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Whitehall, September 11.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Forrester, Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Leopard, dated in Gibraltar Bay the 19th of August 1742.

ON the 9th Instant, between Cape St. Mary's and Cadiz, I saw a Ship stemming right in for the latter Place, and as she lay immediately in my Rout, I fired two Shot at her, and brought her to. On Examination I found her to be a Spaniard, of about two hundred and odd Tons, laden with Log wood, Cochineal, and Cocoa, and several other Sorts of Dycs, the Names I don't know; Canary Wines, four Camels, and a great Present, yet unknown, for the King of Naples; as also a Bishop, and Priest, a Spanish General, and other Spanish Officers, with great Sums of Pistols.

The Emperor's Commissorial Decree to the Assembly of the Empire at Francfort, concerning the Re-establishment of the Peace and general Security of the Empire.

Joseph William Ernest, Landgrave of Furstenberg, &c. principal Commissary of his Imperial Majesty Charles VII. to the present Diet, &c. After having received these our Orders, we shall communicate to the Ministers, Ambassadors, and Envoys here present on the Part of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire, that whereas by the Commissorial Decree of the 15th of May last, his Imperial Majesty has already made known his paternal Concern, and his extreme Attention for the general Welfare of the Empire, and for its internal Peace, and consequently his extreme Desire of obviating and removing every Thing which might spread still wider the Flame of War contrary to his strong Inclination toward Peace; so he had really began, and had already taken some serious Steps towards proving his sincere Inclination and Bent towards Peace, and for resto-

ring as soon and as advantageously as possible to our dear Country, the Peace which has been interrupted upon Account of the Austrian Succession.

In Consequence of his Confidence and paternal Affection for the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, he had began to give Assurances, by a farther Decree, and by a convincing Declaration made to the holy Roman Empire, that his said Imperial Majesty, for the Sake of sparing, if possible, the German Blood, so valuable and so noble, was ready to forget his own Interest, and that of his Electoral House, and that, instead of continuing the War, into which he had been drawn by the Obstinacy of his adverse Party, he was ready to enter into equitable Negotiations, to consent to an Armistice, and consequently to cause all the Auxiliary Troops called in to support his Rights of Succession, to return immediately home, and to quit Bohemia and Bavaria, as well as the whole Empire, and that he was even disposed still this once to yield Bohemia to the Court of Vienna; However, under the express and just Condition, that their Troops should directly evacuate all Bavaria; that some Conditions should be previously settled; that all Hostilities on either Side should forthwith cease, and that his Majesty should enter upon the entire Possession of his indisputable Hereditary Dominions, and that, under the Mediation of the Roman Empire, and of other Princes to be invited thereto, a lasting general Peace should be negotiated. But as the most equitable Overtures made since, at Paris, to the Sieur de Steinville, Minister of the Great Duke of Tuscany, by the Crown of France, the Ally of his Imperial Majesty, have, contrary to all Expectation, been rejected, in such Manner, that it is evident, as well from thence, as from the certain Accounts which have been received from other Parts, that the said Court of Vienna, far from coming into what is openly just, designs obstinately to continue the Hostilities already carried to an Excess, and to refuse with the same Passion all other amicable Propositions that might be made to her; so the said Allied

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Allied Crown has found herself thereby under an absolute Necessity of sending, without Delay, another numerous Army of Auxiliaries, in order to deliver thereby from total Ruin the Auxiliary Troops shut up near Prague, to support more effectually the known Rights of Succession of his Imperial Majesty, and to put an End to the Hostilities and Violences which are still committed in his own hereditary Dominions.

And as by the Assistance of the Almighty, his Imperial Majesty hopes to come thereby at what belongs to him by Nature and Birth, before God, and the impartial World; he hopes at the same Time to be thereby put in a Condition, not only to procure a more solid and advantageous Peace, but also to be able to protect effectually the whole Empire in Quality of a Chief zealous for its real Welfare and constant Tranquillity. For these Reasons his Imperial Majesty has not only been willing to acquaint the assembled Empire with the Approach of these new Auxiliary Troops, which the constant Obstinacy of his adverse Party has forced him to have Recourse to, how willingly soever he would have avoided so to do for his own and the Empire's Sake; but he has likewise been willing to cause this most gracious Assurance to be added thereto, that they shall not only observe an exact Discipline in the Territories through which they pass, but that they shall also encamp every where in the open Country, and that they shall pay in ready Money, by Commissaries appointed for that Purpose, for all the Forage, Wood, and Relays for which they may have Occasion. To which End, and for the exact Observance of all this, his Imperial Majesty has named and sent on Purpose a Commissary of his own; viz. his Privy Counsellor Count Lewis of Furstenberg, &c.

