

# The London Gazette.

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From Saturday April 2. to Tuesday April 5. 1743.

Whitehall, March 31, 1743.

*The Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council have this Day, by his Majesty's Command, wrote the following Letter to the Custodes Rotulorum of all the Counties in England and Wales; and also to the Mayors of Cities and Towns, being Counties within themselves.*

**A**FTER our very hearty Commendations to your Lordship. Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for Licencing the Retailers thereof;" all Persons are prohibited to sell any Spirituous Liquors, or Strong Waters about the Streets, Highways, or the Fields, in any Wheelbarrow or Basket, or on the Water, or any Stall, Bulk, or Shed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for each Offence; and Power is thereby given to one or more Justices of the Peace, to convict such Offender in the Manner therein mentioned, and on Neglect to pay it, to commit him or her to the House of Correction for two Months. And whereas by another Act made in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for Repealing certain Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences for Retailing the same; and for laying other Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences to retail the said Liquors", all Persons are prohibited to sell by Retail Spirituous Liquors and Strong Waters, unless they shall be Licenced thereto in the Manner therein directed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Offence, to be paid on Conviction before one or more Justices of the Peace, and on Non-Payment, of being committed to the House of Correction for Two Months. And whereas it is thereby provided and enacted, that no Licence shall be granted to any but to such Persons as keep Taverns, Victualling-houses, Inns, Coffee-houses or Alehouses, nor shall any such be enabled to sell by Retail Spirituous Liquors or Strong Waters, unless they shall first have a Licence also to sell Ale or Spirituous Liquors from two or more Justices. And whereas by one Act of Parliament made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King James the First, intituled, "An Act for Repressing the odious and loathsome Sin of Drunkennes;" And by one other Act in the Twenty First Year of his Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Repressing of Drunken-

ness, and Restraining the inordinate Haunting of Inns, Ale-houses, and other Victualling-Houses." And by other Acts divers Penalties are inflicted on Persons guilty of the Crime of Drunkennes, or who sit tippling in Ale-houses contrary to Law, and Power is thereby given to the Justices of the Peace to carry the said Laws into Execution. And whereas it hath been represented to his Majesty, that notwithstanding the said Act of the Ninth of his Majesty, and the said Acts made against Drunkennes and Tippling, the Practice of excessive drinking Spirituous Liquors has not been prevented, and divers disorderly and irregular Persons have taken upon themselves to sell the same by Retail, contrary to the said Act of the Ninth of his Majesty, and do still continue the same; His Majesty, taking the same into his serious Consideration, and being desirous to put a Stop as much as in him lyeth to a Custom so destructive of the Health, Morals and Industry of his Subjects, and to the Peace of his Kingdom; and being sensible that the faithful and diligent Execution of the said Laws would effectually remedy the said Evil: We therefore, in his Majesty's Name, and by his express Commands, pray and require your Lordship to recommend it to, and press it in the strongest Manner upon the Justices of the Peace within the County whereof your Lordship is Custos Rotulorum, that they use their utmost Endeavours to carry all the said Laws into Execution, and more especially that they take particular Care not to grant Licences for selling Ale or Spirituous Liquors, to any but such as are strictly qualified according to Law, and as are not known to be guilty of any disorderly Practices, or likely to suffer them in their Houses, and that they do call before them the High Constables and Petty Constables, and all other Officers under their Direction, and give them the strictest Orders not to suffer any Persons to sell Spirituous Liquors in the Streets or other prohibited Places, and to be very industrious in discovering, apprehending, and bringing to Punishment all Persons guilty of the said Vice of Drunkennes and other Offences prohibited by the said Laws. And so not doubting of your ready Compliance herewith, We bid your Lordship very heartily farewell. From the Council Chamber at Whitehall, the 31st Day of March, 1743.

[ Price Two-pence. ]

Handwritten marks and numbers, including a large '2' at the bottom right.

*An Account of Commodore Anson's Progress in the South Seas, after his Departure from the Island of St. Catherine on the Coast of Brazil, till his Arrival at Gautuleo on the Coast of Mexico, by Lewis Ledger, who was Mr. Anson's Cook, now arrived in England from Lisbon in his Majesty's Ship the Plymouth.*

