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From Monday June 19. to Thursday June 22. 1704.

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION,

For Settling and Ascertaining the Current Rates of Foreign Coins in Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America.

ANNE R.

WE having had under Our Consideration the different Rates at which the same Species of Foreign Coins do Pass in Our several Colonies and Plantations in America, and the Inconveniencies thereof, by the indirect Practice of Drawing the Money from one Plantation to another, to the great Prejudice of the Trade of Our Subjects: And being Sensible, that the same cannot be otherwise Remedied, than by Regulation of all Foreign Coins to the same Current Rate within all Our Dominions in America; And the Principal Officers of Our said Colonies laid before Us a Table of the Value of the several Foreign Coins which usually Pass in Payments in Our said Plantations, according to their Mints, and the Affairs made of them in Our Mint, thereby shewing the just Proportion which each Coin ought to have to the other, which is as followeth, viz. Sevill Pieces of Eight, Old Plate, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence; Sevill Pieces of Eight, New Plate, Fourteen Penny-weight, Three Shillings Seven Pence One Farthing; Mexican Pieces of Eight, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence; Pillar Pieces of Eight, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence Three Farthings; Peru Pieces of Eight, Old Plate, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence, or thereabouts; Cross Dollars, Eighteen Penny-weight Four Shillings and Four Pence Three Farthings; Ducatoon of Flanders, Twenty Penny-weight and Twenty one Grains, Five Shillings and Six Pence; Esc's of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence; Cristado's of Portugal, Eleven Penny-weight Four Grains, Two Shillings and Ten Pence One Farthing; Twelve Gilder Pieces of Holland, Twenty Penny-weight and Seven Grains, Five Shillings and Two Pence One Farthing; Old Rix Dollars of the Empire, Eighteen Penny-weight and Ten Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence; The Half, Quarters, and other parts in Proportion to their Denominations, and Light Pieces in Proportion to their Weight: We have therefore thought fit for Remedying the said Inconveniencies, by the Advice of Our Council, to Publish and Declare, That from and after the First Day of January next ensuing the Date hereof, in Sevill, Pillar, or Mexican Pieces of Eight, though of the said Weight of Seventeen Penny-weight and an half, shall be Accounted, Received, Taken, or Paid within any of Our said Colonies or Plantations, as well those under Proprietors and Charters, as under Our immediate Commission and Government, at above the Rate of Six Shillings per Piece Current Money, for the Discharge of any Contracts or Bargains to be made after the said First Day of January next, the Halves, Quarters, and other lesser Pieces of the same Coins to be Accounted, Received, Taken, or Paid in the same Proportion: And that the Currency of all Pieces of Eight of Peru, Dollars, and other Foreign Species of Silver Coins, whether of the same or Baser Alloy, shall, after the said First Day of January next, stand Regulated, according to their Weight and Fineness, according and in Proportion to the Rate before Limited and Set for the Pieces of Eight of Sevill, Pillar, and Mexico; So that no Foreign Silver Coin of any sort be permitted to exceed the same Proportion upon any Account whatsoever. And We do hereby Require and Command all Our Governours, Lieutenants Governours, Magistrates, Officers, and all other Our said Subjects, within Our said Colonies and Plantations, to Obey and Obey Our Directions herein, as they Tender Our Displeasure.

Given at Our Castle at Windsor, the Eighteenth Day of June, 1704. In the Third Year of Our Reign.
GOD Save the QUEEN.

The following Address has been presented to Her Majesty.
To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.
 The humble Address of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of the Cathedral Church, and of the Archdeacons and Parochial Clergy of the Diocess of Crichester.
 May it please Your Majesty,
 It is the Happiness of this Nation, that under Your Majesty's Auspicious Government, we enjoy that Peace at Home which most of our Neighbours Abroad are at present deprived of by Foreign Invasions, or intestine Divisions:

And that we have our Holy Religion, our Excellent Constitution in Church and State, and the Protestant Succession in the Throne, (by which under God both are to be continued to Posterity) not only Established by the Laws of the Land, but also Confirm'd by Your Majesty's special Encouragement and Authority.

