

# The London Gazette.

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Westminster, December 31.

**Y**esterday the Parliament met. The King came to the House of Peers attended with the usual Solemnity, and being seated on the Throne in His Royal Robes, the Commons were sent for by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, and they attending His Majesty accordingly, the Lord Keeper, by His Majesty's Command, signified to them His Majesty's Pleasure, That they should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Person to be their Speaker, and present him to His Majesty the next morning. The Commons being returned to their own House, made Choice of Robert Harley Esq; to be their Speaker, who being this day presented to His Majesty seated on the Throne in the House of Peers, His Majesty did graciously Approve of him; And then His Majesty made a most Gracious Speech to both Houses, which follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Promise My Self you are met together full of that just Sense of the Common Danger of Europe, and that Resentment of the late Proceedings of the French King, which has been so fully and universally expressed in the Loyal and Seasonable Addresses of My People.

The Owing and Setting-up the Pretended Prince of Wales for King of England, is not only the highest Indignity offered to Me and the Nation, but does so nearly concern every Man who has a Regard for the Protestant Religion, or the present and future Quiet and Happiness of his Country, that I need not press you to lay it seriously to Heart, and to consider what further effectual Means may be used for Securing the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and Extinguishing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open or secret Abettors.

By the French King's placing his Grandson on the Throne of Spain, he is in a Condition to oppress the rest of Europe, unless speedy and effectual Measures be taken. Under this Presence he is become the real Master of the whole Spanish Monarchy, he has made it to be entirely depending on France, and disposes of it as of his own Dominions, and by that Means he has Surrounded his Neighbours in such a manner, that tho' the Name of Peace may be said to continue, yet they are put to the Expence and Inconveniencies of a War.

This must affect England in the nearest and most sensible Manner, in respect to our Trade, which will soon become Precarious in all the Valuable Branches of it; in respect to Our Peace and Safety at Home, which we cannot hope should long continue, and in respect to that Part which England ought to take in the Preservation of the Liberty of Europe.

In order to obviate the General Calamity with which the rest of Christendom is threatened by this Exorbitant Power of France, I have concluded several Alliances, according to the Encouragement given Me by both Houses of Parliament, which I will direct shall be laid before You, and which I doubt not you will Enable Me to make good.

There are some other Treaties still depending, that shall be likewise communicated to You as soon as they are perfected.

It is fit I should tell You the Eyes of all Europe are upon this Parliament; all Matters are at stand till your Resolutions are known, and therefore no Time ought to be lost.

You have yet an Opportunity, by God's Blessing, to Secure to you and your Posterity the Quiet Enjoyment of your Religion and Liberties, if you are not wanting to your selves, but will Exert the ancient Vigour of the English Nation; But I tell you plainly, My Opinion is, if You do not lay hold on this Occasion, you have no Reason to hope for another.

In order to do your Part, it will be necessary to have a great Strength at Sea, and to provide for the Security of our Ships in Harbour, and also, that there be such a Force at Land, as is expell'd in Proportion to the Force of our Allies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I do Recommend these Matters to you with that Concern and Earnestness which their Importance requires: At the same time I cannot but press you to take Care of the Publick Credit, which cannot be Persever'd but by keeping Sacred that Maxim. That they shall never be Lesers who trust to a Parliamentary Security.

It is always with Regret when I do ask Aids of my People, but you will observe, That I desire nothing which relates to any Personal Expence of Mine; I am only pressing you to do all you can for your own Safety and Honour as so Critical and Dangerous a Time, and am willing, that what is given should be wholly Appropriated to the Purposes for which it is intended.

And since I am speaking on this Head, I think it proper to put you in mind, That during the late War, I ordered the Accounts to be laid Yearly before the Parliament, and also gave My Assent to several Bills for Taking the Publick Accounts, that My Subjects might have Satisfaction how the Money given for the War was applied; and I am willing that Matter may be put in any further Way of Examination, that it may appear, whether there were any Misapplications and Mismanagements, or whether the Debt that remains upon Us has really arisen from the Shortness of the Supplies, or the Deficiency of the Funds.