ON the 20th of February 1741-2, the Squadron sailed from the Island of St. Catherine on the Coast of Brazil, but by excessive hard Gales of Wind, parted Company going round Cape Horn. The Centurion arrived at the Island of Juan Fernandes the 8th of June, in a most miserable Condition, having Six Men in one Watch, and Seven in the other: Upon their Arrival the Commodore put all his Sick Men on Shore, who recovered very fast by Eating the wild Turnips they found there. The Tryal Sloop joined him Eight Days after his Arrival; the Gloucester a Month after her; and a Merchant Storeship about Seven Weeks after the Gloucester, all in a very bad Condition. On the 12th of September they saw a Sail in the Offing, upon which the Centurion slipped and stood out after her, and the same Day took her; she proved to be a Ship of 400 Tuns, from Calliou to St. Jago, with a great Quantity of Money, and several Passengers of Consequence on board: The Commodore brought her in, and the same Day sent the Tryal to cruize on the Coast of Chili. On the 20th of September he likewise sailed, having taken out all the Provisions from the Merchant Storeship, and sunk her. The Gloucester not being ready, was ordered to cruize on the Coast of Peru, as soon as her Men were in better Health. About Six Days after, they joined the Tryal on the Coast of Chili, who had taken a very rich Prize, but lost her own Masts; upon which the Commodore gave Orders to sink her, and took her Crew on board his own Ship. They cruized some Time on this Coast, and took two other very rich Prizes; and about the latter End of November sailed for the Coast of Peru. In their Passage they took two other Prizes, one with Iron and Money, the other with Timber, which was a very good Prize, in repairing the Ships upper Works, which were in a bad Condition. On the 12th of December, being about nine Leagues from the Land, the Commodore sent Mr. Brett, his second Lieutenant, with 50 Men, in order to attack Payta in the Night; which he accordingly executed with great Success, and got Possession of the Fort with very little Opposition. In the Morning the Centurion anchored in the Cove, and took Four Ships that lay there; they found great Quantities of Money, the Spaniards not having removed it; they remained here three Days, and then burnt the Fort and Town. The Day after they joined the Gloucester, who had likewise taken a very rich Prize; they both made the best of their Way for the Island of Quibo to water, which they accomplished in three Days; from thence they sailed in order to cruize off Aquapulco; but upon their Arrival on the Coast, found, by a Fishing Boat they took, that the Manilla Ship was arrived three Days before; they continued cruizing on this Coast till the Beginning of April 1742, but without any Suc-

cess; their Water growing short, were obliged to bear up for Gautuleo, where they arrived in a few Days. Here the Deponent, with two others, being stragling in the Woods, was surprized and taken by a Party of Indians, who carried him to Aquapulco, where he was detained three Days; from thence he was sent to Mexico, where he remained ten Weeks; from thence he was sent to La Vera Cruz, and continued there two Months; afterwards was shipped on board a Galleon for Havanna, and from thence to Lagos in the Princessa Galleon, where he made his Escape and came to Lisbon, having been Prisoner about ten Months and a few Days.

*Hieres Road, Feb. 25, O. S.* This Day arrived here his Majesty's Ship the Ipswich, Captain Martin, with the Revenge and Ann Galley, from the Island of Corfica, by whom we have the following Account relating to the St. Isidro. Upon Saturday the 19th Day of February, Captain Martin sent his Lieutenant ashore to the Governor of Hiace, to inform him that he intended that Day to attack the St. Isidro, but would give the Governor Time to order his People out of the Way, unless the Spanish Ship fired at him; and having waited a little for that Purpose, he sent Capt. Macky to the Spanish Captain with a Demand to surrender his Ship, and if not, that he would immediately destroy her. The Captain of the Spanish Man of War returned for Answer, That he could not comply with Captain Martin's Demand, and that he must do his best to defend his Ship; and, upon Captain Macky's putting away from him, gave Captain Martin a Broadside; which being immediately returned from the Ipswich and Revenge, the St. Isidro was soon after set on Fire by the Spaniards, and blew up. The Revenge in this Engagement had six Men wounded, two of which lost their Arms, her Main-mast was shot six Inches in, her Mizen Mast grazed, and Main-top-mast wounded. The Loss on the Part of the Ipswich was very inconsiderable, having only two of her Main Shrouds, and some small Rigging damaged, but no body hurt. The Spaniards, by the Accounts of some Germans and Swifs received on Board the Ipswich, who belonged to the St. Isidro, lost at least 50 Men, and amongst the wounded is M. de Lage, who commanded her. The St. Isidro had six Ports of a Side on the Quarter Deck, two on the Forecastle, and thirteen in each Tire, and carried 24, 18, and 8 Pounds.

*Petersbourg, March 8.* The Day before Yesterday Sir Cyrill Wich, his Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, dispatched a Messenger to his Court with the Empress's Ratifications of the Treaty lately concluded between the Crowns of Great Britain and Russia.

*Turin, March 16, N. S.* This Court is now taken up with settling their Military Establishment for the approaching Campaign, and making the necessary Promotions among their General and other Officers.

