

The London Gazette.

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AT the Court at St. James's the 2d Day of March, 1716.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This Day the Right Honourable John Smith, Esq; was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

By the KING,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,
For prohibiting Commerce with SUE DEN.
G E O R G E R.

W Hereas in and by an Act of this present Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to enable His Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden, reciting therein, that upon the discovery of evil Practices, which had been carried on by certain Ministers of Sweden, to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity of this Kingdom, it might be judged necessary by us to prohibit or restrain, in part or in the whole, the Commerce between our Subjects and those of Sweden; it is therefore enacted, That it should and might be lawful for us, by one or more Proclamation or Proclamations to be issued at any Time or Times before the twentieth Day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, to prohibit or restrain all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, to ship, export, carry, or send, or cause or procure to be shipped, exported, carried or sent, directly or indirectly, from or out of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, unto or for the Kingdom of Sweden, or any the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the King of Sweden, any Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandizes whatsoever, or such particular Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandizes, as in such Proclamation or Proclamations should be enumerated, described and forbidden (whether the same, or any of them, be or be not of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any of them) and also to prohibit or restrain all and every such Person and Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by way of Merchandize into Great Britain, Ireland, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product or Manufacture of Sweden, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of Sweden, being mixt or unmixt with the Goods of any other Country, or such particular Goods, Wares, or Commodities of Sweden, or of any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of Sweden, mixt or unmixt, as aforesaid, as in such Proclamation or Proclamations should be enumerated, described and forbidden, for and during such Time and Times, not exceeding one Year, to be reckoned from the twentieth Day of this Instant March, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, under the Penalties in the said Act mentioned, and in such Manner and Form as in and by such Proclamation and Proclamations respectively should be prescribed. But by the said Act no Person or Persons whatsoever is or are to incur or suffer any Penalty or Forfeiture, by virtue of that Act, or of any Proclamation to be issued thereupon, for or by reason of his or their importing or bringing, or causing or procuring to be imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product or Manufacture of Sweden, or of any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of Sweden, which are, or at any Time or Times, on or before the fifteenth Day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel in Sweden, or other foreign Parts, to be brought into Great Britain, Ireland,

or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, so as due Proof be made upon Oath, that such Goods, Wares, or Commodities, were so laden or put on board on or before the said fifteenth Day of April. And we judging it necessary for the present, to prohibit the Commerce between our Subjects and those of Sweden, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we do hereby, under the Penalties in the said Act, strictly prohibit and forbid all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, before the end of the next Session of Parliament, which shall be after the twentieth Day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, to ship, export, carry or send, or cause or procure to be shipped, exported, carried, or sent, directly or indirectly, from or out of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, unto or for the Kingdom of Sweden, or any the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the King of Sweden, any Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandizes whatsoever, or to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by way of Merchandize, into Great Britain, Ireland, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of Sweden, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of Sweden, mixt or unmixt with the Goods of any other Country, other than such of the said Goods, Wares, or Commodities, which are, or at any Time or Times, on or before the said fifteenth Day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, shall be laden or put on board any Ship or Vessel in Sweden, or other foreign Parts, to be brought into Great Britain, Ireland, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging; unless we shall think fit, before the end of the next Session of Parliament, which shall be after the said twentieth Day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, by our Royal Proclamation to open the Commerce between our Subjects and those of Sweden, or to alter the Prohibitions herein contained.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Second Day of March, 1716. In the Third Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

St. James's, March 4. This Day the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the several Denominations in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, being introduced by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Stanhope, presented the following humble Address to His Majesty.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the several Denominations in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

May it please Your Majesty,

THO' we are very ambitious of professing the Allegiance and Duty we owe to Your Majesty on every Occasion, yet we never make these Professions with greater Readiness and Alacrity, than when your Majesty's Government is unhappily threaten'd with any Disturbance at Home or from Abroad: Such Occasions giving us the best Opportunity to express that Zeal and Fidelity by which we are always desirous to be distinguish'd.

As we offered up our constant Prayers to Almighty God for the Safety of your Majesty's Person, while you was Abroad; and have since sent up our humble Thanks for your Majesty's safe Return to these your Dominions: So we reckon it our great Felicity, among the rest of your faithful Subjects, that your Majesty is in this your Kingdom, before a Rebellion, concerted between a restless Faction and some foreign Ministers, was to break out.

