

sent to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant of the said County.

An humble Address of the Wardens, Elder Brethren and Assistants of Trinity House in Kingston upon Hull; presented to his Majesty by Sir William St. Quintin one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, introduced by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

An humble Address of the Chairman, and a great majority of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Worcester, assembled at a general Quarter Sessions held for the said County; presented to his Majesty by Sir John Rushout, Bar. introduced by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty,

An humble Address from the Freeholders, Heritors and Gentlemen of the Shire of Selkirk; presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Montrose, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*All which Addresses his Majesty was pleas'd to receive very graciously.*

*Vienna October 20. N. S.* The 18th the Empress was crowned Queen of Hungary at Presbourg, with all the Solemnities usual on that occasion. The States of that Kingdom have chosen for their Palatine Count Nicholas Palfi, in the room of Prince Esterhazy, Deceased. Their Imperial Majesties propose to return hither from Presbourg the 26th Instant; and if the States assembled there do not finish the Business they have before them by that time, Prince Eugene of Savoy, or Count Trautson, will be left behind till the Diet breaks up. The 15th arrived here the Valet de Chambre of M. Fabricius, Envoy of Holstein to the King of Sweden: He left Demotica the 2d of this Month, and brings Advice, that his Swedish Majesty set out from that Place the Day before, having received a Present from the Grand Signior of a Tent, a Sabre, and eleven Horses with very fine Furniture after the Turkish Fashion. His said Majesty was to pass thro' Wallachia to Transilvania, where he hoped to arrive about the end of this Month: His Retinue would consist of above a thousand Persons, when those from Bender had joined him: He intended to continue his Journey through Hungary, Austria, Bavaria, and the Upper Germany.

*Ratisbon, October 22. N. S.* The Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and Empire and France, concluded at Baden the 7th of September, 1714. has been made publick here. The third Article of it runs in the following Terms. 'The Treaties of Westphalia, Nimeguen, and Ryswick. shall be the Basis and Foundation of this Peace and immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, they shall be intirely put in Execution, as well in regard to Spirituals as Temporals and be inviolably observed for the future, unless in what is otherwise agreed by this Treaty. Accordingly, what ever Alterations were made during the last War or before it, or whatever was not at all or but imperfectly executed, or being executed was again altered, if in Fact it shall so appear to have been, shall be put into such a State in the Empire and its Dependences, as by the said Treaty of Ryswick is prescribed. In the 10th Article 'tis expressly said, 'That all and singular the Articles of the Treaty of Ryswick are to be held for inserted in this of Baden, and shall have Effect as if the Tenour of them were word for word repeated in this. By the 12th Article 'tis provided, 'That the King of France shall restore to the Elector Palatine, and other Princes and States of the Empire, whatever Territories of

theirs he now stands possessed of, by Arms or otherwise, contrary to the Treaty of Ryswick, and shall perform all the Conditions and Clauses of that Treaty: And as France engages likewise to make good to the Duke of Lorraine all that was stipulated in his behalf by the Treaty of Ryswick, so the Emperor and Empire promise to perform the Restitutions which by the same Treaty they are obliged to make to France, on the Terms of that Treaty. The Article of the Treaty of Baden, which transfers to the King of Prussia that part of Gelderland now in his Possession provides, 'That it shall be maintain'd for ever in the same State it was in under King Charles II. of Spain, without the least Prejudice to the Roman Catholick Religion there. The Articles relating to Italy and the Netherlands are almost wholly conformable to the Treaty of Rastatt. The chief Import of the Articles which relate to the Restitution of the House of Bavaria is, 'That the Electors of Cologne and Bavaria shall be intirely restored to all the Dominions, Ranks, Prerogatives, and Dignities, and be reinstated in all the Rights which they did or might have enjoyed before the last War; that all Records and Papers Household Furniture, Jewels and generally all Effects of what Nature soever together with all Artillery and Stores of War, which have been removed since the Emperor or his Predecessors had Possession of Bavaria, shall be restored, according to Authentick Inventories to be produced on both sides; and that the just Value of such of those Effects of any kind as are wanting, or have been changed into other Forms, or cannot well be found, shall be paid in ready Money, or be made good as shall be otherwise agreed. 'Tis likewise particularly stipulated 'That the Elector of Cologne shall take Possession of his Bishopric of Hildesheim with all the Prerogatives, Rights, and Effects belonging to that Bishoprick and Church as they were possessed, or ought to have been possid'd by the Bishops his Predecessors, and that Church before the last War; so that no Dispute or Pretension, by whomsoever raised or to be raised, shall hinder his intire Restitution thereunto. Upon the fore-mentioned plenary Restitution, the said two Brothers of the House of Bavaria, shall be obliged to renounce for ever all Pretensions of Satisfaction or Reparation, which on account of the last War they might have against the Emperor, the Empire, and the House of Austria; all and singular which Pretensions are to be deemed henceforward as abolished, and now are and for ever shall remain void and null: In like manner, all Demands from the said two Brothers, of Satisfaction and Reparation, by whomsoever made or to be made, on account of this War, shall be looked upon as abolished, void, and null, from this time and for ever. And if the Bavarian House, when intirely restored, shall judge it expedient and for its Interest to exchange any of its Dominions for others, his most Christian Majesty shall not give any Obstruction to it. The last Article of this Treaty of Baden, says, 'That the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, having referred it to the Emperor to cause his Plenipotentiaries to act for them, they the said Imperial Plenipotentiaries and those of France do sign this Treaty absolutely, agreeing that no Protestation or Contradiction shall be received or be of any Validity against it.

This Treaty having been communicated the 2d of this Month to the Diet of the Empire assembled here, the three Colleges came to an unanimous Resolution the 9th, to return Thanks to the Emperor for his Paternal Care in making the Peace, and humbly to desire him to ratifie and confirm it in his own and the Empire's Name.