he London Gazette.

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From I hursday May 7. to Donday May 11.

of James's, May 9. The following Address was pre-fented to Her Majesty 1: the Rev. Dr. Gery, Arch-daton of Bucks, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Cheyne.

To the Queen's Moj Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of suchs in the Diocese of Lin-

win.

May it please Your Ma sty

WE Tour Majesties most Designs and Loyal Subjects,

When the Archdeacon and stry of the Archdeacony of

Books, do with all Humnsty sepre Tour Majesties Ac
aname of our smeerest Congratulations for Tour Majesties

bapp Accessor to the Crown, wo see Education to our Com
main, and Zeal for our shour is even in the most dange
res Times, gives us a certain sospect that Your Majesty

will Cherish as a Queen wat yet loved as a Subject.

It is with the rooft seeres I make fulness to the Divine

providence that we make this Adards: for we are sen-

It is with the need in rey Trankfulness to the Divine providence that we make this Ladress; for we are sensitions four Majesties Fisch and Love of your People, which have been so eminintly shewn since we have been bleed with Your layestee Soverment, have effectually supported as in this difficult Conjuncture, after the Desth of a Prince to whem such effects Conjuncture, after the Desth of a Prince to whem such effects.

And we begin the sensition and Liberties.

And we begin the sensition of Liberties, with the greatest Chear which, maintain as well as take that Oath of Fidelity to your Person and Government, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other your Majestee Enemies both at home and abroad, which is required of us in this Sections of Parliament, and institutions.

Majelies Enemies tot. At home and abroda, which is re-quired of us in this Sections of Parliament, and infill into ear Parilhimers, wit: the utmost diligence, true Senti-wait of Loyalty and Assistance; and that it shall be our daily and earnest Prairer to Almighty God that he may gran to Tour Majest; through your long and prosperous Rignover us, all thos. Slessings which attend a Beloved Prince Governing an United People.

The following Address from the Borough of Flint was presented to Her Majesty by Sir Roger Mostin Bar. Mayor, and Constable of the Cattle of Flint.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bayliffs, Recorder, Grand Juy, and Burgesses, of Your Majesties Borough of flint.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects,

bez Leave to a knewledge our hearty Sorrow for
the Death of our late Greeies Sovereign, and our extream
Juffer Your Majesties has by Accession to the Throne of your
hutestors; under whose Greenment we conclude our selves
the entirely happy; and we crave Leave to assure Dour Majest, That we will, at il times, to the utmost of our
fewer, Stand-by and Defer I your Majesty against all your
Evenies Publick and Privite, as keartily as any of Your
Majesties Subjects, and as economist the best of them to the
best of Governors; who we priving happy long Reign over us.

The following Address of the Trinity-House of King-smupon Hull was presented to her Majesty by Charles, Orborne Esq; introduced by his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majasty, Anne, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Dread Sovereign

We four Majestics Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Wardens, Elder Brethrin, and Assistants, of the Trinky-House in Kingston up a Hull, being scribly assisted with the unspeakable Littlese Nations have substants by the Death of our late Renounced Sources in Williams III. of blessed Mamory.

Crave Leave to Congratulate Tour Majestics happing the less to General Rights of Grown and Turane.

of your Royal Ancestors; from whence Your Majesty; by your most affectionate and gracious Speeches to both Horses of Parliament, hath not only dispersed the Foars, but raised the Hopes, and with 30 filed two Heaves of an your fuithful People, who an duly and deliberately consider either jour Royal Bounty in contributing so Liberally to the Ease of the Publick, or your fixed Resolution to support and maintain our Liberties and Religion.

Wherefore me now succeeds offer subat so Virtues a

mair ain our Liberties and Religion.

Wherefore we now sincerely offer (what so Virtuous a Queen may justly claim) this himble Tender of our Duty and Alegiance, stedsaily resolving (us far as we are able) to assist and defend Your Majesty against all your Enemies, who shall go about to conspire against your Sacred Person, disturb your Government, or oppose your Reignover us, which we pray God may be long and prosperous: To which we have caused the Common Seal of this Incorporation to be hereunto affixed this sufficiency of May, 1702.

