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Windfor, November 5.

THE following Address from the Burgh of Kirkcudbright, was presented to Her Majesty by Dr. John Hutton, their Representative in Parliament, being introduced by the Lord High Treasurer.

To the *QUEEN's* most Excellent Majesty,

May it please Your Majesty,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Magistrates, Town Council and Burghers of Your Majesty's Royal Burgh of Kirkcudbright, humbly beg leave to offer our most dutiful Acknowledgments for the many and great Blessings enjoy'd under Your Majesty's glorious and happy Government, whose wise Administration, during this long, weighty, and necessary War, gives encouraging Hopes Your Majesty's concluding a Peace, will be on Terms highly Honourable to Your Majesty, advantageous to Your Dominions, and safe to all Your Allies.

With the utmost Satisfaction and Gratitude to Your Majesty, we remember Your Royal Concern for securing the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hannover, as by Law established: And also Your reiterated Assurances to secure the Church of Scotland (whose constant Loyalty, dutiful Behaviour, and legal Establishment, as an essential Basis of the Union) will, we hope, always entitle Her to Your Majesty's most gracious Care and Protection.

May Your Majesty long live under the Influences of Heaven, to be the glorious Instrument of Defence and Security to the Protestant Religion, the Support of the Liberties, and sway the Ballance of Europe, and Your Administrations such as may secure and perpetuate the dutiful Affection of all Your Protestant Subjects. That Your Majesty may long and prosperously wear the British Diadem, and afterwards receive a Crown of Glory, is and shall be the fervent Prayer of, may it please Your Majesty, Your Majesty's most dutiful, faithful, and loyal Subjects.

Which Address Her Majesty receiv'd very graciously.

Genoa, October 23. N. S. The Senate having appointed Signor Francesco Grimaldo to be their Envoy at the Court of Madrid, he intends very soon to embark on Board a Galley for Marseilles, and thence to proceed on his Journey by Land. We have received Advice from Thoulon, that the Captain and Dartmouth, two British Men of War, are waiting there for the Duke of Argyle's arrival, after which they are to sail with his Grace for Port Mahon. They write from Milan, that the Electoral Prince of Saxony was gone from thence to the Court of Modena; and that Mareschal Taun had desired leave of the Emperor to go to Vienna.

Venice, October 28. N. S. Great care is taken by the Magistrates of Health to prevent all Commerce with Places where the Mortality of Cattle continues; and they have lately ordered considerable Quantities of Beef to be burned, because it was brought in without leave. The Officers of the Customs have also burn'd a Boat full of Foreign Cloath, which is prohibited in this State. On the 25th the Martha Galley arrived here from London, and several Venetian Ships are lately come in from the Levant. They write from Rome, that the Order of the Golden Fleece was brought from the Emperor

to Prince Livio Odescalchi, who intends in a short time to set out for Naples, where he is to be Installed by the Viceroy, together with the Prince St. Severino, and another Neapolitan Grandee, likewise created Knights of the same Order. Letters from Naples bring an Account, that several Malecontents have been lately Arrested there, and the Prince of Bisaccia was sent for out of the Country, being suspected of forming some Designs against the Government. The Consul of Ragusa hath made the Viceroy the usual Present in the Name of that Republick, which is done every Year as an acknowledgment for the Protection they enjoy from the Kings of Naples.

Berlin, November 5. N. S. Lieutenant-General Arnheim, who commanded his Majesty's Troops in Italy is expected here very soon; and it is said Lieutenant-General Finck is to succeed him in the Command of those Forces. Monsieur Abefeld, the Danish Envoy at this Court, intends to set out for Copenhagen in a few Days.

Hanover, Nov. 8. N. S. The Elector has sent Orders to Monsieur Bul o, his General in Flanders, to march homewards with the Troops of his Electoral Highness, that had been in British Pay, but as these Instructions were given only upon Account of some Difficulties arisen about their Winter Quarters, it is not yet known whether they are to return. We are inform'd by Letters from Pomerania, that the Swedes at Spralsund, have extended their Quarters as far as Damgarden, which has so alarm'd the Danish Garrison at Rosstock, that they kept the Gates of the Town shut for three Days. The Muscovites have quitted the Blockade of Stetin, and join'd their Army near Stralsund, that they may be the better able to resist the Swedes, in case they should attack them, as they give out they intend to do.

Utrecht, Nov. 11. N. S. The Plenipotentiaries of Portugal, have Sign'd a Treaty with those of France, for a Cessation of Arms by Sea and Land, for four Months, to commence the 15th Instant. This Morning the Count de Tarouca went to the Hague, from whence Prince Eugene is expected here the next Week.

Westminster, Nov. 6. This Day the Parliament met, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and were further Prorog'd to Tuesday January the Thirtieth.

A Letter dated the 3d Instant, Sign'd W. W. and W. B. having been sent to the most Honourable the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, offering to make Discovery of some ill Practices in relation to the Musters of the Forces; these are to give notice, that if the Persons who wrote the said Letter will attend Her Majesty's Secretary at War, at his Office in Whitehall, in order to make out the propos'd Discovery, they shall receive all due Encouragement and Protection.

This is to give notice from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, That by an Act pass'd last Sessions of Parliament, entitled, An Act for explaining several Clauses in an Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, for the Relief of the Sufferers of the Islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, by reason of the Invasion of the French there, in the Year 1705; It is declar'd, that all and every of the said Sufferers who shall not, on or before the 25th Day of December, 1712, make Proof of their Resettlements, as directed by the said Act, shall be excluded from any Share, or Proportion of the Bounty given by Parliament.