

# The London Gazette.

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THE following Address has been Presented to the King, which His Majesty received very Graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of Your Majesties poor and Loyal Subjects, the Combers, Weavers, and other Labourers in the Serge Manufacture in and near Your Town of Taunton, in the County of Somerset, in behalf of our selves and a multitude of others.

Great SIR!

THE Base and Happiness we Enjoy by Your Gracious Influences on us, is such as justly causeth Love and Admiration in us; You have let Your Mercy take place of Justice, and not only given Your Generous Pardon to us, but freed us from the rapacious hands of those that made a prey of our very Labour, and raised their own private Fortunes on that which should have fed our Wives and Children. The Benefits which we receive from Your Goodness, is beyond Expression; and You have given us opportunity to learn to be good Men, by Your Gracious Declaration of Liberty of Conscience to all Your Subjects, which we hope will have that effect as will upbraid the Hearts and Affections of all Your Subjects to Your Self, and one to another; that while interest of Parties are laid aside, the Common Interest, Trade and Safety of the Nation, may be advanced and promoted by all: That Your Majesty, as the Common Father of Your Country, may, by Your happy Councils, live to see this the most peaceable and prosperous Nation of the World. And that all Your Actions may be attended with Success and Glory, even such as always attends the Great, the Good, and the Just; that You may never want the Influences of Heaven to bestow a thousand fold on You for all Your Gracious Benefits towards us, shall be the constant Prayers of Your Poor, Loyal, and Dutiful Subjects.

Ratisbonne, Septemb. 29. This Grant of the Subsidy of 100 Roman Months hath met with another perplexity in the very last Act of it; the Three Colledges of the Empire having given their Consent to the Tax in the manner that has been formerly mention'd, there remained nothing more to be done but the Publication of the Results of the Dyet, which it has been always customary to be made by a Prince of the Empire, who was first named in the Imperial Commission; the Person that had this Character during this Assembly, was the Bishop of *Passau*, who being grown incapable longer to hold it through his great Age and Infirmary, was some months since retired home, leaving the discharge of that Trust in the hands of the Count of *Windisgratz*, the second Person in the Commission, whose not being duely qualified, gives the occasion to the present Controversie. The Colledges, especially that of the Electors, looking upon it as derogatory from their Dignity and the Majesty of the Empire, that their Conclusions should be collected by any below the degree of a Sovereign Prince, whose Territory lies in the Empire, the practice having always been otherwise; nor were they satisfied by the Representations made to them, that this ought to be no difficulty now, since they had by some late Acts owned the said Count as Chief Commissioner; and what was allow'd in one case; ought not to be bogled at in another of the like nature: To which it was replied, That since Innovations do strengthen themselves by the least giving way to them, it concern'd them so much the more to be the speedier in putting a stop to them, lest Connivences be interpreted as a Cession of Right; that if they had not be-

fore made any opposition to Count *Windisgratz* under that Character, it was because they would not unseasonably interpose to obstruct the greater Matters that were then under debate, such as the concluding of the Treaty of Truce with *France*, which could not admit of any delay, and then to have raised any collateral dispute, would be to endanger the publick Security that was aimed at; and therefore if they were silent and passive when the Safety and Preservation of the Empire required it, there ought to be no consequence drawn from thence, that they should not in the next place provide for its Honour and Dignity, which are best maintain'd by adhering to its old Usages and Constitutions; and those were now most properly to be insisted on, for the giving of Money, as it was one of the most solemn Acts of the Dyet, so it was the Conjunction in which they might expect to be most favourably heard: And the Colledges believing themselves well grounded in this objection, and seeming inclin'd to persist in it, it is believed that for their Gratification, the Prince of *Schwarzenbourg*, Grand Marechal of the Imperial Court, will be sent to *Ratisbonne* to supply the place of First Commissioner, though he uses all endeavours to get himself excused.

Vienna, Octob. 2. We have an account that the Duke of *Lorraine* arrived with the Army at *Zolnock* the 23d of the last month, they cannot but have suffer'd much by a long march through a disfurrow'd Country, and in a Season when it has rain'd almost for a month incessantly; but it's not doubted but the Weather now changing fair, and the Rest and Refreshments the Army meets with at *Zolnock*, will sufficiently recruit them, for what seems yet behind, which it is probable will be little more than providing a good Winter-Quarter. The Envoy of *Transilvania* has been very industrious to deprecate their lying too heavy upon those Countries; sometimes representing, That for as many Germans as should be sent into *Transilvania*, they were threaten'd on the other side that they must provide Quarters for as many Turks, which would be the ruine of that Country; and he did not think they had deserved so ill of the Emperor, since he believed the Emperor ought to be less offend'd with their Neutrality than the Ottoman Court; not only because he had been more prosperous, so as not to need their Assistance, but also because the *Transilvanians* had of late years more visible Engagements with, and Dependencies on the *Port*; but neither did they decline in this occasion to pay their Respects to the Emperor, in the way it might be fit for them to do it; offering a Sum of Money, or such Provisions for the Subsistence of the Troops as should be agreed on. But we do not hear that any resolutions are as yet taken in this matter. The News of the Grand *Visier's* and *Aga's* being strangled, is said to have been brought by a Deserter, and it is added, that upon the *Chiaus Bussa's* refusing the Command of the Army, as not being Authorized by the Grand Signior: The Soldiers declared, That if one that was agreeable to them, would not at their desires Command them, they would follow none else, and therefore they knew not what more they had to do there, and accordingly, breaking the Bridge at *Peter Waradin*, they dispersed, great numbers returning to *Turk*, leaving only three *Bussa's* behind with some few that had not forgot all Discipline. There are lately march'd from *Buda* 1000 Foot under the Command of the Baron de *Gal*,