

The London Gazette.

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The following is the Manifesto published by Order of the Czarina, containing the Accusations and Sentences of the State Prisoners.

By the Grace of God, We Elizabeth the First, Empress and Sovereign of all Russias, &c. make known by these Presents.

IT is already sufficiently known to every one, by our Manifesto of the 28th of November of last Year 1741, how by the wicked and ill designing Intrigues of the late High Admiral and Minister of the Cabinet, Count Andrew Osterman, carried on against us in despite of his better Knowledge and his own Conscience, we were, upon the Decease of the Emperor Peter the Second of glorious Memory, deprived of our Paternal Hereditary Throne of all Russia, which already at that Time belonged to us as lawful Heirs without any Exception, by virtue of the last Will established by her Imperial Majesty our dear Mother, the Great Lady and Empress Catharine Alexijewna, now resting with God; as also, how, by Wiles, offensive to God and prejudicial to our Empire, he Count Osterman, jointly with the late Field Marshal Count Munich, and some others their Associates, at the Decease of her Majesty the Empress Anne Joannowna of most blessed Memory, when her Majesty was already in the utmost Weakness on her Death-bed, again excluded us from our Paternal Hereditary Throne, by the Means of an Ordonnance and Settlement of Succession, drawn up by him, Osterman, naming and appointing for Heirs and Successors, Prince John, born of the Serene Princess Anne of Mecklenburg and of Prince Anthony Ulrick of Brunsvic Luneburg, though he had not the least Pretension, nor Birth-Right whatsoever, and besides was but an Infant of two Months of Age; and after him his Brothers that should be born of the said Princess Anne: At the same Time,

they not only conveyed the Administration into foreign Hands, to the greatest Disorder in our Empire, and to the utmost Oppression and Ruin of all our faithful Subjects; but even afterwards Count Osterman, and with him the late Vice-Chancellor Golofkin, and the rest of their Accomplices, to our insupportable Grievance, and to the manifest Danger of our own Person, drew up a particular Regulation of the Hereditary Succession, in order to exclude us entirely and for ever from the Possession of the Imperial Throne of Russia, belonging to us by our lawful Hereditary Birth-Right, as well as by the Laws of all the World: By which foresaid Regulation they audaciously attempted, not only to declare all the Females descended from Princess Anne capable of succeeding to the Throne, but also to appoint the Princess herself to be Empress of all the Russias: All which impious Attempts and wicked Designs of Osterman, Munich, and Golofkin, are set forth more at large in our Manifesto of the 28th of November of last Year 1741.

In this lamentable and most dangerous Situation, we were at last inevitably necessitated, by the Assistance of Almighty God, at the most humble Request of all our faithful Subjects, but especially of the Regiments of our Guards, to mount our Hereditary Paternal Throne, and immediately to take into Custody the shameless Disturbers of the publick Tranquility, viz. the said Osterman, Munich, and Golofkin, as Traytors to the Empire and Malefactors, together with their Adherents and Accomplices the late High Steward of the Household Lewenwolde, the President of the College of Commerce Baron Mengden, the actual Counsellor of State Temisazeff, and the rest who are concerned with them: But in order that every Thing relating to their audacious Conduct, odious to the Almighty, and their Designs pernicious to our Empire, might be brought to light and made known in every Circumstance, and in order

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to restore the Publick general Tranquility and Content, as also such a Love and Peaceableness among the People as might please the Almighty, we did appoint a particular Commission of Enquiry, before which the said Osterman, Munich, and Golofkin, with the rest of their Accomplices, should be examined concerning their grievous Offences against the State, as also other Crimes committed contrary to their Oaths and Duty, tending to the open Ruin of the Empire and the Disturbance of the publick Tranquility : The main Result of which Enquiry was found to be as follows.

The late Admiral General Andrew Osterman did not only knowingly and willingly, contrary to his Oath and Duty, consequently in the most flagrant Manner, suppress and leave unexecuted the Last Will made by her Imperial Majesty our dearest Mother the Empress Catherine Alexijewna, now resting with God, and by him as well as others, subscribed and confirmed by solemn Oath ; by which we were actually and in express Terms called to the Succession of the Imperial Throne of Russia in proper Time ; but also, after the Decease of his Imperial Majesty Peter the Second, at the Election by which the Empress Anna Joannowna was placed on the Throne of Russia, as also at various Changes which happened afterwards, especially when her Majesty the Empress Anne Joannowna made a new Ordonnance concerning the Succession, and published her Last Will on the 5th of October, in the Year 1740, (which he alone had drawn up in his own House) he not only made no Mention of the above-said Last Will, nor any Representations concerning it ; but did designedly conceal and suppress it, endeavouring by various false Suppositions, to render it absolutely ineffectual, and totally to annul it : Nay, even such were his abominable Designs, that by divers Schemes set down in Writing, which, after his Arrest, were found among other Papers in his own House, and which he had some Time before, without Regard to God, to his Oath, and to his Duty, drawn up in his own Hand-writing, he intended to keep us entirely from the Russian Throne, as well as our Nephew his Royal Highness the Duke of Holstein, Grandson to his Imperial Majesty our dearest Father Peter the Great, just as if neither we nor his Royal Highness had any Right or Pretension to the Russian Throne. But in order to remove all Obstacles he might apprehend from our Side, he devised a Project to marry us to some foreign and poor Prince out of this Country, from whom there might be never any Cause of Apprehension. The Question being put to him as to these Designs by him so wickedly and unanswerably devised and drawn up with his own Hand, he did indeed own himself, he had done all this contrary to his better Knowledge and his own Conscience ; and though absolutely convinced, that, pursuant to the above-said Last Will and

