls of this State in a cruel and unheard of manner, contrary to the Law of Nations, and the express Tenor of the Treaties; That the said King had farther shewed his ill design against this State, by the continual motion of his Troops towards their Frontiers, thereby to oblige them to make extraordinary Preparations by Land and Sea, to the exhausting of their Revenues; That he had sometimes with fair Words and solemn Assurances, and even by Overtures of an Alliance, endeavoured to amuse them, but that when cover they went about to provide for their own security, and the further strengthening of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, by making Defensive Alliances with any of the Princes their Neighbors, He had always opposed them, and even threatened them with a War on account thereof. Lastly, That the said King has in full Peace, seized the Ships, Goods, and Persons of the Subjects of this State who were residing in France, upon the publick Faith of the Treaties, to be seized, and the Masters and Seamen of the said Ships to be imprisoned, and most barbarously treated, to force them to change their Religion, and the said Ships, Goods and Effects to be sold, although it is expressly stipulated by the Treaty of Commerce, that in case of a War, the Subjects on both sides shall be allowed six months time to retrieve with their Goods, or otherwise to sell or dispose of them; which was followed with the plundering and burning of divers Villages within the Territories of this State; and afterwards with a Declaration of War, for which no other reason was given, than that the States had made Extravagant Preparations by Land and Sea, although they had assured the said King that they were only intended for their own necessary defence, and that they would not concern themselves with the Election of Cologne; That the States having thus made manifest the Evil Designs and Malincinations of the French King against this State, do admonish their Subjects seriously to reflect upon the Treatment they are to expect from him in the matter of their Religion, Liberty, Estates, and Persons, and that they will call to mind the cruel Persecution he has undertaken against his own Subjects, and in what manner the Towns and Places, who thought they had surrendered upon good Conditions, have been treated, and whole Countries destroyed which his Troops have been forced to quit. Upon all these Considerations, and for the Preservation of their Religion, and Liberty, and the repairing the Injuries their Subjects have so unjustly suffered, the said States

States do declare War against the said King of France, and all his Subjects, Counties and Dominions, both by Sea and Land, strictly Commanding, 1. That none of the Inhabitants of this State, or any Foreigner residing within their Territories, shall transport any thing to France that is useful in War, or correspond with the French to the prejudice of the State. 2. That all Contraband Goods which shall be taken going to France, shall be declared Prizes. 3. That good Security shall be given by all Persons carrying any Contraband Goods out of these Countries, that they are not designed for France. 4. That all Ships laden with Contraband Goods as shall be found on the French Coasts shall be taken for good Prize. 5. That all Ships ought to have lawful Pass-ports. 6. The Men of War not to molest any Ships having such Pass-ports, and not being bound with any Contraband Goods to any Ports in France. 7. That such as shall be found offending herein, shall be punished with Confiscation of Ship and Goods. 8. That the Commanders of the Ships of War shall punctually govern themselves in this matter according to the Treaties made in relation thereunto, with other Kings, Princes, and States. 9. That the Admiralties shall have the Cognizance of these Offences. 10, 11, 12. The Monies arising by such Confiscations shall be disposed of as has been heretofore practised in like cases; And as to the seizure, &c. former Placets to be observed. 13. None of the Inhabitants of this State shall insure any French Ships or Goods, or others bound to France, on forfeiture of the Sum Insured. Given at the Hague the 9th of March 1689.

Hague, March 15. The 8th and 9th Instant arrived in the *Maise* 13 Dutch Regiments from England, 7 of Horse, 3 of Foot, and one of Dragoons, which have been sent to several Garisons. The 30th of this Month is appointed to be observed as a Day of General Thanksgiving within these Provinces. The 12th two French Spies were brought hither Prisoners from *Sluys*, one being in Womens Cloaths; Two others were hanged there on Monday last. The States have resolved to send a Considerable Succor to Flanders.

Brussels, March 10. We have advice that 3000 Men of the Troops of Brandenburg and Cassel, in the Service of the States General of the United-Provinces, are entered into *Namur* to reinforce that Garison, which is now composed of 7000 effective Men. The like care is taken of *Mons*, in which place there are about 6000 Men; And all the new raised Regiments will be put into the Frontier Garisons of this Province and Flanders. The *Marschal de Duras*, who is to Command the French Army on the *Rhine*, is arrived at *Merx*.

Brussels, March 15. Our Governor General has received by Bills of Exchange a considerable Supply from *Spain*; And the *Sieur Canteimo* is coming from thence by Sea with 400000 Crowns in Bars of Silver and ready Money, and 4000 Spaniards to recruit the old Regiments here. We hear from *Cologne* that the Bishop of *Munster* had declared for the Empire; And that a Body of Dutch and Brandenburg Troops was marching with a design to Attack *Rheinberg*, which a Detachment of their Horse had already invested. The French have quitted and dismantled all the Places they were possessed of upon the *Rhine*, from *Bonne* to *Philipshurg*, and from thence to *Strasbourg*, burning and destroying in a most barbarous manner the Country on both sides the *Rhine* and the *Messle*, so that in this; but ruine and desolation is to be seen there. Before they left *Hyllber* they plundered the Town, and blew up the Castle, the Town-House, and all the other Publick Buildings, without sparing even the Churches, or having any regard to the Capitulation upon which they entered into the Town. The Letters from *Vienna* of the 3d Instant tell us, That the Contentions were continued with the Turkish Envoys, who, it was not doubted, would comply with the Emperor's Demands, but that nothing would be concluded till the return of the Polish Envoy from *Warsaw*; And that 12000 Turks having been sent from *Great Waradin* to bring in Provisions, 1000 of them were cut in pieces by the Imperialists. The Elector of *Brand* has the Small Pox, but is out of danger.

