

**The Speech of James Earl of Seafield, Lord High Chancellor to the Parliament of Scotland.**

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*It hath been, and is, the great Happiness of this Nation, That the Queen, our Sovereign, hath always made it the chief Design of Her Reign, to protect Her Subjects in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges, to promote their Good, and to establish their Peace and Prosperity upon sure and lasting Foundations.*

*For these Ends Her Majesty, in Her most Gracious Letter, doth with great Earnestness recommend to you the Concluding of the Union of the Two Kingdoms, and has plainly and fully laid before you the great Advantages that this Union must bring with it to all Britain, and in particular to this Kingdom.*

*The Lords Commissioners named by Her Majesty for this Kingdom, to treat of this Union, have endeavoured to discharge this great Trust with all Fidelity, and have agreed to such Terms and Conditions as, I hope, shall be found just, honourable and advantageous. The Treaty has been already received very graciously by Her Majesty, and is now ready to be reported to you for your Consideration.*

*I do not think it proper at this Time to descend into the particular Articles of the Treaty: I shall only beg Leave to say in general, That it must be of great Advantage to have this whole Island unite under one Government, and conjoined entirely in Interest and Affection, having Equality of all Rights and Privileges, with a free Communication and Intercourse of Trade, which must certainly establish our Security, augment our Strength, and encrease our Trade and Riches.*

*We can never expect a more favourable Juncture for compleating this Union than at present, when Her Majesty has not only recommended it, but declared, That She will esteem it the greatest Glory of Her Reign to have it perfected; and when the Parliament of England has shewn their Inclinations for it, by removing all these Obstacles that did lie in the way of the Treaty: And it must also be acknowledged, That the Lords Commissioners for England did testify their good Disposition all along in this Affair: And the great and glorious Successes wherewith God has blessed Her Majesty's Arms, and those of Her Allies, give us the Hope of a near and advantageous Peace, whereby we will be put in the Possession, and attain to the full Enjoyment, of all the Liberties and Privileges of Trade now offered by the Treaty.*

*The Commissioners of both sides have only treated of such things as concern the Civil Government, Liberties, Privileges, Trade, and Taxes, but found themselves limited as to the Church Government, that being reserved to each Kingdom by the respective Acts of Parliament upon which the Treaty proceeded: And you have now not only the Laws already made, with Her Majesty's most gracious repeated Assurances, for maintaining and continuing Presbyterian Church Government within this Kingdom, but this further Opportunity of making such Conditions and Provisions as shall be found necessary for its Security, after the Conclusion of this Union, within the Limits of Scotland.*

*Her Majesty recommends to you to provide the necessary Supplies for the Troops, Garrisons, and Ships: The Funds formerly given are expired; and therefore I doubt not but you will easily comply with what is so plainly necessary for the Preservation of the Publick Safety, and preventing the Designs of Enemies now in Time of War.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*Since we have now the Opportunity of establishing for our selves and our Posterity, by this Union with England, all that concerns our Religion and Liberties, together with the most valuable Privileges of Trade, I am hopeful that you will proceed to the Consideration of the Articles of the Treaty, in such manner as shall bring it to the desired Conclusion; and it cannot but tend to the lasting Honour of this Session of Parliament, to have so happily finished this most important and weighty Matter.*

His Grace the Lord High Commissioner was attended in his going to the Parliament-House by most of the Nobility, Barons, and Members of Parliament, as he was likewise in his Return to Her Majesty's Palace of Holy-Road-House; where his Grace gave them a noble Entertainment.