Disposition of our dear Mother the Empress Catherine Alexijewna, we had the most indisputable Right to the Succession of the Throne ; yet he falsely pretended at the same Time, that he did this out of mere Compliance to the late Empress Anne Joannowna, in order to be freed of the Suspicion, which, as he falsely pretended, he lay under with her Imperial Majesty on Account of having prepared the above-said Last Will. He, Osterman, in particular, has dared, to the greater Infringement of the publick Laws of the Empire, and to the Disturbance of the domestick Tranquility, to draw up in his own Hand-writing, and to suggest divers Schemes, how the Succession to the Russian Throne might be extended also to the Princesses descending from Princess Anne of Mecklenbourg ; in which he has had the Boldness to alledge, that in the Ordonnance about the Succession published by her Imperial Majesty Anne Joannowna, the Princesses descending from Princess Anne were indeed not expressly mentioned, yet neither were they excluded ; just as if this Affair was in itself of no great Importance, but only this to be taken into Consideration, how to proceed in it, and in what Manner the Succession, to prevent all Disorders on future Emergencies, might be brought and settled in express Terms on the Sisters of Prince John : When the rest of the Ministers thereupon objected, that such an Affair ought, above all Things, first to be maturely deliberated upon, particularly, because pursuant to the Last Will, the late Regent, jointly with the Cabinet Council, the Synod, the Senate, and the General Officers, were to chuse a Successor ; that afterwards it was to be considered, what Reasons might be pretended for it ; and when moreover they begged sufficient Time well to examine an Affair of so great Weight, Osterman returned this profligate Answer, that the said Ordonnance about the Succession did not at all run counter to the Last Will ; that if only the rest of the Ministers would join in their Votes, there would be easily found such Reasons, as might be laid before the World, and that there remained nothing else to be done than to take the Business itself in Hand. Thereupon he laid before Princess Anne his Opinion, written likewise with his own Hand, representing that the regulating of the Succession always depended on the Will of the Sovereign, and that Princess Anne, in the Emperor's Name, might act in the Administration of the Empire with the same unlimited Power and Authority, as belonged to a reigning Emperor ; that therefore, after the Example of the Succession's having been settled upon Prince John and his Brother, it might also in his Name be secured to his Sisters descending from Princess Anne, by Oaths signed by the States Spiritual and Temporal, according to the Custom of this Country, and thus this Design might at once without Loss of Time be brought to its Execution and Perfection. To which he added,

added, that if this Affair was not taken in Hand unanimously, and without any private Views, or if perhaps every one would follow his own Head, it was easy to conceive, that rather Delay than prompt Execution ought to be expected. In divers Conversations with Lewenwolde and Mengden, Osterman did not scruple to tell the latter, That if the Affair was managed with good Order, Princess Anne might be Empress herself, with this profligate Expression, that she might in Right and Equity pretend to the Succession, as well as her Children, though it is known to the whole World, that these latter never had nor can have the least Appearance of a Pretension to the Throne of Russia. To Lewenwolde he opened himself, that one could not know how Things might turn out, and it might be, that the Princess herself might seize on the Succession, before all her Daughters; to which he added, that the Affair must be done, either by Force, viz. by Letters Patent, or by bringing Things about so, that the People themselves should demand it. The Question being put to Osterman concerning these Projects and Devices, he did own, that all this had been written and proposed by him, out of a well meaning View and Officiousness for Princess Anne, to the End that if there were even no Princes born by her in being, yet she might not meet with any Obstacle from us, as the only lawful Heir; furthermore, that contrary to the last Will abovementioned, in pursuance of which, he had obliged himself by Oath, to cause the Succession to the Russian Throne, which upon the Decease of his his Imperial Majesty Peter the Second lawfully belonged to us, immediately to devolve upon us, he not only worked against us when the Case existed, but even in farther Defiance of his Oath, acted against us again upon the Decease of her Majesty the Empress Anne Joannowna; as also after the Deposition of the Regent, only to gain Princess Anne's Favour and Obligation; and thus, preferring his own private Advantages to the publick Happiness of the Empire, setting aside his own Conscience, and absolutely forgetting the dreadful Judgment of Almighty God, he endeavoured, in the most wicked and unjustifiable Manner, by divers Intrigues, to deprive us of our Paternal Hereditary Right which we are born to, and which in Justice belonged to us by all the Laws of the World. Besides these, Osterman has committed many Offences against our Person, of which he has been convicted as to every Particular in his Examination. Moreover, many other grievous Misdemeanours, tending to the open Prejudice and Ruin of the Empire, have been proved against him: He has been remiss in sufficiently providing, according to his Duty, for the Defence of the Empire, where it was most necessary; he never consulted, as he ought to do, concerning the weighty Affairs of the Empire, with Persons

