

# The London Gazette.

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From Saturday October 11, to Tuesday October 14, 1746.

By the KING,

## A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

**W**HEREAS our Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the Eighteenth Day of November next; we, with the Advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the said Parliament shall, on the said Eighteenth Day of November next, be held, and sit for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burghesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give their Attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said Eighteenth Day of November next. Given at our Court at Kensington the Fourteenth Day of October 1746, in the Twentieth Year of our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

*Kensington, October 14.*

The following Address of the Governor, High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy and Gentlemen of the County of Antrim, has been presented to his Majesty: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Governor, High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, and Gentlemen of the County of Antrim, met at a General Assize held for the said County, on the 31st Day of July, One thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**D**UTY and Gratitude equally call upon us your Majesty's ever faithful and loyal Protestant Subjects, to embrace this first Opportunity of our general Meeting, to offer the greatest Thankfulness to Almighty God for, and our unfeigned Congratulations to your Majesty, upon the late glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms against the Rebels at Culloden, who in Defiance of all Ties, divine and human,

most audaciously opposed them, though under the Command of that illustrious young Prince your Royal Son, the Duke of Cumberland.

Your Majesty's paternal Care for the Peace and Well being of your Kingdoms, hath appeared in every Instance of your mild and gracious Reign, but in none more conspicuously than in that of permitting his Royal Highness to expose himself to the most imminent Dangers for the Preservation of every thing that is dear to your free and happy People, from the impious Attempts of those rebellious Disturbers of our Peace, cherished by the Aid of France and Spain, and headed by their Tool a popish Pretender.

It was the Honour and Happiness of this County to give the first Testimony of their Fidelity and Zeal, upon the breaking out of this wicked and dangerous Rebellion, by a most solemn Association for the Support and Defence of our present happy Constitution, under the auspicious Government of your sacred Majesty; permit us, therefore, humbly to assure your Majesty, that being actuated by the same Spirit of Loyalty, we shall most zealously continue to exert ourselves on all Occasions for the Support thereof; and we most ardently pray, that the Blessings we sensibly enjoy from your Majesty's wise and gracious Reign, may be long, very long continued to us; and that these Kingdoms may enjoy the like Blessings, under the Protection of your Royal Line, against all open and secret Enemies, until Time shall be no more.

The following Address of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Downe, has been presented to his Majesty: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen and Freeholders, met at a General Assizes for the County of Downe, the 26th of July 1746.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, beg Leave, with Hearts transported

sported with Joy, to approach your Royal Throne, and to present to your Majesty our most sincere and hearty Congratulations on the late happy Defeat of the Rebels in Scotland, and on the glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms under the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

This great and important Event, as it has relieved us from the dismal Apprehensions which all your Majesty's faithful Subjects were necessarily under, from the Progress it pleased God to permit those abandoned Traitors to make for a Time, gives us double Satisfaction, when we observe this unnatural and bloody Rebellion, which has been raised and fomented by our ancient and inveterate Enemy, now finally extirpated by the Virtue, Constancy and Prudence of a Prince of your illustrious House: A Rebellion intended to deprive us of all that is dear and valuable to Men, our Religion, Laws and Liberties; and in the Place of your Majesty's mild and gracious Government, to introduce Popery and arbitrary Power.

May your Majesty's Reign over us be long, happy and undisturbed; and may there never be wanting one of your glorious Line to lead forth our Armies, to the Terror of our Enemies, and the utter Confusion of such daring and desperate Attempts against our most happy Constitution and Settlement under your Majesty and your Royal Posterity.

*Stockholm, Sept. 26.* This Morning the four Orders of the States, with their respective Speakers at their Head, waited on the King at the Great Hall in the Castle, where, after having heard Divine Service, the Marshal, and the three other Orators, made severally a Speech to his Swedish Majesty as usual.

*From the King of Sardinia's Camp at Bordighera, Oct. 6, N. S.*

The 4th, Major General Marquis Balbian marched with 15 Battalions from Saorgio to the Foot of the Mountains, occupied by the Enemy; where the Chevalier de la Sauniere, Lieutenant Colonel, at the Head of the Volunteers, attacked and took the Enemy's first Post near Col de Peruzo, being sustained by Colonel Count Pampara with four Companies of Grenadiers, five Piquets, and 50 Carabineers, who had Orders to make himself Master of all the Posts of Peruzo, whilst Colonel Alfer, at the Head of a like Number of Grenadiers, Piquets, and Carabineers, marched to the Left to occupy the Col de Gier, and to block up Penna. All this was executed with Success, and the Enemy driven from the several Posts round Sospello; but as their Force in that Town was very considerable, which enabled them to send continual Succours to their Posts that gave Way; and as the Night began to fall, the Advantages already gained could be pushed no farther. To keep up a Conceit of Operations, his Majesty detached the same Day Brigadier Martini with 600 Men of our Troops, and 400 Austrians, to Bevera; from whence he took Possession of the Posts of

