

The London Gazette.

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From Saturday September 18. to Tuesday September 21. 1742.

Moscow, August 23, O. S.

M. De la Chetardie, the French Ambassador, set out Yesterday Morning on his Return to France.

Stockholm, Sept. 7, O. S. By the last Letters from Finland we hear, that the Swedish Army, which was at Helsingfors, had been obliged to make the following Capitulation with Felt Marshal Count Lacy the Russian General.

That all the Swedish Infantry should embark at Helsingfors; that they should be allowed to take with them their small Arms, and as much Provisions as they might have Occasion for in the Voyage, but that their great Magazines and their Artillery should be left behind: That their Horse should be conducted to Abo, where they should be allowed Thirty Days to embark; and such as had not done it in that Time, should be obliged to march round the Bothnick Gulf.

The Swedes having thus evacuated Finland, the Muscovites are now Masters of all that Province, of Carelia, and of the Eastern Bothnia.

Florence, Sept. 11, N. S. Yesterday arrived an Estafette from M. de Montemar and M. Castellar with Letters to Prince Craon, to ask Passports for themselves and their Equipages through Tuscany, on their Return to Spain. The Command of the Spanish Army, which, according to the best Accounts, does not amount to above Twelve Thousand, (though by some called much more) is left to M. de Gages a Lieutenant General. This Morning Advice has been brought by several different Ways, that sudden Orders had been given to that Army to march, without their great Baggage, towards Lombardy; particularly all the Letters from Rome mention it, and that Cardinal Alexander Albani had dispatched a Courier to the King of Sardinia on this Account. It is said the Horse left Perugia the 9th, and arrived the same Evening at Foligno: They are to march towards Loreto or Ancona, and to join the Foot, which takes the Road of the Furlo at Fano or Rimini. This sudden Resolution is supposed to

have been taken on the Notice, that M. de Glimes had penetrated into Savoy, which the Court of Spain supposes will draw all the King of Sardinia's Troops that Way; in which Case the Spanish Troops, in the Pope's State, will be sufficient to oppose those of the Queen commanded by Count Traun. An Express has been sent this Afternoon to M. de Traun with these Intelligences, lest he should not be apprized of them any other Way.

A Circular Rescript sent by her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia to her Ministers at Foreign Courts.

MARIA TERESIA, &c.

BY the Rescript of the 29th past, which we sent to our Ministers at Foreign Courts, we laid before the whole Empire, and before the Eyes of all the impartial World, not only the Falshood of a pretended Commissorial Decree dated on the 11th of the same Month, and the frequent Contradictions of the Points therein contained, but we also declared, in order fully to demonstrate our continual Endeavours for the publick Welfare, that we were entirely disposed to a Reconciliation with the Court of Bavaria, under the Mediation of Great Britain, in case the Elector of that Name would be more attentive to the Tranquility, the Security, the Aggrandizement, and the Authority of our Native Country, than to that fatal Alliance which he has with France.

And as the Assurances contained in the said Commissorial Decree, which seem to aim at avoiding as much as possible the Effusion of the noble and precious German Blood, establishing a lasting Peace, and delivering our dear Country from the Oppressions that overwhelm it, are destroyed either by obscure Expressions, by Clauses tacked to them, or partly contradicted by the Effects; so, in order to shew our foresaid Disposition, we make no Difficulty to appeal to the Testimony of those Powers, who are informed of the true State of Affairs.

Every body will allow, that since the last Peace, that was concluded with the Court of France, has been so soon infringed, without our

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{ Price Two-Pence. }



giving the least Occasion for it, contrary to the strongest Assurances, and in Violation of all that has hitherto been looked upon as sacred in human Society, and since, in order to execute her grand Projects, the said Court has kindled the Flame of War all over Europe, it is impossible to hope for a durable Peace for the future, if, in the present Circumstances, after such an unjust Aggression, we should neglect to insist upon *Indemnification for what is past, and upon Security for the Future*; both which are indisputably founded on the Law of Nature and Nations. These Circumstances, joined to the Disposition of those Powers, who gloriously concur with us in a just Concern for maintaining the Balance of Europe, and consequently for freeing our dear Country for many Years to come, from the great Oppressions it has so often been loaded with to its great Detriment, are at present more favourable, than they have been in the Memory of Man.