The following Address from the Borough of Ilcester was presented to Her Majesty by Giles Hayne Esq. Capital Burgess of the said Borough, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Keeper.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bayliff, High Steward, Capital Burgesses, and other Inhabitants, of your Bo-rough and ancient Corporation of Ilcester in the Courty of Somerset.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We humbly beg Leave most heartily to CongratulateYour Majesties happy Accession to the Throne of
these your Kingdoms, now you are adorned with the Imperial Crown thereof, to whom the undoubted Title and
lawful Right belongs.

Your Majesty has been always Crowned with Virtue and
true Finglish Happy majest together with come?

Tour Majesty has been always Crowned with Virtue and true English Honour, which, together with your Zeal for the Christian Faith and Religion we profess, and those Gracious Assurances you have given your People, justly entitles Your Majesty the best and most Glorious of Sovereigns, and your People under your Government the happiest of Subjects; therefore our sincere and hearty Prayers are, That your Reign over us may be long and prosperous, and with Issue never Extinct; and we will, to our Power, for ever defend Your Majesty against all Enemies whatsoever. In Testimony whereof, we have set our Common Seal the 25th day of April, in the First Year of Your Majesties Reign.

Ŕeign.

The following Address from the Borough of Clitheroe was presented to Her Majesty by Ambroje Pueslay Esq. one of their Representatives in Parliament, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rivers, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bayliffs, Recorder, Burgel-fes, and Free Inhabitants, of Your Majesties ancient Borough of Clitherge, in the County Palatine of Lan-

May it please Your Majesty,

When the Gracious Sourceign King William III. of ever. Glorious Memory, and to Congratulate Your Majesties most knappy Accession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, your lawful and and wheel Right; which, with our utmost Endoavoirs, we will maintain and defend, against the presented Prince of Wales, and all other Opposers what severe we are extreamly simple of Your Majesties Declaration, to support the Government in Church and State as by Law Established; by which Your Majesty hath fixed an entire Dominion in all English Hearts, who truly and zealously pray to Almight; God for Tour Majesties long and prosperous Reign over us. and prosperous Reign over sis.

The following Address from the Town of was preferred to Heri

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other the principal Inhabitants, of the Town and Port of Falmourh in the County of Cornwall.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE more silent our sorrow hath been on the Occasion

of the afficing Death of our late Sovereign King
William, (whose Memory be Bieffed, as his Life was Gland
Najelies happy satelion to the Throne of your Royal Ancessors bath essenady repaired that Lajs; and we cannot refrain our loud sectionations of Joy thereupon, humbly begging Leave that our Congratulations may approach your own Sairest Perfon. We beloke already more than one Muchinest Act of your unparable of Goodness, and such endeating discriming towards your Subjects, as proclaimy on arising to a Deboral, a true Mother to our livel, our Church, and our State: And while we call to mind how an English Queen had the Glery of Chastizing and Confounding the Ambition of Spain, when it aspired to an Universal Monarchy, and vain gloriously stilled its Armmado Invincible, we are possified with a full Assurance. That a far greater Glory is reserved for Tour Mijesty; and that index your most austicious Reign the like Ambition of France will be effectually Consounded; that Tour Mijesty will give them a most sensible Proof of the Folly, as well as highlice of their Salique Law. We cannot think of the pretended Prince of Wales without that Concempt that belongs to such an Impostor; but with the greatest Fervency imaginable hope, and pray to God, to bels us and, our Posserity with a real one, the Offspring of Tour Royal Self, and the Inheritor of your Goodness as well as Dominions. Our Persons and Fortunes we faithfully engage for the Defence of your Sacred Person and Government, against at the Gaildhall of Falmouth aforeside Easter-Monday 1902.

The following Address was presented to Her Majesty

The following Address was presented to Her Majesty by the Honourable Sidney Wertly alias Montague and Gilbert Dolben Eigs; Representatives in Parliament of the City of Peterborough.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of Your Majesties Custos Rotulo-rum, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Frecholders, assembled at our General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery held at the City of Peterborough this 16th day of April, 1702. for the said City, Liberty, and Soak thereor.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We Your Mijesties most Dutisul and Loyal Subjects,
having a neep and true Sense of the great Loss this
Nation has sufficiently the Death of our late Sovereign
Lind William III. of Glorious Memory, who (under God)
was our Deliverer from Popery and Slavery, humbly crave
Leave to Condole with Your Majesty, and express our Sorrow upon this sad Occasion.

