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Whitehall, June 29.

THE following Address of the Bailiffs and Burgeses of Milborn Port, has been presented to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, Guardian of the Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. by Thomas Medlycott, Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain: Which Address her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, and Mr. Medlycott had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Bailiffs and Burgeses of the ancient Borough of Milborn Port, having a just Sense of the Happiness we enjoy under the mild and auspicious Reign of his most sacred Majesty, do beg Leave, in the most dutiful Manner, to return our Thanks and Congratulations for his late paternal Care for the Safety and Well being of these Kingdoms, in marrying his Royal Highness to a Princess, whose Virtues set her in the fairest Point of Light; and we humbly hope, the wise Intentions of his most sacred Majesty, and the Expectation of all his faithful Subjects, will be answered, by delivering down to latest Posterity the Crowns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the illustrious House of Hanover: Which is the sincere and hearty Wish of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects and Servants.

Petersbourg, June 5. On Wednesday last, the 2d Instant, in the Morning, Felt Marthal Count Munich's Adjutant-General arrived here, with the great and agreeable News, that his Excellency and the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, with about 30000 regular Troops, and 15000 Cossacks, (the rest of the Army not being come up,) attacked on the 20th past, by Break of Day, the Earthen Wall called the Perecop, possessed by the Tartars, which is eight Fathom high, and about five English Miles long, reaching from the Palus Meotis to the Black Sea, which is a very deep dry Ditch, 25 Fathom broad; and that the Russians, with their Chevaux de Frize and Pikes fixed together, instead of Ladders, had scaled the said Wall, and made themselves Masters thereof, after a Dispute of four or five Hours, notwithstanding it was defended by above 80000 Tartars and Turks, at the Head of which was the Tartar Cham. That what greatly contributed to the taking this important Pass with so much Ease, was Felt-Marthal Munich's having made a false Attack at the End of the Wall, where the Tartar Cham was, in Person, which drew the greatest Strength of the Turks and Tartars to that side, and by this Stratagem,

the West End being not so well guarded, the Russians got over the Wall there; which they had no sooner done, than the Tartar Cham and his Troops fled with such Precipitation, that Seventy Pieces of their Cannon were taken by the Muscovites, as was also the Cham's Tent, two of his Coaches, and all his Baggage. A great many Janizaries were killed in the Action, and several others made Prisoners of War, in four or five of the Towers that are on the Wall. About two Hours after the Arrival of the above Account here, the Cannon of the Citadel and Admiralty were fired, and her Czarian Majesty went to the Church in the Citadel to return Almighty God Thanks for the great Advantage her Arms had gained over the Tartars.

Hambourg, June 28, N. S. The Length of the King of Denmark's Illness, together with the Want of Forage and Provisions, having obliged the Court to think of sending the Troops (which on their Return from the Rhine encamped near Ottenfen) into their respective Quarters, the Secretary at War reviewed the Foot some Days ago, and the Horse Yesterday, since when they have begun to march off; so that the whole Camp will probably be dispersed by To-morrow. The Ratifications of the Treaty lately concluded between the Crown of Denmark and this City of Hambourg, were duly exchanged on the 25th Instant, and the Senate here have published an Edict (to take Place the 25th of June next Year) whereby the current Bank, and the Money Edict relating to it, are abolished, and the Danish Coin restored to the same free Course which it had here till the Year 1710. His Danish Majesty, upon signing the Ratifications above-mentioned, gave Orders for opening the Commerce with this City, and accordingly the Guards which were posted to prevent the Exportation of any Goods from hence into the King of Denmark's Dominions, were removed; and it is now looked upon, that the whole Affair of the Disputes which have been so long troublesome between his Danish Majesty and this Town, is as good as finished, what remains to be adjusted by separate Articles being of no great Consequence, and there being no Doubt but the Senate will continue to use such a discreet Behaviour in those and other Matters, that they may entirely regain the good Graces of his Danish Majesty, and live in good Neighbourhood with that Prince. The Senate's Edict is dated the 25th, the Day that the King of Denmark signed the Ratification of the Convention, but it was not published till the Day following, and the same Evening Orders were sent to Denmark to release the Hambourger Ships at Copenhagen.

Hambourg, July 3, N. S. The King of Denmark having recovered Strength within these few Days past, and being now entirely rid of his Distemper, has appointed To-morrow to give Audience to the foreign Ministers.

Hague,

