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Westminster, February 27.

HER Majesty came this day to the House of Peers; and being in Her Royal Robes Seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, was pleased to send a Message to the House of Commons, by Sir David Mitchell Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, Her Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An Act for Granting to Her Majesty several Subsidies, for carrying on the War against France and Spain.

An Act for Granting an Aid to Her Majesty, by Sale of several Annuities at the Exchequer, for carrying on the War against France and Spain.

An Act to Enable Her Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Dignity of his Royal Highness Prince George, Hereditary of Denmark, in case he shall survive Her Majesty.

An Act for Continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm and Cynders.

An Act for Granting a Supply to Her Majesty by several Duties imposed upon Malt, Munn, Cyder and Perry.

An Act for Preventing Frauds in Her Majesty's Duties upon Stamp Duty, Parchment and Paper.

An Act for Altering the Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland, and for vesting such as remain unsold by the present Trustees in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for such Uses as the same were before vested in the said Trustees, and for the more effectual selling and setting the said Estates to Protestants; and for explaining the several Acts relating to the Lord Bophin and Sir Redmond Everard.

An Act for the Finishing and Adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London.

An Act for Explaining and making Effectual a late Statute concerning the Haven and Piers of the Burgh of Great Yarmouth; and for confirming the Rights and Privileges of the said Burgh.

An Act for making the River Cham alias Grant, in the County of Cambridge, more Navigable from Hyth-Ferry to the Queen's Mill in the University and Town of Cambridge.

An Act for Explanation of a Clause in one Act made in the Seventh Year of His late Majesty's Reign, relating to Borelaps, and to take off the Additional Subsidy upon Irish Linnen.

An Act for the better Preventing Escapes out of the Queen's Bench and Fleet Prisons.

An Act for Punishing of Accessories to Felonies, and Receivers of Stolen Goods; and to prevent the wilful Burning and Destroying of Ships.

An Act for the better Repairing and Amending the Highways from the North End of Thornwood Common to Woodford, in the County of Essex.

An Act for continuing former Acts for Exporting Leather, and for Ease of Travellers, and for Reviving and making more Effectual an Act relating to Vagrants.

An Act for Encouraging the Consumption of Malted Corn, and for the better Preventing the Running of French and Foreign Brandy.

An Act for Taking, Examining and Seating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

An Act for Enlarging the Time for Taking the Oath of Abjuration, and also for Recapacitating, and Indempnifying such Persons as have not taken the same by the Time limited, and shall take the same by a Time to be appointed, and for the further Security of Her Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and for Extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors.

An Act for Punishing Officers and Soldiers who shall mutiny or desert Her Majesty's Service in England or Ireland, and for Punishing false Musters, and for better Payment of Quarters in England.

An Act for the more effectual Preventing the Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the working up the Woollen, Linnen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

An Act for Raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year One thousand seven hundred and three, notwithstanding the Mout's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

An Act for Revising and Continuing the late Acts for Appointing Commissioners to Take, Examine, and Determine the Debts due to the Army, Navy, and for Transport Service, and also an Account of the Prizes taken during the late War.

An Act to Oblige Edward Whitaker to account for such Sums of Publick Money as have been received by him And to 31 Private Acts.

After which Her Majesty made a most Gracious Speech to both Houses, which follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I Return you My hearty Thanks for the great Dispatch you have given to the Publick Affairs in this Session, which is an Advantage extremely Material as all times, and I Hope We shall find the Fruit of it this Year in the Forwardness of our Preparations.

I am to Thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in particular, for the great Supplies with which you Enable Me to Carry on the War; It shall be My Care to have them strictly Applied to the Uses, for which you have Design'd them, and to the best Advantage for the Publick Service: You have Repos'd great Confidence in Me by allowing so Unusual a Latitude, as you have done, in the Clause of Appropriation; I shall improve all Opportunities, in the Use of it, for the Honour and true Interest of the Nation.

I must further take Notice to you, That the Readiness you have shewn in the Provision made for the Prince is a very sensible Obligation to Me.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I Desire and Expect from you, That you make it your Business in your several Countreys, to Continue and Preserve the Quiet and Satisfaction of all My Subjects; I hope that such of them, as have the Misfortune to Dissent from the Church of England, will rest Secure and satisfied in the Act of Toleration, which I am firmly Resolved to Maintain: And that all those who have the Happiness and Advantage to be of Our Church, will Consider, That I have had My Education in it, and that I have been willing to run great Hazards for its Preservation, and therefore they may be very Sure, I shall always make it My own particular Care to Encourage and Maintain this Church as by Law Established, and every the least Member of it, in all their just Rights and Privileges; and upon all Occasions of Promotions to any Ecclesiastical Dignity, I shall have a very just Regard to such, as are Eminent and Remarkable for their Piety, Learning, and Constant Zeal for the Church; that by this and all other Methods which shall be thought proper, I may Transmit it Securely Settled to Posterity.

