

The London Gazette.

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From Monday May 31. to Thursday June 3. 1708.

June 1. The following Address has been presented to Her Majesty.

To ANNE, Queen of Great Britain, &c.

The grateful and humble Address of the People commonly called Traders, from their Yearly Meeting in London the 28th Day of the Third Month call'd May, 1708. Introdud by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Boyle, principal Secretary of State.

We having good Cause to Commemorate the manifold Mercies of God vouchsafed to this United Kingdom, of Great Britain, believe it our Duty to make our humble Acknowledgments, first to the Divine Majesty, and next to the Liberty we do enjoy under her kind and safe Government; with hearty Desires and Prayers to Almighty God (who hath hitherto disappointed the malicious and wicked Designs of our Enemies, both Foreign and Domestick) that he will plentifully replenish the Queen's Treasures, together with those of other great Councils, with his Divine Wisdom, that Righteousness, Justice and Moderation may be the Ornaments of the Queen's Reign; and which this Nation may be increased and promoted.

We take this Opportunity to give the Queen the Assurance of our hearty Affection to the present Government; and that we will, as a People, in all our Stations, according to our Peaceable Principles, be the Grate of God, approve our selves in all Fidelity, Obedience, faithful and obedient Subjects; and as such with fervent Prayers to the Lord of Hosts, that her prosperous, safe, and long Reign in this Life, though short, may be blest with an Eternal Crown of Glory.

Her Majesty receiv'd very graciously, and thank'd them for these Assurances of their Duty, and promis'd them She would continue Her Protection.

June 25. N. S. We hear from Rome, that the Apprehensions which the Gallies were under are now remov'd, and that those Gallies which were design'd for Transports, to carry Men into Civita Vecchia to relieve, are now order'd to cruise on the Coast of Italy. They write from Naples, that they had lately discover'd Correspondence between some Persons of Quality and the French Court. This Intelligence was first made known to the Viceroy by a Shoemaker's Servant, whose name was not discover'd, and his House search'd, where were found a Standard of the Duke of Anjou, and a number of Letters directed to Persons disaffected to the Government of his Catholick Majesty. Upon Notice these Papers were in the Viceroy's Hands, the Physician and Steward of the Duke of Madelona fled to the Coast of Castilians; but the Viceroy sent some Files of Musketeers, and took 'em by force out of the Cloyster. The Duke himself was taken into Custody within ten Days after his Servants were apprehended, and is now in the Castle Nuovo. There are various Reports concerning the Imprisonment of this Nobleman, who has the greatest Estate of any in the Kingdom of Naples; it is not yet known of what he is particularly accus'd, but the Archbishop of Naples has Excommunicated the Soldiers who violated the Sanctuary of a Religious House. The Count de Litta is arriv'd at Florence, and has said that he demands fifty Thousand Pistoles as a Contribution from the Duke. The Differences between the Imperial Court and this Republick are now wholly adjust'd; and 'tis thought, the Prince Hercolani will soon make his Publick Entry. Signior Tizpolo, who is lately return'd from his Embassy to

France, is preparing to go from this State to Vienna in the same Character.

Hamburg, June 1. N. S. On the 19th of the last Month the Citizens came to a Resolution of accepting the Commission whereby the Emperor constitutes his Envoy Extraordinary Count Schonborn, and the Ministers appointed by the Kings of Sweden and Prussia, the Elector of Hanover and Duke of Wolfenbuttel, Mediators of a Reconciliation between the Magistracy and People of Hamburg. This Acceptance had in it a Condition that no Foreign Troops should be admitted into the City; but the Ministers insisted on the Entrance of Troops, and would in no wise recede from that Demand. Whereupon the Burghers agreed, on the 24th, that each Minister should have a Guard of 400 Foot and 60 Horse, with the following Terms: First, That those Forces should be no otherwise employ'd than in securing their Persons and Commission from Insults; Secondly, That the Garrison of the Town should take the Oath to his Imperial Majesty. Thirdly, That the rest of the Troops about the Town should immediately retire. Fourthly, That the Town should be assur'd that the Forces shall march out as soon as the Commission shall be finish'd. These Articles were mutually consented to, and yesterday 2000 Foot and 300 Horse march'd into the City at different Gates at the same time. One of the Factious Citizens, who behav'd himself insolently at their Entrance, was imprison'd. The Command of this Guard, 'tis suppos'd, will be given to Lieutenant-General Welling. The Imperial Minister came into the Town yesterday; and this Day the others are expected.

Hamburg, June 5. N. S. Since the Imperial Commissioners came into this Town, the Garrison has taken the Oath to the Emperor, and Count Schonborn has chosen part of them for his Guard. On the third Instant they gave Orders for seizing in the Night the Chief Promoters of the late Disturbances; but the famous Preacher of Krumholtz, and another leading Man in the Insurrections of the People call'd Stilke, were the only Persons who were apprehended. A Reward of 100 Crowns is promis'd to such who shall discover any of those factious Citizens, and Proclamation made that any who shall conceal 'em shall be punish'd as Principals. The Command of the Guard appointed for the Ministers is not yet settled. The Ministers of Sweden and Wolfenbuttel declare for Lieutenant-General Welling, and those of Prussia and Hanover for Major-General Druchleben. The Troops of the Circle remain still in their Camp before the Town, and 'tis said, they will not March till the Charge of the Expedition shall be settled between the Magistrates and General Guildenstern.

Brussels, June 7. N. S. Letters from Saragossa by the way of France of the 15th of last Month advise, that the Enemy had made a Detachment of 4000 Men, in order to make themselves Masters of Montanana, and the Bridge on the River Nogera; by which means they might be at liberty to pass the Mountains of Roussillon, and join the Duke of Noailles; but that the Allies having receiv'd Intelligence of this Disposition, posted 900 Germans, sustain'd by 6000 Miquelets, who were cover'd in the Fastnesses of the Country, to intercept their March. The Officers who commanded the Enemies Detachment, observing only the 900 Germans, march'd up to attack 'em. The Germans stood their Ground to receive 'em, while the Miquelets came, and surrounding 'em, attack'd their Troops with such vigour, that they kill'd and took 1500 Men. The rest of the Enemy who were in this Action retir'd to Monson. Other Advices from Spain say, that Admiral Leake had fall'n in with a Fleet of French Barks laden with Ammunition and Provisions for the Use of the Duke of Anjou's Forces in Catalonia, of which he