

Whitehall, June 4.

This Day came in the Dutch Mail of Friday last, which brings the following Advices.

Published by Authority.

Hague, June 9. 1702. N. S.

They write from the Upper-Rhine, That the Imperial Forces under Prince Lewis of Baden, were busied in making their Line of Circumvallation about Landau, and would begin the Siege of that Place as soon as their heavy Cannon should be arrived; From the Camp before Keyserwaert, That they were playing upon the Place from their new Batteries with 59 Pieces of Cannon and 30 Mortars, and had made a Breach, which was already wide enough for 10 or 12 Men to go a-breach; that they had received most of their Reinforcements, and expected the rest in few days, and hoped to be Masters of the Place soon after their arrival. Marshal Boufflers, with the Army under his Command, is still encamped at Santen; he made a feigned March towards Rhinberg, with a design, as was supposed, to draw the Earl of Athlone from his Camp at Craucenbourg, but it not succeeding he came back to Santen. The Earl of Athlone is still in the same Camp. General Coehoorn is fortifying Middlebourg and Fort St. Donat. They write from Warsaw, That the King of Sweden was still in that City, but it was said he intended to march towards Cracow against the King of Poland, who was drawing together the Forces of the Crown, that are to be joined by 6000 Saxons, which are marching for that purpose through Silesia. The Swedes have demanded a Contribution of the City of Warsaw, about which the Magistrates are Treating with the Swedish Commissaries. The King of Prussia, as soon as the Siege of Keyserwaert is finished, intends to come hither; and the King's House in the Wood is fitting up for his Reception. The Letters from Vienna have brought the Emperor's Declaration of War against France and Spain, which follows:

WE LEOPOLD, by the Grace of God Elected Emperor of the Romans in Germany, ever August, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclawonia, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Wurtemberg, Earl of Tyrol, &c. do make known, That although since the conclusion of a general Peace not many years ago at Ryswick in Holland, the Crown of France hath, as well by refusing for a long time to rest the Fortress of Brisack, as by the Injuries and Damages done to the Houle of Montbeliard, together with other Violations, made it abundantly evident, that they did not intend to observe this Solemn Treaty better than any of the former; However being in hopes that We might pass the remainder of Our troublesome Reign in Peace, and after having suffered so many Vexations to maintain the Holy Roman Empire, and Our Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions in the Enjoyment of the present Peace, and for the future prevent the Effusion of so much Innocent Christian Blood, We have chosen rather patiently to endure their Insults, and to endeavour to find out Means of Amicably Composing the Differences, than to enter into a fresh Quarrel upon that Account, and thereupon begin a Destructive War. But whereas immediately after the decease of Charles the Second King of Spain and Duke of Austria, under colour of a Will supposed to have been made by that Prince, (which however is really null and of no validity) and notwithstanding all the Marriage Contracts, Renunciations, Cessions, Treaties of Peace, and former Oaths, the King of France has made himself Master of all the Kingdoms and Countreys of his said Majesty, (among which there are some that did belong to Our Archducal House, before they came under the Power of the Crown of Spain, besides those that are Feudatary and dependant of the Empire) and has by Intrusion put his Grandson, the Duke of Anjou into the same; and has moreover taken by force not only the Dukedom of Mantua, and other Fiefs of the Empire, although they never belonged to the Monarchy of Spain; but has also caused a great number of his Troops to enter into the Dioces of Cologne and Liège, hath seized and put Garrisons into all their Towns and Strong Places, hath added new Fortifications to them, and every where erected Magazines; and contrary to our Lawful Ordinances, and the Execution thereof, according to the Laws of the Empire, committed to the Princes of the Circles, hath supported by force of Arms, and Strengthened the Elector of Cologne in his Disobedience; and on the other side hath caused the faithful Subjects of the Empire to be imprisoned, and particularly the Baron de Mean Dean of Liege, and hath seized and carried away several others from off the Lands of the Empire, and hath attack'd in a Hostile manner, and ill Treated the said Princes of the Circles, who, according to their Duty, endeavoured to put in Execution Our Lawful Imperial Mandates. And furthermore his Grandson, the Duke of Anjou, hath taken to himself the Titles that belong to none but Our Archducal House, and hath caused himself to be call'd Duke of Austria, Count of Habsbourg and of Tyrol. We look upon it as a thing inexcusable any longer to pass by in silence such Hostilities, Infractions, and Violences com-

