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St. James's, May 9. The following Address was presented to Her Majesty by the Rev. Dr. Gery, Archdeacon of Bucks, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Cheyne.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Bucks in the Diocese of Lincoln.

May it please Your Majesty,
WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, do with all Humility desire Your Majesties Acceptance of our sincerest Congratulations for Your Majesties happy Accession to the Crown, whose Education in our Communion, and Zeal for our Church even in the most dangerous Times, gives us a certain Prospect that Your Majesty will cherish as a Queen what you loved as a Subject.

It is with the most hearty Thankfulness to the Divine Providence that we make this Address; for we are sensible that Your Majesties Wisdom, and Love of your People, which have been so eminently shown since we have been blessed with Your Majesties Government, have effectually supported us in this difficult Conjunction, after the Death of a Prince to whom (under God) we owe the Preservation of our Religion and Liberties.

And we beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That we will, with the greatest Cheerfulness, maintain as well as take that Oath of Fidelity to your Person and Government, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other your Majesties Enemies both at home and abroad, which is required of us in this Session of Parliament, and instil into our Parishioners, with the utmost diligence, true Sentiments of Loyalty and Obedience; and that it shall be our duty and earnest Prayer to Almighty God that he may grant to Your Majesty, through your long and prosperous Reign over us, all those Blessings which attend a Beloved Prince Governing an United People.

The following Address from the Borough of Flint was presented to Her Majesty by Sir Roger Mostin Bart. Mayor, and Constable of the Castle of Flint.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bayliffs, Recorder, Grand Jury, and Burgesses, of Your Majesties Borough of Flint.

May it please Your Majesty,
WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, beg Leave to acknowledge our hearty Sorrow for the Death of our late Gracious Sovereign, and our extreme Joy for Your Majesties happy Accession to the Throne of your Ancestors; under whose Government we conclude our selves to be entirely happy, and we crave Leave to assure Your Majesty, that we will, at all times, to the utmost of our Power, Stand-by and Defend Your Majesty against all your Enemies Publick and Private, as heartily as any of Your Majesties Subjects, and as becomes the best of them to the best of Governours; who we pray may long Reign over us.

The following Address of the Trinity-House of Kingston upon Hull was presented to Her Majesty by Charles Osborne Esq; introduced by his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, Anne, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Dread Sovereign,
WE Your Majesties Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Wardens, Elder Brethren, and Assistants, of the Trinity-House in Kingston upon Hull, being sensibly affected with the unspeakable Loss these Nations have sustained by the Death of our late Renowned Sovereign William III. of blessed Memory, we crave Leave to Congratulate Your Majesties happy Accession to your undoubted Right to the Crown and Throne

of your Royal Ancestors; from whence Your Majesty, by your most affectionate and gracious Speeches to both Houses of Parliament, hath not only dispersed the Fears, but raised the Hopes, and with Joy filled the Hearts of all your faithful People, who do duly and deliberately consider either your Royal Bounty in contributing so Librally to the Ease of the Publick, or your fixed Resolution to support and maintain our Liberties and Religion.

Wherefore we now sincerely offer (what so Virtuous a Queen may justly claim) with humble Tender of our Duty and Allegiance, steadfastly resolving (as far as we are able) to assist and defend Your Majesty against all your Enemies, who shall go about to conspire against your Sacred Person, disturb your Government; or oppose your Reign over us, which we pray God may be long and prosperous: To which we have caused the Common Seal of this Incorporation to be hereunto affixed this first day of May, 1702.

The following Address from the Borough of Ilcester was presented to Her Majesty by Giles Hayne Esq; Capital Burgess of the said Borough, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Keeper.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bayliff, High Steward, Capital Burgesses, and other Inhabitants, of your Borough and ancient Corporation of Ilcester in the County of Somerset.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE do humbly beg Leave most heartily to Congratulate Your Majesties happy Accession to the Throne of these your Kingdoms, now you are adorned with the Imperial Crown thereof, to whom the undoubted Title and lawful Right belongs.

Your Majesty has been always Crowned with Virtue and true English Honour, which, together with your Zeal for the Christian Faith and Religion we profess, and those Gracious Assurances you have given your People, justly entitles Your Majesty the best and most Glorious of Sovereigns, and your People under your Government the happiest of Subjects; therefore our sincere and hearty Prayers are, That your Reign over us may be long and prosperous, and with Issue never Extinguished; and we will, to our Power, for ever defend Your Majesty against all Enemies whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof, we have set our Common Seal the 25th day of April, in the First Year of Your Majesties Reign.

The following Address from the Borough of Clitheroe was presented to Her Majesty by Ambrose Pudsey Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rivers, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bayliffs, Recorder, Burgesses, and Free Inhabitants, of Your Majesties ancient Borough of Clitheroe, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

May it please Your Majesty,
WE do humbly beg Leave to Condole the Decease of our late Gracious Sovereign King William III. of ever Glorious Memory, and to Congratulate Your Majesties most happy Accession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, your lawful and undoubted Right; which, with our utmost Endeavours, we will maintain and defend, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Opposers whatsoever. We are extremely sensible of Your Majesties Declaration, to support the Government in Church and State as by Law Established; by which Your Majesty hath fixed an entire Dominion in all English Hearts, who truly and zealously pray to Almighty God for Your Majesties long and prosperous Reign over us.

