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St. James's, Decemb. 20.

THE following Address from the City of Edinburgh, was presented to Her Majesty by William Gordon, Esq; being introduced by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Chief Inhabitants and Burgeses of Your Majesty's most Loyal and Ancient City of Edinburgh.

May it please Your Majesty,

AS the Conclusion of the much desired, and we hope, lasting Peace, which Your Majesty with so much Constancy and Labour endeavours to obtain, not only to Your own Subjects, but also to all the States in Christendom, who shall be so happy as to accept of it, must needs be Matter of Wonder, and prais'd to latest Posterity: So we, who by a Providential Effect of Your Majesty's unequal'd Wisdom have, during the present Cessation of Arms, already tasted the first Fruits of it, are transported with Joy, Amazement and Gratitude, upon account of so inestimable a Blessing. We have been engag'd in a very long War, Glorious indeed beyond any Example or Precedent, when directed by those Heavenly Influences, which wait upon, and give Success to all Your Majesty's Councils and Undertakings; but so Bloody and so Expensive, that even Victory itself, was become Comfortless; and the rather, because it was visible, that the designing Few, who gain'd by it, were determin'd to perpetuate our Miseries, by endeavouring, for their own private Ends, to entail Poverty, Desolation, and War upon Generations to come. Had Fame, Wealth, and Honours, been the worst Ends which that Faction had in View, our Miseries had been the less grievous; but the Overthrow of Hereditary Monarchy (without which these Nations never could, and as we firmly believe, never can subsist) was plainly design'd; Rebellion, or what we conceive to be the same, Resistance, preach'd up as lawful; Your Majesty's Title to the Crown, and consequently that of Your Royal Progenitors and Lineal Successors disputed; our Holy Mother Church persecuted in Scotland, and all the Essentials of Her immutable Doctrine, and constant Practice oppugn'd in England.

Your Majesty saw and pitied our hopeless Condition, and with a Resolution becoming Your great Soul, set Your self to procure our Relief; Heaven seconded Your generous Design, by Inspiring You to call such Persons to the Ministry, as You knew were equal to so great a Work; and such Members to Your Parliament, as the free Choice of Your People directed; Since which time what Miracles have we not seen? Your Majesty's Royal Prerogative has been supported, the Hereditary Right of the Royal Succession asserted, Antimonarchical Persons and Principles discountenanced, the Right of Patronages re-established, the Church restored to her ancient Lustre in the one Part of Great Britain, and (for which we return our most dutiful Acknowledgments to Your Majesty) by a most gracious Act of Parliament, tolerated and protect'd in the other. Nay, a Resciss now very near concluded, in defiance of an ungrateful interested Spirit, that has seiz'd on some of Your Allies abroad, especially those whose precarious Grandure, and most towering Hopes, so much depend upon Your Majesty; and of a restless dissatisfied Faction at Home, by

whose inhumane and bellish Contrivances the Death of Your Chief Minister has been twice attempted, and, as we have too much Reason to suspect; that of an High and Illustrious Patriot effected.

That the Power of the Devil, and Rage of his Emissaries, may make no farther Advances to the Throne; that Your Majesty's Sacred Life may be guarded by Heaven; and that You may long continue the Darling of Your People, the Terror of Your Enemies, the Umpire of Europe, the Restorer of Right, the Avenger of Wrong, and the Nursing-Mother of our Unspotted Church, ever the same, and ever advised by such a Parliament, and served by such a Ministry as the present, is the most hearty and sincere Prayer of, May it please Your Majesty, Your Majesty's most loyal, most Dutiful, and most Obedient Subjects and Servants.

Which Address Her Majesty receiv'd very graciously.

Madrid, December 12. N. S. On the 2d Instant the King and Queen, with the rest of the Court, return'd hither from Buen Retiro. At a Council of War held at Saragosa, it hath been resolv'd to send Twelve thousand Foot and Four thousand Horse to act in Catalonia this Winter, in Conjunction with the Troops expected from France. Several Dioceses and Parishes having made Complaint, that they are destitute of Bishops and Priests, his Majesty hath named Persons to fill up the vacant Benefices, and order'd them to attend at their respective Churches: But they have desir'd to be excus'd, because they are commanded by an Edict from the Pope not to officiate till they are presented by his Nuncio. This Dispute is occasion'd by the Pope's having named a Nuncio whom the King hath rejected, as an Enemy to his Interests, and no other being yet sent to him, his Majesty is resolv'd to make use of his Prerogative. The Princess d'Ursini is come back from the Waters of Bagnieres, by which she hath received great Benefit.

Hamburg, December 23. N. S. The King of Denmark upon his arrival at Gadebusch, being join'd by four Saxon Regiments, made a disposition of his Army in order of Battle, which however he seem'd desirous to decline till a greater number of the Forces of his Allies, which he expected in a few Days, could come to his Assistance. To this end he sent an Adjutant-General to Count Steinbock, with Proposals of Accommodation. The Count pretended to receive them with great Satisfaction, and desired time to consider of the particular Points. While both Parties seem'd thus to be entering into a Negotiation, the Swedes with great diligence and secrecy march'd a Body of Troops, with several Pieces of Cannon, into a Wood, from which they could take the Danes in Flank, and had the good Fortune to make that Movement without being observ'd. On the 20th his Danish Majesty, having yet receiv'd no Answer to the Message sent by his Adjutant, dispatch'd another Officer to propose a Truce for two Days, to which reply was made, that it should not be granted for two Hours. Upon this the Battle immediately began. The Swedes attack'd the Confederates at a little Place call'd Raggendorff; but the Danish Artillery, which fired upon them from an Eminence, oblig'd them to retire with the loss of their Cannon, till Count Steinbock, having rallied his Troops, attack'd them afresh with great Vigour, retok his own Cannon, and likewise took that of his Enemies, which he order'd to be laden