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Windsor, June 27. The following Address has been presented to Her Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, in behalf of themselves, and others of the Clergy of that Diocese.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE do with Hearts full of Thankfulness both to God and Your Majesty acknowledge the many Evidences You have given of a sincere Piety towards God, and of a particular Love and Favour for this Church of England; *especially Your Majesty's late unparallel'd Bounty in parting with Your whole Revenue of First Fruits and Tenths to encrease the Maintenance of the poorer Clergy, and the great Concern You were pleas'd to express to have it effectually settled in Parliament.*

It has been a great Trouble to us to see so many of our Brethren, particularly in this Diocese, labouring under the Necessities of a very mean Provision, and to hear of the many Prejudices which this has brought to the State of Religion in this Kingdom: But Your Majesty's Royal Bounty to the Clergy at present, and the Expectation of what further Blessings we may promise our selves from so Excellent a Queen, raise our Hopes of seeing this Church become every day more a Praise in the Earth.

We of this Diocese, on our part, do humbly beg Leave to assure Your Majesty of the Return of all the Duty and Gratitude which good Subjects can pay to so good a Queen; particularly we shall make it our Prayer, That God would give Your Majesty that Honour which he has promised to those that honour him; That You may live long to do good, and to see the good Effects of Your Care in these Kingdoms; And that when You must give up the Care of them, to enjoy the Reward of it in another World, you may have the comfortable Prospect of being succeeded by a long Race of Protestant Successors, who shall follow the good Example Your Majesty has set them.

Which Address Her Majesty received very graciously.

Florence, June 7. N. S. Three Dutch Privateers, that sailed out of Leghorn the 2d Instant, had the good fortune to meet the same day with a French Merchant Ship homeward-bound from Scanderoon and Cyprus, which they took after a short Dispute. Her Lading is valued at 200000 Pieces of Eight.

Venice, June 21. The French Forces commanded by the Grand Prior began the 16th Instant to fire upon the Towers of Seravalla, and the Works which the Imperialists have there, from several Batteries, but have hitherto made little Progress in that Attack, the latter having overflowed the Country thereabouts by cutting the Banks of a River that runs near that Place, which puts the Enemy to great Inconveniencies. The Marquis Davia has made an Incursion in the Mantuan with a strong Party of Imperial Horse, and is returned to Ostiglia with a considerable Booty. The Count de Leiningen, who is appointed to command in chief the Imperial Forces in those Parts, is arrived at Ostiglia, and has thought fit to send the Marquis to Pascantina with a Body of Horse, to secure that Pass for a Reinforcement of 4000 Foot and two Regimens of Horse that are daily expected from Tirol. Letters from Inspruck say, that a Body of regular Troops and Militia being drawn together on those Frontiers, have possessed themselves of a Fort id Bavaria, which secures them an Entrance into that Dutchy, and are preparing to advance further into that Elector's Territories.

From the Duke of Marlborough's *Camp at* Gingen, *June 26.* On the 16th Instant the Duke of Marlborough marched with the Horse from Eberspach to Grois-Seinssen; the Auxiliary Troops marched at the same time in two Bodies under the Command of the Prince of Hesse and Monsieur Bulau, and encamped at some distance from us, but disposed in such a manner, that the whole might be able to join Prince Lewis in one days March, as soon as he should make a Motion with his Army towards us. By a Person come from Ulm his Grace had Advice, That the Elector of Bavaria marched the 15th with a considerable Detachment; and a Deserter who came in the 18th reported, that some Regiments of his Forces had passed the Danube every day since. The English Foot and Artillery advanced as far as Blockingen, and Orders were sent to the Danish Troops to hasten their March. The Grand Marshal to the Duke of Wirtemberg received Advice from Ulm, That the rest of the Elector's Army had passed the Danube, and that he had put his heavy Bagage into that City. We had an Account from the Rhine, that on the 13th the Marshals de Villeroy and de Tallard had a Conference at Landau; but had not undertaken any thing as yet. On the 20th Prince Eugene was joined by the Prussian Troops, which make up his Army on the Rhine 30000 Men. The 21st the Duke of Marlborough decamped with the Horse from Grois Seinssen, and in his March was joined by the Auxiliary Troops. The Army encamped between Launsheim and Urpring, and on the 22d made a Motion, in order to join Prince Lewis of Baden at Westerstetten, at which Place the Right of our Camp then lay. Prince Eugene of Savoy having desired of his Grace a further Reinforcement of Troops for the Security of the Rhine, and the Lines of Stolhoffen, his Grace had sent Orders to Lieutenant-General Scholten to march to the Rhine with the 7 Battalions of Danish Foot, who were advanced as far as Francfort, and to receive their Orders from his Highness. The Elector of Bavaria sent a considerable Detachment to Dillingen and Lawingen, with intent that upon our advancing towards the Danube, his whole Army should possess themselves of that Camp. The 23d we continued in the Camp near Launsheim, to form the Line of Battel. The Duke of Marlborough reviewed the 12 Regiments of Foot, that came into these Parts the last year under the Command of Lieutenant-General Goor, with the 4 Battalions of the Duke of Wirtimberg's Troops in the States Pay, which appeared compleat, and in very good Order. The 24th the Army marched from Launsheim and Westerstetten, and encamped with the Right at Elchingen, near the Danube, and the Left at Langenaw, where we halted yesterday, and this day marched again, and are now encamped with the Right at Herbrecting, and the Left at Gingen, on the River Brentz, within two Leagues of the Elector of Bavaria's Army, which lies between Dillingen and Lawingen, with the Brentz between the two Armies. To morrow the English Foot and Artillery will join us, and then the Danish Horse only will be wanting of the Troops that are to form the two Armies.

Francfort, June 29. Prince Eugene arrived the 15th Instant in the Lines at Stolhoffen, and has been ever since viewing those Lines, and giving the necessary Orders for the Security of the Rhine. He has caused several Redoubts to be cast up along that River, for the better preventing the Enemy's passing it; and he has been supplied with a considerable Train of Artillery from Philipsbourg. The Danish Foot which lately came into the Neighbourhood of this Place, being ordered to the Rhine, advanced the 27th near Darmstad, and will encamp in the Neighbourhood of Manheim, to observe the Marshal de Villeroy, who lies with a Body of French Forces near Newstad; besides which the Allies have a Body of 6000 Horse between Manheim and Philipsbourg. The rest of the Confederate Forces under Prince Eugene are marched higher up the Rhine, to observe the Marshal de Tallard, who with his Army is advanced towards Strasbourg and Brisac.

Hambourg, July 1. Letters from Warsaw of the 20th past say, the Confederated Nobility met the day before, in order to proceed to the Election of a new King; but the number of the Deputies there present being but small, and there happening some Disputes among them, the Election was put off to the 26th. The King of Poland continues at Sendomir, expecting very considerable Reinforcement from Saxony and Muscovy. General Reinschildt, with a Body of Swedish Troops, is within three Leagues of Sendomir, and Skirmishes happen daily between the two Parties. The King of Sweden is broke up from Heilsberg wite the rest of his Army, and marches towards Warsaw. The Cham of Tartary has writ a Letter to the Crown-General, offering his Assistance to the Confederate Nobility. The Czar of