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Naples, January 3.

ON the 29th past, by the King's express Commands, an Intimation was notified to the Canons Giordano, and Reggiero, the one Fiscal, and the other Judge of the Tribunal of Inquisition, which the Cardinal Archbishop had introduced into this City, against the King's Pleasure, to leave this Kingdom in the Space of eight Days. The said Tribunal was ordered to be immediately abolished, and circular Letters sent to all the Archbishops and Bishops of the Kingdom to abstain from the like Attempts. On the 1st instant, anchored in this Port, two Transports with 180 Soldiers from Barcelona, as did on the 2d five other Transports from Martega, with the Dis-mounted Dragoons of the King's Regiments of Tarragona and Roussillon.

Florence, Jan. 9, N. S. The greatest Diligence is used all over Tuscany to furnish Leghorn with Provisions of all Sorts to be sent to the Armies, as they are now almost solely supplied from thence. Vice Admiral Medley has sent two of his Britannick Majesty's Ships into the Channel of Piombino, which will oblige the Neapolitan Gallies and armed Barks, which render'd the Transporting of Provisions from this State very hazardous, to withdraw. The said Admiral has likewise sent another Ship to Leghorn, to conduct the Vessels that were loaden with Provisions to Villa Franca; and has desired his Britannick Majesty's Minister here, to give Assurances to the Empress's Agents at Leghorn, that he will take Care to appoint Convoys for this Purpose for the Future.

Florence, Jan. 10, N. S. We are inform'd from the Western Coast of Genoa, that General Brown continued his Operations in Provence, and that the Fortress of Antibes was greatly reduced. The King of Sardinia has sent General Brown another Train of 18 Pieces of Battering Artillery from Savona, and his Majesty was to set out on the 9th Instant for Turin. A large Detachment of his Majesty's Troops was preparing to join Marshal Botta, in order to act vigorously against the Genoese; for which Purpose Admiral Medley had detached from his Squadron five Ships of War to block up the Port of Genoa; from whence there is Advice, that the Disturbances there were greatly ceased, the Doge and Senate having caused 14 of the Chiefs of the People to be arrested, for their having committed many Disorders, and extorted

Money from every Body. The Government, however, it is said, was resolv'd to oppose any Foreign Troops, and to defend their Liberty as much as lay in their Power, having for that Purpose placed Bodies of Troops, with the necessary Artillery, &c. to guard the Passage of the Bochetta, and other Posts.

Copenhagen, Jan. 14. A Ship called the King of Denmark, belonging to the Asiatick Company, is upon the Point of sailing for China, the Crew having Yesterday been reviewed by the Directors. The Resolution taken by the said Company for this Year, is to send out two Ships to Canton, and only one to Tranquebar; the latter is already gone upon the Voyage. They seem now to despair of ever seeing again the two that should have returned home last Summer, one from Canton, and the other from Tranquebar, not having received any Account of them since their respective Departure from those Places.

Vienna, Jan. 18. Count Schulemberg went away the Day before Yesterday, and will only stay a Day or two at Venice with his Uncle Marshal Schulemberg, in his Way to Novi, where it is hoped he will find every Thing ready on the Part of this Court, and concerted with that of Turin, for the Recovery of Genoa.

Hague, Jan. 27, N. S. The Letters from France received this Day say, that no one is yet fixed on to succeed M. Puyfieux at Breda; that M. de St. Severin had excused himself from accepting that Employment; and that M. Maccanas had deferred his Journey till the Choice of the French Minister should be finally determined. They likewise mention, that they had Advice from Grace of the 12th, that the Trenches were opened before Antibes the Night before, and that the Place had been in a Manner reduced to Ashes by the Bombardment: That the Austrians had establish'd four Bridges upon the Var, and seem'd determined to maintain their Ground in Provence; and that the French Army was distress'd for Forage, having already exhausted Dauphine and Provence, and being obliged to bring it from Languedoc, whilst Count Brown was supplied with it by Sea.

Whitehall, January 16, 1746-7.

Whereas an Anonymous Letter was, on Christmas Eve last, about Seven o'Clock in the Evening, brought to the House of Mrs. Barnes, on Tooting Common in Surry, acquainting her, That her said House was beset by six armed Men, who demanded all the Money and