

which means only one
a Sovereign could

on occasion, to a more
and sincere Zeal
and happy Reign
under GOD; detest
the Tyranny of our Power
and Lawful Title
and Dominions
led Princes of Wales,
the Successor, and to Pr
Protestants Late

formed High German
to Her Majesty by
Chief Members of
elected by the R. Rev.

ent Majesty.

and the Protestant
assembling in the

King William III. of
Prussia, and Casimir
I have proved Fatal
to the Peace, had not the Di
placed on the Throne
already has given so
Goodness and Zeal
to the Church, and the

and Faithful Sub-
Kingdom, do humbly
of Europe; and
Joy, and Congra-
our hearty Prayer,
and Earth (by whom
Your Majesty a long
, and all the rest of

received very gra-

ial Court will re-
Kingdom, to
his Sealion. The new
Forces are con-
countries with very
regiments of Foot,
are marching to join
of 8000 Saxons,
to put into the Em-
acted. We hear, a
of Saxe Gotta, and
of Saxony, for their
Service, which
arrived here lately
with Letters of the
That there happen
the Inhabitants and
had resolved not to
longer than 10 days
at the Duke of Wir-
s expected the Gar-
y them, and that
which may be of Ad-

of Baden's Army's
, where it is daily
the Emperor, and
e and Foot of the
ce the 5th Instant
to ruin a Bridge
on the Ouerch, about
found there, so that
they were doing
any thing. They
have put a Re-
ance. Marshal Ca-
, but slowly.

Forces in Pomera-
here, 'tis said, they
part of the Summer.
at say, Prince Hiff-
the day before
the Swedish Garrison
in

that Town, but were beat off with considerable Loss,
and had posted themselves a few Miles beyond that
Place. The Advices from *Danzwick* of the 6th give an
Account, That the Swedish Army advances towards
Wismar, and that the Inhabitants of that City
were in a very great Consternation, and had sent away
their best Effects to Places of more Safety.

Wesel, May 15. The Siege of *Keijserswaert* is much in
the same posture as was mentioned in our last. The
Be siegers have cast up some Intrenchments along the
River, to cover their Camp from the Batteries which
Count *Tallard* has caused to be raised over-against it.
The said Count is since come before *Dusseldorp*, there
being only the River between his Camp and that Town,
and threatens to bombard it. The French exact great
Contributions in the Country of *Juliers*.

Munich, May 15. The Detachment which lately
marched from hence with intent to surprize the Town
of *Huy* got before that Place yesterday morning, and
dividing themselves into two Bodies, 500 Horse and about
as many Foot attacked the Town, and the rest advanced
towards *Liege*, to observe that Garrison. Our Troops
came into *Huy* without much Opposition, and soon
possessed themselves of the Town, but before they could
get into the Castle, the Garrison was alarmed, and
broke up their Bridges, and put themselves into a posture
of Defence; And a considerable number of French For-
ces drawing together in the Neighbourhood, in order to
come to their Assistance, our Men were obliged to give
over this Design, and returned thither with 55 Prisoners,
22 Horses, and a considerable Booty. Orders are given
for sending out another Detachment from hence, but it
is not said upon what Design.

Hague, May 16. N. S. The States Manifesto, or Decla-
ration of War against *France* and *Spain*, was pub-
lished here yesterday with the usual Formalities: It con-
tains in substance, That the French King having long
cast his Eye upon these Provinces to seize, if possi-
ble, or entirely to destroy them most violently and
unjustly, attacked them in the Years 1672. and 1688.
hoping to make his way, by our Ruin, to an Universal
Monarchy, or at least to weaken us, as to force us to
be still, while he should reduce other Princes and Po-
werates to his Will; after which this Republick would
have been in danger of being likewise subdued, and of
losing that Liberty and Religion, for the Sake whereof
the Subjects of this State have formerly suffered to ma-
ny cruel Persecutions, sacrificed their Fortunes and their
Lives, and maintained a War for the space of 80 years, against
the then powerful Kings of *Spain*: That God blessed
the Arms of this Republick and their Allies with such suc-
cess, that in the years 1678. and 1697. they obtained a Gen-
eral Peace, by which the French King was obliged to
restore the large Provinces and important Towns he had
possessed himself of, partly by open Force, and partly
by Artifice. That the French, contrary to the Treaties
of Peace and Commerce concluded so solemnly in the
year 1697. (which, as Experience has shewn, they did not
make with a design to observe them, but only to induce
us and our Allies to lay down our Arms, disband our
Forces, and separate our selves, and in particular to
stop our Commerce,) refused to grant us the Book of
Articles mentioned in the said Treaty, and laid excessive
taxes upon the *Dutch* settled in *France* to carry on
their Trades. That in the mean time the French King
was holding out to persuade us, by all imaginable Pro-
mises, That he had no other Design than to pre-
serve the Peace, and remove all Obstacles which might
interrupt the same: And the King of *Spain's* Condi-
tion being very weak, whose Death was like to cause
great Wars and Differences, a Treaty was made in
1713. by which we hoped to preserve the General
Peace; but it evidently appeared the French King had
no Intention to keep it; for on the contrary he used
all manner of Artifices to render the Emperor odious to
the *Spaniards*, and to induce the King of *Spain* to dis-
pose of his Succession by a Will in favour of the Duke
of *Anjou*: That the King of *Spain* dying, they pro-
duced a Will, by which the said Duke was declared
King to all his Dominions, which the French King ac-
cepted, breaking the Treaty aforesaid, without giving
any previous Communication of his Intentions to those
to whom he had made it, and by Virtue of the said
Will caused the Duke of *Anjou* to be proclaimed King
of *Spain*, and in his Name possessed himself of all the
Spanish Monarchy, without any Regard to the Empe-
ror's Pretensions; which, by the said Treaty, were ac-
knowledged on all sides to be just and lawful. That
the said King caused his own Troops to take Possession
of the Spanish *Netherlands*, and our Forces that were
stationed there were, by the French Artifices, conside-
rably weakened, and were with much difficulty suf-

