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St. James's, May 21.

THE following Address has been presented to Her Majesty by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. To the **QUEEN'S** most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Archbishop, Dean and Chapter, and Parochial Clergy of Canterbury.

May it please Your most Sacred Majesty, **T**HE extraordinary Compassion and Encouragement which Your Majesty hath been pleased to extend to the poorer Clergy in this Kingdom, by applying Your Royal Bounty of First Fruits and Tenths to their more comfortable Subsistence, justly obliges the whole Order to be particular in their most humble and thankful Acknowledgements, since all have indeed their Share in it; for even they who do not actually receive this Charity, have yet the truly Christian Satisfaction of seeing their Brethren and Fellow-Servants put in a more easy and decent Condition of Living, and somewhat of that Compassion taken off, which rested on the rest from their low Circumstances.

May it please Your Majesty, we are all entirely assured of Your Majesty's Favour to our Body, since You have been so graciously pleased to make its meanest Members the Object of your pious Care, and Beneficence; which do not, like private Charities, give Relief alone, but bring Honour also with them from the Fountain whence they flow.

Your Majesty, so literally upon all Occasions imparting to your Subjects the Blessings You receive from God; they must be not only ingrateful to so truly blessing a Nourisher, but Enemies to themselves, who do not heartily join in all the Prayers made for Your Majesty's long and happy Reign; and who do not contribute their utmost Endeavours to render it such, by leading quiet, peaceable and honest Lives, under You. Thus we in particular shall always pray our selves, and thus, both by our Doctrine and Example, shall, by God's Assistance, teach Your Majesty's Subjects, in our respective Cures, always to pray and practice.

May it please Almighty God to reward, and to perpetuate the Noble Fruits of Your Majesty's Piety and great Goodness, by all possible Blessings upon your own Royal Person and Government, and by continuing to preserve our most holy Religion, in the Church of England, and the Protestant Succession, as established by Law.

The following Address was presented to Her Majesty by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

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

The humble Address of the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church, and the Arch-Deacons of the Diocese of Norwich.

May it please Your Majesty, **W**E Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Dean and Prebendaries of Your Majesty's Cathedral Church, together with the Arch-Deacons of the Diocese of Norwich, do, in behalf of our selves, and the whole Clergy of the Diocese, humbly beg Leave to lay before Your Majesty the great Sense we have of Your Majesty's Royal and singular Bounty to the Clergy of England, in your Readiness to part with that Branch of your Revenue which arose from the First Fruits and Tenths, for the Augmentation of the smaller Benefices of this Church, and the Encouragement of those that shall have the Care of them.

And as no Diocese of Your Majesty's Dominions has greater need of so pious a Charity; so we do humbly assure Your Majesty, That no one can be more deeply afflicted with it, or more desirous of appearing, as far as is possible, worthy of so surprising a Favour.

We are all sincerely thankful to God, for the Invaluable Blessing we enjoy in Your Majesty's most Augustus Government: And as we shall endeavour in our several Stations to contribute what we can to the Peace and Happiness of it; so we shall daily beseech Almighty God to make it long and prosperous; and in the end to crown Your Majesty with Immortal Glory.

The following Address was presented to Her Majesty by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

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

The humble Address of the Bishop, with the Arch-Deacon, and the rest of Your Majesty's Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester.

May it please Your Majesty, **W**E pray your Royal Leave to offer our most humble and hearty Thanks, for the singular Affection you are so renowned for having always borne to the Church of England, so particularly for the most signal Demonstration of it, lately given by your Princely Charity and Munificence to the great numbers of your Clergy, who throughout the Kingdom, and in this Diocese, no less than in most parts thereof, do labour under very hard

Circumstances. Heroin hath Your Majesty excelled all your Royal Predecessors; and done what lay in You to deliver at last the Blessed Reformation from the Reproach it hath hitherto suffered upon your Account.

And, Madam, we gladly lay hold on this Occasion to add, That we cannot sufficiently express our Joy, and Thankfulness to Almighty God, for your Majesty's happy Reign over the Heavens, no less than Persons of all sorts of your Subjects, who are not most unworthy of such a Queen. These must be very ill Men, who will not acknowledge, that Your Majesty is an invaluable Blessing to your People; and especially for your so powerfully exciting them to Piety, and all Virtues, by your excellent Example; and for the great Concern you have shewed, from your first Accession to the Throne, for the effectual Reformation of a very vicious Age.