**Vienna, Oct. 5. N.S.** Count Zinzendorf, Chancellor of the Court to the Emperor, set out from hence yesterday towards Francfort. Letters from Hungary give an Account, That General Staremberg being marched from Comorra, with the Imperial Army under his Command, came the 25th of the last Month before Neudorf, a Fort in the possession of the Malecontents, within a German Mile of Gran, and situated on the Banks of the Danube, which they had made very strong, to secure a Passage over that River. The Imperialists raised Batteries against this Fort; but finding it would take up too much time to besiege it, they resolved to take it by Storm, which was accordingly performed the 27th about 5 in the Morning, when our Troops assaulting the Garison in 6 several Places at once, beat the Enemy from their

Works in less than half an Hour, and put most of them to the Sword; the rest were made Prisoners of War, among whom is their Commander in chief, a French Officer, named Chaffan. The next Day the Army marched forward towards Gran, in order to retake that Place, of which the Malecontents had possessed themselves about 10 or 12 Days before. General Rabutin came the 13th past between Galprin and Gingsch, which Places the Malecontents had abandoned, as they had likewise done Misgoz and Annoth, having first removed their Magazines of Provisions: He continued his March in order to join General Staremberg. Czacki, one of the Generals of the Malecontents, is assembling a Body of Troops on the Borders of Transylvania, with intent, as he gives out, to attack Giula.

**Leipsick, October 13.** Count Wratisslau arrived here yesterday from Vienna, being sent by the Emperor to the King of Sweden, to represent some Matters to his Majesty, upon the Occasion of his being entered with his Army into Saxony. His Swedish Majesty demands a Contribution of 500000 Dollars a Month, to be paid him by this Electorate, towards the Subsistence of his Troops; and it is said he intends to winter in these Parts.

**Francfort, October 13.** The Marshal de Villars has sent most of his Horse into Winter Quarters; the remainder, together with all his Foot, are still encamped within their Lines. The Imperial Troops continue in their former Posts, part of them on the other side of the Rhine, and the rest in the Lines of Stolhoffen. The Imperial and French Commissioners who met at Offenbourg, to regulate Matters for the Exchange of Prisoners, have concluded a Cartel for that purpose; a Copy of which is sent to Prince Lewis, and another to the Marshal de Villars, for their Approbation. The Saxon and Muscovite Troops that retired out of Saxony, upon the Swedish Army's entering into that Electorate, are come into the Neighbourhood of Heidelberg. Letters from Italy say, That the Duke of Savoy was besieging Pavia with part of the Confederate Army; and that Prince Eugene was marching with the rest in pursuit of General Medavi, who, with the Troops under his Command, was retiring into the Mantuan.

**From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Cambren, October 18.** The Army commanded by my Lord Duke of Marlborough continues in its former Camp, from whence his Grace has detached Major-General Murray, with 6 Battalions of Foot, which marched yesterday, with a Regiment of Horse, from Audenarde to Deynse, where they will be joined by 4 Battalions more from Ghent, and they are to march together to Courtray, to repair the Fortifications of that Place, and to remain there in Garison during the Winter. This Day a Party of our Hussars met with a Party of their Countrymen in the Enemy's Service, whom they attacked and defeated, having killed several, and taken a Captain, 12 Men, and 20 Horses, and pursued the rest to the Gates of Mons.

**Hague, October 19. N.S.** The Army commanded by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough continues encamped in the Plain of Cambren, and, as is said, will march towards the end of this Month to Hall, from whence the Troops will be sent into Winter Quarters. The States of Holland and Westfriseland are to meet to Morrow, to finish the Matters before them, which relate chiefly to the settling of Funds for carrying on the War the next Year. Letters from France bring an Account of Prince Eugene's having taken Picighitone; and add, That the Detachment of French Troops which the Duke of Orleans had sent towards the Valley of Aousta, in order to open a Passage that way into Piedmont, having found the Passes so well guarded by the Confederate Troops, that it was impossible for them to put that Design in execution, were returned to their former Quarters.

**Falmouth, Octob. 7.** Yesterday came into this Port the Concord, of 26 Guns, Joshua Johnson Master; the Prophet Samuel, of 14 Guns, John Cornelius Master; and the Peace, of 6 Guns, Lawrence Tunison Master; all three of Middlebourg, and homeward