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To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin; presented to Her Majesty by his Excellency the Earl of Wharton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your Majesty,

In the midst of our just Concern for the unspeakable Loss which your Majesty and all your Subjects have had in the Death of the Prince of Denmark, it is no small Comfort to us that we can Congratulate your Majesty upon the glorious and uninterrupted Successes of your Arms under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough.

We do with all Sincerity and Gratitude own and acknowledge the many Blessings of your most auspicious Reign: And we have lately, by a Declaration signed by us in a full Congregation, given publick Testimony of our Thankfulness to God for that happy Revolution which brought your Majesty to the Throne, the greatest Blessing your Subjects ever had; of our great Veneration for your Sacred Person; and of our firm Adherence to the Succession as by Law Established; and we could wish the Loyalty of our Hearts were as open to your Majesty, as it is to God who sees them.

We do with fervent Zeal pray for your Majesty's Health and Prosperity, and shall take all Occasions of shewing our utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of all things which expressly or by insinuation tend to the Disturbing the peaceable Course of your Government, or even to the least Disquiet of your Mind.

Which Address Her Majesty received very graciously.

Vienna, February 16. N. S. On the 6th Instant at Night arrived here the Marquis of Prié's Secretary from Rome, with the Articles of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Emperor and the Pope. The Treaty was signed on the 15th of January, by Cardinal Paolucci in the Pope's Name, and by the Marquis of Prié for the Emperor. The Pope was to Disband all his new-raised Troops in 14 Days after the Conclusion of the Treaty; to reduce his Forces to the ancient Establishment, and to dismiss out of his Service all foreign and suspected Officers. He is to proceed immediately to an acknowledgment of King Charles III. He is to send a Nuncio to the Court of Barcelona, and to receive from thence an Ambassador at Rome. He is to grant King Charles all the Privileges which depend on the See of Rome, such as the Nomination to Bishopsricks and Church Benefices, as also to the Cardinal's Cap. Comacchio is to remain in the Hands of the Emperor, till the Pretensions of the Empire and of the See of Rome to that Place be examined, and decided in a Conference to be held for that purpose, between a Deputation of Cardinals and the Marquis of Prié. The Right to the Sovereignty of Parma and Placentia is to be debated in the same Conference. The Pope is to use all possible Endeavours to hinder the Malecontents of Naples, who have taken shelter in the Ecclesiastical Territories, from carrying on any Plots or Machinations to disturb the Quiet of that Kingdom. The Imperial Troops are to leave forthwith the Pope's Territories. Prince Mergolani, the Emperor's Ambassador at Venice, and the Marquis del Vasto, the King of Spain's Ambassador at this Court, have, through the Emperor's Intercession, obtained their Pardon from the Pope. The Affairs of Religion in Silesia are now finally ended, and the Imperial and Swedish Commissioners, who have had the Direction of that Affair, are exchanging mutual Acts thereupon. The Imperial Commissioners give to the Swedish Minister the Empe-

ror's Order to the Governors and Magistrates of Silesia, for supporting and maintaining the Lutherans in the peaceable Enjoyment of what they have been now put in Possession of by Vertue of the Treaty of Alt-Ranfadt. On the other hand, the Swedish Minister delivers to the Imperial Commissioners a Declaration in the King of Sweden's Name, acknowledging the Treaty of Alt-Ranfadt to be fully executed by the Emperor in all its Points.

Berlin, February 16. N. S. Orders are given to several Regiments to be in readiness to march towards the Frontiers of Mecklenburg; but 'tis hoped the Potentates concerned in the Protection of the Nobility of Mecklenburg will not press things to an Extremity, since this Court and the Duke of Mecklenburg do declare they are ready to enter into any Measures which shall be proposed to end that Affair amicably, and to avoid any occasion of Disturbance in the Circle of Lower-Saxony. The Duke of Mecklenburg, who is now at Cassel, is expected here the latter end of next Week, in his return home. The Queen presented this Day to the King, Monsieur Rhegen as her Chamberlain. Certain Peasants on the Frontiers of his Majesty's Dominions, and those of the Elector of Hanover, have lately had a Quarrel, in which there were 8 or 10 killed, and about 30 wounded on both sides; but this Affair is likely to have no other Consequence than that Commissioners will be appointed on both sides to examine into the Matter, with Power to punish the Aggressors. They write from Saxony, that the late Chancellor Beuchling was lately set at Liberty, upon an engagement not to go out of Saxony. Letters from Novogrodeck of the 13th of the last Month tell us, that the Conferences were begun at Zamos for an Accommodation; the principal Points insisted upon by the Confederates are, That they shall renounce on both sides the Protection of the King of Sweden and the Czar; That King Stanislaus shall submit to a new Election; and That the Swedes shall quit the Kingdom. The same Letters speak of the Victory obtained by the Swedes; the Muscovites are said to have lost 18000 Men, and the Swedes 13000; after the Battle, it is said, the Swedes continued their March toward's Moscow. Prince Eugene is expected here within 10 Days. King Augustus observing that the frequent Conferences which are held with his Ministers, and those of the Czar at Dresden, have occasioned much Jealousie, has ordered his Minister in this Court to signify, that the Reason of those Conferences are only to settle some mutual Pretensions remaining between him and the Czar. Among other things, his Czarish Majesty has demanded the Papers of Monsieur Patkull, and makes also an enquiry after Writings which were in the Hands of a Muscovite Commissary, who died some Months ago in Saxony.

Berne, February 20. N. S. The last Letters from Milan brought us some of the Conditions of the Treaty lately concluded between the Emperor and the Pope, which are as follow. I. That the Pope shall acknowledge Charles the III as King in general. II. That a Congregation of 15 Cardinals shall be appointed to determine whether the Pope ought to acknowledge him for the Catholick King, that is to say, for King of Spain; and that the Pope shall be obliged to stand by their Decision, but not the Emperor. III. That the Pope shall not keep in Arms above 5000 Men in all his Territories. IV. That he shall pay Contributions for 10000 Imperialists. V. That he shall appoint a Congregation of Cardinals and Ministers of the Emperor or Empire, to examine whether Comacchio, Ferrara, Parma, Placentia, and the other Territories possessed by the Roman Princes, are Imperial Fiefs, or not. VI. That the German Garrison shall continue at Comacchio till the Decision of that Affair. VII. That the German Troops shall march out of the