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St. James's, March 8.

THE following Address and Association of the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, Bishop of the Diocese, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders and others of the County of Middlesex, and the City and Liberty of Westminster, have been presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and Lord Lieutenant of the said County: Which Address and Association his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, Bishop of the Diocese, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders and others of the County of Middlesex, and the City and Liberty of Westminster, at a General Meeting in Covent Garden on Friday the 25th of October 1745.

May it please your Majesty,

TO accept from your dutiful and Loyal Subjects of this County, City and Liberty, the Association unanimously entered into this Day, as a Testimony of our Affection to your Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, flowing from a grateful Sense of those many Blessings we have constantly enjoyed during your Majesty's just and happy Reign over us, and which we are fully convinced can only be preserved to us, and transmitted to our Posterity, by the Continuance of the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family.

The Association.

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby voluntarily unite and associate ourselves, for the Maintenance and Defence of his Majesty King George the Second, and his Royal and Illustrious Family, in the Government of these Kingdoms, against the Attempts of the Pretender and his Adherents, and all other Enemies and Traitors whatsoever to his Majesty: And we hereby faithfully promise and engage to his Majesty, and to one another, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, with our Lives and Fortunes, mutually stand by, assist and support each other in this Union and Association, until the

present Rebellion shall be entirely suppressed and extinguished; and that we will join ourselves like Brethren, in the Bands of Friendship and Sincerity, to promote and prosecute all lawful Ways and Means for carrying this our Association into effectual and immediate Execution.

Venice, February 25, N. S. It is certain that the Spaniards passed 10000 Men over the Tessin, and attacked Prince Lichtenstein's advanced Posts, and made Prisoners one of his Piquets; but not being able to force him to an Action, they repassed the River, and the Prince retired with the main of his Army under the Cannon of Novara, for the Sake of facilitating his Junction with the King of Sardinia. He still continues to have several retrenched Posts near the Borders of the Tessin, which obstruct the Navigation of that River, to the great Detriment of the Spaniards. They again report, that they will open the Trenches before the Castle of Milan, the latter End of this Month. It is not as yet invested in Form; they have made no Line of Circumvallation, nor is all the Cannon requisite arrived. This Siege has been hitherto delayed upon various Pretences; but it is plain, the true Reason of not undertaking it is the Want of a sufficient Number of Troops to keep in Check the Armies of Prince Lichtenstein and M. Pallavicini during the Siege. This Reason will be of more Weight every Day, as the Austrian Reinforcements are continually arriving. The Spaniards are strengthening themselves upon the Adda, and are endeavouring to fortify Guastalla. General Novati has actually crossed the Po with the Austrians at Quingentoli, and has been since joined by 800 Recruits, and the Regiments of Holtz Dragoons and Portugal Cuirassiers lately arrived from Germany, who passed the Po without halting at Mantua. Some Artillery has been sent to him, from whence it is conjectured, that he intends to attack Guastalla, and oblige the Spaniards to return into the Parmesan, whither they have already sent back some of their Equipages. Generals Brown and Luchesi are come to Mantua.

Whitehall, March 8.

Letters from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, dated at Aberdeen the 28th of February, mention, that Advice had been received there that Fort George had been taken by the