The following Address from the Town of Ealing was presented to Her Majesty by the following Officers, introduced by the Lord Keeper.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other the principal Inhabitants, of the Town and Port of Falmouth in the County of Cornwall.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE more silent our Sorrow hath been on the Occasion of the afflicting Death of our late Sovereign King William, (whose Memory be Blessed, as his Life was Glorious) the more sincere it may be esteemed; but Your Majesties happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors hath effectually repaired that Loss; and we cannot refrain our loud Acclamations of Joy thereupon, humbly begging Leave that our Congratulations may approach your own Sacred Person. We beheld already more than one illustrious Act of your unsearch'd Goodness, and such endearing Affections towards your Subjects, as proclaim you arising to a Deborah, a true Mother to our Israel, our Church, and our State: And while we call to mind how an English Queen had the Glory of Chastizing and Conquering the Ambition of Spain, when it aspired to an Universal Monarchy, and vain gloriously filed its Armado Invincible, we are possess'd with a full Assurance, that a far greater Glory is reserved for Your Majesty; and that under your most auspicious Reign the like Ambition of France will be effectually Conquered; that Your Majesty will give them a most sensible Proof of the Folly, as well as Injustice of their Salique Law. We cannot think of the pretended Prince of Wales without that Contempt that belongs to such an Impostor; but with the greatest Fervency imaginable hope, and pray to God, to bless us and our Posterity with a real one, the Offspring of Your Royal Self, and the Inheritor of your Goodness as well as Dominion. Our Persons and Fortunes we faithfully engage for the Defence of your Sacred Person and Government, against all Opposers whatsoever, and shall never cease to pray for Your Majesties long and prosperous Reign over us. Done at the Guildhall of Falmouth aforesaid Easter-Monday 1702.

The following Address was presented to Her Majesty by the Honourable Sidney Wertzly alias Montague and Gilbert Dolben Esqs; Representatives in Parliament of the City of Peterborough.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of Your Majesties Custos Rotulorum, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, assembled at our General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery held at the City of Peterborough this 16th day of April, 1702. for the said City, Liberty, and Soak thereof.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, having a deep and true Sense of the great Loss this Nation has sustained by the Death of our late Sovereign Lord William III. of Glorious Memory, who (under God) was our Deliverer from Popery and Slavery, humbly crave Leave to Condole with Your Majesty, and express our Sorrow upon this sad Occasion.

But Your Majesties Accession to the Throne, (which we most heartily Congratulate) and your known Zeal for our Religion, and the Government as by Law Established, moderates our Grief, and gives a certain Prospect of future Happiness.

Give us Leave therefore, most Illustrious Princes (tho' late in Time, yet early in our Affections) to lay hold of this first Opportunity of our Publick Meeting together, to assure Your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost, assist and support Your Majesty on that Throne where God hath placed you, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other your Enemies; and that we will do what in us lies to enable Your Majesty to perform all those great Things you have so gloriously resolv'd on, for the good of this Nation, the support of your Allies, the preserving the Liberty of Europe, and the reducing the Exorbitant Power of France.

The following Address from the Island of Jersey was presented to Her Majesty by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Jernyn, Governor, and Edward Carteret Esq; Bayliff of the said Island.

To the most Serene and Mighty Princess ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

The humble Address of the States of Your Majesties Island of Jersey

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

AS we do humbly beg Leave to Condole with Your Majesty for the inexpressible Loss of our late Gracious Sovereign King William III. of Glorious Memory, so we do also humbly beg the Liberty to Congratulate your Sacred

Majesties Accession to the Throne, by which means only our former Satisfaction and Happiness in a Sovereign could be restored.

And we further presume, upon this occasion, to assure Your Majesty of our steady Loyalty and sincere Zeal towards your Sacred Person, for whose long and happy Reign over us we most heartily pray to Almighty GOD; declaring, that we shall be ready, to the utmost of our Power, both to Defend Your Majesties Rightful and Lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of England, and all Dominions thereunto belonging, against the Pretended Prince of Wales, and his Adherents, or any other whatsoever, and to Preserve the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line as by Law Established.

The following Address of the Reformed High German Prussian Congregation, was presented to Her Majesty by Mr. Caesar, their Minister, and the chief Members of the said Congregation, being introduced by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Minister, and the Protestant German Prussian Congregation, assembling in the Savoy.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE Loss of His late Majesty, King William III. of blessed Memory, that Glorious Prince, and Constant Defender of the Faith, would doubtless have proved Fatal for ever to all the Protestants of Europe, had not the Divine Providence reserved for us, and placed on the Throne an Heroick and Glorious Queen, who already has given so many convincing Proofs of her Royal Goodness and Zeal, both for promoting the Interest of Gods Church, and the Safety of the State.

