

# The London Gazette.

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At the Court at Windsor, January 24. 1713.

P R E S E N T

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

**W**Hereas by an Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, Entituled, *An Act for the Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation*, a Duty of Five Shillings per Tun was laid on all French Ships coming into the Ports of England, Ireland, Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and there Lading or Unlading, Goods or Passengers, which was to continue to be paid for such time as a Duty of Fifty Sols per Tun, then lately imposed by the French King, or any part of it should continue to be Collected upon the Shipping of England lading in France.

And whereas in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce lately concluded at Utrecht, between Her Majesty and the French King, it was agreed by the Eleventh Article, That the Imposition or Tax of Fifty Sols Tournois laid on British Ships in France for every Tun, should wholly cease, and be from thence forward annulled; and in like manner the Tax of Five Shillings Sterling laid on French Ships in Great Britain for every Tun shall cease, neither shall the same, or any of the like Impositions, be laid hereafter on the Ships of the Subjects on either Side. In pursuance whereof his Most Christian Majesty having, by his Order in Council, directed and caused the same to be signified to the several Ports of France, that from and after the 4th Day of this present Instant January, the said Old Duty of Fifty Sols, or as it now stands of Seventy Sols per Tun, shall Cease and be Abolished.

Her Majesty in Her Privy-Council taking the same into Consideration, was thereupon pleased to Declare and Order, as it is hereby Ordered, That from and after the 4th of February next, the respective Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs of Great Britain and Ireland, do forbear to Demand or Collect the said Duty of Five Shillings per Tun upon any French Ships coming into the Ports of Great Britain or Ireland, and that they do take Care that this Order be observed in all Her Majesty's Ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

Edward Southwell.

*Warsaw, January 12. N. S.* The Muscovite Troops march very slowly through this Kingdom towards the Frontiers of their own Country. The Lithuanians make great Complaints of the Saxons being quarter'd among them, and some Days ago they kill'd three or four Officers at Vilna. They write from Caminie, that the Great General of the Army of the Crown, had sent the Forces under his Command into Winter Quarters near that Place, that they might be in a readiness to observe the Motions of the Turks, who carry on the Fortifications of Chocim with great diligence. We have receiv'd advice from Constantinople, that on the 7th past, the Grand Signior made his Entry into that Place with great Pomp. Before he left Adrianople, he gave an Audience to the Muscovite Ambassadors, after which the Grand Vizir deliver'd to them the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace together with a Letter from the Sultan to t

*Venice, January 12. N. S.* The Carnival began on the 9th with the usual Diversions. Cardinal Piazza having finish'd his Quarentine on the Frontiers of this State, is preparing to proceed on his Journey to Rome. We are inform'd from thence, that the Pope had receiv'd a Letter from the Emperor, reproaching him for being partial to the Enemies of the House of Austria. The Differences between the Pope and the Government of Milan were considerably increas'd, and it was thought some German Forces would be sent to Ferrara, if the Court of Rome did not recede from their Pretensions to a Duty upon all Salt that is carried from hence into the Milanese, which is likewise a great Injury to this Republick. They write from Naples, that the Duke of Parete Moles, Counsellor of State to his Imperial Majesty, and who had been Ambassador in several Courts, was dead of an Apoplexy. The Abbot Copobianco was committed to Prison by Order of the Vice Roy, for holding a Correspondence with the Enemies of the State.

*Vienna, January 17. N. S.* On the 11th the Emperor was present at a Council, which was held upon the Proposals made by Marechal Villars for a Treaty of Peace with the most Christian King, and it is said his Imperial Majesty has sent back a Courier to Radstad with his final Resolution. On the 13th, the Aulick Council was dissolved. A new one has been since established, of which Count Windisgrotz is appointed to be President, and most of the old Members are again admitted. The Emperor has ordered the Jesuits to receive no Person into their College without a Certificate, that they did not come from any Place infected with the contagious Distemper, which is now entirely ceas'd in this City. A List has been published of those that died of it, consisting of Twenty thousand Persons. Great numbers of Recruits continue to march towards Hungary, from whence the Emperor intends to withdraw several old Regiments, in order to employ them in other Parts. Count Welzec, having assisted at the Council of the States of that Kingdom, is come hither to give his Imperial Majesty an account of their Transactions. We are inform'd from Warsaw, that the Primate had writ to King Augustus, to represent to him the Necessity of his Presence in Poland. We have receiv'd a Confirmation from Constantinople of the Revolt of two Bachas in Asia, which has given great Uneasiness to the Ottoman Port.

*Copenhagen, January 20. N. S.* Letters from Stockholm of the 13th, bring an account, that the States of Sweden had agreed to the raising ten thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse, and had them under Consideration by what Method to do it. As soon as this is settled, they intend to provide Money for fitting out a Fleet early in the Spring, and to give a Supply for other necessary Occasions. After which it was thought they would separate, without concerning themselves in any foreign Negotiations, for fear of displeasing the King. The same advices add, that the Senate had resolv'd not to send any Minister to the Congress at Brunswick. General Meyerfeld was come to Stockholm, in order to dispose that Assembly to concur with him in putting the Treaty in execution for the Sequestration of Pomerania; but it was believ'd he would return without Success, and that the Senate would have no part in that Affair.