I have already told you how necessary Dispatch will be for Carrying on that Great Publick Business, whereon Our Safety, and all that is Valuable to us depends. I hope, what Time can be spared, will be employed about those other very desirable Things which I have so often Recommended from the Throne, I mean, the forming some good Bills for Employing the Poor, for Encouraging Trade, and the further Suppressing of Vice.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope you are come together determined to avoid all manner of Disputes and Differences, and resolved to Act with a General and hearty Concurrence for Promoting the Common Cause, which alone can make this a Happy Session.

I should think it as great a Blessing as could befall England, if I could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those Unhappy Fatal Animosities which Divide and Waken you, as I am disposed to make all my Subjects Safe and Easy as to any, even the highest, Offences Committed against Me.

Let me Conjure you to Disappoint the only Hopes of Our Enemies by your Unity. I have shown, and will always shew, how desirous I am to be the Common Father of all My People: Do you in like manner lay aside Parties and Division; Let there be no other Distinction heard of among Us for the future, but of those who are for the Protestant Religion and the present Establishment, and of those who mean a Popish Prince, and a French Government.

I will only add this, if you do in good Earnest desire to see England hold the Balance of Europe, and to be indeed as the Head of the Protestant Interest, it will appear by your right Improving the present Opportunity.

Whitehall, Dec. 30. The following Address from the Borough of New Malton was presented to His Majesty by Wm. Palmes Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament.

Most Gracious and Dread Sovereign,

**W**E Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Bayliff, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Borough of New Malton in the County of York; do with all humility beg leave to shew Your Majesty, That as nothing in this World can add to the Comforts we enjoy under Your Gracious Reign, (which we pray God may continue many and many a year) so nothing can more sensibly affect us than to find any Disturbance or Interruption endeavour'd to be given to it.

The late Attempts that has been made upon Your Majesty's Undoubted Right and Title to this Crown by the bold Invasion of the Liberties of Europe, in declaring the pretended Prince of Wales King of Your Majesty's Dominions, cannot but fill every true English Heart with the utmost Indignation, to find their Liberties, their Lives, and which is more than both, their Religion defiled by this Proceeding to his Ambitious Will and Pleasure; to come at which, he does not stick to break through all that Faith and Sincerity which former Times held Sacred.

The Motives that have led him to it, and the Encouragement he has met with from any Abettors here, and how he has been working his Design, and whether he has not tried these Methods in the Kingdom which he found so successful in another, are subjects Matters for a higher Inquisition, and which we hope our Representatives in Parliament will look into; and that by the Prudent Conduct of Your Majesty, and the Advice, and Assistance of that Great Assembly, England shall still preserve her Liberties, and those Persons brought to Condign Punishment that have given Encouragement to this audacious Act; and that we shall hear no more of this seditious Title; but that all who love the Prosperity of England will join with us in the offering Your Majesty, That we will, to the utmost of our Lives and Fortunes, stand by and assist Your Majesty in all such Measures as You shall think fit to take for the vindicating Your just Right and Title, and the better Preservation of Your Sacred Person and Government, and the True Protestant Religion, against all Your Enemies both at home and abroad.

The following Address from the Borough of Bridgnorth was presented to His Majesty by Sir Edward Aston Bar. and Roger Pope Junior Esq; their Representatives in Parliament, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bradford.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bayliff, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Your Majesty's ancient Borough of Bridgnorth in the County of Salop.

