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St. James's, March 13.

THis day the following Address from the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland, was presented to Her Majesty by the Rev. Dr. Sken and Dr. Scott, being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, and the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount of Tarbat, Secretaries of State for that Kingdom.

To the **QUEEN's** most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address and Supplication of the Suffering Episcopal Clergy in the Kingdom of Scotland, whose Names and Designations are underwritten.

Dread Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, and most humble Supplicants, (being deeply sensible that the Divine Goodness hath raised Your Majesty to the Throne of Your Royal Ancestors, as a Nursing Mother to the true Church of God, for the Support and Preservation of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of all Your Dominions, and now especially that it is a remarkable Blessing to this Your Majesty's ancient Kingdom of Scotland, in the present deplorable Circumstances of this National Church) do presume to offer our most humble and most sincere Congratulations upon Your Majesty's Accession to the Crown;

And beg Liberty to lay before Your Majesty the sad Condition of the afflicted Episcopal Clergy, who in the Years 1688 and 1689, and some Years after the truly Ancient and Apostolical Government of the Church by Bishops, were deprived of and put from the Exercise of their Sacred Offices and Possession of their Livings, and thereby reduced to great Extremity and Want.

During the Continuance of which Suffering State, many worthy Ministers of the Gospel have been taken away by Death; and we, when it hath pleased God to continue in Life, have laboured to sweeten the Bitterness of our Trials, by a Christian and Peaceable Submission and Resignation to his Will.

And as in Truth and Gratitude we are obliged to acknowledge, that many of us in a great measure owe our Lives to the Charity and Beneficence of such of Your Majesty's good Subjects, as though it a Disgrace to Christianity, that a Society of Men, Consecrated to the Altar, in the Service of Christ, should perish in a Christian Kingdom for want of Bread;

So now that it hath pleased Almighty God to place Your Majesty upon the Imperial Throne of these Dominions; the Relief and Advantages which all Your Loyal Subjects do enjoy from the benign Influence of Your Majesty's auspicious Government encourageth us, Your Majesty's most humble Supplicants, under the present Distress and miserable starving Condition of many of our numerous Families, to implore that Princely Commiseration and Matchless Clemency, which have ever been congenial and peculiar to the Blood Royal, and are Eminently lodged in Your Sacred Person;

Humbly beseeching, That Your Royal Bounty and Indulgence may be extended to us in such Manner, and by such Methods, as Your Majesty in Your Princely Wisdom shall think fit, that we may find our selves more and more obliged devoutly to pray, That Your Years may be many, and Your Reign glorious.

The QUEEN's Answer.

I Take the Expressions of your Duty and Loyalty very kindly, and you may be assured of My Protection, and of My Endeavours to supply your Necessities as far as conveniently I can: And I doubt not but you will continue in your Duty; and I recommend to you to live in Peace and Christian Love with the Clergy, who are by Law Invested with the Church Government in that Our ancient Kingdom.

Venice, March 20. N. S. Letters from Bologna give an Account, That a Parry of Imperial Horse surpris'd

near that Place a Convoy of Corn, which had been bought up for the French Forces, and carried off part thereof, and destroyed the rest. They write from Rome, that an Express came thither the 28th past from Spoleto, with the News that they had felt an Earthquake there, which had so shaken the Houses, that it was expected every minute that most of them would fall.

Ratubome, March 15. Our Letters from Passau give an Account, That the Count de Schlick having drawn all his Foot into that Place, on Advice that the Elector of Bavaria intended to besiege it, the Elector on the 11th Instant passed the River Inn with about 8000 Horse and Foot, and attacked the Imperial and Saxon Cavalry which was cantoned in several Villages: in one of which, called Eiserstein, he found 3 Pieces of heavy Cannon, 4 Field-Pieces, and Ammunition and Baggage for two Regiments. The several Rencontres lasted the whole day, and the Imperialists, especially Count Schlick's Dragoons, behaved themselves with great Bravery, but were overpowered by Numbers, and forced to retire towards Bayerbach. On the 13th the rest of the Imperial Horse, which was at Passau, marched to join them at Wefen-Uhrfahr, on the Danube. The Imperialists reckon they have lost about 400 Men in these Skirmishes; but the Bavarians compute above double the number. We hear the Count de Strum is set down with 13000 Men before Newmark.

Frankfort, March 18. The Marshal de Villars is returned into Strasbourg, having sent a Detachment of his Forces towards the Hontfruch, and the rest into Quarters of Refreshment, except some Regiments that are employed in demolishing his Works before Kehl, and repairing the Fortifications of that Place, and in rebuilding the Bridge there over the Rhine, which was demolished after the Peace of Rytwick. Prince Lewis of Baden continues at Stoheffen, where Forage being somewhat scarce, and his Horse of but little use to him, he has sent away 3 Regiments thereof, which are now posted between the Rivers Queich and Lauter, to the end they may be near at hand to join upon any occasion with the Dutch Forces lately arrived from the Lower Rhine, which at present lie in the Lines between Neutad and Langencandel. They write from Nuremberg, that the Count de Strum has taken Newmark, Amberg, and several other Places, whereby he is become Master of the best part of the Upper Palatinate, and that he was marching towards Passau, with intent to join the Count de Schlick.

Cologne, March 23. The Allies are forming a great Magazine of Provisions and Ammunition in this Place; Their Forces begin to move from several Parts towards the Camp marked out for them near Mulheim, and in all appearance they will open the Campaign on this side with the Siege of Bon. The Prussian Forces about Gelder have blocked up that Place very closely, and we hear the Garrison begins to suffer for want of many Necessaries. They write from Saar-Louis, that the Marshal de Tallard came thither from Traerbach with the Body of Forces under his Command the 10th Instant, and marched again the 12th towards Saarbruck, intending, as it was said, to endeavour to oblige the Hessian Forces to quit their Posts near the Motelle, and then to return to Traerbach.

Hague, March 27. N. S. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has had several Conferences with the Deputies of the States General, and with the Generals of the Army, and went this evening towards the Frontiers, to view the English Forces in their several Garrisons, intending to be back again in 5 or 6 days. Divers Transport Ships arrived the 20th Instant in the Maes from Herwich, with Recruits and Horses for those Forces. The Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel arrived here the 21st from Germany, and made a Visit to the Duke of Marlborough, desiring to serve under him this Campaign. The Earl of Winchelsea arrived here yesterday from the Court of Hanover, and went this day to Rotterdam, in order to his embarking for England; as did likewise the two Envoys of the King of Poland and the Great Duke of Tuscany to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

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