South-Wales, *Cardigan*, Febr. 23. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of this Town, having received the Proclamation, proceeded in their Formalities to Proclaim Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, first at the Town-Hall, and afterwards at the Market-Cross and other Places, with the greatest Solemnity and Splendor they could possibly perform, becoming so great and happy an Occasion, being accompanied with a vast number of the Neighbouring Gentry, together with the Officers and Burgesses of the Corporation, drinking Their Majesties Healths, several Volleys of Shot being given at the same time, and the Evening concluding with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires,

often-repeated Hurra's, and all other Demonstrations of a great and general Joy.

Bath, Feb. 20. On Monday last Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, were Proclaimed here by the Mayor and Aldermen in Five several places, which was attended with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and all other imaginable Expressions of Joy.

Launceston, March 5. This day the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, accompanied with divers Gentlemen of the County, and attended with all the Officers and Principal Inhabitants of this Corporation; having passed through the chiefest Streets of the Town, with Trumpets Sounding, Drums Beating, and several other Sorts of Music, at the High Cross Proclaimed Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, with repeated Acclamations of a vast number of People there present, the Contents of the said Cross running with Wine, the like was performed at the Cornhill: After which they all went to a general Feast provided for that Occasion, where they continued attended as aforesaid, with Ringing of Bells, Sounding of Trumpets, &c. until the Evening, when divers Bonfires were made, and Mr. Mayor and Aldermen, followed by Multitudes of People, drank Their Majesties Healths at each Bonfire, and so concluded the Solemnity with all the Expressions of Joy imaginable.

Deal, March 7. Yesterday sailed out of the Downs about 150 Sail of Merchant Ships, small and great, to the Westward, the Wind Northerly, which still continues.

Whitehall, March 8. His Majesty has been pleased to Constitute *Arthur Herbert Esq;* *John Earl of Combery*, *Sir Michael Wharton Bar.* *Sir Thomas Lee Bar.* *Sir John Chicheley Kt.* *Sir John Lupton of Whitehaven Bar.* and *William Sacheverell Esq;* Commissioners for the Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England.

Whitehall, March 9. His Majesty has been Graciously pleased to Grant a Conge d'Elire unto the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Sarum*, with His Letter Missive, for their Electing the Reverend *Dr. Gilbert Burnet* Bishop of that See, void by the Death of the Right Reverend Father in God, *Dr. Seth Ward*, late Bishop thereof.

Whereas there has been several Abuses committed by Persons to whom Passes have been granted, in sending them backward and forward for conveying away such as were not intended to have any benefit of the same, for procuring like like for the future, it is His Majesties Pleasure, that no Pass-ports whatsoever shall be of use to any Person to pass beyond the Seas either for Holland, France, or Flanders, which shall not be produc'd at the place or places from whence any such person to whom the same shall be granted is to embark within eight days after the Date thereof; And it is His Majesties farther Pleasure, that particular Care be taken in the Ports of Chelster, Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Milford-Haven, and in all other Ports and Creeks on the Irish-Seas, that no person or persons whatsoever be suffered to pass for Ireland, unless they have a Pass from His Majesty, or one of His Principal Secretaries of State. And hereby all Mayors, Officers of the Customs, and others whom it may concern, are hereby Required in His Majesties Name to see the same duly and punctually observed, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Given at the Court at Whitehall the 8th day of March 1688.

SHREWSBURY.

Advertisements.

Remarks upon the Trials of *Edward Fitzharris*, *Stephen Colledge*, *Count Coningsmark*, the *Lord Russell*, *Colonel Sidney*, *Henry Coroth*, and *Charles Bateman*; Also on the *Earl of Shaftsbury's* Grand Jury, with *Monsieur Homine Rapietando*, and the Award of Execution against *Sir Thomas Armstrong*. By *John Hawies*, Barrister of *Lincolns Inn*. Printed for *Jacob Tonson* at the Judges-Head in *Chancery-Lane*, near *Fleer-Street*.

Five Large Houses in *Dorset-Court* in *Channel-Row*, *Westminster*, fronting the *Thames*, fit for Persons of Quality, is to be Let or Sold. Enquire at the Premises.

Whereas *John Humphry*, Blacksmith, went away about April last from *Ardeley* in the County of *Suffax*, and has not since been heard of; his Mother is since dead, and has left him an Estate; he is hereby desired to come and Claim it with all the Speed Convenient.

Lot from the Bull-head Door in the Hay market the 16th of February last, a black Nag about 14 hands, with a Star in his Forehead, a little Blaze, a Brand-mark on the near Shoulder, and a short Whisk Tail, with a Pannel and grey Pile upon his Back. Whoever gives notice of the said Horse to *Mr. Mathew* living at *Row Green* in *Kingshury*; or to *Mrs. Scholteid* at the Sign of the Bull-head aforesaid, shall have a Guinea Reward and Reasonable Charges.