

The London Gazette.

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Turin, April 8. N. S.

THE French Prisoners taken by Colonel Blagnac, with his Detachment of 600 Men, at Chaumont and Lanebourg, were brought hither the 3d Instant, many of whom are Germans, who were taken Prisoners by the French the last Campaign at Spierbach, and they have listed themselves in our Duke's Service. The Colonel having beat up the French Quarters at Trumignone, as was mentioned in our last, advanced to St. Andre, where he found the Accoutrements of two Troops of Dragoons, which upon his Approach were fled from thence; but they had carried away their Horses: He marched afterwards to St. Michael, where receiving Intelligence, that the Enemy had got together several Mules and Horses to carry away their Magazines from St. John de Morienne, he advanced thither with so much Diligence, that they were obliged to retire, and leave every thing behind them, whereof he possessed himself. He will be joined this day at St. John de Morienne by Major-General de St. Remi with two Battalions, and a Detachment of Dragoons from hence, and by Monsieur Schuylenberg with 4 Battalions and 100 Hussars, together with about 700 new raised Troops lately come from the Canton of Bern, who were desirous to serve in this Expedition, tho' they are not yet new Cloathed. This Body, when joined together, will be commanded by Major-General St. Remi, and is to march towards Chamberry: The French have not above two Regiments about that Place, and they expect two more from the Country of Chablais. The Garrison of Montmeillan continues to beat up the Quarters of the French Troops which are left to block up that Place; and last week a small Party of 36 Men defeated a Company of the Enemy's Foot. Paul Diack, Colonel of Hussars, famous for many Exploits during the War in Italy, having lately passed over the Po near Villa-Nova in the Montferrate with a Party of his Men, and advancing with two or three of them too near to a Party of the Enemy, had his Horse shot under him, and was taken Prisoner; however the Hussars possessed themselves of Villa-Nova, and carried away from thence a considerable Booty. A Detachment of the French Garrisons of Montelia, Passerano, and other Towns, advancing the 4th Instant towards Buttighiera, the Country People thereabouts took up Arms, and made so good a Defence, that the Enemy was forced to retire with Loss. The Duke of Vendome is drawing some Forces together at Casal, and making other Preparations, threatening to besiege or bombard Veruc: His Royal Highness has sent thither the Regiments which were in Garrison here, together with a considerable number of Pioneers, to cast up a Line, and such other Works as may be necessary to cover that Place. The French continue their Preparations in Provence; but we are told they have not above 10000 Men there. A Party of them attempted lately to pass the Var, but was repulsed by another of our Duke's Forces, who killed divers of the Enemy, and took 50 Prisoners. The French Recruits for Italy come but slowly: Of the 15000 they expect, not above 5000 are yet arrived at San Pietro d'Arcena, and those so unfit for Service, (the Enemy being in such want of Men that they employ any they can get, tho' old and infirm) that many, not being able to endure the Fatigue of a March, have fallen sick and died by the way; yet the Duke of Vendome has been ordered to send two Battalions, one French, and the other Irish, to Spain, and they are shortly to embark near Genoua, whither several of their Officers are already gone. The large Detachment of Granadiers, which that Duke had lately sent to reinforce the Grand Prior his Brother's Army, is returned, without effecting the Design they went upon. The Defeat of the French Regiment of Marines by the Camisars is confirmed on all Hands: The Letters from Languedoc add, that the Marshal de Montrevel has but 8000 Men with him, and they are only sufficient to guard the Towns there against the Camisars, whose Numbers increase daily, and are now said to be between 5 and 6000 Men: And we are assured, that their Parties come frequently down the Rhofne, and interrupt the Navigation of that River.

Vienna, April 9. The Party of the Rebels in Hungary is very much weakened, by the return of most of the Provinces of the Lower Hungary, which are situated on this side of the Danube, to their Duty and Allegiance. Yesterday 4 Officers arrived here from Croatia with the welcome News, That Lieutenant General Heister having passed the Drave with a Detachment of 2000 Imperialists, several Thousands of the Rebels, who were posted on those Frontiers under the Com-