But Your Majesties accession to the Throne, (which we
most heartily Congratulate) and your known Zeal for our
Religion, and the Government as by Law Established, moderates our Grief, and gives a certain Prospect of suture

derates our Grief, and gives a certain Prospect of future

Happiness.

Happiness.

Give us Leave therefore, most Illustrious Princess (the late in Time, yet early in our Affections) to lay hold of this first Opportunity of our Publick Meeting together, to assure Your Majesty, That we will, to the sumost, assure and support Your Majesty on that Throne where God hath pucced you, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other your Exemies; and that we will do what in us lies to enable Your Majesty to perform all those great Things you have so gloriously resolved on, for the good of this Nation, the support of your Allies, the preserving the Liberty of Europe, and the reducing the Exorbitant Power of France.

The following Address from the Island of Jersey was presented to Her Majesty by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Jernon, Governor, and Edward Carteres Esq. Baylist of the faid Island.

To the most Strene and Mighty Princess ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

The humble Address of the States of Your Majesties Island of Jersey

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

As we as humbly beg Leave to Condole with Your Majesty for the inexpressible Loss of our late Gracious
Sovereign King William III. of Glorious Memory, so we do
as so humbly beg the Liberty to Congratulate your Sacred

Majestes Accession to the Throne, by which means only comer Satisfaction and Happiness in a Sourceign could be restored.

be restored.

And we surviver presume, upon this occasion, to some Your Majesty of our steady Loyalty and sincere Zeaste wards your Sucred Person, for whose long and kappy Reign over us we most acceptally pray to Assightly GOD; delaring, That we shall be ready, to the usuals of our Power both to Defina Your Majesties Rightful and Larful like to the Imperial Crown of England, and Dominion thereunto belonging, against the Presented Prace of Walcs, and his Advertus, or any other whatseever, and to practice the Sucression of the Crown in the Processians Lane as by Law Established.

The following Address of the Reformed High Garman Prussian Congregation, was presented to Her Majetty by Mr. Cesar, their Minister, and the chief Members of the said Congregation, being introduced by the Re. Rev. the Lord Bithop of Worcester.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Minister, and the Protestant German Prussian Congregation, assembling in the Savoy.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE Loss of His late Majesty, King William III. of blessed Memory, that Glorieus Prince, and Coestan. Defender of the Faith, would doubtless have proved Faish.

Defender of the Faith, would doubtle's have proved Faith for ever to all the Protestants of Europe, had not the Divine Providence reserved for sis, and placed on the Theme an Heroick and Glorious Queen, who already has given by many convincing Proofs of her Royal Goodness and Zeelboth for promoting the Interest of Goa's Charch, and the Safety of the State.

For the First, we Your Majesties Loyal and Faithful Swigests, though not all of us born in this Kingdom, do knowly crave Leave to Conaole with all the rest of Europe; this for the Second, to express our inestable Joy, and to Congratulate Your Majesty; joining together our hearty Praject That the Supream Lord of Heaven and Earth (by ween Kings and Queens Govern) may grant Your Majesty along happy, and prosperous Reign over us, and all the rest of your loving People.

All which Addresses Her Majesty

All which Addresses Her Majesty received very gracioufly.

Vienna, May 3. N. S. The Imperial Court will remove from hence in a day or two to Lanemburgh, to take the Air, as they usually do arthis Season. The receives for augmenting the Emperor's Forces are continued in the Imperial Hereditary Countries with very good Success. Several Imperial Regiments of Food which were quartered in Bohemia, are marching to join the Army on the Rhine, where a Body of Seco Sazam whom the King of Polarid has agreed to put into the Emperor's Service, is also shortly expected. We hear, a Treaty is concluded with the Duke of Saxe Gatha, and some other Princes of the House of Saxe Gatha, and some other Princes of the House of Saxe Gatha, and some other Princes of the House of Saxe Gatha, and some other Princes of the House of Saxe Gatha, and some other Princes of the House of Saxe Gatha, and some other Imperial Army in Italy, with Letters of the 25th pair, which give an Account, That there happer daily Disputes in Manuax, between the Inhiabitants and the Garrison, and that the former had resolved next allow, the Garrison Provisions for longer than to day time, in which it is impossible that the Duke of six dosime should relieve them, so that 'tis expected the Garrisan will force the People to supply them, and that from thence something may arise which may be of Advantage to the Emperor's Interests.