In these Circumstances, his Imperial Majesty's constant Love of Peace inclines him always to desire, that if the holy Roman Empire has still any sufficient Expedient for reinstating him in the actual Possession of his Dominions, without continuing the War; and if together with that, they can procure to him an equitable Satisfaction as due for his notorious Rights of Succession, they will offer it, and be the Mediators therein, with some other Princes whom they might invite: And his Imperial Majesty promises not only to give Ear thereto, but to concur in it also so far as may contribute to a speedy Peace, and lasting Tranquillity; thinking it highly necessary, considering the present Circumstances, that in order to attain this View of Pacification, the Electors and States of the Empire should put themselves into a Situation that might give Weight and Efficacy to their declared Sentiments, and raise his Imperial Majesty and the Empire to such a Respect, as that Foreign Powers should have Reason to court and cultivate the Friendship of the Empire.

That being effected, his Imperial Majesty would be disposed and inclined to contribute, like a common Father, every Thing on his Part

that might tend to procure the future Repose of the Empire.

Francfort, August 11. 1742.

A Circular Rescript sent by her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, &c. to all her Ministers at Foreign Courts.

MARIA TERESIA, &c.

There has appeared some time since a Decree, with the Title of a Commissorial Decree of the Emperor, dated on the 11th Instant, which, as is pretended, regards the restoring of the Tranquillity of the Empire and of the Publick Security. We have Information from good Hands, that the first Draught of it very much differed from that which has lately been printed: For though it did not at all aim at a true, sincere, just, and convenient Reconciliation, neither regarded the Security of our native Country either for the present or for the future, towards which we have always been disposed and are still so, and that consequently much might have been objected against its Tenour; yet the Poison of it was much more concealed. There was no mention made in it of a *pretended Right that was to be kept in Reserve*, and what is the principal Point, it seemed the Intention was to be for the future directed much more by the Councils of other Powers, than by those of France: But after the Resolution was taken at Versailles to overwhelm Germany, already oppressed by *pretended Auxiliary Forces*, with a new French Army, the first Glimpse soon vanished away, and they were obliged at Francfort to change their Language and Stile, suitably to the Chains they unhappily had loaded themselves with: A plain and sure, but at the same Time melancholly Proof, that the Decrees and Resolutions of this latter Place, absolutely depend, on the Deliberations of another just named.

We foresaw the sad Consequences that would be drawn on the Electorate of Bavaria, even before the War began; neither did we fail to forewarn a Prince so closely allied in Blood to our House of Austria, for the publick Good of the Empire, and for his own Sake, with the Intent of drawing him off from the insupportable Yoke of France, to avoid the inevitable Consequences that would attend the *calling in of French Auxiliaries*, for the Support of his Pretensions so openly unjust.

It is notorious to the whole Empire with what Haughtiness and Contempt these Representations have been rejected, how much those Auxiliaries have been relied on, how by them several Territories, as well as Bavaria itself, Austria and Bohemia, have been oppressed and laid waste; how an absolute Power was granted them every where, nay, how by an incomprehensible Infatuation, those who called them, yielded to them their own Fortresses.

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Who would have expected, after such undeniable Facts, and after every thing had fallen out exactly as we had foretold it, when we advised against the admitting of those Auxiliaries, that we should be loaded with the Hatred of the Empire, and that these very Foreign Auxiliaries should be employed to exercise unheard of Hostilities against our Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions, guarantied in the most solemn Manner by the whole Empire? They might as well lay to our Charge, certain Instigations, little becoming Christians, which we are able to prove; the sharing of our own Dominions, minuted by the Court of France, in open Violation of Treaties; the Threatnings of forcing us to submit to that Partition upon the Ramparts of Vienna; the pretended excluding us from our Royal and Electoral Vote of Bohemia; that Transaction, by which the Law of Nations was violated in the Person of our third Minister of the Embassy; the violent Method by which he was excluded from the Deliberations relating to the Empire, and others besides. There is no doubt but Divine Justice would not permit, that so unjust Designs should succeed. Now that on the other Side they have not obtained those Advantages they had promised themselves from those Auxiliaries which they own they have called in; they on a sudden talk of a Disposition for Peace, of a true Desire of speedily restoring that Tranquility they themselves have interrupted, though they would not give ear to it before for near two Years past. So difficult is it not to contradict one's self, as soon as one goes about colouring an unjust Thing.