It could not therefore be answered to Posterity, if such an Occasion of employing that same noble and brave German Blood towards the Attainment of those Ends, in Consequence of a strict Union, were now neglected. For as glorious as it is to shed it for the Good of our Native Country, so ignominious would it be, if France should henceforth succeed in her Designs, so universally pernicious, by destroying Germans by Germans, and by laying the Empire waste at the Request of its own Princes. No Member of that Body can concur in so destructive Projects, without violating the Duty he owes to the Whole. How can, after all this, a pretended Chief of it give all possible Preference to such Projects? What we foretold in our former Rescript, is already unhappily too much confirmed; that is to say, the pretended Auxiliaries newly called in for the entire Oppression of the States of the Empire, as well as the so much boasted sending of a Commissary, will by no Means lessen the Mischief which has been done with Impunity. But this Event proves at the same Time, that we ought to think on certain and sufficient Means of being exempt from the like Apprehensions, not only *for this once*, but for ever; the rather as we cannot always be sure, that the Instigations, so unbecoming Christians, which have been made Use of, may not, some Time or other, have more Effect than they have at present, to the Shame of those who are the Authors of them.

If in the mean time we have been grieved on one Side, to see Oppression again brought upon the States of the Empire, we are on the other hand rejoiced to hear, that several States, having the Welfare of the Empire at Heart, do oppose those Measures, and desire speedy Relief from so heavy a Burthen: And as we are sensible that the Welfare of our own House is inseparable from that of the Empire in general, having the one as much at Heart as the other; and as his Royal Highness our Consort, by the Example of his glorious Ancestors, uses his utmost Efforts to serve the Empire; we have resolved, even before we have entirely recovered our Kingdoms and Dominions, to employ those Forces which the Almighty has given us, for the De-

liverance of the Empire, so sorely oppressed, from Foreign Guests, not only *for this once*, but *for many Years to come*. The Enemy's Cavalry in Prague being ruined, and the rest of the Troops there having lost their Baggage, and consequently being rendered unable to extend themselves far, and they having suffered and being diminished every Day more and more, we have judged it would be the surest and most advantageous Means of compassing the abovesaid salutary View, to change that Siege into a Blockade, for which we have designed Three Regiments of Huslars and all our National Troops, under the Command of our General Festutz; and have resolved that the main Body of our Army shall march from thence, and seek the Enemy, in order to endeavour, jointly with that in Bavaria, to procure, by the Means used in War, the Ends abovementioned.

Now this March will by no Means be chargeable to the neutral Members of the Empire, every Thing being to be paid for with ready Money; neither will the Theatre of War be thereby transferred into the Empire; on the contrary, it will be removed from thence, by chasing out of it all Foreign Auxiliaries, and preventing all Apprehensions of their returning any more.

Divine Providence having so apparently declared in Favour of the good Cause ever since the Beginning of this Year, we hope for the Continuance of it's Protection. But at the same Time we promise ourselves, that all the well-intentioned States of the Empire will countenance us in every Thing that the Love of our dear Country, and the Cause of Liberty require, for the Accomplishment of a Design directly tending to their own Welfare, it being far from our Intention to be chargeable to them.

Would the Elector of Bavaria reflect on his true Welfare, and how little the seducing Promises of France are to be relied on, either from that feeling Experience which he has had, or from other Proofs he will be furnished with, he would be the first to unite himself with us, and other Powers who have at Heart the Balance of Europe, and the internal Tranquility of the Empire; so much the rather, as this is the surest, the readiest, and the most loyal Way a German Prince can take, for supporting himself for the present, and for the future.

Vienna September 16,
1742. N. S.

Dresden, Sept. 23.

Rescript to the General Officers and Colonels of Regiments, from the Duke of Weissenfels, General Field Marshal of the Saxon Army, for the Publication of the Peace between the Queen of Hungary and his Polish Majesty, to the Troops.

