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RESENT.

The Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Hereas Information hath been given to his Majesty, that the City of Morocco is visited with the Plague, and that the Infection hath spread itself to Taradante and Std Cruz in West Barbary, upon the Atlantick Ocean: And whereas it is of the utmost Importance to prevent the Infection being brought by Ships or Vessels coming from thence into the Ports of this Kingdom: It is therefore hereby ordered in Council, that all Ships and Vessels already arrived and not yet unladen, and all Ships or Vessels which shall hereaster arrive in any Port of this Kingdom, from the Port of Sta Cruz, or any other Port in West Barbary on the Atlantick Ocean, do make their Quarantine for Forty Days, in like Manner, and under the fame Rules, Regulations and Restrictions, as are required by Order in Council of the 21st of July 1743, to be observed by Ships coming from the Island of Sicily, except only with Respect to the Places thereby appointed for the Performance of Quarantine by fuch Ships and Vessels as are bound to the Rivers Thames and Medway; with regard whereto, it is hereby ordered, That all fuch Ships and Vessels do perform their Quarantine in Standgate Creek only, and its no other Place. And the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master General and the rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, and his Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necesfary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Ja. Vernon.

The following is a Translation of a Circular Refcript sent by her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia to her Ministers in Foreign Courts.

WE have indeed already communicated to you, by Means of our Rescript of the 13th of the last Month, not only that which concerned the Bavarian Troops, and how they, as well as the Court of Franckfort itself, depended entirely upon the Crown of France, but also that contrary to the Oath taken by the Count de Seckendorff, he caused the Fortress of Philipsbourg, belonging to the Empire, to be subservient to the Designs of that Crown, which are equally contrary to the Peace sworn a sew Years fince, and fatal to Germany.

But fince that Time some Circumstances much more remarkable have occurred. For although the Forts and extraordinary Works, which had

AT the Court at Kenfington, the 27th Day of | been built near Philipsbourg, by the Advice and Assistance of France, were but a feeble Resource to the Enemy, and that instead of finding any in them, they did already before the End of last Month, abandon in the Night their Camp on that Side, betaking themselves to Flight, and retiring on the other Side of the Rhine in a most precipitate Manner: It is not less true, that that was done with no other Defign than to defend the Frontiers which France has usurped, and taken from the Empire, and to oppose our Army, which was intended to recover them for the Advantage of the faid Empire.

It is a Thing notorious to the Empire, and to the whole World, that, according to the Pretensions of France, all the Country situated be= yond the Queich, belongs to Alfatia, and is under the French Dominion. Nevertheless, the Bavarian Troops have been made Use of, instead of those of France, to cover those Countries, and that probably in order to feturn the Obligation to France, for the Defence which she afforded to the Electorate of Bavaria, exactly at the Time when the Troops of France guarded the Lower Rhine, where, as though they had been Masters of the Country, they disposed of every Thing according to their good Pleasure, and took Possession of several Places belonging to the Empire, namely, Oppenheim, Worms, Spire, and Franckenthal. This was all done, as la Noue had before declared, in the most perfect Concert with the Emperor, that is to fay, with our Adverse Party.

These Measures, so much boasted of by that French Minister, have not in Truth had the Effect which he would have persuaded the Empire, in the menacing Declaration which he prefented to the Dyet. The Passage of the Rhine has been effected; our Army has passed the Lower and the Upper Rhine, in a Manner as happy as glorious; or, to fpeak more clearly, the French Troops made no more Opposition to it, than the Bavarian. But what is worthy of Observation is, that these last, devoted to the Service of France, which furnishes Money to recruit them, which reviews them, and which fupports them, have been employed to hinder

our Army from entring into Alfatia.

The District where they encamped, and where the three Regiments, Horse Grenadiers, Taxis and Oettingen, were routed, being fituated on the other Side the Queich, France regards it as her own Territory. The Bavarian Troops then not being able to dispute the Pasfage of the Rhine on that Side, in order to shew still more remarkably that perfect and so much boafted Intelligence between the Court of France and that of Franckfort, the most perfect Concert with the Emperor, they marched in all Haste towards Landau, in order to cover that Fortress, which the Empire has already twice taken with fo much Pains; and (in order to ba. lance the Account exactly, and not to be want-