And that the Reign of your most Gracious Majesty may be very long and prosperous, deriving by your Admirable Conduct and Administration, an ample Share of the Blessings of Wealth, Peace, and Goodness, to all your Dominions: That your Majesty's Arms (with your Allies) may keep Victorious over your and all Europe's Enemies; and you may still defeat all Wicked Plots and Treacherous Conspiracies against your most Sacred Person, and your Righteous and Gentle Government: And that, finally, you may receive a never fading Crown of Glory, as the Reward of your most Pious Zeal for God's Honour; and the Spiritual and Temporal Welfare of the Church and People committed to your Charge; is the most earnest Prayer of,

M A D A M,
Your Majesty's most Loyal and Obedient Subjects, &c.

All which Addresses Her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

Turin, May 9. N. S. The Duke of Vendôme appeared the 2d Instant before Verceil with a considerable Body of Forces, as if he would have forced the new Lines which his Royal Highness had made there; but as he approached, his Troops separated, and marched off several ways without attempting any thing. The 5th by break of day the Duke of Vendôme's Forces began to pass the Po over against Casal in 3 Columns, and over as many Bridges, and by 9 a Clock his whole Army had passed over. His Royal Highness advanced towards Casal, and encamped at Villa Nova and Revel; with a Design to have opposed the Enemy's Passage, if he had found an Opportunity; but they were so strong, and had so good a Redoubt at the head of their middle Bridge capable of containing 4000 Men, that it was found impracticable. The 6th his Royal Highness retired to Trin, and the Enemy, though superior in number, was contented to look on without giving him any Disturbance in his March. The 7th his Royal Highness marched with his Army to Crescentino, where he continues still encamped, and very securely entrenched. The Enemy followed him close with a considerable Detachment, and their Horse came up with our Rear, and charged Major-General Vaubonne's Regiment, who gave way; however his Royal Highness sent Prince Eugene's Regiment of Dragoons to their Assistance, and the Enemy was obliged to retire. Major-General Vaubonne was wounded in the Face, and taken Prisoner; and we lost besides in this Action about 100 Men; the Enemy had about the same number killed, and we took 40 Prisoners. Our Duke was on Horseback the 6th, from 4 in the morning till 6 at night, and got a great Cold, which yet did not hinder him from being on Horseback again all the next day, when he exposed his Person very much in the Action we have just mentioned, and was once in danger of being taken. His Royal Highness has sent a considerable Reinforcement to the Garrison of Verceil, as well to secure that Place, as to enable them to harass the Enemy, by sending our Parties to intercept their Convoys, and to disturb their Foragers; and accordingly on the 9th a Party of that Garrison fell upon one of the Enemy's Convoys coming from Casal, took 40 Wagons laden with Bread, and killed or took Prisoners about 100 Men of the Militia of Monterrat which guarded them. The Duke of Vendôme has with him about 2000 Foot, and 6 or 7000 Horse; with whom he advanced within two Italian Miles of Crescentino, and had laid a Bridge over the Po at Monfalcone, to preserve his Communication with Monfieur d'Albergorri, whom he has left on the other side of the Po, with about 5000 Men, to observe our Forces which are posted in the Lines near Verceil. But on the 10th the Duke of Vendôme removed his Camp more towards Trin and the Po. The Regiment of Villars marched hence yesterday to strengthen the Garrison of Ivrea. The

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The Spanish Ambassador went hence this morning towards Antwerp, to be exchanged for our Duke's Ambassador to the Court of Madrid. Letters from Ottiglia of the 3d Instant say, the Prince of Vaudemont continued there strongly entrenched, and expected in 3 or 4 days from Germany a Reinforcement of 3000 Foot and 1000 Horse.