I Think it might have been for the Publick Service to have had some further Laws for Restraining the great Licence, which is Assumed, of Publishing and Spreading Scandalous Pamphlets and Libels; but as far as the present Laws will extend, I hope you will all do your Duty in your respective Stations to Prevent and Punish such Pernicious Practices.

Above all other things I do Recommend to you Peace and Union among Our selves, as the most Effectual Means, that can be devised, to Discourage and Defeat the Designs of Our Enemies.

I must not Conclude without Acquainting you I have given Directions, That My Part of all the Prizes, which have been or shall be taken during this War, be Applied intirely to the Publick Service; and I hope My Own Revenue will not fall so short, but that I may be able, as I desire, to Contribute yet further to the Ease of My People.

After which the Lord Keeper (by Her Majesty's Command) Prorogued the Parliament to Thursday the 2nd of April next.

By the QUEEN,
A PROCLAMATION,
 ANNE R.

WHEREAS by Our Royal Proclamation, dated the Fifteenth Day of January last, We did Require and Command all Seamen, Mariners and Seafaring Men, belonging to any of Our Ships of War, and absenting themselves from the same, without the Leave of their Captains, forthwith on the Publishing of Our said Proclamation, or at farthest before the First Day of this Instant February, to Renour themselves into Our Service: And by Our Royal Proclamation, Dated the First Day of February Instant, We did Require and Command all Seamen and Soldiers belonging to any of Our Marine Regiments, and Absenting themselves from the same, to Render themselves on Board Our Fleet, in Our Service, before the First Day of March next, in Obedience to which, several Seamen and Soldiers who have Deserted Our Service, have Renour themselves on Board Our Fleet, and are Intended thereby to Our Royal Pardon for their Desertions, according to Our Promises in Our said Proclamation. And whereas William Gray, who was a Seaman belonging to the Ipswich, One of Our Ships of War, and had Deserted Our Service therein, and Absented, hath been Seized by Our Officers, and Proceeded against, and Condemned to Die at a Court Martial holden at Spithead, for such his Desertion, according to the Seventeenth Article of an Act of Parliament made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of Our late Royal Uncle King Charles the Second, [intituled, An Act for the Establishing Article and Orders for the Regulating and better Government of His Majesties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces at Sea,] whereby it is Enacted, That all Sea Captains, Officers or Mariners that shall Desert the Services, or their Employment in the said Ships, or shall Run away, or shall Entice any others so to do, shall be Punished with Death. And whereas Our Dearest Consort Prince George of Denmark, Our Lord High Admiral of England, hath Requested Us, That We would be Graciously Pleased to Pardon the said William Gray, and Allow till the Tenth of April next for such Seamen belonging to Our Ships of War, or Soldiers belonging to Our Marine Regiments, who have Deserted Our Service, and have not yet Returned, to Render themselves into Our Service, which We have Graciously Complied unto, that We may give a farther Opportunity to such Deserters to Return to their Duty: We have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Publish this Our Royal Proclamation; and We do hereby Require and Command all Seamen, Mariners and Seafaring Men, belonging to any of Our Ships of War, and all Seamen and Soldiers, belonging to any of Our Marine Regiments, and Absenting themselves from the same, That they and every of them, before the said Tenth Day of April next, Repair on Board such of Our respective Ships and Vessels, to which they do respectively belong, or some other of Our Ships of War, where they shall be Victualled, and otherwise Provided for, in such manner, and such Notice thereof shall be given, as is required and directed by Our said Proclamation of the said Fifteenth Day of January last. And We are hereby graciously Pleased to Declare, That such Seamen and Soldiers who have so Absented themselves from any of Our Ships, and shall Render themselves on Board the same, or any other of Our Ships of War, before the said Tenth Day of April next, according to Our Command: herein, shall not be Prosecuted for their Absenting Our Service; But that all such Deserters who shall not before the said Tenth Day of April next, Render themselves on Board any of Our Ships of War, or shall hereafter Absent themselves from Our Service, shall be Prosecuted at a Court Martial for the same, according to the said Act of Parliament, and being found Guilty of Deserting, as aforesaid, shall Suffer Death according to Law.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty Fifth Day of February, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the QUEEN.

Cologne, Febr. 25. N. S. The Dutch Forces which were in Garillon here marched this day towards the Meffels, and are to be joined by more Troops, in order to form a Body of 10 or 12000 Men, which will be commanded by Monsieur d'Arquerque, to give the French Forces a Diversion on that side. The Diet of the States of the Duchy of Saurlandt, which was assembled at Arumburg, is separated. The Bishop of Ratis is returned from Rheinberg to Dusseldorp, from whence he is expected here this evening. The French Garrison which lately marched out of Rheinberg, in pursuance of the Capitulation made upon the surrender of that Town, consisted of 1300 Men, whereof 400 were sick or wounded. The Troops which have been employed in blocking it up are marching towards Gelaer, in order to their being posted about that Town, which the Allies hope to take in the same manner as they did Rheinberg, especially if what we hear be true, that the Garrison is

unprovided of several Necessaries. The French at Bonn are working with great Application on the Fortifications of that Place, under which they have made several Mines, and are taking all the other necessary Precautions for their Defence, in case of a Siege; That Garrison is said to consist of 3000 Men. By the Letters from Switzerland it appears, that the French Officer who was lately seized by the Germans, as he was endeavouring to pass in disguise through the Country of the Grisons to Bavaria, is the Marquis de Barbezieres, a Lieutenant General, who was going thither to command the Elector of Bavaria's Cavalry.