of Trust and appointed for it, but transacted most of his own Head; in various Cases of the utmost Consequence, he neither would call a great Council, nor suffer one to be called; though by his Office he ought to have been the first to make Remonstrances concerning such Persons as were trusted with many and great Expences of the Empire, yet he never looked to it that they should give an exact Account; in Affairs of such Importance, as concerned the Preservation and Welfare of all the Empire, he employed, to the Prejudice of the whole Russian Nation, utter Strangers, of whose Circumstances and Conduct no body ever had sufficient Knowledge besides himself; whilst native Russians in those Cases were set aside, only the others were admitted to Rewards, but the Russians were abridged in all Profits, nay, rather employed to their Detriment; his Dependents and Adherents he not only recommended on all Occasions for Rewards, but even protected them to such a Degree, that he commended their most pautry Services equally to the greatest Merits of others, and when they acted wrong; or neglected any thing to the Prejudice of the Empire, he not only stifled it, but even approved of them and of their Actions, he issued great Sums of Money out of the Treasury of the Empire, and other Offices of the Revenue, without consulting the other Members of the Cabinet Council, but only sent them to their Houses the Resolutions drawn up for their signing; in important Affairs of the Empire, he as often changed his Sentiments, as they were to please others, but not as his sworn Duty and the Interest of the Empire required; he burthened and distressed the Empire by the excessive raising of Recruits of Men and Horses; the Reports that came from the commanding Admirals concerning the State of the Fleet, he did not send to the Board of Admiralty, but had them all brought to his own House, nor ever communicated to the said Board those Advices and Papers that formerly had been sent to him; he helped to procure to the late Field Marshal Munich an Ukase, or Letters Patent, for dispensing him with giving any Answer or Account to whomsoever, concerning the Command he had over the Works at the Canal of Ladoga, though he, Osterman, very well knew that this was an Affair and Pretension contrary to the common Laws, against which he ought to have made Remonstrances; he advanced all his Relations, without any Services or Merit; during his Ministry, when he had in a Manner seized the Administration of the whole Empire, he had the Insolence to ruin and to extirpate many ancient and considerable Russian Families, to make many a Man hated and undervalued by the several Sovereigns, to cause many to be sent away from Court, and to cause unheard-of Cruelties and Executions to be committed on high and low, without sparing even the Clergy; to sow Misunderstanding

standing and create Variance among the Russian Subjects; nay, he has carried his Audaciousness so far, as to abrogate many Regulations, established for the publick Good by his Majesty our dear Father, now resting with God, the Emperor Peter the Great, particularly that concerning Solicitors at the respective Boards, and thus openly to expose and to censure the profound Penetration and wise Disposition of so glorious a Monarch: Not to mention other such Misdemeanors and Neglects of the Interest and Welfare of the Empire; more of which is to be seen at large in the Journals of the Tryal.

The Principal Crimes of the Field Marshal Munich, are as follow: During the various Changes that have of late happened, he did neither observe nor support the aforesaid last Will, left by her Majesty our dear Mother the Empress Catharine Alexijewna, though he with many others had sworn to it and signed it; on the contrary, upon the Decease of her Majesty, the Empress Anne Joannowna, he took particular Pains to play the Administration of the Russian Empire into Foreign Hands, and accordingly contributed most towards the late Duke of Courland Biron's entering upon the Regency; he, Munich, having been the first, and who talked most with him about it, instantly desired it of him, and pressed him to it. Biron thereupon, having, directly contrary to the Interest of the Empire, taken upon himself the Administration by Munich's fraudulent Intrigues, was again turned out by the same Munich for this latter's own private Views; who, upon his going to seize the said Regent, knowing the particular and sincere Inclination which the Soldiers of the Imperial Guard then upon Duty, had for us, used this fraudulent shift, in order the sooner to gain them, falsely to pretend, that we and our Nephew were oppressed by the Regent, who therefore was to be seized, and that afterwards they might have for their Master whomsoever they would, be it Prince John, or his Royal Highness the Duke of Holstein. This having been effected, though the said Munich was convinced in his own Conscience, that we and our Nephew the Duke of Holstein, had the most indisputable Right to the Succession to the Throne of Russia, yet he never made use of the Power he had then in his Hands to maintain us in our Right; on the contrary, afterwards, when other Changes ensued, but particularly, when Baron Mengden and his own Son, the late Steward of the Household informed him of all the particulars of the aforesaid wicked Design tending to overturn the publick Tranquility, which he himself had disapproved as impracticable; he again, contrary to the Oath and Duty of a faithful Servant, did not in the least endeavour to obstruct it, nay even proceeded to of-