*Vienna, March 23, N. S.* It was reported that the French were bringing their Cavalry together between the Issyr and the Inn, and that Count Khevenhuller was actually in Motion;

but

but an Austrian General Officer, just arrived from those Parts, says, the Ways are so impracticable, that a Piece of Artillery cannot make three Leagues in twenty Days. General Linden is ordered to follow his Regiment of Dragoons into Italy; General Berenklaui is gone from hence to the Army in Bavaria, and all Officers are commanded to join their Regiments by the End of this Month. Provisions of Wine, &c. are every Day sending away in great Quantities to Prague, in order to the Queen's Coronation there, and every Thing is preparing for her Majesty's Journey. We hear from thence, that the Recruiting goes on very successfully in that Kingdom.

*Florence, March 23.* Letters from Bologne of the 19th say, that Count Gages had received from Madrid the Diploma of Commander in Chief of the Spanish Army in Lombardy, of which he had hitherto only had the Command *pro interim*. This General has ordered the Mules and Horses which carried the Equipages and sick Soldiers to Faenza and Rimini, to be sent back, and keeps 200 Waggons in Readiness to be used upon the first Notice. He has likewise ordered all the Tents to be repaired, and a great Quantity of Biscuit to be baked, as if he intended to march on a sudden with the whole Army, which daily diminishes by Desertion, the Brigade of Walloon Guards alone having in two Nights lost 260 Soldiers. The Austrians extend themselves in the Ferrarese and Bolognese, drawing nearer and nearer Bologne, to hinder the Enemy from getting either Provisions or Forage from the flat Countries. The Great Duke has sent Orders to the Regency to augment the Gens d' Arms and Light-Horse of the Guards, to the Number of 120 Men, which for the future will be composed, half of Lorraine, and half of Tuscan Gentlemen, and they are actually at Work upon the Horse Furniture and uniform rich Cloathing for the whole Troop.

*Lisbon, March 30.* Upon the 27th, in the Evening, the King had a slight Fit, and was blooded that Night; the next Day he was better, and now is just in the same Way he has been for some Months past.

*Copenhagen, April 2, N. S.* The 31st past was the Anniversary of the Prince Royal's Birthday, who then entered upon the one and twentieth Year of his Age: As it fell upon a Sunday, the Celebration of it was entirely omitted.

*Aix la Chapelle, April 4, N. S.* The Earl of Stair is preparing to remove his Head Quarters from this Town to Linnech in the Dutchy of Juliers, where his Excellency will continue for some Days; and the Van Guard of the English Army, commanded by Lieutenant General Ligonier and Brigadier Huske, will pass the Rhine between the 12th and the 16th Instant at Andernach, a Town situated between Cobientz and Bonne.

*Liege, April 5, N. S.* The First and Second Battalions of the Hanoverian Guards, together with the Regiments of Sonbiron, Zastrow and Monroy, are in full March through this Principality by way of St. Tron, Dieft and Hunsfell for Ruremonde, where the last of them will pass the Maeze on the 10th Instant; and these will soon be succeeded by the Regiments of

Spoerk and Middachten. The Election of a new Elector of Mentz is fixed to the 22d, and that of a Grand Provost of Treves to the 23d of this Month.

*Hague, April 9, N. S.* There are Advices from Overysel, that the States of that Province have assented to the Proposition of Holland, as well with Regard to the March of the 20000 Men, as to the Subsidy to the Queen of Hungary. The States of Guelderland are separated, without coming to any Resolution upon the said Proposition of Holland. The Chevalier Trono, Minister of the Republick of Venice to this State, arrived at the Hague Yesterday.

*St. James's, March 29.*

His Majesty having been pleased to nominate, constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Lionel Earl of Dysart, to be one of the Knights Brethren of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, vacant by the Death of his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, his Lordship was this Day invested with the said Order by his Majesty in his Closet, being introduced by their Graces the Dukes of Buccugh and Athole, the two senior Knights Brethren present, and preceded by the Usher of the Green Rod, and Lyon King of Arms, who administered the Oath, &c.

*Whitehall, April 5.*

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Peter Campbell, John Jones, Richard Phillips, Roger Handasyd, Henry Hawley, Esqrs. and James Lord Tyrawley, to be Lieutenants-General in his Majesty's Army.

General Post Office, London, March 10, 1742.

