

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday February 12. to Sunday February 16. 1701.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board His Majesty's Ships of War.

WILLIAM R.

W Hereas by Our Royal Proclamation, Dated at Our Court at Kensington the Eighth Day of January last, for the giving all due Encouragement to all such Seamen and Able-Bodied Landmen, who should voluntarily Enter themselves in Our Service, and Remain on Board Our Ships of War in Our Royal Navy, We did Promise and Declare, That all such Seamen and Able-Bodied Landmen, who either since the First Day of January last had Entered, or should by the Fifteenth Day of this Instant February voluntarily Enter themselves and Remain on Board any of our Ships of War of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Rates, or on Board Fire-Ships or Tenders belonging to Our Fleet, shall Receive as Our Free Gift and Royal Bounty, the respective Allowances and Rewards following, (viz.) Each Seaman Two Months Pay, and each Able-Bodied Landman One Months Pay, to be Paid to them before the said Ships shall respectively go to Sea. And We did thereby also Declare, That Conduct-Money, according to the Practice of the Navy, should be allowed to such Seamen and Landmen, as should voluntarily Enter themselves, and Remain on Board any of Our said Ships, according to the true meaning of Our said Proclamation. And whereas many Mariners, Seamen, and Able-Bodied Landmen, in regard of their being in Remote and Distant Parts, or other Accidents, may not be able to Enter themselves on Board Our Ships of War by the Fifteenth of this Instant February, according to our said Proclamation, We are therefore Graciously Pleased (by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council) to issue this Our Royal Proclamation: And do hereby further Promise and Declare, That all such Seamen and Able-Bodied Landmen, who on or before the Tenth Day of March next, shall voluntarily Enter themselves, and Remain on Board any of Our said Ships of War, or Fire-Ships or Tenders belonging to Our Fleet, shall Receive, as Our Free Gift and Royal Bounty, such and the same Allowances, Rewards and Conduct-Money respectively, as if they had so Entered themselves before the said Fifteenth Day of this Instant February. And We do hereby Require and Command all Our Justices of the Peace and Vice-Admirals, to give such Certificates to the Persons that shall so Enter themselves, and Transmit true Lists thereof to the Commissioners of Our Navy, in such and the same manner as is Required in and by Our said Recited Proclamation, of and concerning the Persons as should Enter themselves before the said Fifteenth Day of this Instant February.

Given at Our Court at Kensington, the Twelfth Day of February, 1701. In the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

Naples, Jan. 20. N. S. The Count d'Estrees parted from hence two days ago with the four biggest Ships of his Squadron, in order to return to Toulon; The Baron of Shassinet, the Prince della Riccia, Don Aquaviva and his Brother, and several other Persons of Quality who are Prisoners for adhering to the Emperor's Interest, were put on board his Ships, in order to be conveyed to France. The French Frigates of Count d'Estrees's Squadron which are left behind are to cruize in the Adriatick Sea, to hinder the Germans from sending over any Forces to this Kingdom from Regusa. Cardinal Giulini, who is to have the Administration of the Government of Sicily till a new Viceroy is sent

thither, arrived at Palermo the 6th Instant, and the Duke of Escalona, who succeeds the Duke of Medina Celi as Viceroy of this Kingdom, would depart from thence the 21st. The Discourse continuing, that Prince Eugene is sending hither a Detachment of Horse and Foot, mozt of the Forces which were quartered here and in the neighbourhood are sent to the Province of Abruzzo for the Security of those Frontiers, and the Duke d'Attri, who governs there as Vicar General, has Orders to draw together the Militia of that Country, and to post them along the Rivers Uberata and Tronto.

Libau, Febr. 4. All the King of Sweden's Forces quartered about Goldingen are marched to Lithuania, and are to have their Rendezvous at Kaunen; Between 3 and 4000 Men are to continue in Courland. The chief Command of the Swedish Forces in Liefland is given to Major-General Morner, who is accordingly gone thither, and has Orders to draw together all the Militia of that Country.

Libau, Febr. 7. The King of Sweden is gone from his Quarters at Goldingen to Lithuania, to Command his Forces in Person, which are on their march towards Poland. The Swedish Forces which were quartered here are all marched away except one Regiment of Foot. Letters from Liefland say, a Party of 200 Muscovites came to plunder a small Village on the Frontiers of that Province; but the Inhabitants got together to the number of about 30 or 40, and obliged them to retire, having killed several, and taken some Prisoners.

Danzick, Febr. 11. An Express arrived here yesterday from Warsaw, which brings an Account, that the General Diet of Poland broke up the 7th Instant through the Means of one of the Deputies, who protested against their Proceedings, and departed out of the Assembly. 'Tis said a Diet will meet on Horseback; and that the King of Poland intends shortly to take a Journey to Saxony.

Vienna, Febr. 8. A Courier was dispatched this week with further Instructions to Prince Eugene, and with Bills for a considerable Sum of Money for the Service of the Imperial Forces in Italy. Directions are given for several Regiments of Horse and Foot to march thither in the room of the Detachment designed for Naples. Great Preparations are made for the Campagne on the Rhine, and the Imperial Forces ordered for that Service from Hungary and Transylvania will shortly begin their March. Commissions are sent to Hungary for the raising of 6 Regiments of Hussars, one of which is designed for Italy, and the other five to serve on the Rhine; And the Officers of the Regiments of Horse that are to remain in Hungary and Transylvania are ordered to make new Levies for adding 5 Men to every Troop. Great quantities of Provisions and Ammunition have lately been sent from Croatia to the Imperial Army in Italy, which for the future is to be supplied from thence; this proving a more expeditious and less expensive way than the sending of Provisions from Germany.

Frankfort, Febr. 15. The Imperialists have put a Garrison into Gernshelm, and they are fortifying