send us in various ways, having suffered himself, in a manner most unbecoming his Office and Dignity, to be employed as a secret Spy on our own Person and Court, as also having placed a certain Subaltern in our Palace, on Pretence of being appointed to have the Inspection of the Buildings, and having furnished him with Horses and Carriage, to follow us every where, and to inform him of all our Actions and Steps.

With regard to his Conduct when with the Army, he has been convicted of many Disorders and Misdemeanours tending to the no small Detriment of our Empire, viz. That he did not take the least Care to maintain and to spare the Troops; that in many the most important Expeditions, he proceeded contrary to the Laws and Articles of War, merely following his own Ambition, and did every Thing of his own Head and Will, without the least Consultation with the rest of the Generals, to hear their Sentiments; which during the War unnecessarily occasioned many Times considerable Losses of Men. During the same Time when he was with the Army, he not only inflicted unbecoming Punishments on the lesser Russian Officers, often without any Court Marshal, and without any Regard to the Rank of the Officers, but he also laid Punishments on Staff Officers which were only fit for common Soldiers; for Instance, in the first Campaign in the Crimea, he caused many Russian Colonels, descended of antient noble Families, to carry Muskets to their utmost Ignominy, and to be led about the Army for a Shew; some of them he got put in Irons and Fetters, and let them for a long while go about in that shameful Condition; his Friends, Relations, and Dependents he raised and preferred to others without any Merit or Desert; to himself he procured great Sums at divers Times, especially during the Regency of Princess Anne, when he had made himself Prime Minister, and besides that an extraordinary Pension, to the great draining and exhausting of the Treasury of the Empire: Of all which Disorders and Iniquities being convicted, he confessed them himself, as is set forth more at large in the Journals of the Tryal.

The late Vice-Chancellor Michael Golofkin was the first Contender of the above mentioned Affair concerning the Alteration in the Succession; for, at the Time when Princess Anne had entered upon the Regency, and he, after being recovered from his Sickness, went to her for the first Time to congratulate her, he immediately represented, it was pity, that in some Points concerning the Succession, the Affair was not plainly enough expressed, in particular that there was no mention at all made of the Princesses. Soon after, Princess Anne ordered him to confer with Andrew Osterman about this Affair; and at the same Time he drew up a
Project

Project to be laid before the Cabinet Council, for the Princesses descending from Princess Anne, to have an equal Share in the Succession to the Russian Throne: He also produced another Project, of the same Tenor with the former, and sent both these Writings to Princess Anne: In them he alledged among other Things, that it was not adviseable in this Case, to proceed to the Election of a Successor to the Throne of Russia, in an open Assembly with the Regent, so as it was prescribed, but it would be better, that Princess Anne should declare herself Empress, by which means, according to his Opinion, all Obstacles and Impediments would be avoided and removed, that might arise on the Part of our Imperial Majesty. This, Golofkin owns to have written with this View, that if Prince John should have died, and no other Prince been extant, there might not always be a foreign and uncertain Regency for Want or in Expectation of another Prince, but rather Princess Anne herself ought to be made Empress; and this so much the more, as he already had respected her to a Degree as if she was actual Empress, and as at the same Time he had always endeavoured to exclude us from the Succession, contrary to the Laws of all the World. Moreover, Golofkin has owned himself guilty, that, being in Princess Anne's greatest and closest Confidence, and very well seeing, that such vast Sums of Money from the Treasury of the Empire, were squandered away, yet he never dissuaded the Princess from it; that consequently he had neglected his sworn Duty, in not obviating any ways such a needless Waste.

