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Venice, April 2.

Several Vessels are arrived here this Week from the *Moxa*; which bring the Confirmation of the Doge *Morosini's* Recovery; with this farther account, That the Preparations for the Campaign were carried on with great diligence: And that his Serenity had ordered Signior *Vezier*, Captain Extraordinary of the Ships, to cruise off of *Negrepoint*, to hinder the Turks from sending thither any Supplies of Men and Provisions, or Materials for repairing the Fortifications, of which they are in great want.

Hamburg, April 18. The Elector of Brandenburg hath caused a Declaration of War to be published against France; Setting forth, That his Electoral Highness desired nothing more than that the publick Tranquility of Christendom might be preserved. and that his own Subjects might, under his Government, enjoy the Benefits of Peace. But that the French King having, against all Right and Justice, not only Attacked the Roman Empire, but having likewise possessed himself of whole Circles and Provinces, and destroyed the same in a most barbarous manner, never before heard of amongst Christians, with Fire, Murders, and other execrable Cruelties, and threatened the Countreys of Brandenburg, and his Electoral Highness's Subjects of Frankendall, with the same inhuman Treatment, which he has even begun already to put in Execution; and having committed other the like Attempts upon his Electoral Highness and his Allies, as well within as without the Empire, directly contrary to the Treaties of Peace and Truce, in order to the total Ruine of the Roman Empire: His Electoral Highness, having regard to the Resolutions of the Emperor, and the Dyet at Ratisbonne, is obliged to make use of the Power which God and Nature hath put into his hands, and to take up Arms for the Defence of his Subjects, and for the opposing with all his Force these perfidious Attempts of France. His Electoral Highness therefore forbids all his Subjects, and others residing within his Territories, to have any Commerce or Correspondence with the French King, his Subjects, Friends, or Allies, upon Forfeiture of their Goods, and pain of Death; as the case shall deserve. Commands all his Subjects that may be at present in the Service of the French King or his Adherents, forthwith to quit the same, upon Forfeiture of all their Goods real and personal, as likewise of the Benefices and other Rights which they are possessed of within his Electoral Highness's Dominions. That the Subjects of the said King or his Adherents, or others being in their Service, that shall be found within his Electoral Highness's Territories, shall be seized and proceeded against as has been usual in like cases. That all the Goods, Merchandises, and Effects, belonging to the said King or his Subjects, which shall, after the Publication of this Placet, be discovered within his Electoral Highness's Territories, shall without any distinction be confiscated. That all Commodities, Merchandises and Manufactures of France, and the Islands, Colonies, and Provinces of its Dependence, that shall be brought into his Electoral Highness's Dominions, whether belonging to his own Subjects, or to those of His Friends and Allies, shall be Confiscated, except such only as they shall make appear to have had in their hands some Months before the Publication of the Placet, by which the said Commodities were Prohibited, as well in the Empire as in the United Provinces. That his Electoral Highness's Subjects, or others residing within his Territories, shall not trade with the Subjects of France, nor load any French Merchandise in their Ships, upon Forfeiture of Ships and Goods. That the Subjects of his Electoral Highness's Friends and Confederates, or other States that are Neuters, may not Trade nor bring to any place or Sea Port, which shall be besieged or blocked up by his Electoral Highness's Forces, any Commodities or Merchandises that may be of use to the French. Nor may they carry any Contraband Goods to any Port of France; and all Ships bound with the same for

France, or going towards the French Fleet, shall be brought in and Confiscated. That the Goods and Merchandises belonging to the Subjects of France, laden on Board the Ships of his Electoral Highness's Friends and Allies, of Neutral States, shall be suffered to pass without any hindrance, except they be contraband; but all Goods found in French Ships shall be confiscated. And his Electoral Highness requires all his Officers and Subjects to take Care that this Placet be duly and punctually executed, his Electoral Highness being obliged in a particular manner to publish this Declaration against France, not only to shew the zeal he hath for the Empire and his own Countreys, by protesting them against the Cruelties and Tyrannies with which they are oppressed, but likewise to provide for their future Peace and Security; His Electoral Highness hoping by this means to obtain a just and reasonable Satisfaction for all the Damages which he, his Allies, and Confederates have suffered; and that Almighty God will bless the Arms which his Electoral Highness and his Allies have been obliged to take up for their common Defence with Success and Victory; that so the unlimited Ambition of those who would not content themselves with the Advantages which from time to time have been granted them, out of the desire of maintaining a Peace in Europe, may have at last bounds set to it, to their Shame and Confusion, and that the Empire and his Electoral Highness's Territories may be restored to their former Condition and Tranquility, which is to be hoped for from the Alliance which by the Grace of God has been made between the Principal Potentates of Europe for the Common Interest of Christendom; and in which generous undertaking his Electoral Highness is ready to employ whatever is in his Power, and even to expose his Person to the greatest hazard. Given at Cologne on the Spree, the 13th of April, 1689.

Edinburg, April 13. The Estates have ordered the following Proclamation to be Published.

The Estates of this Kingdom of Scotland having Proclaimed and Declared William and Mary, King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, to be King and Queen of Scotland; They have thought fit by publick Proclamation, to certify the Liegdes, That none presume to own or acknowledge the late King James the Seventh, for their King, nor obey, accept, or assist any Commissions or Orders that may be emitted by him, or any way to Correspond with him; and that none presume upon their highest Peril, by Word, Writing, in Sermons, or any other manner of way, to Impugn, or Disown the Royal Authority of William and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland: But that all the Liegdes render their Dutiful Obedience to Their Majesties; And that none presume to misconstrue the Proceeding of the Estates, or to Create Jealousies, or Misapprehensions of the Affairs of the Government; but that all the Ministers of the Gospel, within the Kingdom, and Queen of this Realm: And the Estates do Require the Ministers within the City of Edinburg, under the pain of being Deprived and losing their Benefices, to read this Proclamation publicly from their Pulpits, upon Sunday next, being the 14th instant, at the end of their Forenoon Sermon; And the Ministers on this side of the River of Tay, to Read the same upon Sunday thereafter, the 21st instant; and those be north Tay, upon the 28th instant, under the pain fore said: Discharging hereby the Proclamation of the Council, Dated the 16th of September 1686. to be Read hereafter in Churches. And the Estates do Prohibit and Discharge any Injury to be offered by any person whatsoever, to any Ministers of the Gospel, either in Churches or Meeting-houses, who are presently in the Possession and Exercise of their Ministry therein, they behaving themselves as becomes under the present Government: And Ordains this Proclamation to be published at the Mercat-Cross of Edinburg, with all ordinary Solemnities, that none may pretend Ignorance. Edinburg, April 13. 1689. Extracted forth of the Records of the Meetings of the Estates,

Re Makemie, Clk.