Francfort, May 10. Prince Levis of Baden's Army in fill in the same Posts about Landau, where it is day joined by more Thoops belonging to the Emperor, and the Circles. A strong Party of Horse and Foot of the Garrison of Landau came out thence the 5th Instant with 2 Field-Pieces, to endeavour to ruine a Bridge which the Imperialists have built upon the Quetch, some the Circles. A strong Party of Horse and Foot of the Garrison of Landau came out thence the 5th Instant forms as a supplied to retire, without attempting any tring. They write from Strasburgh, That the French have put a Reinforcement of 3000 Men into that Place. Marthal Cartinate continues encamped at Haguerau, but the Force which his

nich means only sun a Sovereign cond s oceasson, to a nre na sincere Zealte ng and happy Reign tighty GOD; deels most of our Power, and I and I will like and Dominions led Pr ne of Wales, foever, and to Pre-e Protesiant Line se

ormed High Gamas to Her Majetty by chief Members of ced by the Rt Rev.

ent Majesty. and the Protestant assembling in the

ing William III. of s have proved First pe, had not the Di-placed on the Three already has given for Goodness and Zest, is Church, and the

al and Faithful Sui-Kingdom, do kumble Mingoon, do kumble by of Europe; that Joy, and to Congratour kearty Prayer, and Earth (by waen Your baidly a long, and all the rely of

received very gra-

ial Court will re-to Laxemburgh, to is Scalon. The new or's Forces are con-ountries with very egiments of Foot, re marching to join dy of 8000 Sazmi, to put into the Em-éted. We har, a or Saxe Gatha, and it Saxe Gatha, and it Saxeny, for their or's Service, which arrived here lately with Letters of the That there happen he Inhabitants and had refolved net to onger than 10 days
t the Duke of Firs expected the Gary them, and that
nich may be of Ad-

of Baden's Army is, where it is daily the Emperor, and e and Foot or the ce the 5th Infant. to ruine a Bridge the Quetch, sout our found there to har they were oblehar they were obtany thing. Thy
note have put a Reacc. Marihal Cane, but the Force
to but flowly.
Forces in Pomera,
here, 'tis faid, they
rt of the Summer,
it fay, Prince Wifthe day before
the Sweat b Garnion mini Town, but were beat of with confiderable Lofs, and had posted themselves a new Miles beyond that the The Advices from Dantzick of the 6th give an account, That the Sweetish Almy advances towards in sum, and that the Inhabitants of that City was in a very great Consternation, and had ient away ther best Effects to Places of more Satety.

wer in a very great Contremation, and had tent away wer best Effects, to Places of more Satery.

Will, May 13. The Stege of Keyfersmaert is much in hame porture as was mentioned in our last. The strike to cover; their Camp from the Batteries which can tasked to be raised over-against it. The said Count is since come before Dusselviorp, there being only the River between his Camp and that Town, and theratens to bombard it. The French exact great Combutions in the Country of Juliers.

Midricht, May 13. The Detachment which lately muched from hence with intent to surprize the Town is Hugget before that Place yesterday morning, and thing themselves into two Bodies, 300 Horse and about many Foot attacked the Town, and the rest advanced wants Liege, to observe that Garrison. Our Troops eard into Hug without much Opposition, and soon possess into Edite, the Garrison was alarmed, and from the Bridges, and put themselves into a posture of Detace; And a connderable number of French Forestawing together in the Neighbourhood, in order to cast otheir Assistance, our Men were obliged to give for this Dengn, and returned hither with 33 Prisoners, "Harse, and a considerable Booty. Orders are given instead on what 16 Men. S. The States Manifesto or Design of the Mar 16. M. S. The States Manifesto or Design of the Mar 16. M. S. The States Manifesto or Design of the Mar 16. M. S. The States Manifesto or Design of the cast and the contract of the Mar 16. M. S. The States Manifesto or Design of the cast and the cast of the ca

infedding out another Detachment from hence, but it stort fad upon what Design.

