

The London Gazette.

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From Monday June 10. to Thursday June 13. 1689.

By the King and Queen,
A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

W Hereas the French King hath lately caused Our Kingdom of Ireland, in a Hostile manner, to be invaded by a great number of Officers, Soldiers, and others, and hath raised and carried on a War against Us in Our said Kingdom, and furnished Our Ribellious Subjects there with Arms, Ammunition, and Money, to the apparent Danger and Hazard of that Our Kingdom; We have therefore thought fit, and by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, We do by this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly prohibit and forbid all and every Our Loving Subjects, and all other Persons whatsoever, within these Our Dominions, to Trade or Traffick with any Person or Persons whatsoever in Our said Kingdom of Ireland, without Our Leave first obtained in that behalf, or Correspond or have Communication with any Person in any Part or Places within the same, except such as are in Obedience to Our Government, upon pain of Our utmost Displeasure, and of being proceeded against as Persons holding Correspondence with Rebels and Enemies. And We do hereby Require and Command all and singular Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other Our Officers and Subjects, to use their Endeavours in and for the Discovery and Apprehending of all Offenders herein, to the intent that they may be prosecuted and punished according to the utmost Rigour and Severity of Law.

Given at Our Court at Hampton-Court, the 6th day of June, 1689. In the First Year of Our Reign.

Vienna, May 29. The last Letters from Belgrade gave an Account, That they were there in a very good posture of defence; That ten Imperial Regiments lay encamped under the Walls of the Town; And that the rest of the Forces were on their march to the general Rendezvous: That the Turks had drawn together a Body of about 16000 Men at Nissa; And that the Viceroy was expected there in a short time with the Ottoman Troops, which had rendezvoused at Adrianople. They write from Transylvania, that General Veterani was marching with a strong Detachment out of the Troops quartered in that Country, to join the Imperial Army, having left Major-General Heustler to command there in his Absence. Prince Louis of Baden is on his departure for Hungary. We hear from Poland, that the Tartars had conducted a great Convoy of

Provisions to Caminiec; Whither they had likewise brought the Booty they got in their late Incurfion into Russia, and, among other Prisoners, the Sieur Boworowski Captain of Horse; Who was a few days after sent by the Bassa of Caminiec to Adrianople.

Parisbonne, June 2. They give an account from Munick, of the Elector of Bavaria's being gone to his Army. And that the young Electoral Prince, who was born the 22th, died the 25th of the last month.

Heydelberg, June 2. Several poor People are fled hither from Spiers, Worms, and Oppenheim; From whence they escaped with great difficulty and hazard, after having seen those Famous and Ancient Cities reduced to Ruines; Neither Churches nor Religious Houses being spared, and the miserable Inhabitants being carried away like Slaves towards the French Territories. A Proceeding Cruel and Barbarous, beyond all former Examples, and which plainly shews, what others are to expect that fall under their Tyrannical Power.

Francfort, June 5. Several Imperial Regiments pass daily by this place, to join those that are now posted on this side the Rhine, over against Mentz. The Duke of Lorraine continues still here, expecting the arrival of the Elector of Saxony, to confer with him about the Affairs of the Campagne. His Electoral Highness is come to Aschaffenburg, and will be here to-morrow. The Marschal de Duras forms his Army between Mentz and Philipsburg. The Marquis de Choiseul is posted with a Body of 5 or 6000 Men under the Cannon of Himmingen.

Cologne, June 7. We have Advice from Switzerland, that the Pope had sent a Nuncio to the Romish Cantons, to persuade them not to enter into any Engagement with France, but to join in the common interests with the Emperor and the Empire. The Confederates have not yet formally besieged Keyserwaert. There is a Distemper amongst the French Soldiers at Bonn, of which many dye daily.

Hamburg, June 7. The Sieur Fuchs, the Brandenburg Minister, returned hither the 5th instant from Copenhagen; Upon which the Mediators, and the other Ministers, who assist at this Conference, immediately assembled; And, it's not doubted, but the Business of Holstein will now be quickly accommodated.

Maastricht, June 4. The Dutch Army draws together near Tongres; Where the Train of Artillery, consisting of 60 pieces of Cannon, is expected to-morrow. At the same time another Body of the Confederate Forces is forming near Rheinberg; And besides these the Elector of Brandenburg will be at the Head of 26000 Men, of his own Troops. The 2d instant the Earl of Marlborough, General of the English Forces, arrived here to confer with Prince Waldeck; And yesterday they went together to the Camp; Whither ten English Battalions are likewise on their march. The French Forces, commanded by the Marschal d'Humieres, are encamped near Pieter.

Hague, June 10. The Prince of Nassau, Stadtholder of Friseland and Groningen, returned hither the 8th instant from England. The Letters from Maastricht, of the 6th instant, give an account, that Prince Waldeck was gone from thence to the Army, with a resolution to march towards the Enemy. The Men of War, fitted out by the Admiralty of Rotterdam, are all at Sea except four. We hear from Vlissingen in Zealand, that 4 Privateers had brought in there, on the 6th and 7th instant, 12 French Prizes