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St. James's, March 26.

**A**N humble Address of the Lieutenant-General of the Leeward Caribby Islands and the Council and Assembly of them, has been presented to His Majesty by the Right Honourable James Stanhope, Esq; One of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and was received by His Majesty very graciously.

Ratisbon. March 23. On the 19th Instant a Memorial from the Emperour was presented to the Dyet, requiring an Aid of Men and Money from the Empire for the War against the Turks. It imports in Substance, That the warlike Preparations of the Infidels are so very great and extraordinary, that they must be judged to be designed not only against the Venetians, but for an Irruption into his Imperial Majesty's Hereditary Countries and of Hungary which has always been the Barrier of Christendom on that Side. That the late Emperour Leopold, as Archduke of Austria, did in 1683 enter into a League with the then King of Poland, and in 1684 with the Republick of Venice, in Consequence of which his said Imperial Majesty with that Crown and State did carry on a War against the Turks till the Peace was concluded at Carlowitz. That then those three Powers engaged mutually by a perpetual Alliance, that when one of them should be attacked by the said common Enemy of the Christian Name, the two others should furnish all Assistance, and make a Diversion by declaring open War. That the Turks attacked last Year the Republick of Venice so unexpectedly, without any Reason given, and with so great a Force by Sea and Land, that they conquered all the Morea, with some Islands, and the Fortresses till then remaining in Candia, used all Manner of Violence, carrying many Thousands of Christians into Slavery, and opened themselves a Way to invade other Christian Countries, particularly the Italian and neighbouring States. That his Imperial Majesty is the more obliged to give his Assistance to the Venetians, by Virtue of the forementioned Alliance, seeing he has already waited a whole Year, and has endeavoured to bring the Turks by all imaginable and reasonable Overtures to renew the Peace with the Venetians; which have made very little Impression on the Part, who have rather sought to cover their Designs by several Artifices. That by the best and repeated Advices, the Turks and Tartars propose to themselves, after they have made a farther

Progress in Dalmatia and the neighbouring Parts, to attack Hungary and the other Austrian Provinces, for which end they are in Motion on all the Frontiers, repair their Fortifications, build Magazines, and make every way threatened all Christendom at the Time of the Siege of Vienna: That therefore no other Declaration of War is to be expected, than a sudden Irruption and cruel Hostilities, according to their Custom. That thus 'tis manifest to what Danger not only Hungary, the common Barrier of the Empire and of all Christendom, but also the Kingdom of Bohemia, with the other Austrian Provinces, and Territories of the Empire in Italy, are exposed: That his Imperial Majesty has on his Side done his utmost for their Security by raising a powerful Army, and making all other necessary Preparations for opposing the Enemy, but ~~his~~ <sup>our</sup> ~~Imperial~~ <sup>Imperial</sup> Provinces alone, especially having been weakened by so long a War for the common Cause, are in no Condition to support this Burthen without the Assistance of other Christian Powers, and particularly the Empire, in Men and Money; His Imperial Majesty cannot avoid applying to the States of the Empire for the usual Aid and Subsidies. That His Imperial Majesty thinks it unnecessary to put the States in Mind of the Obligations they all lie under by the common Constitutions of the Empire, to assist any one among themselves, who is either attacked or in extreme Danger of it; nor how the Empire, especially since the Year 1598, has always resolved and actually contributed to maintain and defend the Kingdom of Hungary and other Austrian Provinces, as the Frontiers of Christendom; and therefore hopes, now the War with the Turks is to be look'd upon as actually begun, and that it is so unadvisable to wait any farther Attack, that they will speedily and effectually resolve on a Subsidy; since if time be given the Enemy to gain more Advantage and increase their Strength, the German Empire and their Liberties would, by Practices from without or within, be exposed to greater Misfortunes, and all Assistance be both too expensive, and yet fall short. Yesterday the Princess of Wolfenbuttel Grubenhagen, Mother to the Empress, passed here in the Elector of Bavaria's Boats and attended by his Officers and Servants, without any Stop or Salute from the Town, to a Place called Heiligenbluth three Leagues lower on the Danube; where she was to be received by Count Sternberg and the rest of the Imperial Officers, and is to be conducted to Vienna. Letters from Bosnia