The late High Marshal of the Court Lewenwolde, had particular Knowledge of the Last Will made by her Majesty the Empress Catherine Alexijewna our dear Mother, now resting in God, pursuant to which the Succession to the Imperial Hereditary Throne of Russia was appointed and settled upon us in due Time; notwithstanding which, upon the Decease of her Majesty the Empress Anne Joannowna, he did not make the least Remonstrance for the putting in Execution the said Last Will: He assisted at all the Deliberations, both about the appointing of the Regent, and but lately, concerning the Daughters of Princess Anne and the Alterations in the Succession: Furthermore, he was in the most confident Consultations with Princess Anne herself, and particularly very frequently with Andrew Osterman, to deliberate how it could best be brought about, to raise Princess Anne to the Imperial Throne, and to extend the Succession to the Princesses also. He never endeavoured, pursuant to his sworn Duty, to defeat and to obstruct these Views, pernicious to the publick Tranquility, but rather encouraged them, and therefore consented to all Osterman's Projects, promoted them, approved the most villanous Undertakings, and entered with Osterman into the most confident and secret Consultations about them. He also procured for himself and others, Grants and Pensions amounting to vast Sums, out of the Salt Revenue, which was under his Inspection, to the great Draining of that Branch of Revenue; and, with great Application at last procured, that he should not

be answerable to any body concerning that Revenue, nor ever deliver in his Accounts to the Board of Revision, or to any other, as he ought to do pursuant to the Imperial Ordinances.

The late President of the Board of Trade, Mengden, after the Decease of her Majesty the Empress Anne Joannowna, endeavour'd to the utmost to have the late Duke of Courland declared Regent of Russia, and with this View falsely insinuated to many, that if Biron did not obtain the Regency, all the Foreigners would be cut off; but that Biron himself could not ask it. Nay, even long before, he had proposed the Question, whether it was not adviseable that her Majesty the Empress Anne herself should be requested to do it; to which End, after a long Consultation with the late Field Marshal Munich, he drew up a Petition in the Name of the whole Empire. In the mean Time, he, Mengden went to Princess Anne in the Name of the Dutches of Courland, to persuade her to consent to the said Regency, and to help to promote it. He also knew of every Thing that passed and was to be brought about in the Affair of altering the Succession, relating to which he entered into private Interviews and Deliberations with the rest, but particularly with Osterman. As for what relates to his Misdemeanours at the Board of Trade, he has been found guilty of the following Offences to the Damage of the Publick, and to the Prejudice of the Empire. Upon his Suggestion, great Quantities of Corn were exported from Petersbourg, Archangel, and the conquered Provinces; the Consequence of which is, that Corn is now as dear again as formerly, to the great Distress of the Inhabitants, and Prejudice to the Empire in furnishing the necessary Provisions; but particularly to the Peasants in Liyonia, who were so much blinded by the advanced Price, that they sold all their Corn, and are now reduced to such Want and Distress, that there has been a Necessity of nourishing them chiefly from our own Magazines. This Exportation of Corn, Mengden undertook of his own Head, without the Knowledge and Consent of the Board, but with the Agreement and Concurrence of Munich, Osterman, and Golofkin. In this Corn-Trade he directly acted contrary to that Ordonnance, by virtue of which no Person, who sits and votes at the Board, is to meddle with any Trade whatsoever; whereas he, Mengden, engaged with Bardewick the Merchant, in this Corn-Trade, and paid him 15000 Rubles towards it. As soon as he was made President of the Board of Trade, and was to inspect the State of the Works and Manufacturies, he took considerable Presents of several People, and attempted to change according to his own Pleasure, contrary to the Ordonnance of his Majesty our dear Father Emperor Peter the Great, now resting in God, the Mercantile Law or Law of Exchange, formerly prepared, and long since confirmed.

The actual Counsellor of State Ivan Temiriazeff, of his own Motion and for his private Interest, to the endangering of the publick Tranquility of the Empire, and with the View of keeping us from the Imperial Throne of Russia, has

has devised several Interpretations concerning the Succession to the Empire of Russia, how the Daughters descended of Princess Anne of Brunsvic-Luneburg, might come in for a Share in the Succession. Princess Anne thereupon having committed to him, to draw up a Manifesto on this Subject, he went to Andrejan Posniakoff, Secretary of the College of the Empire, and charged him with this Commission, as coming from the Princess herself; the latter readily and willingly drew up two Manifesto's for this Purpose; one concerning the Succession of the Daughters of Princess Anne, in Case the Males descended of the said Princess should fail; and the other, to the Intent that Princess Anne should be made Empress herself: Both upon false Grounds suggested by Temiriazeff.