Great Sir,

**W**E Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, are highly sensible of what Your Majesty has done, in restoring and preserving (under God)

God) our Lives, Religion, Laws and Liberties; and as a real Testimony of our Gratitude and due Tribute of Fidelity, most humbly beg leave of Your Majesty to declare our Abhorrence of the French King's Endeavours, to confer Your Majesty's Royal and Undoubted Titles on the pretended Prince of Wales, being an Invasion of Your Majesty's Right to the Crown You so justly and deservedly wear; and beg leave farther to declare, That we are unanimously resolved to stand by and assist Your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes upon all Occasions, against the French King, the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Your Majesty's Enemies whatsoever: And are well satisfied that we have sent such Members of Parliament, and shall always take care to send such, as shall all correspond thereto; and earnestly implore the Blessing of God Almighty to continue Your Sacred Majesty long to Reign over us, and at last to Crown You with an Immortal Crown of Glory. In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed our Common Seal, the 22d day of December, in the 13th year of Your Majesty's Reign.

All which Addresses His Majesty received very Graciously.

From the Imperial Quarters at Borgoforte, Dec. 18. N.S. The 12th Instant, a Party of Hussars came in who had made Excursions as far as Cremona, and brought back a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Merchant of Milan, whom they had taken Prisoners; They met between Cremona and Piacentia a French Party, of whom they killed 2 Lieutenants, and 40 Soldiers. Adjutant Davia and Captain Columba, who were sent out with two Parties of Horse, brought an Account, that the French were building a Bridge over the Po near Casal-Majore. Adjutant-General Riedt was sent out the 13th on the other side the Po to view the Country, and particularly to observe where we might most conveniently make a Bridge over that River, who returned in the evening, and gave an Account, that there was a very fit place at St. Nicolo, 3 miles below Borgoforte; upon which he was ordered immediately to go down thither with the Boats and other Materials we had here, and to cause this work to be begun forthwith. Advice came, that the Enemy were preparing to make a Bridge over the River Lenza, in order to send Forces into the Duchy of Parma; upon which the Regiments of Guido Staremberg, Daun, Savoy, and Vaudemont, were immediately commanded to pass the Po over the Flying Bridge, and to march to Guastalla, not only to prevent the Enemy, but also to cover the Country, and secure our raking Quarters there. Adjutant Davia and Captain Columba sent in divers Prisoners. One of our Parties took 3 great Boats the Enemy had upon the Oglio, in which was a great quantity of Cables, and other Materials for making of Bridges, as also some Wine, and other Provisions, and took Prisoners several Persons on board them. The 14th, Prince Eugene went with a Party of Horse to Governolo, where he was met by Prince Commercy, in order to consult together about settling the Quarters on that side. We had intelligence, that 10 or 12000 French had passed the Po at Casal-Majore with some Artillery, and marched into the Parmesan; and that they had finished their Bridge over the Lenza, a little above the place where that River falls into the Po. Our Bridge over the Po near St. Nicolo being likewise ready, the Regiments of Darmstadt and Dietrichstein were detached from Prince Commercy's Body, and ordered to pass over the same. We received an Account, that the Regiment of Guido Staremberg was arrived at Guastalla, and 2 Battalions of the Regiment of Daun at Luzzara. The Dragoons of Savoy marched likewise to Guastalla; The Regiment of Vaudemont was not quite over the River till midnight; They were followed the next morning by two other Battalions of the Regiment of Daun, and they all marched to Luzzara. The 15th, the Regiment of Dietrichstein passed the Po, as the Regiment of Darmstadt did the next morning. Two Battalions of the Regiment of Kirchbaum were posted at St. Nicolo to cover our Bridge, and the Regiment of Gurrenstein came to Borgoforte. Adjutant-General Davia and Captain Columba came back with the Parties under their Command, and gave an Account, that about 10 or 12000 of the Enemy had passed the Lenza, and were advanced towards Berfello, with a Design to throw some Troops into Guastalla; in order to which, several Thousand of them were already come within 3 miles of that place; but finding we had prevented them, they retired in the night with great precipitation. Count Guido of Staremberg was sent to Guastalla to view the Country, and observe how our Quarters on that side may be most conveniently settled. The 16th, Prince Eugene went to Luzzara and Guastalla to view those places, and particularly to observe how the last might be fortified, and returned to Luzzara. The Counts Sormani and Lucatelli, who had been sent by Prince Eugene to the Dukes of Modena and Parma, returned, and gave him an Account of their Negotiations. The Enemy marched a second time towards Guastalla; but on a sudden turned back, repassed the Lenza, and burnt their Bridge over that River. The 17th, Prince Eugene returned to Borgoforte, where he found Prince Commercy, who was come to assist at a great Council of War which was held that day, to settle the Repartition of the Winter Quarters. Two of our Parties took on the Road to Piacentia several Wagons laden with Bedding, and other Necessaries belonging to the Hospital of Cremona, the French Party that guarded them running away upon the approach of the Germans. The 18th, the several Regiments began to march to the Quarters assigned them, which are so disposed, that they make a Line from Ustiano all along the Oglio to the Po; another towards Goito and Mantua on either side the Mincio, and a third along the Rivers Po and Grosio to the Modenese, and from thence back again to the Duchy of Mirandola. Prince Eugene's head Quarter is to be on the other side the Po at St. Benedetto, and Prince Commercy is to Command on this side the Po. There are at present in Mantua and Goito 37 French Battalions of Foot, and a Spanish Regiment of Horse. We have an Account, that the Enemy have a Detachment near Berfello, some on one side the Lenza, and the rest on the other side, and that they have made three new Bridges over that River. We have begun to fortify Guastalla.