Eight, May 16. N. S. The States Manifelto, or Dechanon of War against France and Spain, was published here yesterday with the usual Formalities: It consists in subtance, That the French King having long metalt his Eye upon these Provinces to serze, it possess, or entirely to destroy them most violently and epith, attacked them in the Years 1672, and 1688, long to make his way, by our Ruin, to an Universal slantary, or at least to to weaken us, as to storce us to mill, while he should reduce other Princes and Pomates to his Will; after which this Republick would are been in danger or being likewise suodued, and of king that Liberty and Religion, for the Sake whereor the tren in danger or being likewise sundued, and of ling that Liberty and Religion, for the Sake whereor its subjects of this State have formerly surfered to magnet Perfecutions, sacrificed their Fortunes and their list, and maintained a War for the space of 80 years, again the then powerful Kings of Spain. That God blessed mains of this Republick and their Alies with such successions of the second of th that and this Republick and their Allies with inch fuc-dish in the years 1678, and 1697, they obtained a Ge-stal feace, by which the French King was obliged to about the large Provinces and important Towns he had possible himlest of, partly by open Force, and partly quitine. That the French, contrary to the Treaties of face and Commerce concluded to folemally in the Frace and Commerce concluded to folemmly in the prilog, (which, as Experience has shewn, they did not take with a design to observe them, but only to induce a and our Allies to lay down our Arms, disband our loss, and separate our serves, and in particular to magur Commerce,) refused to grant us the Book of last mentioned in the fail Treaty, and laid excellive less upon the Durch textled in France to carry on the Trades. That in the mean time the French King sample hothing to persuade us, by all imaginable Preless upon the Durch textled in France to carry on the Trades. That in the mean time the French King siminghothing to perfivade us, by all imaginable Prostations, That he had no other Defign than to present the Peace, and remove all Obstacles which might mapper the same: And the King of Spizia's Continuous the same is And the King of Spizia's Continuous to every weak, whose Death was like to cause for Wars and Differences, a Treaty was made in the by which we hoped to preserve the General mar, but it evidently appeared the French King had a literation to keep it; for on the contrary he used diameter of Artinees to render the imperor odious to a spiziard, and to induce the King of Spizia to distant his Succession by a Will in tayour of the Dusce of Applies. That the King of Spizia dying, they prosend a Will, by which the same distance was declared in to all his Dominions, which the French King acqueed, breaking the Treaty aforesaid, without giving a previous Communication of his Intentions to those that whom he had made it, and by Virtue of the said same postened hunder of all the said Monarchy, without any Regard to the Emperina sequence of all index to be just and lawful. That a said Ming cansed his own Troops to take Possession as the Spanish Neckerlands, and one Porces that were starson there were, by the French Artifices, considering weakened, and were with much difficulty suffered to the Emperior of the cand were with much difficulty suffered to the cand were with much difficulty suffered to the cand were with much difficulty suffered to the cand were with much difficulty suffered the cand were with much difficulty suffered to the cand were with much difficulty suffered to the cand were with much difficulty suffered to the cand were with much difficulty suffered the cand were with much difficulty suffered to the cand were with much difficulty suffered to the cand were weakened, and were with much difficulty suffered to the cand the cand

