

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday August 11. to Thursday August 14. 1690.

Turin, July 29.

**T**HE Duke of Savoy went the 24th instant to view *Carmagnole*, and the neighbouring places, into the first of which he has put a good Garison, and on the 26th his Highness returned to his Camp at *Cavignan*. From whence he sent a Detachment under the command of the Marquis de *Piera*, to secure the Castle of *Vila Franca*, where they arrived very opportunely, for Monsieur *Catinat* had sent 2000 Men to possess themselves of that Fortress, who making an attempt upon it, were repulsed with the loss of a good number of their Men. The Enemy continue in the mean time encamped near *Pignerol*, and seem to have still a design to pass the *Po*. But we doubt not to prevent them, and so soon as the Success we expect have joyned us, we shall enter upon some considerable Action.

*Milan, August 2.* Our Governor has sent a new Reinforcement to the Camp in *Piedmont*, and we expect every day the Success from *Germany*, commanded by Prince *Eugene of Savoy*. The new raised Regiments of *Swissers*, which are now quartered in several places of this State, are preparing to take the Field.

*Venice, August 5.* The Letters of the 3d past from the Venetian Fleet before *Napoli di Malvasia* inform us, that the Pope's Gallies, with those of *Malta*, were arrived there. That the Garison of that place continued to make a very obstinate defence; and that the Turkish Fleet was come as far as *Rhodes* with a design to relieve them. We hear from *Dalmatia*, that the *Proveditore Duodo* had forced the pass at *Trebigny*, which was defended by 500 Turks, and had afterwards made an Incurtion into the Enemies Territories on that side, where he released 200 Christians, and took several thousand Head of Cattel.

*Vienna, August 3.* We have advice, that *Teckley* is declared by the Port Prince of *Transilvania*, at the solicitation of the French Ambassador there, and that *Achmet Bassa* with the Title of *Seraskier*, and several thousand Turks and Tartars were joyned with him in *Valachia*, to support his Pretensions, but that General *Heuster* had so secured all the Passes, as not to fear any attempt they could make on that side; and the Count de *Veterani* had also sent some Regiments towards *Widin*, to cover that place, upon which the Turks have had their Eye for some time. The Count de *Schellick*, to whom the Emperor gave lately the Regiment of *Lewenshilt*, is gone Post to command the Blockade of *Great Waradin* in the place of Count *Corbelli*, who is employed in the Imperial Army against the Turks. From *Croatia* they write, that the Militia of *Caretschade*, under the command of Captain *Baltasar d'Orisk*, being joyned with the Forces of the Viceban *Stephano Wlaschich*, had made an Incurtion towards *Bisfin*, and brought back a great Booty.

From the Imperial Camp near *Durlach*, August 10. The Elector of *Bavaria*, with the Velt-Marschals *Cornara* and *Dunawalt*, the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, and several other General Officers, went yesterday to *Knetzingen* in the Country of *Wirttemberg*, where they met the Elector of *Saxony*, the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, and the Velt-Marschal *Chawers*, and having had a Conference together, his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, with the Generals that accompanied him, returned hither this day about Noon; and to morrow or next day it's believed we shall receive from hence, and march towards *Friburg*

and *Hunningen*. The French Army marches on the other side of the *Rhine* to observe our Motions, and was two days ago encamped near *Landau*.

*Frankfort, August 13.* We have an account from *Switzerland*, that the French Ambassador there was so much alarmed, by the Advices he had received of the design of the Imperialists upon *Hunningen*, that he had written to the Magistrates of *Basle*, pressing them very earnestly to secure the Passes within their Territories, and threatening, that in case they longer neglected to do it, the Troops of the King his Master would march thither; Which Letter is to be communicated to the General Dyet, that is going to be held at *Baden*.

*Cologne, August 15.* The *Munster* and *Nienburg* Forces that were encamped at *Enskirken*, have divided themselves into two Bodies, one being marched to *Lechenig*, and the other to *Duren*, the better to observe the French Troops under the command of the Count de *Tesse*, who, after having burnt divers Villages in the Country of *Fuliers*, whereof you had an account in our last, is retired towards the *Moselle*. The Imperial Army, according to our last advices from the Palatinate, was still encamped near *Durlach*, and the Dauphin not far from *Landau*. We are told, that there is a great Mortality in the French Camp.

