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By His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales, Guardian of the Realm of Great Britain, and His Majesties Lieutenant within the same,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

For Prohibiting His Majesties Subjects from Trading to the East-Indies, contrary to the Liberties and Privileges of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East-Indies, Granted to them by Act of Parliament.

GEORGE P. C. R.

W Hereas the United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies, by and under an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third, of Glorious Memory, Intituled, An Act for Raising a Sum not exceeding Two Millions, upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities after the Rate of Eight Pounds per Centum per Annum, and for Settling the Trade to the East-Indies, and by and under several other Acts of Parliament, Letters Patents, and Indentures, are Entitled to have, use, and enjoy the whole and sole Trade and Traffick, and the only Liberty, Use, and Privilege of Trading, Trafficking, and Exercising the Trade or Busines of Merchandize to and from the said East-Indies, in the Countries and Parts of Asia and Africa, and to and from such Places of Asia, Attica, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, to the Streights of Magellan, where any Trade or Traffick of Merchandize is or may be used or had, the Trade whereof is Appropriated to them by the said Acts of Parliament, or One of them; By which Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third, it is Provided, That if any of the Subjects of His said late Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, of what Degree or Quality soever, other than such as might, or may lawfully go and Trade to the East-Indies, and other the Parts in the same Act mentioned, by Virtue thereof, and their Factors, Agents, and Servants respectively Employed, according to the true Meaning of the said Act, should directly or indirectly Visit, Haunt, Frequent, Trade, Traffick, or Adventure into or from the said East-Indies, or other the Parts aforesaid, contrary to the true Meaning thereof, all and every such Offender and Offenders should incur the Forfeiture and Loss of all the Ships and Vessels which should be employed in such Trade, with the Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture thereunto belonging, and also all the Goods and Merchandizes laden thereupon, and all the Proceed and Effects of the same, and also Double the Value thereof, to be Recovered as therein is particularly mentioned; And it is also provided by the same Act, and by subsequent Laws, That all the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, and Commodities to be Laden upon any Ship or Ships bound from the said East-Indies, or Parts within the Limits aforesaid, are to be brought, without breaking Bulk, to some Port of Great-Britain, and there to be Unladen and put on Land; notwithstanding which just and reasonable Provisions and Restrictions, several of His Majesties Subjects, not Entitled under the said Acts of Parliament, have (as hath been humbly Represented unto Us) presumed to Trade into and Visit the said East-Indies in Foreign and other Ships, intending there to Load Goods, and to bring them into Europe, and Land them in Foreign Parts out of His Majesties Dominions, to the great Diminution of His Majesties Customs, and to the Injury of the said Company in their said Liberty and Franchize of sole Trading to the East-Indies, and other the Places aforesaid: We have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council, to Issue this Proclamation; and We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all His Majesties Subjects whatsoever, who do Serve in, or are on Board any Foreign Ship or Vessel,

in, or Bound to or from the said East-Indies, or any the Parts or Places aforesaid, and also all Merchants and other Subjects of His said Majesty, who are now in the said East-Indies, or any of the Places aforesaid, Trade, or intending to Trade there, contrary to the Privilege of the said Company, that they and every of them do forthwith desist and forbear to Serve, or to be concerned in any such Unlawful Trade; and that they and each of them do forthwith return to their Native Country. And further We do hereby strictly Prohibit and Forbid all His Majesties Subjects to Serve on Board any Foreign or other Ships, with Foreign Commissions or Colours, Bound to or from the East-Indies, or any the Parts aforesaid, or directly or indirectly to Visit, Haunt, Frequent, Trade, Traffick, or Adventure into or from the said East-Indies, or other the Parts before mentioned, under any Pretence whatsoever, contrary to the Privileges of the said United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East-Indies; to all which We expect due Obedience and exact Conformity. And We do hereby Publish and Declare, That the Offenders to the contrary shall not only incur His Majesties just Displeasure, but be proceeded against for such their Contempt and Offences, according to the utmost Severities of Law.

