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From Saturday November 26. to Tuesday November 29. 1709.

Venice, November 23. N. S.

**T**HE French Ambassador to this Republick hath given in a Memorial to the Colledge concerning Cardinal Ottoboni, and we hear that he had received Instructions from his Master to leave this Place, if the Severities against that Prelate were continued; it being reported that the Senate would deprive the Cardinal's Father of the Dignity of Procurator of St. Mark, and banish all the Family, unless he resigned the Protectorship of the Crown of France. We had also Advices from Rome, that the French King was resolved to maintain the Cardinal in the Possession of that important Trust. These Representations being taken into Consideration by the Colledge, they have taken care that Satisfaction be given to the French Ambassador, and all other Differences between this Republick and the Court of France are adjusted. We are advised by Vessels arrived from the Morea, that great Quantities of Corn have been laid up there by the Proveditor-General, in order to be transported for the Supply of the publick Magazines of this City. Fifteen hundred Prussians are passed through the Territory of Brescia, being on their March from Piedmont, towards their own Country. The March of the Troops are in Motion towards the Mantuan, and other Places which are appointed for their Winter Quarters. Several Barges have been laden at Mantua with Cannons, and other Warlike Stores, which are to fall down the Po to Milan. We are advised that the British Ambassador to the Ottoman Port hath obtained a Permittion for the English Merchantmen at Smirna, to buy up Corn in the Dardanelles. Letters from Naples advise, that the Sequestrations on the Ecclesiastical Revenues of that Kingdom have not yet been taken off, although a good Correspondence is established between his Catholick Majesty and the Pope. Our last Letters from Rome bring us an Account of the Death of Prince Pamphilo, and a splendid Entertainement of the Marquis de Prié, and several other Cardinals, on the day of St. Charles. The Duke of Anjou hath moderated his last Edict, and given Leave to the Spaniards to have-Recourse to the Court of Rome in Spiritual Affairs.

**Berne, November 16. N. S.** The Catholick Cantons not having thought fit to send their Deputies to the Diet of Baden, that Session is already at an end: However the Protestants, before they separated, appointed Deputies both to the Imperial and French Ambassadors, who declared to each of them in the Name of the Helvetick Body, that they were resolved to defend the Swiss Territory from any Invasion, and that in case either Party should attempt to pass through their Country, for the future, they would oppose Force to Force; adding to the French Ambassador, that they could by no Means neglect or abandon the Safety or Protection of the Canton of Basle, which last Addition was made upon Information that the Ambassador had declared in a publick Company, that the King, his Master, would strike that Can on out of his Alliance with the Helvetick Body, and look upon it as his declared Enemy. In the mean time the Cantons have recalled the Troops which they sent some time ago to defend the Passages of the Canton of Basle, there being no Appearance that either side will attempt to pass during the Winter. Thus there seems to be an end of the Disturbance raised in this Country by Count Mercis's Passage, without any ill Consequence to the common Cause.

**Copenhagen, November 16. N. S.** His Majesty's Declaration of War against Sweden bears Date the 28th of the last Month. His Majesty alleges that the chief Reasons which induced him to enter into this War, are: That

the ambitious Designs of the King of Sweden have for several Years occasion'd great Devastations in the Northern Kingdoms; and that it hath always been the Practice of the Swedes to make up their Losses and Misfortunes in War, by invading their Neighbours; and that his Majesty hath received repeated Instances of the Animosity of the King of Sweden against him and his Subjects, as well from the Opposition made to his Interests by Swedish Ministers in foreign Courts, as by several injurious Expressions against him in his own Letters: His Majesty therefore thinks himself obliged to prevent impending Danger, and not imprudently expect 'till the Designs of Sweden are ripe for Execution. His Majesty is pleased to mention an Expression in the King of Sweden's Letter to the States-General, concerning the Election of the Bishop of Lubec: His Majesty thinks fit also to take Notice of a Book published by one Magnus Ronnou; in the Title Page whereof he calls the King of Sweden Emperor of Great Scandinavia, though it is evident that the three Kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden are comprehended under that Name, and the two former were never subject to the latter, as probably Sweden hath been to them. His Majesty also insists on the Injuries done to the Revenues and ancient Rights of the Crown of Denmark by the Swedes, in granting Licences to all Ships passing thro' the Sound, and the Breaches of several Treaties concerning the Tribute arising from thence: He also declares, that it was the frequent Practice of the Swedes to sell false Certificates and Pass-ports, and instances a particular Case to prove the Truth of this Practice so prejudicial to the Crown of Denmark. His Majesty proceeds to shew with what Barbarity those Provinces have been treated by the Swedes since their Conquest, which were formerly belonging to the Crown of Denmark, notwithstanding all the Treaties and Agreements to the contrary; and adds, That his own natural Subjects, who had any Possessions in Sweden, have suffered the like Oppressions. His Majesty also takes notice of the insatiable Desire of the Swedes to enlarge their Dominions in Finmark; and for these Reasons he declares War against whatever belongs to Sweden, except the Territories in Germany belonging to that Crown, and such other Provinces in Sweden, as shall immediately sue for his Majesty's Protection; His Majesty having no Design to disturb the rest of Europe, or prejudice the Common Cause, but only to reduce the Exorbitant Power of Sweden, and settle a firm and lasting Balance between the Northern Kingdoms.

**Copenhagen, November 26. N. S.** The King continues still at Hellinburg, where the Queen, the Princess-Royal, and Prince Charles went to make him a Visit one Day last Week, and returned to Cranenburg the same Evening. The Army is in its first Camp, near the Place where the Descent was made; several Detachments of Horse have been sent out to observe the Enemy, but have met with no Parties; but brought Intelligence that General Steenbock is near Christianstad, which is about sixty English Miles from the Danish Camp. The Artillery is landed at Schonen; as likewise twelve hundred Dragoons, four hundred Horse, and about six hundred Foot: They are constantly sending from hence Provisions of Bread and other Necessaries for the Army. The Squadron of Men of War under the Command of Admiral Guldenleuw, is come in on this Port, to take in a Month's Provisions, in order to go and cruise in the East Sea. The Siege of Landskron is not as yet resolved on; and it seems most probable, that it will not be undertaken this Winter. The Weather has for some days past been very Tempestuous.

**Copenhagen, November 30. N. S.** The Danish Minister at Stockholm having had Orders to return thither, and being upon his departure, was stopped by Direction of the