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From Thursday August 31. to Monday September 4 1693.

By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the PARLIAMENT shall be Prorogued until the Third Day of October next.

MARIE R.

W Hereas this present Parliament stands Prorogued to the Nineteenth Day of September next, We by the Advice of Our Privy Council, for weighty reasons Us especially moving, do hereby Publish and Declare our Royal Pleasure, That the same Parliament shall, upon the said Nineteenth Day of September next ensuing; Whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses of the House of Commons, and all others whom it may Concern, may hereby take Notice: We letting them know that We will not, at the said Nineteenth Day of September next, expect the Attendance of any, but such as being in and about Our Cities of London and Westminster may Attend the Making of the said Prorogation, in such manner as heretofore in like Cases hath been Accustomed. And We do hereby further Declare, that convenient Notice shall be given by Proclamation of the Time when Our Parliament shall Meet and Sit for the Dispatch of Business, to the End that the Members of both Houses may Order their affairs accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall this One and thirtieth Day of August, 1693. In the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

Rome, August 15. The Pope has granted leave to the King of Spain to raise a Million of pieces of Eight upon the Clergy of his Dominions in the West-Indies; But the Deputies who have been here some time from the State of Milan, to sollicite the raising the Tenths of the Ecclesiastical Revenues in that Duchy to be employed towards the Expences of the War, have not yet obtained an answer to their satisfaction. The differences about the Inquisition at Naples are not yet adjusted. The Prince de Vaudemont is arrived here from Flanders.

Turin, August 16. We have an account from the Camp before Pignerol, That our Batteries having made a Breach in the Fort of St. Brigide, and our Mines being ready to spring in order to a general Assault, the Enemy quitted the Fort the 13th in the night, and retired into the Cittadel of Pignerol, having left a Mine ready charged, which sprung soon after, and blew up great part of the Bastion towards the Cittadel. Since which a Council of War has been held in our Camp, to consider whether they should besiege Pignerol, or March towards Monsieur Catinat, and endeavour to engage him to a Battel before the reinforcements he expects have joyned him; but we do not yet hear what resolution is taken thereupon.

Venice, August 21. They write from Napoli di Romania, That the Doge Morosini (who arrived there on the 28th of June) found the Fleet and Army in a very good condition, and that he was gone from thence to Porto Porro. The Letters from Constantinople of the 16th of July inform us, That the Grand Vizier set out from Adrianople on the 6th of the same Month towards Nicopolis, where he was to meet and joyn with the Cham of Tartary, after which, as 'twas given out, he designed to continue his March towards Transylvania; There happened a Fire at Constantinople on the 5th of June, which burnt down several Hundred Houses.

Vienna, August 22. The last Letters from the Imperial Camp before Belgrade gave an account, That the Trenches were to be opened the 13th instant; That the Sieur Keyserfeldt, the Emperor's chief Engineer, was killed with a Cannon Shot, as he was marking out the Ground for their approaches; That they had almost finished their Line of Circumvallation from the Save to the Danube; and that on the other side the besieged continued to work with all the diligence possible, on their new Fortifications, which are not yet finished. They write from Transylvania, That General Veterani was Encamped with the Imperial Forces under his Command near Cronstat on the Frontiers of Valachia, to observe the Enemies motions on that side. Two days ago parted from hence divers Vessels laden with Ammunition and Provisions for our Army before Belgrade.

Francfort, August 30. The Letters from the Palatine tell us, That the Dauphin had left the French Army, and was returned towards Versailles, having sent strong detachments towards Piedmont and Flanders. The Confederate Army was by our last advice still encamped near Hailbron; Count Palffy, who was sent out with 300 Horse to observe the French, was come back with several Prisoners whom he had taken in fight of their Army, killing at the same time about 40 of the Enemy.

Cologne, Septemb. 1. The last Advices from the Upper-Rhine of the 30th past say, That the French Army was encamped at Waybingen, having made two detachments of 10 or 12000 Men each, towards Piedmont and Flanders, the latter being Commanded by the Marechal de Boufflers, and that the Dauphin was on his return to Paris. They write from Hailbron of the 29th past, That the Great Master of the Teuronick Order was come thither to visit Prince Lewis of Baden, who is much recovered of his late illness. The Confederate Army was still encamped near that place. The Forces of the Elector Palatine lye at present in the Eyffel, about eight hours from hence; and the Munster Troops are posted at Kummerex.

Hamburg, Sept. 1. Yesterday about 6 in the morning the Danish Troops, that are Posted before Ratzeburg, began to Bombard that place from four Batteries, and by Noon their Bombs had set the Town-house and several other Houses on Fire; The Governor of Ratzeburg, according to the Orders he had from the Court of Lunenburg did forbear to Fire upon the Danes (though he could otherwise have very much annoyed their workmen, and perhaps have hindered the raising of their Batteries) until they first began the Hostilities, and then he made use of his Cannon against them with good success. The place is very well fortified, and there is in it a strong Garrison; and the Elector of Brandenburg's Troops, to the number of about 4000 Men, are actually on their March to joyn with those of the House of Lunenburg, who are drawing together near the Elbe.

Paris,