

that the Cliff of Giæstongen does not interrupt the View of it, or that you have it due N. E. by E. : And in this Point of the Compass, the Navigation is clear from Hvidding Isles; one may therefore, if one got Sight first of one Light, and were in Doubt a short Time which of them it was, steer a little East, for were it Skuddenees Light that appeared, one would shortly after see the Blaze of Hvidding Isles, unless it were a Fog, hazy Weather, or Snow Storm. If, however, by steering more to the Eastward, another Light does soon appear, it must naturally be that on Hvidding Isles, and one may then by Soundings set one's Course accordingly and take a View of the other, since, if from the Situation of Skuddenees Light being hidden from the high Land, a Light appears more to the Eastward, than due N. E. by E. be assured it must be Hvidding Isles. Knowing this, one may with Safety keep under Skuddenees, as one may now by the new Light know to a Certainty where the Bite is, and accordingly run in under the Land, and so into Carmsound. When one comes near the Smorf-takken, one may expect to see all the Three Lights; and again, if the Light of Skuddenees is hidden by the high Land, then the Two others, particularly that close to Hoyvarden, will prove sufficient to direct one to a good Anchorage in this Harbour. But if one is unacquainted, and will not venture to run into Carmsound without Pilot, or other Obstacles presenting themselves, then the Lights on the Isle of Hvidding and Skuddenees will prove a remarkable Assistance to those who find themselves obliged to cruize here during the Night; but in that Case it is absolutely necessary to be particularly attentive that the Current (which is frequently very strong here) does not drive the Vessel on either Side.

St. James's, November 23, 1798.

THE following Address, having been transmitted to the Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been by his Grace presented to the King; which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,
Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, approach your Majesty's Throne with our heartfelt Congratulations on the late most important Victories which have been gained by your Fleets under the Command of Lord Nelson and Sir John Borlase Warren, Baronet.

We view with the warmest Gratitude these signal Interpositions of Divine Providence for defeating the Designs of our Enemies against the Liberties of this Country and the Prosperity of the British Empire.

It is no less our Inclination than our Duty to cherish in the People under our Care an affectionate Attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, and to the excellent Constitution under which we have the Happiness to live.

We shall not fail to inculcate upon them a just Sense of the Goodness of God to us as a Nation, and

to excite them to a steady Regard to the Doctrine and Duties of our holy Religion, as the most effectual Means of promoting both their own Happiness and the Welfare of the State.

That the Blessing of God may attend your Majesty's Arms, and crown with Success your Exertions for the Restoration of an honorable and lasting Peace, and that your Reign may be long and prosperous, is the sincere Prayer of,

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most dutiful and most faithful Subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale.

Signed in our Name, in our Presence, and at our Appointment, by

Robert Dickson, Moderator.

Edinburgh, 13th Nov. 1798.

[*Transmitted by the Lord Advocate of Scotland.*]

Whitehall, November 27.

As several Artificers and Manufacturers, Subjects of Great Britain, have, from Time to Time, gone into Foreign Countries to exercise their several Callings, contrary to the Laws of these Kingdoms, the following Abstracts of Acts of Parliament of Their late Majesties King George the First and Second, and of His present Majesty, for preventing such Practices, are published, for the Information of all Persons who may be ignorant of the Penalties they may incur by Disobedience to them: And it will be observed, that such Penalties likewise extend to those who are any ways concerned or instrumental in the Sending or Enticing Artificers or Manufacturers out of these Kingdoms, or in the Exportation of the Tools and Instruments used by them, as well as to the Artificers or Manufacturers themselves.

Statute 5 George I. Chap. 27.

IF any Person shall contract with, entice, or solicit, any Artificer in Wool, Iron, Steel, Brass, or other Metal, Clock-maker, Watch-maker, or any other Artificer of Great Britain, to go into Foreign Countries out of the King's Dominions, and shall be convicted thereof, upon Indictment or Information in any of the Courts at Westminster, or at the Assizes or Quarter-Sessions, he shall be fined any Sum not exceeding ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the first Offence, and shall be imprisoned Three Months, and till the Fine be paid. And if any Person having been once convicted shall offend again, he shall be fined at the Discretion of the Court, and imprisoned Twelve Months, and till the Fine be paid.

If any of the King's Subjects, being such Artificers, shall go into any Country out of His Majesty's Dominions, to exercise or teach the said Trades to Foreigners; and if any of the King's Subjects in any such Foreign Country, exercising any of the said Trades, shall not return into this Realm within Six Months after Warning given by the Ambassador, Minister or Consul of Great Britain, in the Country where such Artificers shall be, or by any Person authorised by such Ambassador, &c. or by one of the Secretaries of State, and from henceforth inhabit within this Realm; such Persons shall be incapable of taking any Legacy, or of being