Given at the Court at Hampton-Court, the Eighteenth Day of October, 1716. In the Third Year of His Majesties Reign. God save the King.

East-India House in Leadenhall-Street, London, October 26. 1716.

Whereas by the Act referred to in the above Proclamation, it is (amongst other Things) Enacted, that if any of the Subjects of his late Majesty King William the Third, his Heirs or Successors, should, contrary to the Tenour of that Act, trade or adventure in or to the East-Indies, or other the Places therein mentioned, such Offenders should incur the Forfeiture of the Ships and Vessels employed in such Trade, and the Goods laden thereon, the Proceed of the same, and double the Value thereof.— One quarter Part of which Forfeitures is by the said Act given to such Persons as should seize, inform, or sue for the same. The Court of Directors of the United East-India Company taking into their Consideration, that diverse Persons have presumed, contrary to the said Act, to trade and adventure to the East-Indies, and Places aforesaid, in Foreign and other Ships, under Pretence of Foreign Commissions, and otherwise; do therefore declare, that they will over and above the quarter Part of the Forfeitures given by the said Act, pay to such Persons as shall discover any such unlawful Trade, one quarter Part more of the said Forfeitures, and will moreover be at the whole Charge of the Prosecution.

Madrid, Oct. 19. It has been judged proper to defer, for some Time, the intended Reform among the Walloon Troops; and the Prince de Robec dying suddenly a few Days after he was made Colonel of the Walloon Guards, in the Room of the Duke d'Avré, 'tis believed that Duke will be received into Favour again, and restored to his Post: The said Duke has already obtained Leave to return from Guadalaxara to Vallecas, within a League of this Place; and the like Permission is granted to several Officers of the Walloon Troops, who, for remonstrating as he had done, against the Reform of those Troops, had been obliged to retire to Segovia. The Council for naval Affairs have represented, that the building of Men of War in the Ports of Spain is yet impracticable, Workmen

Workmen and sufficient Materials being wanting; whereupon a Resolution is taken to buy in Holland, or in other Parts, a certain Number of Ships, carrying from 50 to 70 Guns. The President of the Cruzada is ordered to draw up a perfect Account of the intire Produce of the Cruzada, as well in Spain as in the Indies, and of all the Pensions and Incumbrances that are upon it; the King having determined to apply that whole Revenue solely to the naval Service. On the 13th Instant the Lord Timmouth took Possession of the Honour of a Grandee of Spain, with the Title of Duke of Liria, by covering himself in the King's Presence, being introduced by the Duke of Arcos; to which Ceremony all the Grandees were invited. The chief Officers of the Squadron which his Catholick Majesty sent this Summer to the Assistance of the Venetians, have transmitted hither the Minutes of the Council of War that was held after that Squadron and other Auxiliaries had joined the Fleet of the Republick; by which it appears that our Officers voted at that Time for attacking the Turkish Fleet, and protested in Form against the different Opinion of the Venetian Commanders. This Day the King signed in Council all the Commissions of the British Consuls at the several Ports of Spain.

Hambourg, Oct. 23. By Letters from Mecklenbourg we learn, that Part of the Russian Troops are arrived there from Denmark: These Letters do not give an exact Account of their Number, but say they consist of several Thousand Horse, and some Foot; and that General Bauer is now marching through the Dutchy of Strelitz to Brandenburg Prussia, in his Way to Poland, with those Horse; the Infantry still continuing in Mecklenbourg.