It being necessary exactly to enquire into, and to get at the true Circumstances and Nature of the grievous Offences of the above-mentioned Persons, viz. Osterman, Munich, Golofkin, and the rest of their Accomplices, they were to have been examined upon certain Points after the usual Way of Process, and tortured: But out of our mere innate Lenity and Clemency, as the Mother of our Country, we would not by any means suffer that penal Inquisition to be made use of against them, but gave Orders to our Senate, to give Judgment in the Assembly of the States Military and Civil, pursuant to the Constitutions and Laws of our Empire, upon the Circumstances plainly appearing as aforesaid, and their own Depositions and Confessions. In which High Court of Justice it was determined, and Sentence pronounced, that they all were to be punished with Death; Osterman to be broken upon the Wheel; Munich to be quartered; Golofkin, Lewenwolde, Mengden, and Temiriazeff to be beheaded, and their several Estates Real and Personal to be confiscated. And though the said Malefactors, considering their most grievous, wicked, and ill-designed Deeds, as also the rest of their enormous High Treasons and Crimes, tending to the apparent Ruin of the Empire, and to the endangering of the publick Tranquility, actually deserve by all the Constitutions and Laws of the Empire, the Sentence of Death thus pronounced against them; yet, out of our innate Lenity and Clemency, as the Mother of our Country, and out of Greatness of Mind vouchsafed us by the Almighty, we have graciously ordered the foresaid Punishments to be suspended as to their Lives, and to commute them into Prison and Exile to remote Places, viz. Osterman to Beresowa, Munich to Pelym, Golofkin to Germanga, Mengden to Kolymskoi-Ostrog, Lewenwolde to Solikamskoi, and Temiriazeff, to Siberia; that their Wives, if they desire it, may follow their Husbands; but that all their Estates Real and Personal be confiscated to our Exchequer. Now to the End that all our faithful Subjects may be acquainted with this and learn by it, that the just God knows how in due Time certainly to find and to extirpate all those who are faithless and forsworn, and that by his wise Providence those wicked Thoughts and Views they harbour in their Hearts, never fail to be discovered to their temporal and eternal Condemnation; nay, that considering what is set forth above, all and

every one may carefully guard themselves against such Undertakings as highly displeasing the Almighty, and in every respect demean themselves so as becomes faithful Subjects and true Patriots pursuant to their sworn Duty; for which they will be blessed by the Lord our God, and always be looked upon by us with our Imperial Favour; we have most graciously ordered this present Manifesto to be printed and to be published by our Senate all over our Empire.

The Original was signed by her Imperial Majesty with her own Hand, Jan. 22, 1742. (L. S.)

Printed at St. Petersbourg by the Senate, Jan. 23, 1742.

From the Head Quarters at Landshut, Feb. 16, N. S. Count Khevenhuller being arrived here this Day, he dined with General Berenclau; while they were at Table, Advice was brought that a considerable Party of the Enemies appear'd in the Neighbourhood; upon which the Hussars were sent to reconnoitre and observe their Motions. About Midnight General Berenclau went himself with a Body of Hussars and Pandours, supported by half of Khevenhuller's Regiment of Cavalry, and immediately attacked them at Break of Day at Meinburg, where there were three Bavarian Regiments of Horse, and about as many of the Militia as amounted to 4000 Men, which were thrown into such a Confusion by this unexpected Attack, that they only sought to escape by Flight, having made no Resistance. In the Action the Queen's Hussars took 300 Horses, three Standards, and in particular a very fine one which belong'd to Count Torring's own Company of Guards, embroidered extremely rich: They made 17 Officers and 350 Men Prisoners, and wounded as many. The rest was quite disbanded, and the Hussars are still in Pursuit of them. Marshal Torring commanded that Body himself, and had but just Time to escape over the Danube. The Colonel Count Rudolff Palfi, and Colonel Trenk, distinguished themselves extremely upon this Occasion, wherein we have lost only five Hussars. About Eight in the Evening we received the unexpected News, that the strong Castle of Ranshoffen had surrendered it self, and that the 700 Men which were in Garrison there had been made Prisoners of War. We find every where a vast Abundance of Provisions, Arms, new Regimentals, Boots, Saddles, and all Sorts of warlike Stores, and contrary to what had been reported, most Part of the Inhabitants in very good Circumstances. This Day 600 Hussars of Prince Esterhazy's new Regiment passed here in their Way to Moravia, where the other 600 will follow them in two Days. The Primate will, if his Health permits, mount on Horseback at the Head of a Body of 10 or 12000 Hungarians, to oppose the Prussians and Saxons, while another Body is near Jablunka, to make a Diversion in Silesia.

Vienna, Feb. 21. Count Staremberg arrived Yesterday, preceded by six Postillions, with the News of the Surrender of Munich upon Colonel Mentzel's presenting himself before it with the Hussars: The Town capitulated without having saved the finest Arsenal, as is said, in Germany. The Arms, it is thought, will be distributed amongst

Thousands of People in these Hereditary Countries, who are incessantly petitioning for Leave to distinguish themselves in their several Districts for the Service of the Queen.

Berlin, Feb. 27, N. S. It is confidently reported that his Prussian Majesty will soon return to this Place. Yesterday arrived here Prince Louis of Brunswick from Petersbourg.

Copenhagen, Feb. 27. Baron Backhoff set out a few Days ago for Germany, having Permission to attend his private Affairs there for a while before he returns to Petersbourg. M. Czernitzchew has now taken Leave of this Court, and proposes to set out To-morrow for Berlin, where he is to reside as Envoy Extraordinary from the new Sovereign of Russia, in the room of the late Baron Brakel.

Dublin-Castle, February 18.