mitted against both Our Archducal House, and Our High Imperial Dignity; On the contrary We find Our Selves obliged in Consequence, and by Virtue of the Laws of Nature, of Nations, and of the Holy Roman Empire, and particularly in Consequence of the Capitulation he Swore to at the time We were Elected Emperor, and of Our Imperial, Archducal, and Patrimonial Dignity, to hinder them with all our Force and Power (since the Endeavours of other Potentates have had as little Success with the said Crown of France, as the Offers We had made of coming to an Amicable Agreement) and that so much the more, inasmuch as it is a Matter unquestionable, that the said Will, which at present serves for a Colour of the said Hostilities of France, was Contriv'd by some Brib'd Spanish Counsellors according to the Directions of the French King; and that it was offer'd to his said late Catholick Majesty, when he was sunk to such a Weakness of Body and Mind, as not to be able to Read or Understand, much less to Weigh and Examine, as was necessary, the large Contents of the said Will. And moreover, as it is altogether contrary to the Intention of the said late King, which he had so often signified to Us; and as the said Will is full of Falsities, and of incomprehensible and contradictory Matters; and lastly, as it gives as little Satisfaction to our just Demand, as the King of France could receive from it; not to mention, that as yet it hath not been duely executed by him, but hath already been broken in many Points; And more particularly, forasmuch as it is evident, that the said Arbitrary Enterprizes, as well by himself, as in the Name of his Grandson, as the pretended Lord of the Circle of Burgundy, and consequently a declared Enemy to Us and the Empire, to tend to the Overthrow and Destruction of the Imperial Dignity, the Authority and Rights which were entrusted to Us by a Lawful Election.

Therefore relying upon the Justice of our Cause, and the Hopes of Assistance from above, we Declare and Publish by these Presents, That we hold for our Enemies the French King and the Duke of Anjou, with their Subjects, and Adherents; and that to prevent the publick Violence and Injury which are done by them unto Us, the Empire, and the Loyal States of the said Empire, and to defend our Imperial and other Rights, we are obliged to take up Arms, and to cause our Troops to march against our said Enemies. We command by these Presents the faithful Subjects of Us, and the Empire, by the Duty wherein they stand engaged to Us and the Empire, and under Pain of Deprivation of Life and Goods; and we seriously enjoin them by these Presents, That none of them do engage in the Service of the said Crown of France, of the Duke of Anjou, or of his Adherents, and that none of them do undertake, in the least, to do them any Service or Favour, or give them any Assistance, or to maintain with them, directly or indirectly, any Commerce, Partnership, or Correspondence, but that from this Moment they do wholly break off and abstain from the same, and do assist Us with all their Power to pursue and attack our said Enemies, and those which belong to them. We have also this entire Confidence in the Electors Princes and States of the Empire, that they will all in General, and every one in his own Particular, from this time forward, at such time as We shall Consult with them according to the Exigence of Affairs, concerning what may be fit to be done, in a Matter which does not respect Us alone, but likewise relates to the Welfare and Security of the other Principal Members of the Empire in particular, and consequently that of the whole Roman Empire, will Aid and Assist Us in Our Lawfull and Just Undertaking, with their Faithful and Wise Advice, and with the Sincere, Unanimous, and firm Conjunction of all the Force which God and the Empire has given them, to free themselves, and other injured States, from Oppression; That they will contribute towards removing all those Calamities, and that they will not suffer themselves to be drawn away in any wise. Let every one therefore Regulate himself and take Care accordingly. In Witness whereof We have caused these Presents to be Sealed with our Imperial Seal. Given at Luxembourg the 15th of May 1702. in the 44th year of Our Reign over the Empire, the 47th over Hungary, and the 46th over Bohemia.

LEOPOLD, (L. S.)

Ut. D. A. Caunitz.

By His Imperial Majesty's Express Command,
C. F. Consbruck.

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