mand of Colonel Nitzky, had by his Perswasion laid down their Arms, and submitted to the Lieutenant-General, on promise of the Emperor's Pardon and Protection: They have also surrendered 3 strong Castles, Caniffa, Limbach, and Dobrautz. On Field-Marshal General Heister's Approach towards Papa with the main Body of the Imperial Forces, the Magistrates sent out Deputies to acquaint him, That they were ready to submit to the Emperor. Count Caroli had made his Escape from thence the day before, and had got over the Danube somewhere below Buda. The Garrison of Zarmar being reduced to the last Extremity for want of Provisions, was perswaded by Major-General Glockelsberg, their Governor, to make a vigorous Sally, wherein they were so successful as to kill 1500 of the Malecontents, who had kept them blocked up for several Months; after which they furnished themselves with all sorts of Stores, sufficient for their Defence and Subsistence for some time. They write from Innspruch, That the States of the Country of Tirol, which are assembled there, have granted to the Emperor a Subsidy of 260000 Dollars for maintaining 7000 Militia, for the Defence of their Frontiers against the Elector of Bavaria's Forces, besides their ordinary Militia, which is to be always in a readiness to take Arms whenever there shall be occasion.

Bern, April 12. On the 10th Instant Monsieur de Mellarede, Envoy from the Duke of Savoy, received an Express, which was dispatched to him the 6th by an Officer of the Garrison of Montmeillan, with an Account, That on the 4th the French Regiments of La Noy and Montferate had left the Blockade of that Place, and had passed over the River Isre, in order to march that night to Plainain and Chavane: That the 5th, about 10 in the morning, the French having Advice, that the Detachment of his Royal Highness's Forces, commanded by Monsieur de Blagnac, had surrounded a Body of their Dragoons, and 4 Companies of the Regiment of Languedoc, Monsieur de Villieres, who commanded at Chamberry, immediately sent them a Reinforcement; but that falling also into the hands of the Duke of Savoy's Forces, Monsieur de Villieres, upon notice thereof, immediately decamped from Chamberry with all the French Forces which were there, except two Companies of the Regiment of Montanegre, which he left in the Castle of that Place, with 4 Pieces of Cannon: There was also a French Battalion remained at Formery, but they are all since marched away, leaving the Dutchy of Savoy clear of French Troops. Monsieur de Mellarede has communicated this welcome News to our Senate, which we hourly expect to be confirmed.

Zurich, April 13. The French making great Preparations at Hunningen, which has given a Jealousie to the Swiss Cantons that they will attempt to pass thro' their Country, in order to reinforce their Army in Swabia, the necessary Precautions are taken on the Frontiers of those of Balle and Schaffousen to prevent it; and our Canton and that of Bern have ordered their Militia to be in a readiness to march upon the first Notice they shall receive. Prince Charles of Vaudemont's Bagage and Retinue passed lately thro' this Country in their way from Piedmont to Tirol, and thence to the Imperial Army on the Secchia. This has given occasion to the French Ambassador to write two Letters; by the first, which is directed to the 13 Cantons, he endeavours to perswade them of his Master's constant Resolution to observe punctually his Alliance with them, and that his Troops shall never give them any Disturbance; and adds, That his Master cannot but take it unkindly that they should distrust him, as appears by their getting ready their Militia, and their Beacons, (whereby they use to give Notice from one Place to another of any Alarm) and by the other Preparations they make, as if they feared an Invasion: In the other Letter he addresses himself to the 8 old Cantons, making great Complaints that some Imperial Cannon was (as he says) suffered to pass by Stein and Diefenhoven, both Places under their Jurisdiction; and that a considerable number of armed Men of the Imperialists has been allowed to march thro' Swisserland, in their way from Italy to Tirol, and were very kindly treated in their Passage. These Matters it is supposed will be referred to the General Diet of the Swiss Cantons, which is to meet at Baden this day, to endeavour to procure a Neutrality for the Dutchy of Savoy: The French Ambassador intends to be there, in order to enter upon that Negotiation; and Monsieur Mellarede, the Duke of Savoy's Envoy, will also repair thither.

Frankfort, April 17. The French continue their Preparations in Alsace in order to send a Reinforcement to their Army in Swabia; but it is yet uncertain

tain which way they design this Reinforcement shall march. They have made a Bridge over the Rhine at Hunningen, as if they intended it should pass through Swisserland; they have raised Batteries on the Banks of that River over against Daxland, and from thence Fire upon the Confederate Forces which are posted there to hinder their Passage; and they have a sufficient number of Boats thereabouts to make a Bridge, if they think convenient; and at the same time they are sending some Troops towards Mentz, as if they intended to go upon some Enterprize on this side. A Body of the King of Prussia's Forces, commanded by General Wartenleben, is coming from the Lower Rhine to join his Majesty's Troops in Franconia; this day they advanced to Wetzelaer, and their Horse will pass over the Main at this last Place in a day or two, and their Foot is to pass over this River at Steinheim, Afschaffembourg and Milreberg. The Troops of Lunenbourg are advanced towards Manheim. Letters from Geneva of the 11th say, That the Detachments of the Duke of Savoy's Troops, which was lately sent into Savoy to clear that Dutchy of French Forces, is advanced as far as Chambery.