The 16th Infant his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, embarked for England; upon which Occasion the Foot Forces on Duty here lined the Streets, and his Grace was attended by the Dragoon Forces likewise on Duty, together with the Battle-Axe Guards and Officers of State, to the Water Side; to which Place his Grace was accompanied by a great Number of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction. And this Day his Grace the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, were sworn in Council as Lords Justices of this Kingdom.

Whitehall, February 27.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint his Grace John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Field Marshal of His Majesty's Forces, to be Colonel of his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

Navy Office, the 10th of February, 1741-2.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy having received Information, That several wicked and evil disposed Persons had forged Wills and Letters of Attorney of Sailors dying on Board his Majesty's Ships of War, and obtained Probates of such Wills, and by that Means received the Wages due to such Seamen, caused strict Enquiry to be made into the Affair, and found that the Will of one Peter Perry a Sailor, who died on Board his Majesty's Ship the *Lancaster*, was forged by Dominick Fitzgerald and James Lee, as follows, the Will was a common printed Sailor's Will, and was filled up and signed by Fitzgerald by the Name of Perry, and Lee witnessed the same by the Name of James Welch: For this Offence Fitzgerald and Lee were indicted at the Sessions held at the Old Baily, upon Monday the 7th Day of December last, upon a Statute made in the second Year of his present Majesty's Reign, and revived and made perpetual in the Ninth Year of his said Majesty's Reign; whereby it is Enacted, "That if any Person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause, or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in the false making, forging, or counterfeiting any Deed, Will, Testament, Bond, Writing-Obligatory, Bill of Exchange, promissory Note for Payment of Money, Indorsement or Assignment of any Bill of Exchange, or promissory Note for Payment of Money, or any Acquittance or Receipt, either for Money or Goods, with Intention to defraud any Person whatsoever; or shall utter or publish as true, any false, forged or counterfeited Deed, Will, Testament, Bond, Writing Obligatory, Bill of Exchange, promissory Note for Payment of Money, Indorsement or Assignment of any Bill of Exchange, or promissory Note for Payment of Money, Acquittance

or Receipt, either for Money or Goods, with Intention to defraud any Person, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, then every such Person being thereof lawfully convicted according to the due Course of Law, shall be deemed guilty of Felony, and suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy." Upon which Indictment the said Dominick Fitzgerald and James Lee were both convicted, and have been since executed for the said Offence. The said Commissioners publish this to inform all Persons whatsoever, that by the said Statute, any Person that falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly acts or assists in the false making, forging, or counterfeiting the Will, Letter of Attorney, or Bill of Sale of any Seaman or Seamen, or any Ticket for Seamen's Wages, or that utters or publishes as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited Will, Letter of Attorney, Bill of Sale, or Ticket of any Seaman or Seamen, is guilty of Felony; and being convicted thereof, will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy: And for the discovering of Persons guilty of these Offences, the said Commissioners do hereby promise to reward any Person or Persons that shall make such Discovery, upon the Conviction of any Person or Persons guilty thereof.

Navy Office, Feb. 25, 1741.

By the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

These are to give Notice, that this Board will be ready to treat with such Persons as are desirous to sell and import the Stores undermentioned for his Majesty's Service, between Nine and Ten of the Clock each Morning, on the Days expressed against the same, that they may attend with their Proposals at those Times, viz.

Monday the 15th of March next for Norway Goods.
Wednesday the 17th, East Country Tar.
Friday the 19th, Iron.
Monday the 22d, Dantzick Plank and Prussia Deals.
Wednesday the 24th, Hemp.
Friday the 26th, Riga Malts

Pay Office, Horse Guards, Feb. 26, 1741-2.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, having directed Six Months Half Pay to the Reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, to the 24th of December, 1741; these are to give Notice, that upon Tuesday next, the 2d of March, Attendance will be given at the above-said Office for Payment of the same accordingly.

H. Pelham.

East India House, Feb. 19, 1741.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, That the Transfer Books of the said Company will be shut up on Thursday the 21st of March next, at Two o'Clock: That a Quarterly General Court will be holden at their House in Leadenhall Street on Wednesday the 24th of the said Month, at Eleven in the Forenoon: That the Lists of the Members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered at the said House on Friday the 26th of the said Month: That a General Court will be holden at the said House on Wednesday the 7th of April next, for the Election of Twenty four Directors for the Year ensuing, which will continue from Nine in the Morning till Six in the Afternoon of the same Day, after which Time no Lists will be taken in; and that the Transfer Books of the said Company will be opened on Thursday the 8th of the said Month of April.

UNION FIRE-OFFICE.

The Directors of the Union Society for Insuring Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire, give Notice, that the Half Yearly General Meeting of the said Society will be held at their Office in Gutter-Lane, Chesham, on Wednesday the 24th of March next, at Three in the Afternoon; where all who are Insured are desired to be present.