ferred to return home; so that this Republick was at
once deprived of her Rampart and Barrier, for which
we had maintained two Bloody Wars, and which the
French King himself had particularly assigned in the
Treaty of 1678. That he governs Arbitrarily the Do-
minions of *Spain*, in the Name of his Grandson, and
has so waited them to his own, that the whole is but as
one and the same Government; and particularly as to the
Spanish *Netherlands*, the Rampart of this State, it is
evident, (as there is Advice from *Spain*;) That they
are given up to the French King, to Govern there with
a Sovereign Authority. That in Execution of the Pro-
jects he had made for obtaining the Universal Monarchy,
he sent a formidable Army into *Italy*, to make himself
entirely Master of that Country, and power'd his For-
ces into the *Low Countries* to fight us into a separate
Treaty with him; which Artifice failing, he, in order
to force us to it, seized the City and Citadel of *Liege*
without the Consent of the Dean and Chapter, or of
the Emperor and Empire, and caused the said Dean to
be carried away in a violent manner into the Spanish
Dominions; possessed himself, against the Will of the
Chapter of *Cologne*, of most of the Places belonging
to that Diocese, particularly of *Bon*, *Keijserswaert*, and
Rheinberg, (his Design upon *Cologne* having miscarried)
raised a considerable number of Forces at his own
Charge in the Country of *Wolffembuttel*, and sent Ar-
tillery and Ammunition to the *Lower Rhine*, in order to
invade these Provinces; and not being satisfied with
having thus shut us up by Land, he seized the Ports of
Spain, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and several Islands in the *Mediterranean*, and possessed himself also of the *Indies*,
whereby he is become Master of the whole Trade of
Europe; and, to destroy ours entirely, has endeavoured
to persuade the King of *Portugal* to forbid us his Har-
bours, and has sent a Squadron to the *Indies* to seize the
Plate Fleet, in which the Subjects of this State, as well
as of other Princes and Powerates, have a considerable
Share. That Matters being in this dangerous Posture,
the States were forced to provide for their own De-
fence, and to enter into Alliances with the Emperor,
the Kings of *England* and *Prussia*, and other Princes and
Powerates. That all Men's Eyes being opened, the
Emperor sent a considerable Army into *Italy* to oppose
that of *France*; and having resolved to oblige the French
Forces to retire out of the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*,
and desired the Assistance of this Republick, they could
not refuse it, but caused their Forces to act as his
Auxiliaries; so that by reason of the French Pro-
ceedings the War is begun, and vigorously carried on
in several Parts of the World: That the States never
gave the least Occasion for it, but, on the contrary,
were glad to see the French King send his Ministers hither,
and did what they could that Proposals might be
made for preserving the General Peace, which not being
done, they themselves asked what they thought ex-
pedient for obtaining the same, together with their
particular Security, but never had the least Answer; so
that after some outward Shows of Peace, the said King
having successively recalled his said Ministers did at last
cause his Resident here to present a Memorial, declar-
ing, That his Forces were ready to act against us, if
we did not accept the Proposals contained therein.
That the *Spaniards* concur with the French King in
all his Designs, and that he makes use of the Name
and Forces of his Grandson to put them in ex-
ecution, and under that Pretence has built a Fort
within Cannon-shot of one of the States Fortresses,
which is directly contrary to the Treaty of Peace with
Spain in the year 1648. and to the Laws of Nations
and of Arms; so that according to the Dictates of
all Laws Divine and Humane, the States being sur-
rounded, and as it were blocked up, and besieged on
every side, and actually insulted and attacked by *France*
and *Spain*, find themselves obliged, for the Defence of
their Subjects, and the Preservation of their Liberty and
Religion, to take up Arms, and declare War against
France and *Spain*; trusting that God will abundantly
bless their just Cause, and the Means they shall make
use of to support it: They desire therefore all Kings,
Princes, Republicks and States, to join with them to
oppose the Pernicious Designs of *France* and *Spain*, and
their too great Power, which they would employ to
make themselves Masters of all *Chriftendom*; and the
States enjoin all their Subjects to look upon the French
King and his Grandson as Enemies to their State,
and order them to attack and pursue their Countries,
People, Inhabitants, and Subjects, both by Sea and
Land, and to oppose their Attacks and Violence, and
to do all things that are convenient, and which they
are bound to do for the Defence of their dear Country,
and the Offence of their Enemies.

The