fered to return home; to that this Republick was at once deprived of her Rampart and Barrer, for which we had maintained two Bloody Wars, and which the French King himfelf had particularly alligned in the Treaty of 1678. That he Governs Arbitrarriy the Dominions of Spain, in the Name of his Grandfon, and has fo united them to his own, that the whole is but as one and the tame Government and narricularity as to the Treaty of 1678. That he Governs Arbitrarity the Dominions of Spain, in the Name of his Grandfon, and has so united them to his own, that the whole is but as one and the same Government; and particularly as to the Spanif Netherianai, the Rampart of this State, it is evident, (as there is Advice from Spain.) That they are given up to the French King, to Govern there with a Sovereign Authority. That in Execution of the Projects he had made for obtaining the Universal Monarchy, he fent a formidable Army into Italy, to make himself entirely Mather of that Country, and power'd his Forces into the, Low Countries to leight us into a separate Treaty with him; which Artifice failing, he, in order to force us to it, seized the City and Citadei of Ligge without the Consent of the Dean and Chapter, or of the Empéror and Empire, and caused the fail Dean to be carried away in a violent manner into the Spanish Dominions; possessed himself, against the Will of the Chapter of Celague, of most of the Places belonging to that Diocese, particularly of Bon, Keysersinear, and Rhynberg, (his Design upon Colegne having miscarried) raised a considerable number of Forces at his own Charge in the Country of Wossenbart, and item Artislery and Ammunition to the Lower Rhine, in order to invade these Provinces; and not being satisfied with having thus shot us up by Land, he seed the Perts of Spain, Naples, Sicity, and several blands in the Mossister manner, and possessed himself also of the Indice, whereby he is become Malter of the whole Trade o. Europe; and, to destroy ours entirely, has endeavoured to persuada the King of Portugal to Forbid us his Harbours, and has fent a squadron to the Indice to seize the Plate Fleet, in which the Subjects of this State, as well as of other Princes and Potentaies, have a considerable Share. That Matters being in this dangerous Posture, the States were socied to provide to the rehelp share; and having teoloded to oblige the French Forces to retire out of the Archbishoprick, they could not resulte it, but that of France; and having resolved to oblige the French Forces to retire out of the Archbishoprick of Calogue, and desired the Assistance of this Republick, they could not resulte it, but caused their Forces to act as his Auxiliaries; so that by reason or the Franch Proceedings the War is begun, and vigorously carried on in several Parts of the World: That the States never gave the least Occasion for it, but, on the contrary, were glad to see the Franch King send his Ministers Inter, and did what they could that Proposats might be made for preserving the General Peace, which not being done, they themselves asked what they thought expedient for obtaining the same, together with the results of the same together with the results. made for preferring the General reace, which not being done, they themfelves asked what they thought expedient for obtaining the fame, together with their particular Security, but never had the leaft Answer; fo that after some outward Shows of Peace, the said King having succeilively recalled his said Ministers did at last cause his Resident here to present a Memorial, declaring, That his Forces were ready to act against us, it we did not accept the Proposals contained therein. That the Spaniarist concur with the French King in all his Designs, and that he makes use of the Name and Forces of his Grandson to put them in execution, and under that Pretence has bush a Fort within Cannon-slaot of one of the States Fortresles, which is directly contrary to the Treaty of Peace with Spain in the year 1648, and to the Laws of Nations and of Arms; so that according to the Phérates of all Laws Divine and Humane, the States being surrounded, and as it were blocked up, and beneged on every side, and actually infulted and attacked by France and Spain, find themselves oesliged, for the Decade of their Subjects, and the Freser and Cannot that their that God will abundantly France and States treatment that God will abundantly their Subjects, and the Prefervation of their Liberry and Religion, to take up Arms, and declare War against Frame and Spain; trusting that God will abundantly bless their just Cause, and the Means they shall make tile of to support it: They defire increase all Kings, Princes, Republicks and States, to join with them to oppose the Permicious Designs of Frame and Spain, and their too great Power, which they would employ to make themselves Masters of all Christianione; and the States enjoin all their Subjects to look upon the French King and his Grandsoa as Enemies to their State, and order them to attack and purise their Countries, People, Inhabitants, and Subjects, both by Sea and Land, and to oppose their Achausts and Violence, and to do all things that are convenient, and which they are bound to do for the Defence of their dear Country, and the Offence of their Enemies.