Great Strefs is laid on their paternal Cares for the Empire, at the Time when without the previous Consent of the Empire, without the Approbation of the Electoral College, contrary to the fundamental Laws, and especially to the Capitulation acknowledged on the other Side for valid, and confirmed by Oath, they kindle afresh the Flame of a War almost extinct, and which they might have quenched in another Manner, and more to their own Advantage; and when out of Friendship for a foreign Crown that violates the Peace, far from delivering the Empire from her Troops, they introduce into it anew a greater Number of them, and think they have done sufficiently, when, after those Troops are actually on their March, they give Notice of it to the Empire, having first taken that idle Precaution of naming a Commissary to prevent all the Vexations that are to be apprehended.

Our Conduct has been quite otherwise from the Beginning, and shall be so always, that is to say, upright, unalterable, and ready to contribute to the publick Welfare. As we have not been frightened at the Number and Superiority of our Enemies, but relying on the Almighty and the Justice of our Cause, have all along conducted ourselves with Firmness in Dangers; so our perfect Inclination for Peace is always the

same as it has been in the Times of greatest Distress. Nothing shall be wanting on our Side, that for this once (to which Term all the Professions of a peaceable Disposition in the foresaid Commissorial Decree are very deliberately confined) the Empire be speedily delivered of those foreign Guests, nay, that it be free from them for the future also.

It is in vain to alledge the Answer we have prescribed to Count Steinville, though we have communicated it, as in Justice we ought to do, to our Allies. However it was not our Design to lay a Strefs upon it with others: But since the Court of Bavaria pretends to wrest the true Sense of it, we cannot dispense with inserting it here at length.

THE Queen has been as attentive as it was humanly possible, not to give any Shadow of a Pretence to her unjust Enemies for attacking her. And the Cardinal Fleury must know better than any Body her pacifick Sentiments. No Sort of Regard was had to them, at the Time when it was thought they might be able to oppress her. The Queen has in her Hands authentick Proofs of all the Ill that was designed her, to a Degree even to lose Sight of Christianity. The Hopes of succeeding therein are now vanished, and a great Change has happened in Affairs. However they have beforehand ruined and ravaged her Dominions, overturned the fundamental Constitutions of the Empire, oppressed the Liberty of Germany; and it was not the Fault of France, that the House of Austria was not entirely annihilated, which it was pretended indeed did no longer exist; and all this has been done without the least Regard to the Treaties, and to the most solemn Guaranties. It was even boasted, that they would give Laws to the Queen upon the Bastions of Vienna. And what was aimed at was nothing less than to impose the Yoke upon Germany, and upon all Europe. The Cause of the Queen is therefore become the Cause of all the Princes of the Empire, who are true Patriots, and of all those Powers who have at Heart Tranquility, and Independance. The Point is, to secure both the one and the other, with their Concurrence, without which we should work but at a patched Peace. And although the Queen persists in her Moderation and pacifick Sentiments, it is still equally just and indispensible, as well to redress the extreme Injuries that have been already done her, as to secure her against the like Enterprizes for the future.

There is Nothing in this Answer that shews the least Averseness to a sincere and reciprocally advantageous Reconciliation with the said Electoral House. Can it be disapproved, that conformably to good Faith we were unwilling to separate ourselves from our Allies? Or is this for the Welfare of the Empire, that before its publick Tranquility be secured, the French Troops

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who have been so burthenfome to it, should return to the Rhine in the best Condition possible, to execute with so much more Facility upon the States of the Empire on that Side, what they were not able to do in Bohemia? In short, is this wherein is to consist *that pretended Love of our native Country?* Who should have believed, or who can conceive in Time to come, that a pretended Commissorial Decree, asserting such Things, should ever have seen the Light? We have not demanded, nor do we demand any other than what the Rules of the Law of Nature and Nations require in case of an unjust Attack or Infracti^on of Peace; that is, on one Side to be indemnified, and on the other to be secured for the future, ourselves as well as the Empire, against the like Enterprizes. Such a Demand cannot appear unjust, even to France herself, if she would desist from her known System. Be that as it will, the Court of Bavaria cannot nor will deny that we have declared ourselves ready for an Accommodation under the Mediation of England, even at the Time when the March of Marechal Maillebois's Army was designed towards Givet; and so we are still disposed for the future. Every thing may be very well settled, as soon as the Court of Bavaria shall have less at Heart her fatal Alliance with France, than the Repose, Security, Welfare, and even Advancement of our native Country.

