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From Saturday June 5. to Tuesday June 8. 1714

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, June 5. 1714.

PRESENT

The Lords of Her Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council.

WHereas by the late Act of Uniformity, which Establisheth the Liturgy, and Enacts, That no Form or Order of Common Prayers be openly used, other than what is Prescribed or Appointed to be Used in and by the said Book: It is notwithstanding Provided, That in all those Prayers, Litanies, and Collects, which do any wise relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the Names be Altered and Changed from time to time, and Fitted to the present Occasion, according to the Direction of lawful Authority: It is this Day Ordered in Council, That the following Alteration be made, *viz.* In the Prayers for the Royal Family, in the room of these Words [*The Princess Sophia*] insert these Words, *The Elector of* Brunswick. And it is further Ordered, That no Edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforward Printed, but with this Amendment; and that in the mean time, till Copies of such Edition may be had, All Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, within this Realm, do (for Preventing of Mistakes) with the Pen Correct and Amend all such Prayers in the Church-Books, according to the foregoing Direction: And for the better Notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith Printed and Published, and sent to the several Parishes; and that the Right Reverend the Bishops take Care, that Obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

JOHN POVEY.

Westminster, June 5. Her Majesty having granted a Commission under the Great Seal, impowering the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, the Lord President of Her Majesty's Council, and the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, to Pass the Royal Assent, in Her Majesty's Absence, to some Bills agreed to by both Houses of Parliament; this Day the Lords Commissioners sent a Message to the House of Commons by Sir *William Oldes*, Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod, to desire the House to come up to the House of Peers with their Speaker, to be present at the Passing the Bills into Acts. The Speaker and the House went up accordingly, and the Lords Commissioners Passed the Royal Assent to

An Act for better Regulating the Forces to be continued in Her Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces; and of their Quarters.

An Act for taking away the new Additional Duty of Thirty Pounds per Cent. ad Valorem, *imposed upon all Books and Prints Imported into* Great Britain *by an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen* Anne.

An Act for Upholding and Repairing the Bridges and Highways in the County of Edinburgh.

An Act for taking away Mortuaries within the Dioceses of Bangor, Landaff, St. Davids, *and* St. Asaph, *and giving a Recompence therefore to the Bishops of the said respective Dioceses; and for confirming several Letters Patents granted by Her Majesty for perpetually annexing a Prebend of* Gloucester *to the Master-ship of* Pembroke-College *in* Oxford, *and a Prebend of* Rochester *to the Provostship of* Oriel-College *in* Oxford, *and a Prebend of* Norwich *to the Mastership of* Catherine-Hall *in* Cambridge.

And to Three Private Bills.

Venice, May 25. N. S. The Senate has resolved to raise Five hundred thousand Ducats by way of Lottery. The Books are to be opened on the 1st of June, and all Persons will be admitted to subscribe, as well Foreigners as the Subjects of this State. They write from Rome, that Count Gallas, Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty, had made his Publick Entry there with great Magnificence. He was follow'd by a Train of One hundred and seven Coaches, besides Nine of his own, all drawn by Six Horses. Cardinal Barberini accompanied him in his Entry, and afterwards introduced him to the Pope, who received him with great Civility, and appointed the 22d Instant for his Publick Audience. The Marquis de Prie continued still at that Place, notwithstanding the arrival of his Successor, and it was not known when he would set out for Vienna. On the 18th, an extraordinary Congregation of Cardinals was held in the Presence of the Pope, upon some Affairs relating to Sicily.

Dresden, June 3. N. S. King Augustus continues still at this Place, and he has not yet fix'd on a time for his return to Warsaw. His Majesty hath resolved to withdraw the Troops he had Posted on the Frontiers towards Bohemia, in order to prevent the Contagious Distemper from spreading into this Country. We are informed from Brunswick, that the Counts Flemming and Wackerbart, his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress, were arrived there. Baron Frisendorff had presented a Memorial to the rest of the Ministers, to inform them, that the King of Sweden his Master would not suffer his Plenipotentiaries to assist at any Conference for treating of Peace, till he was restored to the Possession of the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden. Baron Scheinitz had received his Instructions and full Powers from the Czar, and Prince Kurakin, his Collegue, was likewise expected in a short time at the Congress. Letters from Constantinople bring an account, that the Grand Signior had commanded the Han of Tartary to send away the Palatin of Kiovia. The Grand Vizir had acquainted the Polish Ambassador, that the manner of the King of Sweden's passage into his own Dominions should be setled very speedily.

Paris, June 13. N. S. On the 11th the King went to the Castle of Rambouillet, where he intends to continue for some time. The Marquis de Torcy, Secretary of State, has acquainted the Sieurs Buys and Gollinga, Ambassadors of the States General, that an Express was arrived from Madrid with an Account, that his Catholick Majesty had resolved to send Instructions to his Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, to Sign the Treaty of Peace with their High Mightinesses. They write from Lyons, that Four or five thousand of the Inhabitants of that Place, and the Country thereabouts, were assembled together in a riotous manner, and had pulled down several Houses, and killed some of the King's Officers. Whereupon Monsieur de Villeroy, Governor of the Province, intends to set out immediately for that Place, and it is not doubted but he will be able to quell the Insurrection in a short time. Letters from the Camp before Barcelona bring an account, that