ster of Malt, Brewer, Distiller, Innkeeper, Victualler, or Vinegar-maker, shall fraudulently Convey any of his Stock of Malt, which he shall be entitled unto on the said Ninth Day of March, out of his Custody or Possession, from the Sight or View of the Gauger or Gangers appointed to take an Account of the same, and shall not give Notice thereof at the next Office of Excise before the said Tenth Day of April, then, and in such Case, the Person offending therein shall forfeit and lose for every Bushel of Malt, so conveyed from the Sight and View of the Gaugers, the Sum of Twenty Shillings; and the Person and Persons in whose Custody the Malt shall be found, who shall not before the Discovery thereof give Notice at the next Excise-Office of the quantity of Malt, in his Custody, shall also Forfeit and Lose the Sum of Twenty Shillings for every Bushel, as by the said Act, amongst other Clauses, Matters, and Things therein contained, more at large may appear. And we being willing and desirous that all Our said Subjects should have early and sufficient Notice of the Penalties and Forfeitures before-mentioned, to the end they may avoid incurring the same, have, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Requiring and Commanding all Persons concerned, to conform themselves to the said Act, and to do and perform all the Matters and Things thereby required of them respectively: And in particular we do hereby Require and Command all Person and Persons whatsoever, that shall have, on the said Ninth Day of this Instant March, in his or their Custody any Malt, in Trust for, or for the Use of any Maltster, or Maker of Malt for Sale, Brewer or Retailer of Malt, Brewer, Distiller, Innkeeper, Victualler, or Vinegar-Maker, forthwith to give Notice thereof at the next Office of Excise, to the Place where such Malt is, or shall be, to the Officers of our said Revenue, on pain of incurring the Penalties contained in the said Act, and our Highest Displeasure. And we do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Our Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bayliffs, and other Officers, to be aiding and assisting to Our Officers for the said Duties, and to see the Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Act imposed on the Offenders against the said Act, duly adjudged and levied upon them according to the Directions of the said Act, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at our Court at St. *James's* the Eighth Day of *March*, 1701. In the First Year of Our Reign.

Venice, Febr. 24. The Imperial Forces have of late made several Marches and Countermarches, and seem to have some important Design in hand. The French are fortifying Cremona with all possible diligence; They have considerably reinforced the Garison of that Place, and have posted a Body of their Troops behind the River Adda. Letters from Rome say, the Pope has resolved to take 4000 Swiss into his Service; and that he has ordered part of his Troops to be posted on the Frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State on the side of Parma, and the rest on those Frontiers which border on the Kingdom of Naples. The Differences between the Court of Rome and the Duke of Savoy, concerning the Right of Presentation to the Benefices in Piedmont, are grown to such a height, that the Pope has threatned the Duke with Excommunication if he does not comply.

Vienna, March 1. The Emperor has ratified the Treaty lately concluded between him and the King of Poland, who thereby engages to send 10000 Men into his Service. A Treaty is as good as concluded with the Dukes of Saxe Weymar and Saxe-Eysenach, for 3000 Men to recruit the Imperial Forces in Italy. Orders are given for sending thither several Regiments from Hungary and Transilvania. The Discourse continues, that the King of the Romans will command the Imperial Army on the Rhine next Summer. Commissions are given out for raising 6 Regiments of Hussars. Count Koningseck, who upon the Emperor's Avocatoria has quitted the Service of the Elector of Cologne, arrived here two days ago from Bon. Letters from Italy say, 18000 Imperial Forces were in motion, with a Design, as was said either to attack the French Forces lately landed at Final in their March towards Milan, or to possess themselves of the Town of Placentia. The French had abandoned Fiorenzuola and Monticello in the Country of Placentia, into which Places Prince Thomas of Vaudemont, who commands the German Forces quartered on that side, had put good Garrisons. Tis said, the Emperor has ordered the Estates of Prince Ragotski, and the Persons who were concerned with him in the late Conspiracy in Hungary, to be sold, and the Money applied to the use of the Publick, which 'tis said will bring in 3 Millions of Florins.

Berlin, March 7. The King of *Prussia* has given Orders for a Regiment of Horse, another of Dragoons, and several Battalions of Foot, to march to Prussia, which, with the Forces already there, will make about 10000 Men, besides the Militia; and Commissions are given out for raising several new Regiments. The Swedish Forces in Pomeren are ordered to be in a readiness to march, to prevent the sending of any Forces from Saxony to Poland. The Troops which the King of Prussia is to send into the Service of the States General are marching towards Holland, the Princes of Lunenburgh having granted them Passage through their Territories, and the Margrave Albert, who is to command these Troops, prepares for his departure. Letters from Warsaw of the 26th of the last Month say, the Senate of Poland have resolved to send Deputies to the King of Sweden, to desire he will withdraw his Forces out of the Territories of Poland, and in case of Refusal, to summon the Nobility to mount on Horseback for the Defence of their Country. They have also advised the King to call another Diet; after which the Assembly broke up on the 25th, and divers of the Senators retired to their Country Houses. The last Letters from the Swedish Army say, the King of Sweden had been to view Creitengen, Szweigsten, and several other Towns in Samogitia, and was come to Keydan; from whence he intended to go to a Place called Remigola, to give Audience there to the Deputies of Poland; and that a Body of the Confederated Nobility of Lithuania being got together near Grodno, he had sent a Detachment of his Forces that way, with Orders to attack them.

Francfort, March 8. Deputies from the Circles of Austria, Bavaria, Franconia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine, are shortly to meet at Norlingen, to concert together the Measures to be taken in this Conjuncture for their Common Safety. The Diet of the Circle of the Upper Rhine have given Directions for augmenting their Forces. Count Nassaw Weilbourg, General of the Elector Palatine's Forces, has been to view the Lines raised on the other side the Rhine to cover the Palatinate, which are almost finished, and he is expected here in a day or two. A Placart has been published here, to forbid the Supplying of the French with Horses, under very severe Penalties. The French are making preparations at Strasbourg, Landau, and their other Frontier Towns in Alsace, as if they apprehended a Siege. The French Envoy at Mentz is preparing for his return home.

Cologne, March 10. The Bishop of Raab is gone from hence to Dusseldorp, to be present at a great Council of War to be held there; the Generals of the Dutch and the Prussian Forces in these Parts are also gone thither for the same purpose, and 'tis expected, the Forces of the Allies will draw together in few days, in order to recover the Places the French have made themselves Masters of in the Bishopricks of Cologne and Liege. The French have lately brought some Cannon and Ammunition to Bon; They have a Body of Forces near Bruel, between that Place and this City, and are drawing more Troops together near Nuys. They write from Dusseldorp, That the Elector Palatine has received an Express from Rome, with an Account, That the Pope has determined the Differences between his Electoral Highness and the Dutchess of Orleans, in relation to her Pretentions upon the Succession of the late Elector Palatine, which were referred to him by Virtue of an Article of the Treaty of Ryswick, upon the Emperor and the French King's not adjusting the same within the limitted time. The Sentence is, That the Elector should pay to the Dutchess 600000 Florins, in full satisfaction of all her Demands, out of which Sum is to be deducted whatever she may have hitherto received in Money or Effects, which amounting to about 900000 Florins, the Dutchess remains indebted 300000 Florins to his Electoral Highness.

Hamburgh, March 10. Letters from Warsaw give an Account, That the Senate of Poland is separated, after having resolved to send Deputies to the King of Sweden; It was proposed to them to consider of satisfying the Demands of the King of Prussia, who presses for the Payment of the 300000 Dollars which are due to him from the Republick, according to the Treaty concluded between them about 2 years ago