The Men of War which our Fleet is to confut of are getting together react the Genze, where about 26 of them are already arrived; and we hear, the Forces that are to ferve on boand, which are marching to join the Earl of Albidone, are countermanded, and will unbark again very fuddenly. About 50 Transport Ships arrived in the Missip 3 days ago from England, having on board the Lord Rap's Royal Regiment of Draysons, and some more English Troops: Their Ships prought in will hem a Forces Privateer. Divers of their Privateers have lavely appeared on our Ceast'; One of them rook a difference of Draysons and forme more English Troops: Their Ships prought in will hem a Forces Privateer. Divers of their Privateers have lavely appeared on our Ceast'; One of them rook a difference to take some more that should be subjected in the Scalade, as they appeared on our Ceast'; One of them rook a difference to take some more that of the Should be followed and lone Boats tent out after them, who took them, and they were brought bither Fradhers. We have an Account from West. That a great Councel had been held there, where the King of Pressig, and the Ministers and General Officers of the Connederases were present in the Artillery and Animunition that should be wanting; Six thousand Men of the Forces of the Landgrave of History and Animunition that should be wanting; Six thousand Men of the Forces of the Landgrave of History and Animunitions were drawing together in Body in order to oppose him, which makes a very useful Diversion of the Enemies Forces. A Train of Artillery, and a good quantity of Animunition, has lately been sent to the Earl of Athlone's Anny at Crambing Significant of Artillery, and a good quantity of Animunition, has lately been sent to the Earl of Athlone's Anny at Crambing Significant of Artillery and a good quantity of Animunition, has lately been sent to the Earl of Athlones were drawing together in a Body in order to oppose him, which makes a very life and there are some sent sent of the Earl of Athlone, who i

Berwick upon Tweed, April 24. Vesterday being the Quen's Corelation Day, was Solemniz'd here with all the Cremonics and Demonstrations of Joy imaginable: The Mayor, Magistiates, and other Officers of the Corporation, in their Formalities, went to the Exchange, (where two Companies of Dragoers in Garrison here were drawn up.) and drank ther Magisties Health, the Garrison firing three Volleys of Small-shor, while the Great Guns were firing from the Line, the Bells ringing, and the Town Musick playing: The Night corelinded withe Bonsires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Loyalry and Affection.

The Commissioners for Taking, Stating, and Determining the Doors due to the Army, One having examined the Accounts of the Officers of the several Regiments and Garrisons following, as hereby give Notice thereof, to the and shots all Persons, who have any Legal Claims on the said Accounts, may lay the same before the said Commissioners, on or before the First Day of June next, at their Office in the Pinana, Covent-Gardin.

Regiments: Arran's, lave Coy's; Coy's Irish; Churchii's; Northcor's; Mondaunt's; Lillingston's Jamaica Regiments: Lunesley's Irish; Firguson's; Langston's, late Oodirey's; Langston's Irish; Webb's, InterBeaumont's; Stanley's; Langston's Irish; Webb's, InterBeaumont's; Stanley's; How's; First and Second Regiments of Guards; and Lawder's.

Garrisons: Carlishe, North-Varmouth, Plimouth, Pendennis, Hull and the Block-house, Scilly Island, Scarborough, Jersey, Windsor Casile, Berwick, Dover Casile, Deal Casile, Sandown Casile, Sandgate Gustie, Walmer Printed by Edw Jones

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will be fued.

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Oft upon the Day of Her Majesties Coronation, in or near Westminster-Hall, a Diamond Stomacher with a row of Rose Diamonds down the middle, with Knoss of smil Rose Diamonds on each side; in the setting there being a Join betwixt each Knot, they were all set in Silver and switch the Stomacher, and said said and Dann, Goldsmiths, over against St. Clement's Churchindes Strand, shall have 40 Guineas for the Stomacher, and 20 Guines for the large Stone.

Strand, shall have 40 Guineas for the Stohaders, against for the large Stone.

Oft seme time since, from Mrs. Harbin's, Grocer, against Somerset-house in the Strand, a Quarto Bible, win Abraham offering up his Son Islac, and other Scripture Figure, wrought with curious Needle-work with Silk upon the Cove, and bound round the Edges with Silver Galloon. Where and bound round the Edges with Silver Galloon. Where brings ir, or gives notice of it, so it be restored, to Mr. Chairs Rawson at the Stamp-Office at Lincholns-Inn, shall have the Guineas Reward.

E 70 F. in the Savoy.