These invaluable Blessings, we of the Clergy enjoy in common with the rest of our fellow Subjects in this Kingdom: But we have particular Reasons to be thankful to Almighty God and Your Majesty, in that You have been very graciously pleas'd by a Grant of the First-Fruits and Tithes (heretofore payable to the Crown) to provide for the Subsistence and better Maintenance of the more Inaugur'd of our Brethren.

That the great God of Heaven and Earth, who hath inspired Your Sacred Majesty with these Noble and Religious Designs, would protect and bless Your Majesty's Person, That he would give success to Your Councils and Arms, and make You happy in the constant Obedience of Your People, and Your People long happy under Your Majesty's Government, it is, and shall be the hearty Prayer of Your most Dutiful and most Faithful Subjects.

Which Address Her Majesty received very graciously.

Lisbon, June 14. N. S. On Monday the 2d instant, Orders were given for the English Forces which were encamped near Eivas, to be in a readiness to march; accordingly they began their march that night, his Grace the Duke of Schomberg, and the other General Officers, being at the head of them: After marching all night they came in the morning to Borba, where they halting until the Heat of the Day was over; in the evening they proceeded on their march, and arrived about midnight at Eltemos, where they encamped and continued on the 11th, when their last Letters came away. The Duke of Arjou with his Army, consisting wholly of French and Walloons, is Believing Portalegre, which place it is doubted is not in to good a Condition of Defence as to hold out very long: His Spanish Forces are in another Body near the River Tagus. Here is Advice, That the Marquis das Minas, who had got together a Body of an Army of Portuguese at Almeida, is marched from thence towards the Tagus, and had sent our a Detachment which has taken a Place on the Frontier, called Fuenca Ginalda, which the Spaniards had fortified, and whither they had carried their Corn and Cattel; the Governor thereof with his Garrison remaining Prisoners of War. Don Ronquillo, Governor of that Province, upon the News of the Marquis's march, retired from Ciudad Rodrigo, fearing that he was coming to Betiege that Place, and narrowly escaped falling into the hands of this Detachment. It is believed that the Marquis das Minas, with the rest of his Army, attacked yesterday the Garrison which the Enemy has left at Castell Banco, if they stay there to expect him; and it is, the King of Portugal and Lieur. Gen. Fagel with the Dutch Troops are to join at Abrantes in order to pass the River; Their Army will be about 20000 strong.

Frankfort, June 12. We understand, That the Circle of Suabia has sent to the Queen of England a Letter, Subscribed by the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Bishop of Constance, containing their hearty Thanks for the Supply of Money sent by Her Majesty to them, and the march of Her Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, for the Defence of the Common Cause. They Acknowledge the Necessity and Seasonableness of both, at a time when they were reduced to the last Extremity, with large Professions of their grateful Sense of Her Majesty's Bounty and Protection.

Cologne, June 20. The famous French Party-Man la Croix, having formed a Design to Seize the Duke of Saxe Zeits, Bishop of Raab, and to Convey him away, or if that could not be effected, to Murder him, had for that purpose sent two Lieutenants, an Ensign, two Sergeants, and 10 or 12 common Soldiers, in disguise into this City, who were received and concealed by one of the Inhabitants from whom they had received their Intelligence for carrying on this Contrivance: They had fixed the time for the Execution of it on a day when the Bishop was to Dine at the Monastery of Carthians, and at his return from thence, they were to watch him at the turning of a certain by Street, to Murder his Coachman and Footmen, and to carry him in his own Coach out of Town, where La Croix was to meet them with a Party of 600 Horse, and to convey him to Luxembourg; But one of these Lieutenants having a Remorse of Conscience, discovered the whole Matter to the Bishop, who called all his Accomplices to be seized, and proceeded against as Spies and Murderers.