Hamburgh, April 18. Our Advices from Warlaw say, that the Swedish General Reinschildt having Intelligence, that the King of Poland's Army, consisting of Saxons and Poles, had passed the Vittula at Pietrowin, he marched thither with the Body of Forces under his Command, in order to attack them; but upon his Approach they repass'd that River, with the Loss of a considerable number of Men killed and drowned, and of 3 pieces of Cannon, which they were forced to leave behind them. The same News is writ from Dantzick; but these Letters not agreeing in some Circumstances, we must expect a more certain Account. The Congress at Warlaw, which had been adjourn'd during the Holidays, met again the 2d Instant, but many of the Deputies were yet absent; and it is said some of them have writ Letters to excuse themselves from returning thither.

Hague, April 22. N. S. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough embarked at Harwich the 19th Instant, with General Churchill, Lieutenant-General Lumley, the Earl of Orkney, and other General Officers. The Fleet sailed about noon, consisting of 4 Yachts, many Transport Ships, having on board Colonel Lalo's, Colonel Stringer's, Sir Richard Temple's, and Colonel Evans's Regiments of Foot, a Squadron of Colonel Cadogan's Regiment of Horse, and 4 Troops of Dragoons, which, together with Colonel Farrington's Regiment of Foot, that is to embark in 10 days; and Colonel Mackartey's Regiment, expected about the same time from Scotland, will supply the place of the English Troops sent from hence to Portugal. This Fleet was convoyed by 4 Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Whetstone, who in his Passage took a small French Privateer of 6 Guns, and having seen the Fleet safe in the Maële and Gorce, returned to England, to attend the other Embarkations. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough landed yesterday about Noon at Maëland-Sluis, and came hither in the evening: Since which he has received the Compliments of the Foreign Ministers, General Officers, and other Persons of Quality here, upon his safe Arrival. The King of Prussia's Minister here has received Letters from Swisserland, giving an Account, That the Forces which were detached by the Duke of Savoy from Piedmont to Savoy, had wholly driven out or that Dutchy the few Troops which the French had left there, the rest having been before with-drawn.

Plimouth, April 11. Three of Her Majesty's Ships came in here yesterday from the Eastward, and failed again this day for Lisbon, with a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships bound thither, which pass'd by this Place, and was also joined by 9 Sail of Merchant Ships from hence. Her Majesty's Ships the Southampton and Hastings failed hence this day to the Westward, with about 40 Sail of Coasters under their Convoy.

Portsmouth, April 13. Six of Her Majesty's Ships came this morning from the Downes to St. Helens, with above 30 Sail of outward bound Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

Notice is hereby given, That by an Act of Parliament made in Ireland in the present Parliament, Entituled, An Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery; all Persons whatsoever, who on the First Day of Easter Term, 1704, shall bear any Office, Civil or Military, or shall receive any Pay, Salary, Fee or Wages, be- longing to or by reason of any Office or Place of Trust, by reason of any Patent or Grant from Her Majesty, or any of Her Majesty's Predecessors, or shall then have Command or Place of Trust from or under Her Majesty, or any of Her Predecessors, or by Her or Their Authority, or by Authority derived from Her or Them, within the Realm of Ireland, (except as therein is excepted) before the end of that Term, or in Trinity Term next after, in One of the Four Courts in Dublin, or before the First Day of August next, in the Quarter Sessions for the County, Barony or Place in that Kingdom, where they shall reside the 20th of May next, are to take and subscribe the Oaths, and repeat and subscribe the Declaration, appointed to be taken, repeated and subscribed, in that Kingdom, by an Act made in England in the Third Year of

the Reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, Entituled, An Act for the Abrogating the Oath of Supremacy in Ireland, and appointing other Oaths; and at the same time and place are to take and subscribe the Abjuration Oath: and they are to Receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Usage of the Church of Ireland, before the First Day of August next, in some Parish Church, on some Sunday; and at the taking the said Oaths are to deliver a Certificate of such Receiving the Sacrament, under the Hands of the respective Minister and Churchwardens where they receive the same, and prove the same; and the Persons to be admitted to such Offices and Places, after the said First Day of the said Easter Term, are to receive the Sacrament within Three Months, and to take and subscribe the said Oaths, and repeat and subscribe the said Declaration; in one of the said Courts, or in the next Quarter Sessions after such Admission: And Persons now or hereafter being in England, having any such Office or Place in Ireland, may take the said Oaths, and repeat the said Declaration, without the said respective times appointed as aforesaid, in One of the Four Courts in Westminster-Hall, or at the Quarter Sessions for the County where they shall reside, or be in England, and receive the Sacrament in any Parish Church in England: And Persons being beyond Sea, out of the Revenues of England and Ireland, or in Her Majesty's Service in the Fleet, during any part of the time appointed for taking the Oaths, and receiving the Sacrament, may take the Oaths, and repeat the Declaration, the next Term or next Quarter Sessions after their Return into England or Ireland, and receive the Sacrament within Four Months after such Return.

The Commissioners for Settling the Accounts of the Army, Transports and Prizes, during the last War, do hereby give Notice, That they meet at their Office in the Piazza, Covent-Garden, for Examining the Accounts of the Officers and Attendants on the English and Dutch, Trains of Artillery employ'd in the Reduction of Ireland, and for the Dispatch of the other Parts of their Commission.

The English Company Trading to the East-Indies give Notice, That a General Court of the said Company will be held at Skinners-Hall on Thursday the 20th Instant, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, for bringing in the Votes for Election of 12 Managers out of the Court of Directors of the said Company; which said 12 Managers are to be joined with 12 of the Old Company, for managing the United Trade of both Companies, pursuant to the Charter of Union. Lists of the said Court of Directors are ready to be delivered at Skinners-Hall.

Advertisements.
 April, 1704. The Editor of the Sufferings of the Loyal Clergy of the Church of England, being desirous to give as compleat an Account thereof as is possible to be procur'd, makes it his Request to the Archdeacons of every Diocese, in their approaching Visitations, to communicate the Advertisements in two Gazettes about the middle of March last to the Clergy, and to search their Registers, for farther Information: They are likewise requested to enquire what Numbers were ejected out of each County or Diocese, with their Names, and out of what Livings they were ejected, and who succeeded them, and who lived to be restored; and any Memoirs hereto relating, not exceeding a Sheet, to send by the Post to Robert Clavel, Book-seller, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and to subscribe their Names, Title, and Place they live.

Just published, The Book of Psalms in English Metre; by Charles Darby, Rector of Kedington in Suffolk. Printed for T. Parkhurst at the Bible and Three Crowns in Cheapside, 1704.

The late Mrs. Harison's Indian Goods and Wares will continue to be sold by Auction at her late Dwelling House in Southampton street, Bloomsbury: The Goods will be put up at the Pleasure of the Company; and the Sale to be on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, at 4 in the afternoon.

These are to give Notice, That there is an entire Parcel of about 40 Pipes of true Canary Wine upon the Lee, as they came from the Canaries, to be sold by publick Sale at Portsmouth, on the 26th Instant; and Printed Bills will be given out, setting forth the Conditions of the said Sale, at the Dwelling-house of Mr. John Blakley Merchant, in Portsmouth, a week before the Sale.

A Commission of Bankrupt being awarded against John Adams, late of Austin-Friers, London, Scrivener; All Persons that owe him any Money, or that have any Goods or other Effects of his in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same to any Person, but such only as the Commissioners shall appoint: But they are desired forthwith to give notice thereof to Robert Wakelin, Attorney, in Cateaton-Street, London, one of the Commissioners. And all the said Bankrupt's Creditors are desired to bring or send in their Accounts, and Claim of such Debts, to the said Robert Wakelin, in order for the Proof of such their respective Debts upon the next sitting of the said Commissioners.

A Commission of Bankrupt being awarded and put in execution against Matthew Smith, of Wapping in the County of Middlesex, Brandy man, (formerly of Scarborough, in the County of York) All Persons that owe him any Moneys, or that have any Goods or other Effects of his in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same to any Person, but such only as the Commissioners shall appoint.

The Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt against William Appleby, late of Gosport in the County of Southampton, Mercer, give Notice, That if any Person pay him any Money, or deliver him any Goods, otherwise than to their Order, such Person will be prosecuted at Law for the same: And that if any Person will discover any of the said Bankrupt's Goods or Effects to Mr. Isaac Aike, of Bread-street, Linendrap'r, he shall receive from him 2s. in the Pound of the Value of such Goods or Effects, immediately upon the Recovery and Receipt thereof.