THE King having been most graciously pleased to acquaint me, that a Peace and good Harmony between his Majesty and the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia is happily re-established, and that the reciprocal Declarations were exchanged a few Days past; by which it is mutually agreed, that their Majesties, their
Heirs

Heirs and Successors, shall inviolably observe the Peace so concluded; that all Hostilities shall cease; that neither Party shall, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, aid or assist their separate or common Enemies; and that a general Amnesty shall be granted to such of their respective Subjects who have, either before or during the War, enter'd into the opposite Service of either Power; and it being his Majesty's Pleasure that this be published to the whole Army To-morrow the 17th of this Instant September, these are your Warrant and Instructions for that Purpose.

Seditz, Sept.
16, 1742.

Johann Adolph,
Duke de Saxe.

A Courier, who left Pilsen on the 20th, brings Advice, that the Head of the Austrian Army was already at Rosshault, and that Marshal Khevenhuller was at Chaam in Lower Bavaria, (where four Companies of Bavarians, with the Colonel, were lately made Prisoners of War) in a Situation either to join the Great Duke, or to act in Concert with him: It is therefore supposed that the Armies may be in Sight of one another To-morrow, for it is added, that Count Saxe, being at Hirschau in his Way to Weiden with his Corps, received Orders to turn to the Right, and by that Motion became the Arrear Guard of Marshal Maillebois's Army, who was in full March towards Rosshault. From General Festutz's Camp before Prague we hear, that the Distress of the French Garrison increases daily, they not being able to get any Provisions into the Town, and having made two or three unsuccessful Sallies.

General Post Office, London, July 3, 1742.

Whereas divers Persons, thro' Ignorance or Carelessness, frequently put Letters into the General Post Offices, and the Receiving Houses both in Town and Country, directed on board of Ships, and to Foreign Parts, without paying at the same Time the Postage, as ought to be done; And whereas Letters and Packets are often put into the said Offices with Money and Rings inclosed, and in Fraud of his Majesty's Revenue, divers Persons presume to send Letters with false and counterfeit Franks; This is to acquaint the Publick, that no Letters under any of the Circumstances aforesaid have any Right by Law to be forwarded.

Note, That Letters going out of Great Britain (except to France, Holland, and Flanders) have by the ancient Usage of this Office paid the Foreign Postage, and are required by the Act of Parliament so to do, at the Office in Great Britain where the same are first put in.

Note also, That if such Letters to Foreign Parts are put into any of the Country Offices, the Inland Postage of

such Letters to London must also be paid on putting the same into such Office

By Command of the Post Master General.

George Shelvocke, Secretary.

Advertisements.

TO be sold, on Monday the 11th Day of October next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the George in Ironmonger Lane, by the Assignees in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Thomas Hankin, One Eighth Part of an Estate, situate at Kirton in Lincolnshire, for the Life of the said Bankrupt: Also the Equity of Redemption of a Messuage or Tenement, &c. at St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, known by the Sign of the White Hart and Punch-Bowl: And also several Parcels of Copyhold Land, at Halton and Newton in Cambridgeshire. Particulars whereof may be had of Mr. Joseph Hague, or of Mr. John Cock, both of Lawrence-lane, London, Warehousemen.

THE Creditors of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas, Reader of Kingsworth in Kent, deceased, are desired to meet at the Sarazen's Head in Ashford in the said County, on Tuesday the 12th of October next, and at the same Time to bring an Account of their respective Debts, in order for immediate Payment on due Proof thereof.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Richard Luellyn, of Blowbladder-street, London, Worstedman and Chapman, intend to meet on the 26th of October 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.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Sherman the Elder, of Colchester, in the County of Essex, Bay-maker, intend to meet on the 15th of October next, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Isaac Harrison, known by the Sign of the Three Cups in Colchester aforesaid, 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.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against James Lambert, now or late of Grub-street, in the Parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, London, Brewer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 23d Day of October next, at Three of the Clock 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.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Joseph Higginson, late of the Parish of St. Andrew Holbourn, in the County of Middlesex, Pawnbroker and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Joseph Higginson hath in all things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th of October next.