Paris, Oct. 31. By Letters from Vienna we have an Account, that on the 12th of this Month the Turkish Garrison in Temeswaer hung out a White Flag, and offered to capitulate. Prince Eugene consenting to treat with them, they sent out two Officers, and Count Wallis with another Imperial Officer went into the Town: The same Evening the two latter returned to the Camp, accompanied by a Turkish Officer named Ibrahim Selm. On the 13th in the Morning the Capitulation was concluded and signed. The same Day all the Outworks, and one of the Gates, were put into the Possession of the Imperialists. The Turks were to march out within three Days after, with their Arms and Baggage; but without Cannon, and were to be allowed 1000 Waggon. On the 13th, at Ten a Clock at Night, Prince Eugene dispatched Count Weerbrand to carry this News to the Emperour; and he arrived at Vienna on the 16th in the Afternoon. The Turks took Temeswaer in 1552. and in Violation of the Capitulation then granted to the Christians, put them all to the Sword: 'Tis said the Garrison have therefore now stipulated, that Reprisals shall not be used. These Advices from Vienna say likewise, that it was thought the Imperialists would next attempt to make themselves Masters of Orfava; by the taking of which Place the Communication of the Turks with Belgrade by Water would be cut off, and the Emperour's Fleet may be extremely serviceable against Belgrade, when it shall be besieged.

Hampton-Court, Oct. 25. This Day the Count de la Ferouse, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sicily, had his first private Audience of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable Paul Methuen, Esq; one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies. He was afterwards conducted to Audience of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by the Master of the Ceremonies, in the same Manner As also to the young Princesses in their Apartment.

Whitehall, October 1716.

Whereas the Ships of the Emperor of Morocco, and particularly those belonging to the Port of Salley, have, for some Time past, in breach of the Truce between His Majesty and the said Emperor, seized on several Ships and Vessels of His Majesty's Subjects which they have met with in their Cruise, and several of them near the Western Islands; which Ships and Vessels they have carried into their Ports, and sent the Companies which belonged to them into Slavery: To prevent which Piracies for the future, as much as possibly may be, His Majesty has appointed several of His Ships to Cruise against the aforesaid Rovers of Barbary, and to seize on them by way of Reprisals, until the said Emperor shall be obliged to make Satisfaction for the Injuries which have been done, as aforesaid, and to renew the Treaty with His Majesty: Notice is hereby given of this unjustifiable Proceeding of the Moors, that so the Masters of all Ships and Vessels of His Majesty's Subjects, which trade in the Way of the aforesaid Pyratyical Rovers, may take all possible Care to avoid falling into their Hands.

Whereas a Letter, dated, London, October 23, 1716. and subscribed T. M. was lately received by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: This is to acquaint the Writer of the said Letter, that if he will attend the said Secretary of State at his House, next Monday Morning, he shall receive, on his Friend's behalf, all possible Satisfaction and Encouragement.

Whereas the Commissioners of the Duties on Hides, &c. have received two Letters, the one signed A. B. and the other C. D. offering to discover a Fraud or Neglect in one of the Officers of the said Duties. These are to give Notice, that if the Person or Persons who writ the said Letters will make out what is therein alledged to the Commissioners, at their Office in St. Martin's-lane, they shall meet with all fitting Encouragement. And whereas they received another Letter dated the 13th Instant, signed John Norris, complaining of a great Fraud therein committed by a Tawer in Southwark: If the Person that writ the said Norris will attend their Board, and make a Discovery thereof, he shall be well rewarded.

Hand in Hand Fire-Office.

The Directors give Notice, that a general Meeting of the Contributors of the said Society will be held at their Office in Angel-Court in Snow-Hill, on Thursday the 15th of November, at 3 in the Afternoon, where all who have insured are desired to be present. The Election of Directors, by ballottin, will be at the same Place on the Tuesday and Wednesday preceeding, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 6 in the Afternoon. The List of the present Members lies in the Office for the Refusal of the Contributors.

Advertisements.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against J. Ho Taylor, of London, Woolman, intend to meet on the 13th of November next, at three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, and paid their Contribution-Money, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend, which will be forthwith made.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Thomas Colebrook and William Hollywell alias Hallywell, of London, Sadlers and Co-partners, intend to meet on the 30th of November next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, to make a second Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, and paid their Contribution-Money, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend: And at the same Time the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of the said William Hollywell alias Hallywell's Certificate.