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Barbadoes, April 23.

ABout three weeks since, there were felt most violent Earthquakes in the Leeward Islands, at *Mount-Serrat*, *Nevis*, and *Antegoa*. In the two first, no considerable hurt was done, most of their Buildings being of Timber, but where there were Stone-buildings, they were generally thrown down, which fell very hard on *Antegoa*, most of their Houses, Buildings, Sugarworks, and Windmills, being of Stone. This Earthquake was felt in some places of this Island, but did no manner of hurt to Men or Cattel; nor was any loft in the Leeward Islands, it happening in the day time. It is reported to have been yet more violent in *Martinique*, and other French Islands; and several Schoops, who came from *Nevis* and *Antegoa*, passing between *St. Lucia* and *Martinico*, felt it at Sea, the agitation of the water being so violent, that they thought themselves on Rocks or Shelves, their Vessels shaking as if they would break in pieces. And others passing by a Rock, and uninhabited Island, called *Redunda*, found the Earthquake to violent there, that a great part of that Rocky Island split and tumbled into the Sea, and was there sunk, making a great noise as of many Cannon, and a very great Cloud of Dust ascending into the Air at the fall. Two very great Comets have lately appeared in these Parts of the World, and in an hour and quarter's time the Sea Ebb'd and Flow'd to an unusual degree 3 times.

The French having lately made an attempt upon the island of *Tinidad* to burn and destroy it, were repulsed by the Spaniards, and beaten off with the loss of about 100 of their Men, the French being about 400 in all.

Venice, June 16. The last Letters from our Fleet before *Napoli di Malvania*, which are of the 13th of the last Month, tell us, that the Captain-General had landed his Forces, in order to attack the Lower Town; and that our Ships kept that Fortress very closely block'd up on the side of the Sea. We have advice, that the last Convoy from hence was come to *Corfu*, and being met there by 6 Men of War detached from the Fleet, they continued their Voyage together towards the *Morcia*.

Warsaw, May 31. The Envoy of *Tartary* has had Audience of the King of *Poland*, to whom he presented a Letter from the Cham, containing Offers of Peace, and proposing, among other Conditions, the Restitution of *Caminiec*. He was answered in general Terms, That this matter demanded a serious consideration, and that the King would acquaint his Allies with the Proposals he had made: And accordingly his Majesty is sending the Chevalier *de Prusse* in the Quality of his Envoy extraordinary, to communicate the same to the Emperor. The Court is not at *Liava Nova*, where it's believed the King will pass great part of the Summer.

Vienna, June 22. The Heer *Van Heemkerck* Envoy extraordinary from the States-General of

the United Provinces, is arrived here, and is in a day or two to have his Audience of the Emperor. An Envoy is likewise come hither from the Court of *Poland*, to acquaint the Emperor with the Proposals of Peace that have been made there by the Envoy from the Cham of *Tartary*. The Letters from *Nissa* of the third Instant tell us, that Major-General Count *Gardo de Staremberg* arrived there the 30th of the last Month with the Count *de Forger*, and that having assisted at a Council of War, he was gone back to *Bugrade*, to give Orders about the Supplies that are to be sent from thence for the Service of the Campaign. That a Bavarian Officer, who was taken Prisoner 3 years ago, and carried to *Constantinople*, having obtained his liberty, came to *Nissa* on the 28th past, and gave an account, that the new Vicer made his utmost Efforts to carry on the War this Summer, that he had prevail'd with the Cham of *Tartary* to go into the Field with him, and had appointed the General Rendezvous of the *Ottoman* Forces on this side of *Sophia*, but that their Troops were in an ill condition, and that it would be the middle of *July* before they could get together. The last advices from *Upper Hungary* give great hope of the speedy surrender of *Great Waradin*.

Mentz, June 26. The Troops of *Franconia*, in Garrison here, marched from hence yesterday to join the Imperial Army at *Sinzheim*. This week are come hither 12 French Troopers, and 4 Dragoons, being Deserters from the French Army, which continues between *Size* and *Landau*; They brought with them 10 or 12 Horses besides their own.

Frankfort, June 28. The Forces of *Saxa* take their march (which they begun the 13th Instant) through *Frankenland*. Great quantities of Provisions and Ammunition, and all sorts of Instruments necessary for a Siege, are now shipping here, to be sent to the Imperial Army, which we are told decamped the 26th Instant, and marched towards *Bretzen*.

Hague, July 4. Several Expresses are arrived here, with the News of a Battel between the Dutch and French Armies in the Plain of *Fieris*; of which, we have the following account.

Prince *Waldeck* having received advice, that the French, commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, were passing the *Sambre* at a place called *Fremont*, he decamped on the 29th of *June* from *Harlemont*, and marched to *Pretor*, which River his Horse passed in the night, the Foot following as fast as they could. The next day he detached Count *Erard* to observe the Enemy, and ordered Count *Roos* with another Body of Horse to second him. Count *Boris* charged several of the Enemies Squadrons very vigorously, but they being reinforced, obliged him to retire in some disorder, the Enemy following them till they perceived our Foot, and then they retreated to their main Body. The Dutch Army stood in *Battalia* all night, and the next morning, which was the first of *July*, Prince *Waldeck* was informed, that the French had received a great Reinforcement, which made them 40 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons of Horse, besides Dragoons, in all above 40000 Men, whereupon he resolved to march to some more advantagous

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