*Brussels, August 16.* The Baron de *Fay* Governor of this City, returned hither the 13th instant from the *Hague*, whither he was lately sent by our Governor-General the Marquis de *Gastanaga*, and went immediately to the Camp at *St. Peters Leuwe* between this place and *Hall*, to make report to his Excellency of his Commission. The same day 2000 of the Enemy's Horse came to *Soignies*, from whence they sent out several Parties to observe our Camp, but one of them was met, and routed by a Party of ours, who killed several, and brought in a Captain and 22 Soldiers Prisoners. We have had a great deal of Rain for several days past, but the Weather being changed, it's believed we shall march to morrow towards the Duke of *Luxembury*, who continues about *Quevrain*, behind the River *Haisne*.

*Hague, August 18.* The Dutch Men of War from the *Muse* were detained by the contrary Winds at *Helvoet Sluys* till yesterday, when we are informed they put to Sea. And we are told from *Zealand*, that the *Zelandia* of 90 Guns is sailed with another Man of War. Those from the *Texell* are, it's believed, by this time likewise at Sea. The last Letters from *Flanders* say, the Confederate Armies were encamped near *Hall*, and the Duke of *Luxembury* at *Quevrain*. The States of *Holland* met again this day.

*Paris, August 15.* This Court is not a little mortified by the account they have of the ill condition of their Affairs in *Ireland*; where all is now given for lost; and a Squadron of 12 or 14 Ships is sent under the command of Monsieur d'Amfreville, to fetch

fetch off the French Troops, which, to the number of 4 or 5000 Men, are retired to *Limerick*. The advices they have here from *Savoy* say, that Monsieur *Catinat* having on the first instant withdrawn his great Guard, the Enemy, who thought our Army was decamping, fell upon their Rear-Guard, but finding their mistake, they retired, and fell into an Ambush of our Granadiers, who killed about 25 of them. And that on the 2d, the Marquis de *Feuquieres* was sent with a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, and 3 Regiments of Foot, to force the passages which the *Vandos* and those of *Mondos* had possessed themselves of, in order to hinder our Convoys from passing to *Lucerne*.

The Count de *Chateaurmont*, Nephew to the Count de *Tourville*, arrived at *Versailles* the 10th instant, and brought the King an account, (as 'tis published here in the Gazette.) That the Count de *Tourville* arrived the 4th instant on the Coasts of *England* near *Torbay*. That being informed there were several English Ships in the Bay of *Tingmouth*, he resolved to burn them. And accordingly made a Detachment of 1570 Men under the command of the Count d'*Estree*. The Chaloups and Saiques of the Gallies were commanded for this descent. They anchored the 4th at night within half Cannon Shot of the Town. At break of day there appeared on the Shore about 150 Horse and 200 Foot, who came out of an Intrenchment, in which there were 3 Pieces of Cannon, but they retired upon the first shot from our Gallies, and abandoned their Battery to soon as 150 Granadiers, commanded by the Sieur de *Potruis*, had made themselves Masters of some Houses, and of a Church. The rest of the Troops being landed, they possessed themselves of the Enemies Intrenchments, their Cannon, and 3 Flags; after which, a Detachment was sent to burn 12 Ships that were in the Bay, which was executed without any resistance. One of them was a new Ship of 44 Pieces of Cannon, two of 30, and one of 24, fitted out for the War, the other eight were Merchant Ships richly laden, and they were all quite burnt. Which being done, the Troops returned on Board again in good order, and without the loss of a Man.

*It is enough to give this last Paragraph a place here, to let the World see what Arts the French are forced to make use of, to Encourage their People, and to Support their own Reputation. The Exploit of which they make this false and pompous Relation, having amounted to no more than the Burning a Church, and about 25 poor Houses, and a few Barques and Fisher-Boats, at a little inconsiderable Place, that consisted not of above 40 Houses in all, and that could have made no Defence against a much smaller Force.*