This is what the inward Tranquility of the Empire, interrupted from the other Side, but at present restored according to Wish, as well as the Balance of Europe, and the general Liberty which depends thereon, do demand in the present Circumstances; and how favourable an Opportunity there is now for compassing Views so salutary for the Empire, is what none of its Members, well intentioned for our native Country, can be ignorant of.

It would appear incredible to our Posterity, and we should be inexcusable to them, if instead of improving these Opportunities, we should aid a foreign Nation, and become the Instruments of our own Slavery.

Vienna, Aug. 22,
1742, N. S.

Lisbon, Aug. 25. We hear from the Groyne, that the Captain General there has ordered a Detachment of a hundred Men from that Garrison to march to Vigo, and appointed an hundred more to be sent thither from Bayone, and commanded the Regiment of Militia of Orange to be put under Arms, and to be posted in such a Manner, as to be ready at a Call to succour either of those Places. This Disposition hath been taken since the going into Vigo of two English Privateers, a Snow and a Brig; one of whom went up as far as Redondell, and linded upon the Island of St. Simon, and took Possession of a Spanish Vessel; after which they sailed again, and both arrived off the Bar at Porto. Their Names are the Pulteney and the Pearl; the Commanders went on shore

there, to endeavour to dispose of two small Prizes, one loaded with Oyl, the other with Lime. They landed in several Ports of Galicia, where they made some Plunder, and obliged the Inhabitants of some small Villages to pay them Contribution, to save their Houses from being burnt. A small Vessel is said to be arrived at Ferrol from the Havanna, with Snuff and Cocoa, and that they had learnt by her, that Admiral Torres was fitting out three Men of War, who were speedily to sail for Vera Cruz, to take in Treasure there for Europe, and that he had sent out several small Vessels, one after another, to make Prisoners of the Crew of the Tyger, an English Man of War, who had fortified themselves on Shore, after the Ship was lost amongst the Cayos; but that they the Spaniards having been always beat off with Loss, he the said Admiral had thought fit to send the Fuerte, a 60 Gun Ship, on the said Service; where she met with the Tyger's Fate, having stranded on a Shoal, and was lost. Another Spanish Ship, and a Brig, from the West-Indies with Cocoa and Tobacco, are arrived on the Coast of Algarve near Faro, who both had a narrow Escape from his Britannick Majesty's Cruizers, station'd off Cape St. Vincent: They are both shelter'd under Albufeira, from whence they are sending their Cargoes round in Boats to Spain. By Advices from St. Sebastians, dated the 2d past, we hear, that 396 British Prisoners of War were arrived there from Saragoza, to wait for the Transports from England, who, with those there before, were admitted to the Liberty of the Town, and had Barracks to lie in; that the whole Number, waiting to proceed to England, was near 700, and that only 26 remain'd at Saragoza, sick in the Hospital. Other Advices of the 16th past mention, that the Liberty of the City having been granted to the British Prisoners, and the Guards of the Gates not being very vigilant, many of them had made their Escape, both by Sea and Land, to France; to prevent which, the Guards had since been augmented. The Prisoners at Cadiz have received Orders to march from thence and that Neighbourhood to Gibraltar. The South Sea Factors and their Families, brought from America to the Groyne, have also received Leave to depart thence.

Legborne, August 31. On the 29th anchored in this Road from Naples, a Squadron of 14 Sail of His Britannick Majesty's Ships, commanded by Captain Martin, in the Ipswich, after having executed a Commission with the King of the Two Sicilies.

