

# The London Gazette

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From Monday September 11 to Thursday, September 14 1693.

By the King and Queen,

## A PROCLAMATION

Declaring Their Majesties Pleasure for continuing the Seamen belonging to Their First, Second and Third Rate Ships in Their Service during this Winter, and for Payment of their Wages before the Fleet shall set Sail for the next Summers Expedition.

MARIE R.

**W**HEREAS We have thought it necessary for Our Service, and the good of Our Kingdoms, That the Seamen belonging to Our First, Second and Third Rate Ships, should be continued in Our Service and Pay, that Our Fleet may be in Readiness early the next Year: To the end therefore that none of our Seamen may pretend Ignorance of Our Royal Pleasure herein, We have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and to Declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and We do hereby Promise and Declare, That all such of the Seamen and others, belonging to any of Our First, Second or Third Rate Ships coming in to be Refitted for the next Years Service, which are not intended to be kept abroad in the Winter, who shall remain on Board the respective Ships to which they belong, after their coming in to be Refitted, shall be continued in Wages and Victuals, as fully as if they were in Our Service at Sea; And that such of them as shall happen to be absent from their Respective Ships after they are come in and unrigged, and shall return on Board their said Ships, at or before the First day of January next, and from thence remain and abide on Board the said Ships in Our Service, shall have Wages for the time of such their Absence, and from the time of such their Return shall be received into Victuals also; And that such of them as shall happen to be absent as aforesaid, and shall not return to their Ships by or before the said First Day of January next, and yet shall return on Board the respective Ships to which they belong, at or before the Twentieth Day of February next, and shall then remain and abide on Board their said Ships in Our Service, shall lose their Wages for the time of such their Absence only, and from the time of such their return, shall be received into Wages and Victuals; And that such of them as shall not return to Our Service on Board the said Ships to which they belong, by or before the said Twentieth Day of February next, shall irrecoverably lose their Wages for all the time of their Service, and suffer such Punishment as may be inflicted on them according to the utmost Rigour of Law. And we do hereby further Promise and Declare, That Our Seamen who shall continue in Our Service on Board the said Ships, and such of them as shall happen to be Absent, as aforesaid, and yet return into Our Service on Board their respective Ships by the respective times aforesaid, according to Our Royal Pleasure signified in this Our Proclamation, shall be paid their Wages to Michaelmas, One thousand six hundred ninety and three, before Our Fleet shall set Sail for the next Summers Expedition.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Twelfth Day of September, 1693. In the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

Rome, August 22. This week was held a Congregation in the presence of the Pope about the French Affairs, which still continue in the same state. The Emperor's Ambassador has received farther Instructions from Vienna, about the difference he has with this Court, and in pursuance thereof, he does insist to have satisfaction for the late indignity offered to his Character by the Popes Archers, in Assaulting and Seizing some of his Servants, and until he obtains it, his Excellency will forbear appearing at Court. Since the Prince de Vaudemont came hither, several Conferences have been held at his Houle between the Cardinals de Gurck and Giudici, and the Imperial and Spanish Ambassadors, but on what occasion is not yet made publick.

Milan, August 26. We are told that several Companies of German Recruits are arrived at Comos and that more are following, to the number in all of 4 or 5000 Men. The last week four large Mortars, with a great quantity of Ammunition and Bombs were sent from hence to the Camp before Pignerol. Cazal continues very closely block'd up.

Venice, August 28. The new Convoy designed for the Levant, set Sail two days ago with a fair Wind. The last Letters from Napoli di Romania tell us, That the Doge had sent a detachment of his Army towards Thebes, to attack the Turks who were Poited near that place, under the Command of the Seraskier of the Morea. The last advices from Constantinople say, That the Grand Vizier was marched towards Hungary, with a small Body of Men, several Bassa's who were to have joyned him with their Troops, not being yet come up to him.

Madrid, August 20. N. S. We have advice that the French Fleet, after having appeared several days before Barcelona, Sailed towards Toulon: and that the Mareschal de Noailles having very much weakened his Army by the detachment he had sent to Piedmont, was retired from Gironne to Roussillon. Recruits and Money are sent dayly to Catalonia for the reinforcing our Army on that side. The King of Spain has sent Orders to the Governors of Gibraltar, and his other Ports in Andalusia, not to require any Duties for the Goods and Merchandizes belonging to the English and Dutch, which they have saved in the said Ports.

Corunna, Sept. 12. N. S. By the Letters from Madrid of the 2d Instant, we are told, That the 4 English Turkey Ships lately sunk at Gibraltar, were Weighed, and the Goods unladen, washed, dried and Houled, with little damage. The same Letters say, That the Spanish Fleet continued at Port Mahon, and that one of their Guard Ships which lay in the mouth of the Harbor, called the St. Francis, was overset by a sudden gust of Wind.