Vienna, May 14. The Two Deputies which were lately sent hither by the Malecontents in Hungary, and are since returned to Berzeni's Quarters, have writ to this Court, proposing, That there should be a particular Cessation of Arms between General Heiter and Berzeni, till they can send to Prince Ragotzi; but the Emperor has not thought fit to consent to it, expecting that the Malecontents should accept of the Conditions he has offered for a general Amnesty, if they pretend to treat at all. General Heiter passed the Danube the 6th Instant, in order to march into the Upper Hungary; and being advanced to Tirnau, the Forces which the Malecontents had there retired on the other side of the Waag; and the Magistrates of that Town did Homage to the Emperor. General Heiter afterwards marched towards Zener, a Place on the Waag, and on the 9th Instant encountered near that Place the Malecontents commanded by Count Berzeni, and obtained some Advantage over them, which would have been much more considerable, had they not upon his Approach retired over the Waag with the greatest Precipitation. The 6th Instant Prince Eugene received Advice by an Express from the Regency of Moravia, that Major-General Ritschau, with 2000 regular Troops which he had assembled in that Province, had passed the River March, and being advanced near to the Waag, routed 3000 Malecontents, killing 150, and taking 80 Prisoners; after which he reinforced the Garrison of Trentschin, which had been in a manner blocked up by this Body of Malecontents, and supplied it with fresh Provisions. This Action happened on the 4th, and the next day he marched back again towards Szalcz, a Walled Town, and a very considerable and advantageous Pass on the March for securing the Communication between Moravia and Hungary, whereof the Malecontents had possessed themselves. He took that Place the 8th Instant, without much Resistance; and the Malecontents being thus driven from thence, we are now at Liberty to send 2 or 3000 regular Troops (which before we were obliged to act on that side) to the Assistance of General Heiter. We have no certain Advice of the Motions of Prince Ragotzi, who has with him the main Body of the Malecontents, only there is a Report that he had actually passed the Danube; but it wants Confirmation.

Frankfort, May 21. The Marshal de Tallard, after several Motions to conceal his true Design, has passed the Rhine near Rhinaw with the greatest part of his Army, and is marched through the Valley of St. Peter, in order to join the Elector of Bavaria, which we hear he did near Villingen. Prince Lewis of Baden is gone from Aschaffenburg, to put himself at the head of the Confederate Forces that were commanded by Major-General Thungen, which had been joined by those under the Margrave of Bareith, and have been reinforced by some Horse from the Lines at Stolhoffen. The Confederate Forces on all sides are in motion, and all possible Care is taken to prevent the further Designs of the Enemy.

Nancy, May 22. The French have lately given out, that since the Detach of their Regiment of Marines, together with some other Troops, by the Malecontents in the Evenings, there had been a second Engagement between them and the French King's Troops; wherein the former had been entirely routed, and that they had offered to lay down their Arms, provided they might be pardoned; but we are assured on the contrary by the truest Advices from Nilines, That in the Engagement last mentioned the Camarais remained Masters of the Field, and the French King's Troops lost a great number of Officers and Soldiers, and that the Malecontents do still continue their Excursions with very good Success.

Bedburg, May 8. O. S. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough left the Army near Maffric on the 5th Instant, and the next day joined the Troops that are under his Command upon their March towards Coblenz. This day his Grace came to this Camp, and the Bishop of Raab, with several other Persons of Quality, came from Cologne to dine with him. An Express arrived here from Monsieur d'Auverquerque, to acquaint the Duke of Marlborough; That the same day he left the Army, the Marshal de Villeroi detached for the Moselle 8 Battalions and 10 Squadrons; but that they marched no further than Namur, and (as he thinks) were come back to the Army; which looks as if the Marshal had Orders from Court to attempt something before he lets that Detachment march; But the States Army is sufficient to secure those Parts against any thing they may undertake.

Kulsticken, May 10. O. S. The Duke of Marlborough is encamped at this Place, where he received an Express from Prince Lewis of Baden, with Letters from the Prince of Hesse, Monsieur Bulau, and Baron Hompeich, who all seem'd to apprehend that the French might force their Passage to the Elector of Bavaria; whereupon his Grace immediately gave Orders for the Troops to march, and took the Resolution of advancing with the Horse, for the more Expedition, leaving the Foot to march with the Cannon and Bagage; so that his Grace will be at Mayence the 18th Instant, and at Philipsbourg 2 days sooner than he intended when he received these

Advices. Here we had the News, That the Marshal de Villeroi has Orders to march towards the Moselle, and that he takes with him from Flanders 35 Battalions and 46 Squadrons, those of the French King's Household being part of them. The Marshal de Villeroi is supposed to have made this March, fearing the Duke of Marlborough's Intention might be to act upon the Moselle: But upon the News of the Junction of the French and Bavarians at Villingen, his Grace has thought fit to advance with his Army nearer to those parts, by which he may be the better able to hinder any ill Consequence of that Junction.