Strafolco, and the Cassines of Boglioni. The 5th, in the Morning, the Enemy seeing Marquis Balbian's Corps ready to attack Sospello, abandoned the Place with Precipitation, as well as Castellar and Castiglione; and retired to Peglia, to the Number of 14 Battalions. We lost on this Occasion but a few Men, and three Officers wounded; but the Enemy very considerably. In the mean Time, Chevalier Martini sent a Detachment of 400 Men under the Colonel Count de la Tour, an Austrian Lieutenant Colonel, and Major Galean, to attack the Posts about Monte Marioca, where the Enemy had 1000 Men very advantageously posted; who, notwithstanding the Superiority of their Number, were driven from Rock to Rock, to the very Foot of the Castle of Vintimiglia, with the Loss of several killed and wounded, and some Prisoners, amongst which is one French Officer. On our Side we lost 47 Men, but no Officer. Upon the first Rumour of these Successes, the French Garrison of Vintimiglia, and the Brigade of Burgundy, that was encamped near the Place, retired in great Haste, and abandoned the Town, from whence Deputies immediately brought the Keys to the King. General Gorani, who was the nearest at Hand, marched into Vintimiglia with four Austrian Battalions, ten Companies of our Grenadiers, and 100 Carabineers, and placed a Guard of 60 Grenadiers and 20 Carabineers without the Town, to check the Garrison of 300 French that were in the Castle, from whence they fired briskly the whole Day upon our People, and killed nine or ten Men of both Nations, and wounded two Officers. The same Day M. Martini's Corps was reinforced with 14 Companies of Grenadiers; by which he was enabled to push six Companies of Grenadiers at Layte, and those of several other Posts near Menton. In their Retreat, the Enemies blew up Roccatagliata, and the Passage of Bauce Ross; and seeing that Marquis Balbian had detached a Corps to attack the Col de Braun, they immediately abandoned it; by which Time their whole Army was got as far back as between Peglia and Turbia. The Castle of Penna, upon having its Communication cut off, surrendered by Capitulation; by which four Officers and 57 Men were made Prisoners of War; and we found some Arms and Ammunition in the Castle. The 6th in the Morning all Measures were taken for erecting Batteries against the Castle of Vintimiglia.

*Copenhagen, Oct. 11.* M. Ahlfeldt and M. Bruckdorff, Deputies from the Nobility of Sleswick Holstein, had Yesterday their Audiences of the King and Queen of Denmark in the Circle. Their Majesty's dined afterwards in Publick, and then removed to Jagersberg, in order to divert themselves there with hunting, as long as the Season will permit. An Express is said to be arrived from Elsenore, with Advice that the Copenhagen, one of the Asiatick Company's Ships from China, is come safe into the Sound. Another China Ship, and two from Tranquebar, are still behind and anxiously expected.

*Camp*

*Camp of Ambie, Oct. 19, N. S.* Since the Action upon the 11th, a large Detachment has been made from the French Army for Brittany. The Remainder is beginning to separate, in order to go into Winter Quarters. We have an Account, that Lieutenant Colonel Montague, whom we thought killed, was wounded and taken Prisoner by the Enemy. M. Segur and the Marquis de Fenelon, two French Generals, are said to have been killed on their Side.

*Hague, Oct. 21, N. S.* We hear that the French Army begun to separate on Monday last in four Columns; two of which have taken the Route of Namur and Charleroy, one that of Diest, Hasselt, Lier and Antwerp, and the last that of Bruffels. It is thought there will be 22 Battalions and Cavalry in Proportion in that Place, and that Marshal Saxe will establish his Head Quarters there. The Prince of Saxe Hilburghausen is arrived here to qualify himself for the Post of General of Foot in the Service of the Republick, to which he was some Years since nominated by the States General.

*Hague, Oct. 21, N. S.* By Advices from Paris of the 16th Instant, the English Troops, after an unsuccessful Attempt upon Port L'Orient, were all reembarked without the Loss of a Man, and the Squadron under Admiral Lestock was cruising upon the Coast of Brittany upon the 13th. We have Accounts from Morlaix of the 13th, that the Caribon and the Argonaute, two Men of War belonging to the Duke d'Anville's Squadron, were arrived at Brest; and that a Third, called the Ardent, of 60 Guns, had been driven on Shore near Laumarisker by some English Men of War, after having fought from Ten in the Morning to Seven in the Evening.