For the First, we Your Majesties Royal and Faithful Subjects, though not all of us born in this Kingdom, do humbly crave Leave to Condole with all the rest of Europe; and for the Second, to express our ineffable Joy, and to Congratulate Your Majesty; joining together our hearty Prayers: That the Supreme Lord of Heaven and Earth (by whom Kings and Queens Govern) may grant Your Majesty a long, happy, and prosperous Reign over us, and all the rest of your loving People.

All which Addresses Her Majesty received very graciously.

Vienna, May 3. N. S. The Imperial Court will remove from hence in a day or two to Lakemburgh, to take the Air, as they usually do at this Season. The new Levies for augmenting the Emperor's Forces are continued in the Imperial Hereditary Countries with very good Success. Several Imperial Regiments of Foot, which were quartered in Bohemia, are marching to join the Army on the Rhine, where a Body of 8000 Saxons, whom the King of Poland has agreed to put into the Emperor's Service, is also shortly expected. We hear, a Treaty is concluded with the Duke of Saxe Getha, and some other Princes of the House of Saxony, for their sending 5000 Men into the Emperor's Service, which are designed for Italy. An Expreis arrived here lately from the Imperial Army in Italy, with Letters of the 25th inst, which give an Account, That there happen daily Disputes in Mantua, between the Inhabitants and the Garrison, and that the former had resolv'd not to allow the Garrison Provisions for longer than 10 days time, in which it is impossible that the Duke of Savoy should relieve them, so that 'tis expected the Garrison will force the People to supply them, and that from thence something may arise which may be of Advantage to the Emperor's Interests.

Francfort, May 10. Prince Lewis of Baden's Army is still in the same Poits about Landau, where it is daily joined by more Troops belonging to the Emperor, and the Circles. A strong Party of Horse and Foot of the Garrison of Landau came out thence the 5th Instant with 2 Field-Pieces, to endeavour to ruine a Bridge which the Imperialists have built upon the Quech, about half a League from that Town, but found there too strong a Guard of Imperial Forces, that they were oblig'd to retire, without attempting any thing. They write from Strasburgh, That the French have put a Reinforcement of 3000 Men into that Place. Marshal Camille continues encamped at Haguenau, but the Forces which his Army is to consist of, arrive but slowly.

Hamburg, May 12. The Swedish Forces in Pommerania are drawing together near Sretin, where, 'tis said, they are to continue encamped the best part of the Summer. Letters from Wilna of the 2d Instant say, Prince Wisnowsky and the Sieur Ogiusky came the day before with a Body of Troops to surprize the Swedish Garrison

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
of Wales,
of the Princes
of Wales,
and to the
Protestants Late

formed High German
to Her Majesty by
Chief Members of
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-
vine Providence placed on the Throne
a Prince already blessed with
Gracious and Zeal
for his Church, and the

and Faithful Sub-
jects, do humbly
beseech the King
of Europe; and
with Joy, and Congra-
tulations, to our hearty Prayer,
that the Lord will bestow
his Blessing upon you,
and all the rest of

received very gra-

cial Court will re-
turn to Lakemburgh, to
his Majesty's Seal. The new
Princes's Forces are con-
siderable with very
good Regiments of Foot,
and are marching to join
the Duke of Saxony, to
put into the Em-
pire. We hear, that
the Duke of Saxony, and
the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and
the Duke of Saxe-Weimar,
for their Majesty's Service, which
arrived here lately
with Letters of the
Emperor. That there happen
the Inhabitants and
had resolved not to
longer than 10 days
at the Duke of Saxony's
expected the Garri-
son, and that
which may be of Ad-

of Baden's Army's
where it is daily
the Emperor, and
the Duke of Saxe-Weimar,
and the Duke of Saxe-Gotha,
to ruin a Bridge
on the Oker, about
four miles from
that they were doing
any thing. They
have put a Re-
giment of Cavalry
at Marienhausen,
but the Forces
are but slowly.

Forces in Pomera-
nia, as is said, they
departed the Summer
at last, Prince Hesse
the day before
the Swedish Garrison

that Town, but were beat off with considerable Loss,
and had posted themselves a few Miles beyond that
Place. The Advices from Danzig of the 6th give an
Account, That the Swedish Army advances towards
Magdeburg, 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
Belgians 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 Duffelaorp, 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 Forces
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 Declara-
tion of War against France and Spain, was published
here yesterday with the usual Formalities: It contains
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-
tents 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 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
endeavouring to persuade us, by all imaginable Pro-
cesses, 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 de-
cline 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, consi-
derably 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 Bonn, Keijserswaert, and
Rheinberg, (his Design upon Cologne having miscarried)
raised a considerable number of Forces at his own
Charge in the Country of Wolfenbuttel, 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 Medi-
terranean, 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 Potents, 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
Potents. 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 Christendom; 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