Falmouth, Febr. 22. Yesterday morning a Dutch Man of War and a Flushing Privateer sailed from hence homewards, with several Prizes which they had taken. The same day a Dutch Privateer, which had been but 6 days out of Flushing, brought in hither two French Prizes, one of 200 Tuns, with Plank, Iron, Cordage, and other Naval Stores, from Bayonne, bound to Brest; the other a small Vessel from Rochfort; He took them out of a Fleet of about 20 Sail more, but the rest were so far to the windward, that he could not come up with them.

Plimouth, Febr. 23. Yesterday came into this Port Her Majesty's Ship the Rye Galley, and brought with her a French Prize called the Crowned Nighkingale, being a Privateer of St. Malo, of 12 Guns: And this day Her Majesty's Ship the Medway brought in hither, as Prize, a French Privateer of 22 Guns.

Bristol, Febr. 24. Her Majesty's Ship the Bridgewater came in here the 21st Instant, with divers Vessels under her Convoy. This day came in the Discovery Began-tine from Milford.

St. James's, Febr. 27. The Report of the General Officers of Her Majesty's Army, who were directed to examine into the Misdemeanors laid to the Charge of Sir Henry Bellasjse Lieutenant General, and Sir Charles Hara Major General, of Her Majesty's Forces, in relation to their Proceedings in the late Expedition to Spain, having been laid before the Queen in Council on the 18th Instant; and the said General Officers having found Sir Henry Bellasjse guilty of Plundering, and having acquitted Sir Charles Hara, Her Majesty was pleased to declare Her Pleasure, That Sir Henry Bellasjse be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service; And that the Suspension of Sir Charles Hara be taken off.

There are Three Mails due from Holland.

A Letter having been sent to the Council to his Royal Highness, Lord High Admiral of England, &c. signed R. J. dated the 19th inst, giving an account of some Irregularities committed by an Officer in the Fleet; His Highness does hereby give Notice, That if the Person who wrote the said Letter will attend, in order to make proof of the same, he shall have Protection, and all fitting Encouragement.

Advertisements.

☞ The Bill, Entituled, [An Act for Preventing Occasional Conformity,] with the Amendments and the Reports of the several Conferences relating thereunto, and the Proceedings thereupon, Printed by Order of the House of Commons, will be Published in few days: As also the Reports of the Conferences between the Two Houses relating to a Message the Fourth of February last, touching the Commissioners of Accounts, and the Proceedings thereupon, Printed by Order of the House of Commons. Printed for Edward Jones and Timothy Goodwin.

☞ The History of the Works of the Learned; or, An Impartial Account of Books lately printed in all Parts of Europe, with a particular Relation of the State of Learning in each Country: For the Month of February, 1703. To be continued Monthly. Done by several Hands. Printed for H. Rhodes near Fleet-bridge, T. Bennet in St. Paul's Church-yard, A. Bell in Cornhill, and D. Midwinter and T. Leigh in St. Paul's Church-yard.

☞ The Royal Lustring Company will expose to Sale by Inch of Candle, on Thursday the 11th Instant, at 10 in the morning, a Parcel of English Allamodes and Lustrings, at their House in Aldermanbury; where Books of the said Sale may be had, and the Goods seen, 3 days before the Sale.

Deferred out of Colonel Fox's Regiment of Marines, in his own Company, Richard Balise, low Statur'd, black, with short Hair, by Trade a Broad-Weaver; Also out of Capt. Lee's Company, David Smith, middle siz'd, aged about 34 years, wears a fair Wig, and fair spoken; and Robert Stephens, a lusty well-set Black Man, aged 32 years, disabled on the third Finger of the left Hand, stammering Speech, winks on the left Eye, and wounded on the left Shoulder; And out of Capt. Mullins's Company, Bartholomew Bridges, well set, with a broad Face, full Cheeks, black Hair, speaks broad, and in a red Coat, and John Cooper, short and slender, round Visag'd, short Nose, turning up, flaxer curl'd Hair, bow Legs, both born at Worcester: All in Col. Fox's Regiment. If they will return to their Quarters at Chichester, they shall be forgiven; if not, whoever cures and gives notice of them at their Quarters aforesaid, or any Officer of the Regiment, or Agent, shall have a Guinea Reward for each.