From His Majesty's Camp at *Goolin-Bridge*, August 5. The King arrived here from *Chapelisard* yesterday about Noon. A Deserter came into our Camp from *Limerick*, and told us, that on Saturday morning, the 2d instant, he saw the French march out of the Town with 8 Field-pieces, and that the common Report was, that they were going to *Galloway* to Embark there for *France*, that being a more convenient Port for their Shipping than *Limerick*, and that the Irish had taken possession of the Town. He could not tell the certain number of the French Ships that were at *Limerick*, but says, he saw only 3 Provision Ships at the Key, and that they were much disheartened for want of a further Supply, which they had long expected. This advice was afterwards confirmed, as well by our Parties that had been sent out, as by other Deserters, who added, That there were but 3 Irish Regiments now left in *Limerick*, and a small Camp without the Town, and that they were in great confusion

and division among themselves. That the Lord *Tyrconnell* intended for *France* with Monsieur de *Lausun*, and they were sending away their Baggage. That many of the Irish had followed the French to *Galloway*; and that a good number of others, who were discontented at the Lord *Tyrconnell's* Proceedings, were retired to the Mountains of *Kerry*. Major-General *Kirk* joyned the Army on Saturday last, with the Regiments that were sent to reduce *Waterford* and the Fort of *Duncannon*. And Lieutenant-General *Douglas* is about 7 miles off so that he will soon overtake us. It's believed, we shall march to morrow towards *Brians Bridge*, 5 or 6 miles above *Limerick*; where some of the Arches are broken down, but there is a very good Ford; We are likewise informed, that the *Shannon* is fordable in some other places near the Town, which has not happened before these many years. There is a mixt Body of the Enemy's Troops and Rabble together gone from *Cork* to plunder *Youghall*, which 50 of our Dragoons lately possessed themselves of, upon which, besides the two Companies of Foot that were ordered thither, 600 Horse are detached to oppose them.

*Dublin, August 6.* This week has been Published here Their Majesties second Declaration to all the People of this Kingdom, whom it may concern; As also, a Proclamation appointing a Fast to be observed on Friday the 15th of August instant throughout all the places of this Kingdom under Their Majesties Obedience, for Imploring the Blessing of God upon Their Majesties Forces by Sea and Land; and that constantly during the War, Friday in every week be set apart for the same purposes.

*Plsmouth, Aug: 10.* We hear nothing farther of the French Fleet since the account we had of their being seen on the 6th instant off of *Mount Bay*, standing Westward. This day came in a Dutch Privateer from cruising on the Coast of *France*.

#### Advertisements.

There is newly Published a Modest Attempt for Healing the Present Animosity in England; occasioned by a Book, entituled, A modest Enquiry, &c. Printed for R. Jennings in Queens-head Alley in Pater-noster Row, and sold by most Book-sellers. Price 6 d.

Whereas there was an Advertisement in the last Thursday's Gazette about Thomas Aubrey, These are to give notice, that the same was by Mistake, and that he and the Horser both at home.

On the 9th of May last, a big well-set Gentleman, with a grey Cloth Coat and Black Cloth Breeches, having a Key in his Pocket with an Iron Haft that opens in 2 parts, and locks to the top, was Robb'd and Stripp'd in White-Friers, who is supposed to be Murdered: If any such person be missing, let notice thereof be given to Henry Hallett next the Crooked-Bill in White-Friers, where the Breeches and Knife is to be seen, that being several persons in Gaol for the same.

On Saturday the 5th Instant, at 5 in the evening, Richard Hurchock, and another of the Officers of the Excise, coming with Their Majesties Money from the Excise-Office in Enfield-Middlesex, were set upon, on the Road between Enfield and Edmonton, by 6 Highway-men, all young, and in very good Habits, who took from the said Officers about 200 l. in Money, and a black Mare near 15 hands, having a clipped Mane to the withers; in the Skirmish, one of the Thieves (who owned his name to be John Jones) was shot, and soon after dyed. A dark grey Steed Horse, between 13 and 14 hands, being also shot, was left by the Thieves: Whoever secures any of the 5 Thieves, and gives notice to the Commissioners of Excise in Broad-street, London, shall have 5 l. Reward.

At the Canary-heute near the East end of Exeter Church between the Feathers Tavern and Long's Coffee-house will be sold by Auction on Saturday next the 16th instant, several fine Original Pictures, and good Copies, also several Pictures by great Masters. The Catalogues will be delivered at the place of Sale the day before, at which time they may be viewed.

Drop near Freeman's Yard in Cornhill, on Sunday the 15th instant, about one of the clock, two Gold Rings; one set with small Diamonds, and the other with one Diamond and two small ones on each side. Whoever gives notice of them, or any of them, to Mr. John Smith, Scrivener, in Exchange-Alley in Cornhill, shall be well Rewarded.





THE SECOND

# DECLARATION

OF

# WILLIAM and MARY,

KING and QUEEN of *England, Scotland, France and Ireland.*

To all the People of Our Kingdom of *Ireland*, whom it may Concern.