*Falmouth, Oct. 9.* By the Nathaniel and John, a Store-ship belonging to Admiral Lestock's Squadron, which is arrived in this Harbour, we have the following Advice, That Admiral Lestock and General Sinclair, with the Fleet, arrived on the 19th past in Quinparley Bay, at the Entrance of the Harbour of Port Louis, on the Western Coast of France; that the 20th and 21st were taken up in landing the Troops, which was done with great Success, notwithstanding some Peasants were assembled, and had three Pieces of Cannon playing, which were taken by His Majesty's Forces, besides some Vessels and Boats destroyed, which were lying in a Creek, and the Town set on fire: That on the 23d, two 12 Pounders with a Mortar were landed, and on the 24th two more, which were immediately conducted to the Camp before l'Orient, about 10 Miles distant from Quinparley Bay, against which Place they played briskly, and set it on fire several Times: That on the 26th at Night the Camp broke up, and they marched to Quinparley Bay; the 27th and 28th the Troops embarked; the 29th it blew very hard, and the 30th it was moderate, and the 1st of October the Admiral made Signal for weighing, and in the Evening the above Store-ship was separated from the Fleet, and did not know whether all the Fleet got out of the Harbour that Evening.

*Falmouth, Oct. 10.* We have Advice by the Duke of Cumberland Transport arrived in Carwick Road near this Place, that the British Troops, after the Descent on the Coast of France, had been reembarked on Sunday the 28th of September: That the Admiral made the Signal for the whole Fleet to sail on the 1st of October, which they accordingly did that Afternoon; but in the Night a strong Gale coming on, the said Transport having lost her Fore-top-sail-yard, was separated from the rest of the Fleet, and the next Morning could only see the Buchanan, another Transport belonging to Lieutenant General Harrison's Regiment; and on Sunday the 4th of October came up with two other Transports belonging to Brigadier Richbell's Regiment, and a Store ship, who had likewise been separated from the Fleet the first Night, which none of them had seen since.

*Plymouth, Oct. 10.* This Day arrived a Cartel Ship with 242 English Prisoners from St. Malo's, which Place she left Yesterday. The Captain reports, that he heard at St. Malo's, that Admiral Lestock had landed his Forces the 23d past about three Leagues to the Westward of Port L'Orient; that they were on Shore eight Days, and had destroyed two or three Villages, and afterwards retreated on board without any Loss. But by what he could learn, they were not strong enough to attack Port L'Orient, which Place he heard Yesterday at St. Malo's the English had left, and were going into Quiberon Bay, or under Bellisle, which had alarmed the whole Country.

That the 29th past, the Pretender's Eldest Son, with about 30 of his Followers, landed about three Leagues to the Westward of Morlaix at Roscort, in the Happy Privateer of 30 Guns and 300 Men, and the Prince of Conti Privateer of 22 Guns and 240 Men in Company, both which were fitted out for that Service at the Expence of the French King from St. Malo's. The Pretender's Son, with all his Followers, were very bare of Cloaths. They came round the Land's End, and were chased one Afternoon, but thick Weather coming on saved them, otherwise they owned they must have been taken.

The Namur, Prince Frederick, and Hampton Court, are unmooring in order to sail, and the Transports, with the Troops on board, are coming out of Catwater.

*Admiralty-Office, October 14.*

Captain Palliser, in his Majesty's Sloop the Weazle, being on a Cruize off the Isle of Wight, on the 8th Instant, at Ten in the Morning, saw a Shallop, which he gave Chace to, and at One came up with her and took her. She was called the Jeantie, a French Privateer belonging to Boulogne, mounted six Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and had forty-eight Men on board, and was commanded by Antoine Colliot.

When Capt. Palliser had shifted the Prisoners, he gave Chace to another Vessel, and at dark came up with, and took her. She was called the Fortune, a French Privateer of Honfleur, mounted ten Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and had 95 Men on board, commanded by John Gilliere.

Gilliere. Both the Prizes are brought safe into Portsmouth.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, October 14.

The Court Changes Mourning on Sunday next the 19th Instant for the late King of Denmark, viz.

The Men to wear Black full trimmed, and coloured Swords and Buckles.

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbands, Fans and Tippetts.

London, September 1, 1746.  
General Post-Office.

