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From Queldap April 3. to Saturday April 7. 1722.

To George, King of Great Britain, &c.
The Humble Address of His Protestant Subjects called Quakers in London.

Excellent and Renowned Prince,

HE gracious Favour and legal Relief which hath so lately been granted to us, whereby such of our Friends as were subjected to Difficulty Suffering or Hindrance in their Business or Civil Concerns, are now made easy, doth lay us under the greatest Sense of Duty and Thankful-

nels to acknowledge the fame.

The Necessity of many of our Brethren, the mutual Desire of Peace and Harmony in all, Reasons the many of the many of the second Harmony in all, Reasons the many of the second Harmony in all the second Harmony in all the second Harmony is the second Harmony of the second Harmony in the second Harmony is the second Harmony in the second Harmony in the second Harmony is the second Harmony in the second Harmony in the second Harmony is the second Harmony in the second Harmony in the second Harmony is the second Harmony in the second Harmony in the second Harmony in the second Harmony is the second Harmony in the second Harmo in Human Affairs, but more so when referred to Religious Concerns, were our common Induce-ment to petition this Relief which the Legislature hath been graciously pleased to grant us; and which, after putting up due Pra ses to Almighty God, highly calls for the Fribute of our humble. Thanks to the King, whom we justly do esteem Father of his Country, a Lover of Mankind, and Defender of their Civil and Religious Rights, not only in his own Dominions, but also by a Cheistian Interpolition with other Princes on the behalf of their oppressed Subjects.

These are Princely Qualities, in themselves amiable, and which must render the King renowned in future as well as prefent Annals, and give him the glorious Satisfaction that herein he hath for Parteen the Father of the Universe, the God

of Peace.

Our earnest Petitions to the Almighty are, that thou, Great Prince, mayst long enjoy the pleasant Fruit of that Peace thou halt been instrumental to establish at Home and Abroad, and with Lase and Delight govern a happy, thankful and free People, and by thy Royal Issue transmit those inestimable Blessings to latest Posterity.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer. Thank you for this dutiful Addr.fs. I readily gave my Aff no to the Ast paffed in your tuvour, being convinced by your past Conduct, that you would make no other than an Honest and a Conscientious Use of this farther Indugunce given you.

Paris, April 11. The following Advices received by the Court relating to the Plague, have been communicated to the foreign Ministers. The Generalan. The Marshal Duke of Berwick

writes the 25th of March that the Plague decreases every where. The Duke de Roquelaure in his of the 23d and 26th of March, says, that by several Letters from particular Officers for three Weeks before, it appeared the Country was generally in a better State of Health daily. M. de Rambion writes the 22d of March, that on the 14th four died at St Genaix, and four remained fick in the Informatics. There were also four fick at Laurac: Infirmaries. The noth-died a Nephew of the Parish Priest there. All the Country on this Side of the Line from Regergue to Auvergne, is free from any Contaginus Diffemper. M. de Iverny in his of the 20th of Masch writes, that the Country on this Side the Line continues in perfect Health: Several final Places about Alais had been begun to be difficulted. M. de la Deveze in his of the 17th of March confirms the good State of Health in the Gevandan: All the Goods of infected Places were put into Warehouses; he was going to give Certificates, for the Goods which were in healthy Places M. du Vilar writes the 22d of March, thauthroughout the Vivarais only Laurac and St. Genaix had any Remains of the Distemper. The Diocess of Usez was freed from it. There were no lick left at Milons and Corcoules; and but one at Genouillac who was on the Recovery. There were some at Sale-Gardon, but, they were

like to recover. The Chevalier Damas in his of the 25th of March fays the Distemper was ceasing throughout Languedoc. The Bishop of Alais writes the 20th and 23d of March, that since the 20th a Woman and her Child had fallen ill, at a Farm-house where several had died. There was but one sick Person in the Instrumeries. There were none in the Town nor in the Houses of Quaran-All was in readiness for beginning the general Quarantain the 25th. M. de Vedrille in his of the 20th of March tends a Letter from Avignon dated the 17th, importing that on the 16th seven l'ersons died and three sell sick. It was judged the Plague was near ceasing, because the ordinary Distempers began to take their usual Course. The rest of the Comtat was in a better State of Health. The Contagion had made but little Progress at Vedennes, because the. Inhabitants had retired into Barracks. The Die stemper had broke out anew at Monteux, and had not quite coast d at Sorgues. M. de Launay in his of the 22d of March sends Advices from Avig-non of the 16th, importing that there still died feven or eight Persons a Day, but that there were no more than 80 sick in the Hospital: Some dropt now and then in other Places of the Comtat. The Marques de Nogaret writes the 20th and 23d of March, that the Accounts from the Comtat and even from Avignon were favourable, and that they were in great Hopes the Distemper was on its Decline. Two Jacobin Monks who ferve in the Infirmaries there, and had ferved in those of Marseilles and Toulon, gave out, that the Distemper having decreased when the Moon was at Full, they were confident it would cease about the 15th of April. M. de Chabrillan in his of the 26th and 27th of March, fays, that fince the 19 h the Distemper had increased at Avignon, that freen or eight Persons a Day had fallen sick the three last Days, and sour died. The rest of the Comtat was not in a bad State of Health. Our Line is perfectly well guarded, and in good Health. M. de Sasselange writes the 25th of March, that fince the 20th seven or eight Persons a Day had died in Avignon The other Places of the Comtat were in a pretty good State of Health. M Dupont, the commanding Officer at Toulon, writes the 21st of March, that there had not been any new Accident at Ollioules, Besse, La Roque, or Neoules, nor the other Places within the Lines.

Members chosen for the ensuing Parliament.
Denbigh County. Watkin Williams Wynne, Esq; Danbigh Robert Middleton, Efq; Surrey. Sir Nicholas Carew, John Walter, Efq; Flint, Eyton, Łſq;

Berwick. Lord Barrington, Grey Neville, Łſq;

Shire of Edinburgh. James Dundaſs, Łſq;

Morpeth. Lord Morpeth, George Carpenter,Łſq;

Exon. John Rolle, Francis Drew, Łſqs;

Norwich, Waller Bacon, Robert Brittiffe, Łſqs; Pool. Thomas Ridge, George Trenchard, Esqs; Coventry. Sir Adolphus Oughton, John Neal, County of Bedford. - Leigh, Esq; Sir Rowland Alston. County of Rutland. Sir Thomas Mackworth, Lord Finch. Brifiel. - Earle, Efq; Sir Abraham Elton. Pembroke. - Ferrers, Esq; Carmarthen. Richard Vaughan, Esq; Pembroke. -County of Buckingham. Montague Gerrard Drake, Esq; Sir Thomas Lee. Lincoln. John Monson, Esq; Sir John Tyrwith.

Shire of Berwick. Baillie, Esq;

Shire of Lothian. Gockburne, Esq; Shire of Lothian. Gockburn Mid-Lothian. James Dundals, Efq; County of Nottingham. Lord How, Sir Robert Surron.