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From Tuesday May 2, to Saturday May 6, 1775.

Moscow, March 23. O. S.

ON Thursday last her Imperial Majesty was pleased to issue an Ukase, whereby various Taxes are abolished, some of which were laid on during the late War, and others were of old Standing.

The Taxes laid on during the War, and which are now abolished, were

The Tax of Eighty Copecks over and above that of 1 Rou. 20 Cop. paid by Merchants and Handicraftsmen.

The Tax of 100 Roubles on each Furnace or Iron-Work.

The Tax of Five Roubles on each Furnace in Copper Founderies.

The Tax of Four Copecks on each Pood of Cast Iron.

The Tenths of Founded Brass.

The Tenths of the Capitals employed in Mines of every Kind.

The additional Tax of One Rouble per Annum on each Weaver's Loom employed in Fabricks, or by private Persons in their own Houses; as likewise the Tax of One per Cent. on the Value of every other Kind of manufactured Goods. And a general Liberty is given to establish Manufactories without the Permission of the Colleges.

The Taxes upon the Estates of the Livonian Nobility.

Amongst the Taxes of old Standing, which are now abolished, were

The Tax on Tanners and Skinners Work.

That on Wax, on Tallow-Melting, on Soap-Works, on Oil Manufactories, on private Salt-Works, and that on Malt and Hops (which, though mentioned generally, is understood to relate to the Malt and Hops grown and made here).

The Prohibition is taken off from all the Towns and Villages in the Empire of erecting Smiths Shops, and small Iron-Works; and they are henceforth permitted to manufacture and trade in all Kinds of Iron whatsoever.

There are several others of less Importance, but they have not the smallest Influence, either directly or indirectly, on Foreign Trade.

The same Edict contains a Number of internal Regulations, together with Acts of Grace and Pardon. It takes off all Prohibitions against marrying without the Consent of the Governors of Towns or Provinces, and all Dues hitherto paid to obtain their Permission.

It admits all Burghers, who declare upon Oath that they are possessed of a Capital of five hundred Roubles, into the Class of Merchants; by which they are exempted from those Taxes their former Rank subjected them to; but in lieu of these they are to pay One per Cent. upon their Capital, whatever it may be, and which they are likewise to declare upon Oath; and vice versâ, those who have hitherto come under the Denomination of Merchants, but who do not actually possess a Capital of five hundred Roubles, return into the Class of Burghers.

All Peasants, enfranchised by their Lords, are, at their Revision, to chuse whether they will enter into the Service of Government, or become Burghers or Merchants, that they may be taxed, or exempted from Taxes, accordingly.

A General Pardon is granted to all Persons concerned in the late Rebellion, with an Injunction that every Thing relative thereto shall be buried in Oblivion; as also a Release to all Prisoners who have been confined for any Crimes whatever for the Space of Ten Years, without Judgment having been passed upon them; nor is any Crime, committed so long ago as Ten Years without being brought to Light, to be examined into; and this is to be henceforward a permanent Law throughout the Empire.

All Insolvent Debtors, who have been confined for the Space of five Years, are to be released.

All Heirs of Persons, who were indebted to the Crown, are discharged from the Payment of such Debts.

All Nobles, serving as Subaltern Officers, shall be subject to no other Penalties and Punishments than such as are inflicted on their superior Officers; nor are the corporal Punishments of the Private Men to be, for the future, so severe nor so ignominious as they have hitherto been.

The Senate has received a special Order to lower the Duty on the Sale of Lands, Houses, &c. from Ten to Six per Cent.

On the same Day the Treaty of Peace with the Porte was published in the Russian Language.

Vienna, April 22. His Imperial Majesty, previous to his setting out on Tuesday last, was pleased to make several Military Promotions, the most considerable of which were the creating fourteen Lieutenant and twelve Major Generals in the Austrian Army.

Her Imperial Majesty proposes to set out on Monday next for Presburg, and to return hither on Friday.

The Archduke Maximilian, accompanied by Count Hardegg, left this Capital on the 20th Instant, in order to make the Tour of Italy.

St. James's, May 6.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General John Irwine to be Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Land Forces in Ireland; and also to be Governor of Londonderry and Calmore Fort in the said Kingdom.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General John Irwine, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Land Forces in Ireland, to be of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

St. James's, May 6.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend John Hutchinson, Clerk, to the Vicarage of Lidd in the County of Kent, and Diocese of Canterbury, void by the Promotion of Dr. Brownlow North to the See of Worcester, and in His Majesty's Gift for this Turn, by Virtue of His Prerogative Royal.

Admiralty-Office, April 26, 1775.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty being informed, that, notwithstanding His Majesty's Pleasure signified to His Consuls residing in Foreign Parts, several Masters of Ships and Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Subjects, which have come into the Ports where they the said Consuls reside, have upon their Demand refused to produce to them the Passes which they have received, in order to their endorsing the same in the Manner they are required to do: Their Lordships do therefore give Notice, that it is expected all such Masters of Ships or Vessels coming into any Port where there is