We congratulate your Majesty with all Humility on the Success of your Councils Abroad, which tends to secure your Person and Government from the malici-

jeſty, upon viſiting your Hereditary Countries, ſaw ſome Branches of your Royal Family in Health, ſo upon your Return from them, you found your Kingdoms in Peace and Tranquillity, by the prudent Administration of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, under your Maſteſty; and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs recovered from a Danger, which gave all your Maſteſty's good Subjects the utmoſt Anxiety and Concern.

We take Liberty to return your Maſteſty our moſt dutiful Thanks for thoſe Privileges which we enjoy in common with the reſt of your Subjects, under your Government; by which the Honour, Commerce and Credit of this Nation are ſo far retriev'd and improved, and its Security ſo much advanced; and alſo for the Steps which your Maſteſty has been pleas'd to take towards repairing the Damages, which ſeveral of our Perſonages ſuffered by the late rebellious Tumults, purſuant to the Addreſs of the honourable Houſe of Commons, and your Maſteſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

We unfeignedly wiſh your Maſteſty as entire a Poſſeſſion of the Hearts of all thoſe of your Subjects that have been ſo unjuſtly and violently ſet againſt you, as your Maſteſty has of the Affections of all of our Perſonages throughout your Dominions. Among us we know not that you have an open, a ſecret, or a ſuſpected Enemy; nor any, who, notwithſtanding what they have ſuffer'd from your Maſteſty's Enemies, or the Neglect they have hitherto met with from others (for whole Sakes and with whom they have been always content to ſuffer) can be brought to the leaſt Degree of Indifference about any thing that concerns your Maſteſty, your Family, or your Administration. We reckon it our peculiar Glory, that during the late unnatural Rebellion there was not any of our Principles, who did not expreſs the utmoſt Zeal for the ſuppreſſing it in their ſeveral Stations and Capacities.

Your Maſteſty's Penetration will, we doubt not, eaſily lead you to diſcern, that ſuch a Body of your faithful Subjects deſerve to be diſtinguiſhed in another Manner than by Marks of Infamy: Their Conſolation is, that they were put under ſome of them for what was hoped at that Time would have been for your Service: Had your Maſteſty and the Nation found it ſo, we had been the more eaſy.

We think it the particular Honour of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, that their ſtrict Adherence to the Intereſt of your Illuſtrious Family before your Maſteſty's Acceſſion, and their Loyalty to it ſince, have drawn upon them ſo much of the Fury of ſome of their Fellow-Subjects. We are not conſcious what elſe could render us obnoxious to them; our Principles being, as we hope, the moſt Friendly to Mankind; and amounting to no more, than thoſe of a General Toleration to all peaceable Subjects, univerſal Love and Charity for all Chriſtians, and to act always in Matters of Religion, as God ſhall give us Light into his Will about them.

We do not ſo much as expect or deſire any thing, that ought to give any one the leaſt Diſturbance. We only wiſh, that under your Maſteſty, as the Common Father of all your Loyal People, thoſe of our Perſonages might not want a Capacity, as we hope your Maſteſty will find they never want an Inclination, to promote the true Intereſt of the Proteſtant Religion and of their Country.

May the Great God continue to multiply his Bleſſings upon your Maſteſty, and every Branch of your Royal Family; and after you have many Years rul'd faithfully for God on Earth, may you reign gloriously with him for ever in Heaven.

His Maſteſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you for your dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. I am fully convinc'd of the Loyalty and Zeal of the Proteſtant Diſſenters.

I will give Order for the Speedy Payment of the Damages they ſuſtained in the late Tumults.

And they and you ſhall always have my Protection.