Vicenza, Dec. 24. The Preparations against the next Campaign are carried on with great Application; A Treaty is Negotiating with the King of Poland, by which he is to send 6000 Men to Italy for the Emperor's Service; 'Tis said, the Landgrave George of Darmstadt has made Proposals at his Court, about sending some Imperial Forces to Naples under his Command. The Emperor has made the Duke of Telfitz (who lately came hither from Naples for Protection) his Chamberlain; and Don Angelo Grimaldi his Brother, and the Marquis of Lignano Caprea who came with him, are

appointed, the one Chamberlain to the King of the Romans, and the other to the Arch Duke Charles.

Cologne, January 3. The French Boats lately stoop at Dusseldorp, as they were going down the Rhine to Em and Keysersteden with Counterband Goods, are still detained, and the French, by way of Reprisal, have stoop at Andernach some Boats which were carrying off Wood to Dusseldorp. Quarters are provided at Bonn for 1500 Men; from whence 'tis conjectured, that the Elector of Cologne has at last consented to admit a French Garrison into that place. They write from Coblenz, that the Elector of Trier has received a Regiment of the Elector Palatine's Forces into the Towns of Engers, Elzrich, Leuzendorf, and Hammerstein, who have particular Orders not to suffer any French Boats to pass by those places with Counterband Goods. Several French Battalions are marched from the Country of Liege towards Aix la Chapelle.

Hague, Jan. 6. Another Conspiracy was discovered this week at Maftricht, to set fire at once to all the Magazines of that place, and to several Parts of the Town; About 25 of the Conspirators are seized; some of which were Inhabitants there, and others were Friars; The French Troops were drawing together near that place to favour this Design, who upon this Discovery returned to their Quarters. The French Forces are in motion, as well near Sas van Gent as Stutice, and they are getting ready their Artillery, with a great quantity of Bombs and Ammunition. On our side all the necessary Preparations are made for the Defence of these Places, and the Security of our Frontiers. Our Fleet is ordered to be fitted out to Sea very early this Spring, for which purpose Seamen are raising, and the Officers who are to serve on board the same are ordered to have every thing in a readiness by April next. Mr. Cressit, Envoy from His Majesty of Great Britain to the Court of Hanover, arrived here this day from England, and designs to proceed thither to morrow.

By the Right-Honourable Charles Earl of Carlisle, Earl-Marshal of England during the Minority of Thomas Duke of Norfolk.