* * Dr. Anderson's, or the famous SCOTS PILLS, are faithfully prepared only by D. INGLISH, at the Unicorn, over-against the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are desired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes sealed on the Top (in black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mulletts Argent, Dr. Anderson's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name round it, and Isabella English underneath the Shield in a Scroll. They are of excellent Use in all Cases where Purging is necessary, and may be taken with Epsum, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the late Statute concerning Hue and Cry, that John Field the Younger, of Dane-end, in the Parish of Weiton in the County of Hertford, Farmer, travelling from the Town of Hertford in the said County of Hertford, to Weston aforesaid in the same County, on Saturday the 13th Day of February instant, about Five of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, was set upon, assaulted and robbed in the King's Highway leading from Watton at Stone to Walkern at the North Bottom of Mooders Hill, in the Parish of Bennington, within the Hundred of Broadwater, and in the County of Hertford, by two lusty Men, to the said John Field unknown, both with light-colour'd Great Coats on, and their Hats tied over or down to their Faces with Handkerchiefs, and they were mounted or rode on two Bay Horses or Mares, each about Fifteen Hands high: Which said Men or Persons did then and there feloniously rob, take and carry away from him the said John Field, Money to the Amount or Value of Twenty Pounds, Nine Shillings and Sixpence, (to wit) Two Guineas and One Half Guinea of English Gold Coin, Eight Portugal Pieces of Gold of the Value of Thirty-six Shillings each, Two other Portugal Pieces of Gold of the Value of Twenty-seven Shillings each, and Fifteen Shillings in English Silver Coin.

There are to be Sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Francis Eld, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chamber in Symond's Inn in Chancery-lane, London, The Manors of Elborough and Ludwell, and the Messuages and Lands thereto belonging, of about 200l. per Annum, in the County of Somerset, with the Perpetual Advowson of the Church of Hutton in the same County. And a Freehold Messuage and Lands at Charfield, in the County of Gloucester, of about 55 l. per Annum, late the Estates of William Roach, Cheesefactor, deceased, Particulars of which may be had at the said Master's aforesaid Chamber.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of John Lucas, late of London, Vintner, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts before Richard Edwards, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Chancery-Lane, before the 5th Day of May next, or in Default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

All Persons who have any Securities which do affect the Estate late belonging to Ralph Jenison, of Woolfington, in the County of Northumberland, Esq; deceased, or who claim to be any way interested therein, or intitled thereto, are desired forthwith to send an Account of their respective Claims or Demands to Mr. Ralph Stobbs, Attorney at Darlington, in the County of Durham.

The Creditors of Richard Croft, late of the Parish of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, Vintner, a Bankrupt, are desired to meet at the Messuage near Charing-cross, on Wednesday next, at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, in order to assent to or dissent from the Assignees under the said Commission commencing or reviving one or more Suits for the Recovery of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, and on other special Affairs.

To be sold peremptorily, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Edmund Sawyer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, on Thursday the 18th Day of March next, between the Hours of Five and Six in the Afternoon, Several Freehold Messuages, Warehouses and Tenements, situate on the North Side of Stoney Lane, in the Parish of St. Olave Southwark, in the County of Surry, late the Estate of Nicholas Flower, of the same Parish, Gentleman, deceased. Particulars may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

The Creditors of John Daulinge, late of London Bridge, London, Haberdasher of Hats, a Bankrupt, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate, at the Amsterdam Coffee-house near the Royal Exchange, London, on Wednesday the 3d Day of March next, at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, as well to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing or defending one or more Suit or Suits

at Law or in Equity, touching the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, as also to consent to the said Assignees compounding and agreeing any Matters in Dispute between him and any Person or Persons in relation thereto, and on other special Affairs.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Lucy Strudwick, of Watford in the County of Hertford, Draper, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 3d and 10th of March next, and on the 10th of April following, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination; and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Stanfyord, Attorney, in Friday-street, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Caswall, of London, Banker, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 4th and 11th of March next, and on the 10th of April following, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination; and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thomas Carer, Attorney, in Lincoln's Inn.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Joan Gattel otherwise Gartell, of Ringwood, in the County of Southampton, Mercer and Chapwoman, and she being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender herself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 4th and 12th of March next, and on the 10th of April following, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of her Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish her Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of her Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of her Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Unwin, Attorney, in Aldermanbury, London, or to Mr. Mansfield, of Ringwood aforesaid.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Roger Horne, late of Redbridge, in the County of Southampton, Miller and Mealman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 15th and 16th of March next, and on the 10th of April next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, on each of the said Days, at the House of Samuel Shaw, at the Anchor Inn at Redbridge, in the said County, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Isaac Le Gay, Attorney, in the Town and County of Southampton.

The Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Gwinnell, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, Glass-grinder and Cabinet-maker, intend to meet on the 19th of March next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.