Bologna, September 1. On the 24th past the King of Sardinia, attended by the Foreign Ministers and many of his general Officers (his Army being marched through this Legation to the Modenese) arrived here from Imola, and lodged at St. Michele in Bosco, a Convent of Ojiveran Fryars, where immediately he was complimented by the Cardinal Legat and Vice-Légat; as he was on the 25th by a Deputation of eight Senators on the Part of the City. On the

the 25th, 26th and 27th His Majesty went to see the Buildings, &c. of this City, and each Evening was entertained by Balls at the Senator Aldrovandi and the Gonfalonier's Palace, and on the 28th set out for Modena. His Majesty has presented to Senator Aldrovandi, who has attended him during his Stay here, a Gold Snuff Box set with Diamonds, and has honoured him, and his Descendants, with the Title of Grand Chamberlain; He has presented a Diamond Ring to Senator Angelelli and two other Noblemen, who were appointed from the Publick to receive and accompany the King to the Confines of Bologna; and 100 Zekeens to the Swiss Guards and Gunners. The Austrian Troops are all arrived in the Neighbourhood of Bologna, and defile to the Modenese. On the 29th Marshal Traun was to meet the King of Sardinia at Modena. On the 23d M. de Castropignano, in Consequence of the Orders he had received from the Court of Naples, separated his Troops from the Spaniards at Foligno and Spoleti; and after detaching 2000 Men to compleat the Garrison of the Presidii by Castro and Ronciglione, proceeded on his March by Rieti, on his Return to the Kingdom of Naples, where it is believed he is already arrived.

Flornce, September 2. N. S. The freshest Advices this Government has received of the Motions of the Spaniards are, that, in Consequence of a Council which was held the 25th of August, M. de Montemar gave Orders for the Distribution of his Troops in different Places between Foligno and Perugia; the Horse in the latter Place, and the Infantry at Assisi, Bevagnia, Canara, Montefalco and Spello; M. de Montemar only remains at Foligno with his Guard. The Horse that was at Perugia amounts to about 4000, for which M. de Montemar has ordered Provisions to be made for 15 Days, nor would condescend to the Request the Inhabitants, by a Deputation, made to him to divide it in the adjacent Places, saying, he could not do it without particular Orders from his Court, to which he had dispatched a Courier immediately after the Council of the 25th of August. The general Opinion among the Soldiers was, that they were to come into Tuscany, either to pass or to take up their Winter Quarters.

Genoa, September 5. N. S. Upon Representations made here to the Doge and Senate by the British Consul on the Part of Vice-Admiral Matthews, the Republick has intimated to the Spanish Commissary, who has been here ever since the Spaniards came first into Italy, to make away with whatever Provisions he might have still in Deposit, that they might not have any Misunderstanding with his Britannick Majesty on this Account. The Spanish Secretary of Affairs has made all possible Opposition to this at the Palace, but to no Purpose, for the Com-

missary is selling off every Thing as fast as he can.

Copenhagen, Sept. 8. N. S. On the 4th Instant the Danish Court came to Town, and saw the next Day three new Ships launched, viz. the Wenden of Seventy Guns, the Three Crowns of Seventy, and the Sudermanland (an old Swedish Prize rebuilt) of Fifty four. The Delmenhorst; a Sixty Gun Ship, which has been for some Time repairing in the Dock, was also let out the same Day. The usual Council having been held here Yesterday, Count Bunau, the Emperor's Envoy, had then his first Audiences of their Danish Majesties. They write from Ellsnore, that his Britannick Majesty's Ship the Lime, commanded by Captain John Pritchard, arrived the 5th Instant in the Sound; where she is to wait fourteen Days, in order to take the homeward bound Merchantmen under her Convoy. The Court returns this Day to Fredericksbourg.

Geneva, September 10. N. S. The Spanish Troops entered Savoy last Friday, but we know as yet nothing certain as to their Numbers; their advanced Guard was to arrive Yesterday at Chambery, but as we have not heard the News to-day, we know not whether they are arrived there or no. The People of Savoy begin to recover their Fright, upon the good Discipline which the Spaniards have proclaimed that they intend to observe. The Prince Don Philip being still at St. Michel in the Morienne, the City of Chambery sent him a Deputation, which was graciously received.

Here follows an Order which has been published in Savoy on the part of Count Glimes, Commander of the Spanish Army, under the Orders of his Royal Highness Don Philip, issued from the Camp of Montier near St. Michel, on the 1st of September, 1742.

THAT the Army is to observe good Order and the most exact Discipline; that the People of Savoy may not be plundered; that all Mayors, Bailiffs, and Consuls of Cities, Towns and Villages of the Dutchy of Savoy, do come and pay Obedience to his Royal Highness, without the least Delay, and depute Persons to settle the Subsistence of the said Army, with those appointed for that Purpose; in which Case the People shall be treated with all possible Lenity, but in Default of it, with all the Rigour allowed by the Rights of War.