Whereas certain Information has been made, upon Oath, before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that the Chester Mail, of the 2d of July last, was robbed by a Person who goes, or has gone by the several Names of GABRIEL TOMKINS, alias YOUNG GIBB, alias KIT JERVIS, alias CHRISTOPHER WOOD, alias UNKLE, alias RAWLINS, who has been formerly a Smugler, and was some Years since employed as a Riding Surveyor in the Service of the Customs, and some Years ago lived at the Town of Dariford, in the County of Kent: He is a Man of between Forty and Fifty Years of Age, of a very swarthy Complexion, somewhat marked with the Small Pox, about Five Foot Nine or Ten Inches high, is a very well made Man, walks very upright, with large dark Eye-brows, which hang over his Eyes, and has formerly received a Wound in his Left Arm with a Pistol or Musquet Bu'let, of which some Mark or Appearance is left:

\* \* \* By Intelligence received, since the first Printing of this Advertisement, the above described Gabriel Tomkins has a small Wart or Wen at the Corner of one of his Eye-brows, next to his Nose, and is said to appear in a shabby brown duffil Coat, much pieced and torn, and trimmed with white metal Buttons, a deep blue Waistcoat, and an old light or lightish Wig turned Yellow with the Wearing.

This is therefore to give Notice, That whatever Person or Persons shall apprehend the said Gabriel Tomkins, so that he be brought to Justice, will be intitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds on the Conviction of the said Gabriel Tomkins over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament for the apprehending of Highwaymen. The same Reward and Encouragement is offer'd to any who may have been Accomplices in the said Robbery, who will moreover be intitled to His Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Post-Master General,

George Shelvocke, Secretary.

N. B. A suitable Reward and Encouragement is hereby offered, and will be given to any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend a Woman, who goes or has gone by the several Names of Anne Hocks, alias Hawkswell, alias Mathews, alias Cameron, and pretends to be the Wife of a French Officer. She is a Person of between Thirty and Forty Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, and about Five Foot Six Inches high, somewhat pitted with the Small Pox, and has the Letters A. H. prick'd in upon one of her Hands with Indian Ink or Gun powder, and it is supposed she does now, or has lately accompanied Gabriel Tomkins above described.

Viſtualling-Office, October 8, 1746.

The Commissioners for Viſtualling his Majesty's Navy give Notice, that there is in the Hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, Money to pay the Interest due on Viſtualling Bills register'd between the 1st of October

1745, and 31st of March 1746: That all Persons poss'ed of such Bills, may, at any Time, carry them to the Treasurer's Office in Broad Street, and receive the Interest due thereon, and have the same wrote off upon the Bills.

Navy-Office, Oct. 10, 1746.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy hereby give Notice, That there is in the Hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, Money to pay the Interest due on Navy and Transport Bills register'd between the 1st of October 1745, and 31st of March following, that all Persons poss'ed of such Bills may, at any Time, carry them to the Treasurer's Office in Broad-street, and receive the Interest due thereon, and the same wrote off upon the Bills.

The Committee for letting the City's Lands in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City of London, give Notice, that they intend to lett by Lease,

The Place or Office of one of the Ten Cornmeeters of this City, now in Lease to Mr. Richard Brooke.

And that the said Committee will sit in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, London, on Wednesday the 12th Day of November next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to receive Proposals for the same: Of which further Information and printed Particulars may be had at the Comptroller's Office in the Guildhall aforesaid. On which said printed Particulars all Persons bidding for the same are to write their Proposals.

#### Advertisements.

PURsuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Simon Parsons, late of Piccadilly, in the Parish of St. James Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Coachmaker, deceased, are to come in and prove their Debts before William Spicer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, London.

THE Creditors of Joseph Smith, late of Worcester, are desired to send an Account of their Debts on or before the 20th of November next, to Richard Brodrubb Esq; of Worcester, or to Mr. Thomas Elton, of Milk-street, London; or they will be excluded the Benefit of a Dividend intended to be made. And all Persons indebted to the said Joseph Smith, are required to pay the same to Mr. Th. rnloe, Attorney, in Worcester, or they will be sued without further Notice.

ALL Persons, who have any Demands on the Estates of Thomas Stockdale, late of Leicester Fields, Esq; or Leticia Stockdale, late of Greek-street, Soho, deceased, are desired forthwith to send a particular Account of their respective Demands to Mr. Roos, Attorney, in Knowles's Court in Carter-lane, London. And all Persons ind'ed to the Estate of the said Thomas Stockdale or Leticia Stockdale, are desired to pay their respective Debts to the said Mr. Roos, (who is empowered by the Administrator to receive the same) on or before the 6th Day of November next, otherwise they will be sued without farther Notice.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Samuel Cotton and John Cotton, of London, Merchants and Partners, intend to meet on Tuesday the 3d of November next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a final Dividend of the said Bankrupts Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same; and all Persons who have made Claims under the said Commission, are to come and make good their said Claims, or they will be absolutely excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Thomas Maxfield, of Rotherham in the County of York, Daler and Chapman, intend to meet on the 28th Day of November next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Thomas Hardy, being the Sign of the Crown in Rotherham in the said County of York, 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.