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Windsor, August 13.

THE following Addresses have been presented to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the Glorious Victory obtain'd over the French near Aulnaarde, by the Forces of Her Majesty and Her Allies, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

The humble Address of the Constable and Deputy-Lieutenant of her Majesty's Tower of London; also of the Deputy-Lieutenants and Military Officers of the Hamlets thereunto belonging; presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Essex, Constable of the Tower.

The humble Address of the High-Sheriff, Grand Jury, Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of Cornwall, at the Assizes held at Launceston for the said County the 28th Day of July 1768, sent up by James Bulter, Esq; one of their Representatives; and in his absence presented to her Majesty by George Granville, Esq; introduc'd by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bute.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Jurats, Freemen, and others the Inhabitants of the Town and Port of Hasting in the County of Sussex; presented to her Majesty by John Pulteney, Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Jurats and Freemen of her Majesty's Cinque Port, and Town of New Romney in the County of Kent; presented to her Majesty by John Brewer, Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament.

All which Addresses Her Majesty receiv'd very graciously.

Vienna, August 8. N. S. On Sunday last the young Count Heister arriv'd here from Hungary, with an Account, that on the 13th Instant his Father, the Marshal, had attack'd and entirely routed the Hungarian Army between Trenschin and Scaltz. The particulars of that Action are, that there were 6000 Hungarians kill'd on the spot, 400 made Prisoners, all the Artillery of the Enemy, which consisted in 14 pieces of Cannon, together with 50 Standards and Colours taken. Prince Ragoza himself escaped very narrowly, the Horse on which he rid having fallen twice in the Flight. Count Berezani is said to be wounded, and the Sieur la Motte, a French Engineer, who commanded the Infantry, kill'd. The Hungarian Army is computed to have consisted of 25000 Men, and that of the Germans of 7000. This said, that the loss of the Imperialists doth not exceed 2000 kill'd and wounded. The Estates of Hungary having some Weeks ago sent up their Grievances, the Court is, at present, employ'd in preparing an Answer to them. The method which the Estates have taken to represent what they think themselves griev'd in by having before his Imperial Majesty the Declaration which the late Emperor Leopold gave them in Writing in the Year 1687, for the security of their Rights and Privileges, and which was ratified by the present Emperor, at his Coronation in the Year 1687. This they set down Article by Article, and at the end of each Article they enumerate the several Laws on which it is founded, together with the particulars in which such Laws have been transgressed, and humbly pray for Redress. The most material of their Demands, and which relate only to the Publick, consist in the following Particulars. When the Hereditary Succession to the Crown of Hungary was settled on the Heirs Male descended of the Body of the late Emperor Leopold, his Imperial Majesty declar'd to the Estates of the Kingdom assembled at Presburg in the Year 1687, that by the said Hereditary Succession it was not intended to introduce any new form of Government; but that all the Rights of the Subjects should be inviolably maintain'd. The Estates during the present Emperor may renew the same Declaration in the present Diet; and that all his Successors may be oblig'd to repeat it before their Coronation, which is always to be perform'd within the Kingdom, and in presence of the Diet. They likewise desire, that the Emperor may give a Declaration in Writing for himself and Successors, that he or they shall not alienate by Deed, or Will, the Kingdom of Hungary, or any part of it; but that in case of failure of Heirs Male, lineally descended of the late Emperor Leopold, he or they shall leave the Kingdom of Hungary entire to the Hungarian Nation, that the Ancient Right of the Inhabitants to elect their Kings, may thereupon revive and take place. They require that none of the Nobility be imprisoned, or otherwise punish'd for any Crime whatsoever, nor for Treason itself, till they be legally Tried and Convicted; and that the Nobility be exempted from having Troops quarter'd in their Houses without their consent. They insist that no Money be levied on the Subject without the consent of the Diet, and that an immediate stop be put to all Contributions impos'd by Generals, Commissaries of War, Governors of Towns, or other Officers whatsoever: such methods of Levying Money being in a great measure the cause of their present Troubles. They complain of having been without a Diet these 20 Years past, altho' the Laws require one to be held at least once in three Years, and always within six Months after the Accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne. The Estates desire, that when his Imperial Majesty shall have occasion to deliberate about the Affairs of Hungary, he may consult only with Hungarians; and with their Advice dispose of all Offices Civil and Military, to Natives of Hungary. They represent also, that by the Laws of the Kingdom all Church Preferments ought to be given only to Natives; and therefore they insist, that all such Benefices as are now in the hands of Strangers, may, during the present Diet, be taken from