Whereas notwithstanding the publick Notice, that has been so repeatedly given by this Office, as well in the Gazette as in other News Papers, concerning the Foreign Postage which is to be paid here for all Letters that are to go to Germany, Italy, or any other Country beyond Holland, France, or Flanders, Mistakes have sometimes been made, and Letters have been delivered at this Office, directed to those Countries without paying the Foreign Postage, as required by Act of Parliament: The Postmaster General has thought fit to advertise, That the Postage to be paid here at this Office, or at the respective Receiving Houses or Offices, appointed and authorized for the taking in of Letters in Town or Country, by all Persons corresponding with Germany, Italy, or any Foreign Parts in the North or the South, by the Way of Holland, France, or Flanders, is after the following Rates, viz.

	s.	d.
Between London and any Part of Germany, Italy, Sicily, Switzerland, Denmark, or Sweden, and all Parts of the North (through Holland)	Single	1 0
	Double	2 0
	Treble	3 0
	Ounce	4 0
Between London and any Part of Spain or Portugal through France, or by Packet Boats directly.	Single	1 6
	Double	3 0
	Treble	4 6
	Ounce	6 0
Between London and any Part of Italy or Sicily, through France, by Way of Lyons, or any Part of Turkey, by Way of Marfeilles.	Single	1 3
	Double	2 6
	Treble	3 9
	Ounce	5 0

And it is to be observed, that on Failure of such Payment of the above Rates, no Letters to such Foreign Parts can be forwarded from this Office, and that for all Letters directed to Foreign Countries, by the Way of Holland, France, and Flanders, as above, sent to this Office to be forwarded from any Parts of the Kingdom

of Great Britain, distant from London, or from any Parts of Ireland, the usual Inland Postage to London, is also to be paid over and above the Foreign Postage.

N. B. By a Cover of separate Paper to a Letter of a single Sheet, it becomes a double Letter, and if such Cover be to a double Letter, it becomes treble, and is to be paid for accordingly.

By Command of the Postmaster General,  
Geo. Shelvocke, Secretary.

Wine-Licence Office, March 31, 1743.

His Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Revenue arising by Wine Licences, give Notice, That constant Attendance is given at their Office in Rundel-street in the Strand, for Dispatch of the Business thereof, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in the Forenoons, Holidays excepted.

Advertisements.

L O N D O N,  
S T A T E L O T T E R Y, 1743.  
The S C H E M E.

	£.	is	£.
2 — of	10000	—	20000
4 — —	5000	—	20000
2 — —	3000	—	6000
5 — —	2000	—	10000
15 — —	1000	—	15000
25 — —	500	—	12500
249 — —	100	—	24900
469 — —	50	—	23450
8619 — —	20	—	172380
9390 Benefits	—	—	304230
First Drawn	—	—	500
Last Drawn	—	—	1000
70610 Blanks at 7 l. each	—	—	494270
80000 Tickets, at 10 l. each	—	—	800000

The Blanks and Benefits to be paid at the Bank in Transferable Annuities, to bear Three per Cent. per Annum, free of Abatements, and of all Charges whatever.

N. B. Tickets to be sold at Jonathan's Coffee-house in Exchange-Alley, at the Courant Market Price.

THE Creditors of Eleazer Ashton, late of Wakefield in the County of York, Barber and Peruke-maker and Victualler, a Bankrupt, are desired to meet at the House of Mrs. Frances Horsfall, Widow, being the Sign of the White Hart in Wakefield, on Saturday the 23d of April instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, to chuse Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, in the Room of Mr. Michael Wombwell, deceased, the late Assignee thereof.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of John Mines, late of the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, Plaisterer, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts before William Spicer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, London, on or before the 20th Day of April instant, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

Pursuant to an Order of the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for enlarging the Time for Nicholas Wallis, of Penzance in the County of Cornwall, Mercer, a Bankrupt, to make a full Discovery of his Estate and Effects, for 49 Days, to be computed from the 12th of March last; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, will meet on the 30th of April instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Robert Baldwin, late of Bewdley in

the County of Worcester, Innholder, Vintner and Chapman, 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 14th and 15th of April Instant, and on the 17th of May next, at Ten in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the Angel Inn in Bewdley aforesaid, 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. William Crump, Attorney, in Bewdley aforesaid.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against George Payne, of Danbury, in the County of Essex, Shopkeeper, Dealer and Chapman, 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 14th and 21st Instant, and on the 17th of May next, 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. Worthington, Attorney, in Love-Lane near Aldermanbury, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Solomon De Paz, of London, Merchant, 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 11th and 15th of April Instant, and on the 17th of May next, 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. Fenwick, Attorney, near St. Martin's Lane in Thames-street, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Harrison, of Hogg-lane, within the Liberty of Norton Folgate in the County of Middlesex, Brewer, 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 14th and 21st of April Instant, and on the 17th of May next, 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 Mess. Greene and Chapman, Attornies, in Staple's Inn, London.

The Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Henry Harris and Simon Whetcombe, of Ludgate Hill, London, Dealers in Tea, and Partners, intend to meet on the 27th Day of April instant, 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.