WILLIAM R.

Although Our former *Declaration* of the 7th of *July* last past, hath not hitherto produced those Effects of Gratitude and Obedience from several of Our Rebellious Subjects which We justly expected; Yet being Willing to Compassionate those who are Mifled, and to extend Our farther Grace, as well in granting unto some a longer time to lay hold of the Advantages already offered, as to Enlarge Our Clemency unto others. We do now farther Declare, That as to all poor Labourers, Common Soldiers, Country Farmers, Ploughmen, and Cottiers whatsoever; As also to all Citizens, Townsmen, Tradersmen, and Artificers who remained at home, or who having fled from their Dwellings, shall by the Five and Twentieth day of this Instant *August* repair to their usual place of abode; surrendering up what Arms they have to such Justices as are, or shall be Appointed by Us, are only to receive the same, but to Register the Appearances of such as shall submit to Our Authority; We do hereby Declare, that We will not only Pardon them, as to their Lives and Liberties, for all Violence they have done and committed by Authority of their Superiors during the Rebellion, but We do also promise to secure them in their Goods, their Stocks and Cattle, and all their Chatels personal whatsoever; Willing and Requiring them to come in, and where they were Tenants, there to preserve the Harvest of Grains and Corn for supply of the Winter. But forasmuch as many of them had a legal right to the Tenancy of several Lands; some holden from Proprietors; and some held from Popish Proprietors, who have been Concerned in the Rebellion against Us: Our Will and Pleasure is, that all those Tenants who hold from Our good Protestant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their Respective Landlords; And the Tenants of all those who have been concerned in the present Rebellion against Us, do keep their Rents in their Hands, until they shall have notice from the Commissioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to Account, for the same. But whereas We are farther Advertiz'd, that several of these Ranks aforementioned, who have adhered to Our said *Declaration*, do Complain of ill treatment from our Soldiers, and of the loss of Goods and Stock, on pretence that such Stock and Goods were formerly by them Plunder'd from the English; And therefore praying not only the Security of Our General Declaration, but of particular Protections to be Granted to such as should desire the same: As We abhor all manner of Violence done to Our Loving Subjects of what Religion soever, against the Tenour of Our said *Declaration*, which being under the Great Seal of this Our Kingdom, is above all other Securities; Yet to grainte Our said Subjects, and to deter all Offenders, We shall Order particular Protections to be granted to such as desire the same: And shall farther Require upon pain of Our highest Displeasure, that they become Effectual to all such of Our Loving Subjects, as shall remain steadfast in their Duty to Us, and who have not face the Publishing of our *Declaration* aforesaid, Plundered Our Protestant Subjects, or sheltered under such Protections as already they may have had, the Goods and Stocks of Our Enemies who continue obstinate in their Disobedience: for in either of these Cases, they cannot expect but to remain Accountable for what they have done, unless they forthwith make Restitution of all such Plundered Goods to the Right Owners; and also discover immediately to some of Our Justices of the Peace, what Goods and Stock they have so Conceal'd.

As for others of Superior Rank and Quality, and also such as have born Office under Our Enemies, whether Military or Civil; That which at present We do Declare is this: That if any of them shall within the Time aforesaid surrender themselves to Our Obedience, and shall be Content during the Rebellion in this Kingdom, to betake themselves to such Town or City as shall be assign'd them, they shall be secure in their Lives, and have the Liberty of such Town or City; And if they are definite and in want, shall also have a Substantia allowed them according to their respective Qualities; and the same shall be paid them by the Commissioners of Our Revenue till the Blessings of Peace We may have Leisure to Consider the Condition of all Our Subjects, and those in particular, who shall have been most early in their Obedience towards Us. As to Strangers of what Nation soever they be, who have taken Service in this Kingdom against Us, We do farther Declare, That if they shall forsake the Enemy, and come into Our Quarters within the time aforesaid, they shall not only receive Our Protection whilst they are in the Kingdom, but: forthwith have Passports given them, to go directly home into their respective Countreys.

But if these Manifestations of Our Grace and favour, shall not be valued as they deserve; Or if any shall persist in that Barbarous and Unchristian way of burning and Desolation, which in some places hath of late been practis'd; We shall hold Our selves discharged of those Consequences and Calamities which must inevitably follow, since those who are Obstinate against Our Mercy become the Authors of their own Confusion.

Given at Our Court at *Chapelisland* this First day of *August*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

## GOD Save the KING and QUEEN.