Bonn, May 12. O. S. The Duke of Marlborough left the Army on their march this morning, and made a stop to this Place, to see in what Condition the Fortifications are, intending to be with the Army at their Camp this evening. His Grace received last night from Francfort the News of the French having joined the Elector of Bavaria at Villingen, and if his Grace had not made this seasonable March, that Elector's Intention was to have marched to Vienna with an Army of 30000 Men, and to have left the rest under the Marshal de Martin. The Duke of Marlborough is advancing with the Horse with all possible Expedition, and hopes to be at Mayence on the 17th at night, or the 18th in the morning. It is plain, by the March of the Marshal de Villeroi, that the French will do all they can to support the Elector of Bavaria; and we are assured the States General will, for the Assistance of the Empire, strengthen the Army under his Grace's Command by a good Detachment of their Troops, which they may do without hazard, since the French have no Army in Flanders that can give them the least Apprehension.

Hague, May 27. N. S. The French Army in the Netherlands, after several Marches and Countermarches, decamped the 18th from Montenaken, and was divided into three distinct Bodies, one commanded by the Marshal de Villeroi, another by the Marquis of Bedmar, and the 3d by Count Guiscard. The 19th the two latter returned into their Lines; but the Marshal de Villeroi, with his Detachment, marched towards the Moselle: This Detachment, and another which the French had sent that way some time before, are said to make up 38 Battalions and 54 Squadrons. The remainder of the French Army, having since received some Reinforcements from Flanders, is again come out of their Lines, and is encamped at St. Iron. Several Battalions have joined our Army under the Command of Monsieur d'Auverquerque, and more Forces are marching thither; After whose Arrival (as is said) the Army will decamp, in order to attack the Enemy, unless some Alteration is made in this Design, upon the Advices we have received this day, that the Marshal de Villeroi has made a Halt at Chiny. A great number of Deserters are come over to us since the French first left their Lines, being for the most part the Prisoners they took the last year in the Action at Spierbach, whom they had since forced into their Service. Letters from Francfort and other Parts say, That 9000 French Succours joined the Elector of Bavaria the 17th Instant at Villingen, having taken their Passage through the Valley of St. Peter. Two Packet-Boats are come this morning to the Brill, with 5 Mails from England; but a Vessel which had been hired to bring over the Letters from thence of the 25th past, O. S. was taken in her Passage by a Privateer belonging to Dunkirk, and carried into that Port. The young Prince of Nassau, Stadholder of Friseland, went from hence the 18th Instant for the Army on the Maese.

St. James's, May 18. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Robert Harley Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, to be One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was (by Her Majesty's Command) Sworn into that Office this day in Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty thinking it necessary no discontinu Touching for this Season, it is Her Royal Pleasure, That all Persons whatsoever do forbear farther Application till Her Majesty shall think fit to heal again; of which publick Notice shall be given.

By the Commissioners for Licencing Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen.
Whereas the said Commissioners have by their Officers detest several Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, (particularly Andrew Chambers, John Chambers, and John Jordains, of Buckinghamshire,) trading in several Counties of England; some of which travel and trade without Licences, and others, after having taken out Foot Licences, have raised out the Names and Words (On Foot,) and the Sums paid; and instead thereof have inserted other Names, with Words importing a Horse Licence, and greater Sums than have been paid; whereby they defraud Her Majesty of the Duties payable by such Traders: These are therefore to give Notice, That, by Act of Parliament, Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, who trade without a License, forfeit Twelve Pounds, and those who trade with a Forged or Counterfeit License, forfeit Fifty Pounds; which is to be recovered as the said Act directs: And any Person who shall give Notice to the said Commissioners of any Offenders, contrary to the said Act, so as they may be prosecuted according to Law, shall have all due Encouragements.

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