

The London Gazette.

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From Saturday September 7. to Tuesday September 10. 1745.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION,

For putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papists, and reputed Papists, to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles of the same; and for confining Papists, and reputed Papists, to their Habitations; and for putting in Execution the Laws against Riots and Rioters.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS the Eldest Son of the Pretender hath presumed, in open Violation of our Laws, to land in the North West Part of Scotland, and has assembled a considerable Number of Traiterous and Rebellious Persons in Arms, who have set up a Standard in the Name of the Pretender, and, in an audacious Manner, have resisted and attacked some of our Forces, and are now advancing farther in that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain; and there is the greatest Reason to apprehend that these wicked Attempts have been encouraged, and may be supported by a Foreign Force: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the First Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, intituled, "An Act for the better securing the Government by disarming Papists and reputed Papists," it was enacted, That it should and might be lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace, who should know or suspect any Person to be a Papist, or should be informed that any Person was, or was suspected to be a Papist, to tender, and they were thereby authorized and required forthwith to tender, to such Person so known or suspected to be a Papist, the Declaration set down and expressed in an Act of Parliament made in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament," to be by him made, repeated, and subscribed; and if such Person so required, should refuse to make, repeat, and subscribe the said Declaration, or refuse, or forbear to appear before the said Justices, for the making, repeating, and subscribing thereof, on Notice to him given, or

left at his usual Place of Abode, by any Persons authorized in that Behalf, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the said two Justices, he was in and by that Act prohibited to have or keep in his House, or elsewhere, or in the Possession of any other Person to his Use, or at his Disposition, any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, other than such necessary Weapons as should be allowed to him by Order of the Justices of the Peace at a General Quarter Sessions, for the Defence of his House or Person; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, by Virtue of that Act, might authorize and empower any Person or Persons in the Day-time, with the Assistance of the Constable, or his Deputy, or the Tythingman, or Headborough, where the Search should be, to search for all Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition; which should be in the House; Custody, or Possession of any such Papist, or reputed Papist, and seize the same for the Use of their said late Majesties and their Successors. And further, that no Papist, or reputed Papist, so refusing or making Default, should or might have or keep in his own Possession, or in the Possession of any other Person to his Use, or at his Disposition, any Horse or Horses, which should be of the Value of Five Pounds, to be sold; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, might and should authorize any Person or Persons, with such Assistance as aforesaid, where the Search should be, to search for and seize for the Use of their said late Majesties, and their Successors, all such Horse and Horses, which should be above the Value of Five Pounds to be sold. And whereas by another Act made in the said First Year of the Reign of their said late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, intituled, "An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths," all Persons, who should refuse to take the Oaths therein directed to be taken, after the Tenders thereby directed to be made, and should refuse to make and subscribe the said Declaration in the said Act of the Thirtieth Year of the said late King Charles the Second, should suffer all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Disabilities, as a Popish Recusant Conviēt, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. And whereas in and by an Act made in the First

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