

selves for that Purpose at Friedland, order'd the whole Army to march towards Hirsberg, and the adjacent Places, to prevent the Execution of that Design; General du Moulin only being left at Landshut and Schweidnitz with nine Battalions, five Squadrons of Rochau, and ten Squadrons Hussars of Ruesli. As the King of Prussia proposes to head his Army again, so his Majesty, the Prince of Prussia, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and all the Generals who have been here, set out very early this Morning for Silesia. General Buddenbrock is left behind, as is Marshal Schmettau, and Margrave Charles, who continues to be consumptive. The Corps under Colonel Franquini is said to have been attacked near Libzu in Silesia, and to be dispersed.

*Westminster, November 14.*

His Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

*An Act to raise the Militia of that Part of Great Britain called England, altho' the Month's Pay, formerly advanced, hath not yet been repaid; and to raise such Part of the said Militia, as shall be judged most proper, ready, and convenient.*

*Whitehall, November 18.*

Letters from Marshal Wade of the 15th Instant mention, that upon the News received by him of the Resolution of the Rebels to return from Brampton, in order to make an Attempt upon Carlisle, it had been determined, in a Council of War held the same Day thereupon, to march on Saturday Morning the 16th Instant, by Hexham towards Carlisle.

Letters of the 14th Instant from Penrith mention, that it was affirmed by great Numbers of Persons who were come thither from the Villages on the South and West Sides of Carlisle, that the whole Rebel Army were endeavouring to surround that City. That they shot at every Body that fled from them, and that one Person had been killed, and that they were actually putting the Country under Military Execution.

That they seized all able bodied Men, Horses and Carriages, and declared that they would force them to carry their Ladders to the Walls of Carlisle. That the Cannon of Carlisle were firing that Morning very briskly; that they had taken the four Light Horsemen upon their Return from Newcastle, who had been sent to conduct the Quarter Master of the Rebels taken Prisoner near Carlisle, to Marshal Wade. Letters of the same Date from Penrith at Nine o'Clock at Night mention, that the Rebels had approached so near Carlisle, that the Garrison

had thrown Granadoes at them, and that the Rebels had broke Ground about 300 Yards from the Cittadel, and at Spring Garden, near the Horse Race Ground; and that they had been obliged to fetch Provisions as far as Heckett, about five Miles from Carlisle.

*Whitehall, November 18.*

Letters dated the 15th of November from Penrith, give an Account, that a Person sent from the Governor of Carlisle to Marshal Wade, reported, that it was agreed that the Town should be delivered up to the Rebels, but did not know the Conditions. The Governor was determined to defend the Castle to the last Extremity, and had prepared every Thing for that Purpose. It was supposed that he will be able to hold out Eight Days.

*Whitehall, November 18.*

Letters from Shap of the 15th Instant at Noon, mention, that the City of Carlisle surrendered at Ten o'Clock that Morning.

*Whitehall, November 19.*

By Letters received this Morning from Edinburgh of the 15th Instant, there is an Account of Lieutenant General Handasyd's Arrival there the Day before from Berwick, with Price's and Ligonier's Regiments of Foot, and Hamilton's and Ligonier's Regiments of Dragoons. That the Magistrates had quartered the Foot and Part of the Horse in that City. That the Rebels in the Shire of Perth were augmented to 700. Lieutenant General Handasyd had left Brigadier Fleming to command at Berwick.

General Post Office, London, Nov. 12, 1745.

*Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for establishing a General Post-Office for all her Majesty's Dominions, and for settling a Weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof for the Service of the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions, It is (amongst other Things) enacted to the Purport and Effect following: That there shall be one General Post-Office established within the City of London, and one Master of the said General Post-Office shall from time to time be appointed by her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of Great Britain, by the Stile of her Majesty's Postmaster General; which said Master, and his Deputies, and their Servants and Agents, and no other, should have the Receiving, Carrying, and Delivering of Letters and Packets, to and from all Places in Great Britain and Ireland, North America, the West-Indies, and other her Majesty's Dominions, (except as in the said Act is excepted;) And that no Person or Persons whatsoever, or Body Politick or Corporate, in any Part of the said Kingdoms, Plantations and Colonies in the West-Indies and America, other than such Postmaster-General appointed as aforesaid, and his Deputy or Deputies, or Assigns, should presume to receive, take up, order, dispatch, convey, carry, recarry, or deliver any Letter or Letters, Packet or Packets of Letters (other than as in the said Act is excepted) or make any Collection of Letters, or set up or employ any Foot-Post, Horse Post, or Packet-Boat, or other Vessel or Boat,*