Whereas many Mischiefs and dangerous Accidents, tending not only to the highest Breach of the Peace, but also to the Destruction of the Lives of His Majesty's Subjects, have happened and been occasioned by Footmen wearing of Swords; For Prevention of the like Evil Accidents and Disturbances for the future, I do hereby Order, That no Footman attending any of the Nobility or Gentry of His Majesty's Realm shall wear any Sword, Hanger, Bagnet, or other such like Offensive Weapon, during such time as they, or any of them, shall reside or be within the Cities of London or Westminster, and the Liberties and Precincts of the same, as they will answer the Contempt hereof. Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the Office of Earl-Marshal of England, the 30th Day of December, 1701. in the 13th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King William III. of England, &c.

Carlisle, E. M.

Whereas there may be sudden and very frequent Occasions for Seamen, who shall be lent from His Majesty's Ships to homeward-bound Merchant Ships, in lieu of those taken from them for the Fleet, to travel from the Western Ports to Plymouth and Portsmouth, as also from London to Portsmouth, the Downs, or Sheerness; And whereas 'tis probable, That some of the said Seamen may, under pretence of want of Money to enable them to repair to those Places respectively, apply themselves on the Roads for Relief thereto, and so abuse His Majesty's Subjects; The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give Notice, That particular Care will be taken to pay the usual Conduct-Money, for enabling all such Seamen who shall be lent as aforesaid to proceed from London to Portsmouth, Sheerness, and the Downs; as also from Falmouth, Dartmouth, and Topsham, to Plymouth, and from Lime, Weymouth, and Pool, to Portsmouth, in order to their being returned to their proper Ships.

The General Court of the English Company Trading to the East-Indies, held at Skippers-hall on Monday last, is Adjourned to Friday the 2d of this instant January, at 10 in the Forenoon. And the Court of Directors give notice, That they will on the 5th of January instant, or after, receive of the Members of the said Company at Interest for six Months 5 per Cent. on their Capital Stock, and that the Quarter of a year's Annuity and Interest due at Christmas will be allowed in part thereof, the Bonds to be dated on the day the Money is paid by each Person respectively.

Advertisements.

To morrow will be Published, A True LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as also of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of the Parliament, which met at Westminster the 30th of December, 1701. as they are returned into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Printed by Edward Jones in the Savoy, and Timothy Goodwin at the Queen's Head against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-Street. Of which Notice is here given to prevent Persons being imposed upon by imperfect Lists.

The ROYAL Lustring Company will expose to Sale by Inch of Candle on Thursday next the 8th Instant, at 10 in the morning, a Parcel of English Broad, and Narrow Alamodes, Reinforces, and Lustrings, at their House in Aldermanbury, London; where Books of the said Sale may be had, and the Goods seen, 3 days before the Sale.

Certain Messuages, with divers Lands therunto belonging, of about 130 l. per Annum, lying in Huddington in Handbury Parish, near Worcester, late the Estate of Robert Warburton Esq; deceased, are to be sold by virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for a Term of 99 years. Particulars may be had at Sir Richard Holford's Chamber in Synmonds-Inn in Chancery-lane, London.

AN Estate, consisting of several Farms and Lands lying in Salehouse near Norwich, of about 160 l. per Annum, late the Estate of John Haughton Esq; is to be sold. A Particular whereof may be had from Mr. Thomas Edwards of the Chancery Office.

Whereas the Creditors of the late Lord Lovelace obtained a Decree in the High Court of Chancery for Payment of their Debts, and judgment being lately given as to a Matter reserved on the hearing, the Time for the Creditors to come in is enlarged, and such as do not pay their Proportions of the Charges of the Suit to Mr. John England, Brewer, in King-street, Westminster, and prove their Debts before Sir Leon-William Child, one of the Masters of the said Court, by the 23d of January instant, are to be excluded, that being the utmost time.

There are newly come from Germany, choice White, Mottled, and coloured, Buff coloured, and grey Canary Birds; which are to be had at the Dolphin in Creed-lane near Ludgate, London.