them, and given to the Natives; but in this matter they make a particular exception of the Cardinal of Saxe-Weitz, Primate of the Kingdom. They remonstrate against the Abuses committed by the Exchequer, in not observing in their Proceedings the usual forms of Justice prefer'd by Law, and in seizing on the Estates of the Nobility without any formal Process. They desire that the Exchequer be tied up in its Proceedings to the Laws of the Kingdom; and that the Estates which it has illegally seiz'd on, be immediately restor'd to the right Owners. In matters of Religion, they desire the Liberty allow'd to the two Branches of the Protestant Communion, may be restrain'd to what is specified in the 25th and 26th Articles of the Diet held in the Year 1681, and in the 21st Article of that held in the Year 1687; and that it be declared lawful for a Lord of the Manor of the Roman Communion to tolerate in his Lands, or not, as he pleases, any Preacher, or other Subject or Vassal of the Protestant Religion; but on the contrary the Roman Religion being Hereditary in that Apostolical Kingdom, and the Protestant Confession of Faith being only tolerated for the sake of Peace, that therefore it shall not be lawful for the Lords of the Manors that are Protestants, to turn out of their Territories the Roman Priests, and their other Subjects or Vassals of the Roman Communion. They Petition, that the Officers of Palatine of the Kingdom, Judge of the King's Court, Ban of Croatia, and others, be restor'd to their Ancient Authority and Jurisdiction; and that their Salaries be punctually paid; as also that the Revenues of the Kingdom be manag'd by a Hungarian Treasury, independent of that in the Imperial Court. They represent the great disorders committed in the Kingdom by Foreign Troops in pillaging and burning Churches, Schools, and the Houses of the Nobility, and insulting their Persons without any regard to Character or Quality. They most earnestly request, that the Officers be oblig'd to keep their Soldiers under a more strict discipline while they remain in the Country; and as to Evacuating the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops, they leave that point to be settled by the first Diet to be held after the present Civil War is at an end. The Estates having laid all their Grievances, publick and private, at the feet of his Imperial Majesty, they take the Liberty to assure him, that in their Instrument of Grievances they have desired nothing but what is agreeable to Justice and Equity, what is founded on the standing Laws of the Kingdom, and what is conformable to the Promise solemnly made to the Estates of the Kingdom, by the late Emperor Leopold, in his Declaration publish'd in the Year 1659, and since ratified by the present Emperor, at the time of his Coronation in the Year 1687. And therefore they most earnestly and most humbly beseech him to take all their Grievances seriously into Consideration, and what things are now in his Power, to grant them during the present Diet, and to redress all other Disorders with all convenient expedition. And in order to the appeasing of the present Troubles, the preserving the Peace of the Kingdom for the future, and the rooting out of the Minds of the Subjects all manner of Jealousy and Distrust of the Government; they advise and request his Imperial Majesty to commit the Administration of the Affairs of that Kingdom to a Council of Native Hungarians, to be settled as soon as the present Civil War is ended, and the Counsellors to be chosen by the Diet, out of the four Estates of the Kingdom. The Estates having taken the late Emperor Leopold's Declaration in the Year 1659, for the Foundation of the Redress which they desire of their Grievances, they humbly intreat the Emperor to ratify and confirm it in the present Diet, and to order it to be insert'd among the publick Statutes of the Kingdom: And they desire further, that his Imperial Majesty will be pleas'd to grant them such another Declaration in his own Name, promising upon the Honour and Word of a King, and swearing by the Name of the Eternal Truth, and by the holy Gospels, that he will sacredly maintain all the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom, as they are specify'd in the foresaid Declaration. They also intreat, That the Emperor will be pleas'd to order 12 Authentick Copies of this his Declaration to be deliver'd to the Diet, one whereof is to be deposited with his Imperial Majesty; another to be put into the hands of the Cardinal Primate; a third into the hands of the Palatine of the Kingdom; a fourth to be given to the Archbishop of Colozza; a fifth to the Judge of the King's Court; a sixth to the Ban of Croatia; a seventh to the Chapter of Gran; an eighth Copy to the Chapter of Colozza; a ninth to the Chapter of Zagabria; a tenth Copy to be sent to the Pope; an eleventh to the King of Spain; and a twelfth to the Estates of the Roman Empire. The Estates likewise most earnestly recommend it to his Imperial Majesty, in Compassion to the present calamitous Condition of the Kingdom of Hungary, to think of such a future Security for ascertaining the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, as may give full Satisfaction to the Malecontents, and be a Means of bringing them back to their Duty and Obedience. And seeing the Malecontents of the Kingdom have proceeded to that degree of Insolence, as to hold Assemblies contrary to Law, in their own Name, and by their own Authority, to declare the Throne vacant, and to confiscate the Estates and Offices of all those who have persever'd in their Allegiance to their Lawful Sovereign; the Estates therefore think it necessary, that his Imperial Majesty, in order to maintain his own Royal Dignity and Prerogative, and the Rights of his faithful Subjects, should declare, by a publick Act of the present Diet, all the Proceedings of the said Malecontents, and particularly their Transactions in their Assemblies at Oned, Zeces and Agra, to be illegal, null, and void.

From the Camp at Heichin, August 20. N. S. On Friday the 17th part of the Cannon-march'd from Menin to the Prince of Sa-