Hague, May 9. The States of the Province of Holland, reſolv'd in their laſt Aſſembly a few Days ago, to ſend an Ambaſſador Extraordinary to France; and M. Buys is talk'd of for that Ambaſſy. The extraordinary Aſſembly of the Deputies of the ſeveral Provinces, have written a Letter to their reſpective Principals, in which they propoſe to them the reducing of the Forces of this State to 30000 Men, and ſet forth their Reaſons for that Reduction, to which they

deſire their Conſent, that the Council of State may fix the Eſtimates for the War accordingly. On the other Hand, the Council of State diſapproving this Reform, have written Circular Letters to the States of the ſeveral Provinces, in which they acquaint them with the Objections to it which they had at ſeveral Times laid before the ſaid extraordinary Aſſembly. So that 'tis doubtful yet whether the Provinces will agree to the Reform, as propoſed by the ſaid Aſſembly. The Czar continues at Amſterdam.

St. James's, March 4. This Day his Excellency Signior Tron, Ambaſſador in Ordinary from the moſt Serene Republick of Venice, having finiſh'd his Ambaſſy, had a private Audience of Leave of His Maſteſty, to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable Paul Methuen, Eſq; one of His Maſteſty's Principal Secretaries of State; and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrill, Maſter of the Ceremonies.

He was afterwards conducted by the Maſter of the Ceremonies, to take his Leave of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, in their reſpective Apartments.

His Maſteſty has been pleas'd to give Directions for Tranſlating the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. John Sterne, Biſhop of Drummore in the Kingdom of Ireland, to the Biſhoprick of Clogher in the ſaid Kingdom.

His Maſteſty has been likewiſe pleas'd to promote Dr. Ralph Lambert, Dean of Downe, to the Biſhoprick of Drummore.

His Maſteſty has been pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Henry Bateman, Eſq; of Queen-Square.

Whitehall, March 4, 1716-17.

Information being given, that ſeveral Ships laden with Corn, are lying in the River of Thames, ready to take the firſt Opportunity of Sailing for Gottenbourg or ſome other Port belonging to Sweden; This is to give Notice, that no Ships laden with Corn for any Part of the Swediſh Dominions, will be permitted to paſs the Buoy of the Nore.

Robert Townſend, late Maſter of the Salisbury Prize, was Convicted this laſt Sefſions at Hicks's-hall of publiſhing a falſe Indenture, whereby to have received the Wages of William Sutherland in the ſame Ship, for which Offence he was fin'd the Sum of 100 l.

James Waſon, and Elizabeth his Wife, were convicted this laſt Sefſions at the Old Baily, of publiſhing a forged Will, whereby to have received a Seaman's Wages; for which Offence they were fin'd 6 s. and 8 d. each, and to ſtand on the Pillory.

Navy-Office, March 4, 1716.

The Perſons abovemention'd having been convicted at the laſt Sefſions held at the Old Baily and Hicks's-hall for the ſeveral Frauds there expreſſed; Theſe are to give Notice thereof, to deter others from the like evil Practices.

Wine-Licence Office, Feb. 26, 1716.

His Maſteſty's Commiſſioners for managing the Duties ariſing from Wine Licences give Notice, that conſtant Attendance is given at their Office in Arundel-Street in the Strand, for the diſpatch of the Buſineſs thereof, on Tuſdays, Wedneſdays, Thuſdays and Fridays in the Forenoon (except on ſuch Days as may happen to be publick Holy-Days) And whereas His Maſteſty's ſaid Commiſſioners have received certain Information of divers Perſons preſuming to retail Wine without Licence, and to whom Letters have been ſent, adviſing them of the Penalties incurred thereby; theſe are alſo to give Notice, that unleſs ſuch Perſons do forthwith apply themſelves to the ſaid Commiſſioners, the Laws in ſuch Caſes made and provided will be forthwith put in Execution.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, do hereby give Notice, That a General Court of the ſaid Company will be holden at the Eaſt-India Houſe in Leaden-Hall-ſtreet, London, on Friday the 8th of this Inſtant March; at Ten in the Forenoon, on ſpecial Buſineſs, purſuant to the Order of the laſt General Court.

Advertisements.

A Pearl Necklace, containing threeſcore and ten Pearls of thereabouts, five in the Middle weighing ſix Grains each, ſix more weighing five Grains and an half each, was loſt on Sunday Night laſt the 3d Inſtant from a Lady's Neck. Whoever brings it to the Right Honourable the Lord Landowne's in St. James's-Square, or to Mr. Van Neck, Jeweller, in Piccadilly, ſhall have Ten Guineas upon Delivery, and no Queſtion asked.