The Consuls of St. Michel have done Homage, and the Commissaries of Taxes have had Orders to remain in their Posts, and direct the Customs as usual! They pay ready Money for the Forrage and Oats, and the Bread and Victuals in Bills. The Council of this Town has named the Syndic Fabri and the Concillor Piccat to go and compliment the Prince Don Philip, on the Part of this Republick, as soon as they shall have Notice of his Arrival at Chambery. The Spaniards



Spaniards have prohibited the Exportation of Corn from Savoy, under severe Penalties.

Offend, September 16. N. S. The two Yachts with the Earls of Pembroke and Effingham, and the Transports, appeared in the Offing Yesterday Morning; they got in the Harbour by two of the Clock in the Afternoon, except two Ships which drove too far to the Eastward, who came in safe in the Night. The greater Part of the Blue Regiment disembarked last Night; one Squadron marched for Bruges this Morning, the rest will do the same To-morrow, and General Legonier's on Tuesday: We don't hear of one Horfe's being hurt.

Hague, September 17. N. S. By our Letters from Dresden of the 12th Instant, we are informed, that the Accommodation between the King of Poland and Queen of Hungary was finally adjusted and settled. And that by their last Letters from the Camp before Prague, they were informed, that the Conferences between the Marshals Konigteg and Bellisle were entirely broken off; and that the Resolution was taken to march from thence the 13th or 14th N. S. with the greatest Part of the Austrian Army, to meet and give Battle to Marshal Maillebois, leaving 10000 Men to block up the French in Prague, and prevent their receiving any Provisions from without.

Navy-Office, Sept. 4. 1742.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having appointed Money for paying of Half Pay to Sea Officers, from the 1st of January 1741, to the 30th of June, 1742, according to his Majesty's Establishment on that Behalf, These are to give Notice, that the said Payment will begin to be made at the Treasurer of the Navy's Office in Broad Street, at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, the following Days, to wit, on Thursday the 23d of this Month for the Captains, Friday the 24th for the Lieutenants, and Saturday the 25th for Masters and Surgeons, that all Persons concerned may then and there attend to receive what may become payable to them, and not only bring with them the Affidavits required touching their not having enjoyed the Benefit of any publick Employment, either at Sea or on Shore, during the Time they are to be paid the said Half Pay, but also produce Certificates that they have subscribed to the Test, and taken the Oaths required by Act of Parliament to his present Majesty. And in Case any of the said Officers shall not be able to attend themselves to receive their Money, but employ Attorneys for that Purpose, that the said Attorneys may produce the like Certificates and Affidavits from the Persons they are employed by.

General Post Office, London, July 3, 1742.

Whereas divers Persons, thro' Ignorance or Carelessness, frequently put Letters into the General Post Offices, and the Receiving Houses both in Town and Country, directed on board of Ships, and to Foreign Parts, without paying at the same Time the Postage, as ought to be done; And whereas Letters and Packets are often put into the said Offices with Money and Rings inclosed, and in Fraud of his Majesty's Revenue, divers Persons presume to send Letters with false and counterfeit Franks;

This is to acquaint the Publick, that no Letters under any of the Circumstances aforesaid have any Right by Law to be forwarded.

Note, That Letters going out of Great Britain (except to France, Holland, and Flanders) have by the ancient Usage of this Office paid the Foreign Postage, and are required by the Act of Parliament so to do, at the Office in Great Britain where the same are first put in.

Note also, That if such Letters to Foreign Parts are put into any of the Country Offices, the Inland Postage of such Letters to London must also be paid on putting the same into such Office.

By Command of the Post Master General.

George Shelvocke, Secretary.

The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give Notice, that a General Court will be held at the Bank, on Thursday next the 16th Instant, at Twelve a Clock at Noon, to consider of a Dividend; which will be also one of the Quarterly general Courts appointed by the Charter.

East India House, September 8. 1742.

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 Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 29th of this Instant September, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, the same being a Quarterly Court.

Advertisements.

A. MILLAR,

Removed to Buchanan's Head, opposite Catharine-street in the Strand,

Is printing, and will publish in March next.

A Complete Collection of the Works of the Hon. ROBERT BOYLE, Esq; To which will be added, Some Manuscripts of the Author's, and Letters to and from him on several important Subjects, never before published, in 5 Vols. Folio.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Subscription for the Small Paper is Five Guineas, Three to be paid at subscribing, and the rest on the Delivery of the Book.

II. The Large Paper is Eight Guineas, Five to be paid at subscribing, and the Remainder on Delivery.

III. There being no more, on any Paper printed, than 350 of the Small, and 50 Large, after that Number is subscribed, it will be impossible for the Undertaker to oblige any Gentleman with a Set; and if that Number is not subscribed, the Encouragers may be assured there shall not be a Copy sold after the Subscription is closed, but at an advanced Price. Therefore,

IV. Such Gentlemen as intend to be possess'd of this Work, are desired to be expeditious in sending their Names, that they may be inserted in the List as Encouragers to this Undertaking, by,

Their most obedient humble Servant,

And. Millar.

Proposals at large, with the Catalogue of the Author's Works, may be had gratis at the said A. Millar's.

A Very extraordinary Cure hath lately been performed on a Daughter of Mr. Madison, Coach-Maker, in Fenchurch-street, who was afflicted with a Blindness for some Time, was told of Mrs. Deane, Occulist, in New-street by Fetter-lane, at whose House she was while cured; She is now perfectly well and at home. The Truth of this Cure, with many others, may be enquired of at the aforesaid Mr. Madison's, or at Mrs. Deane's Dwellinghouse.

Thursday

Thursday the 2d Day of September, in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, 1742. between Mary Webb, Plaintiff, William Oyerton, Defendant.

UPON the humble Petition of the Plaintiff this Day preferred unto the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, for the Reasons therein and in the Affidavit thereto annexed, contained, and upon reading the said Affidavit, and an Order made in this Cause the 16th Day of June last, it is ordered, That the said Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the First Day of next Term.

TO be sold peremptorily, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Samuel Burroughs, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Chancery-lane, on Wednesday the 6th of October next, between Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, The Estate of John Butterworth, Esq; being the Lordship and Manor of Hopton, consisting of the said Manor and Farm and seven Hundred and Forty six Acres of Land and Upwards, lying and being in the Parish of Little Cressingham and Bodney, in the County of Norfolk, now in the Possession of John Pratt, Tenant at Will; which said Estate lyes within Ten Miles of Thetford, Nine of Methwold, Six of Swafham, and Three of Watton, all Market Towns. Particulars of the said Estate to be had at the said Master's Chambers.

THE Creditors of Joshua Willcocks, late of Aldermanbury, London, Merchant, a Bankrupt, who have proved their Debts under the Commission awarded against him, are desired to meet the Assignees of his Estate, on Tuesday next at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Loyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-street, London, to assent to or dissent from the Assignees compounding or agreeing with Nathan Blanch for a Debt due from him to the said Bankrupt's Estate, and any other Person or Persons Debtors to the said Bankrupt's Estate, and on other special Affairs.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Stokoe, late of Tanfield in the County of Durham, Brewer, Vintner, and Innholder, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 9th, 22d, and 23d of October next, at Ten in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the House of Margaret Hill, Inn-keeper, being the Sign of the Bull and Crown in the Flesh Market in Newcastle upon Tyne, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. William Aynsley, Attorney, in Newcastle aforesaid.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Hammerton, of the City of Bristol, Ironmonger, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 20th and 21st of September Instant, and on the 23d of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, on each of the said Days, at the House of Mr. Joseph Elliott, Vintner, called the Fountain Tavern in High-street in Bristol aforesaid, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his

Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thomas Evans, Attorney, in Bristol.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Stead, of the City of Hereford, Vintner, Dealer in Wines and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 18th, and 28th of September Instant, and on the 23d of October next, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Banks, Attorney, in the Rolls Buildings, Fetter-Lane, London.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Daulinge, of London Bridge, London, Haberdasher of Hats, intend to meet on the 16th Day of October next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Peter Burchall, of Halifax, in the County of York, Grocer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 2d of October next, at Four in the Afternoon, at the House of Thomas Moxon, being the Sign of the King's Arms in Leeds aforesaid, in order to make a further Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And the Creditors of the said Bankrupt are then and there to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of the said Bankrupt's Certificate.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against David Deas, of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, Taylor, have certified to the Rt. Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said David Deas hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, That by Virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 1st of October next.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Thomas Hall, late of the Parish of St. Mary Aldermary, London, Packer, Presser, and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Thomas Hall hath in all things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 1st of October next.