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AT the Court at St. James's, the 26th Day of November 1744.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This Day the Right Honourable William Earl of Harrington, Lord President of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, was, by His Majesty's Command, sworn one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Westminster, November 27.

His Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is always a great Satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament, and it is particularly so, in this Conjunction, as the present Posture of Affairs Abroad requires your most serious Consideration. The Events of the last Summer have been so various, and some Things have fallen out, during the Course of it, so much to the Disadvantage of the Common Cause, the Consequences whereof remain still undecided, that great Attention must be given to them, and proper Measures taken for preventing or removing the ill Effects of them.

I have, in Pursuance of your repeated Advice, exerted my Endeavours for the Support of the House of Austria, and in the Prosecution of the just and necessary War in which we are engaged. The Queen of Hungary, though attacked and invaded by Powers, from whom she had the least Reason to expect such a Conduct, has shewn the greatest Constancy and Resolution; and the King of Poland, pursuant to his Engagements with her, hath sent a very considerable Force to her Assistance. The King of Sardinia, with a Magnanimity and Firmness superior to the greatest Difficulties, has, with the Assistance of my Fleet, resisted the Combined Forces of France and Spain, sent against him; and at last happily defeated an Enterprize formed for his Destruction, and for the Reduction of Italy, as well as most of the Ports in the Mediterranean, under the Power of the House of Bourbon. Though our Success has not been answerable to our Wishes,

yet the vast Expectations and Designs of our Enemies, built upon new Intrigues and Alliances, and an additional Strength, have not hitherto taken Place, and will, I hope, by the Blessing of God, and the mutual united Vigour of Great Britain, and her Allies, be disappointed. In Conjunction with them, and with their effectual Assistance, and your Support, I am determined to carry on the War in such a Manner, as may be most conducive to that important End, which is my sole Aim, a safe and honourable Peace; it being my firm Resolution never to abandon my Allies, and to procure the utmost Security to the Religion, Liberties, and Commerce of my Kingdoms.

For this Purpose I have always insisted, and am still endeavouring with my Allies, particularly my good Friends the States General of the United Provinces, to fix the certain Proportions of Forces and Expence, to be furnished by each of the Confederates, in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year to be prepared and laid before you, and desire you to grant me such Supplies, as shall be requisite for the Security and Welfare of the Nation, and for carrying on such Measures, as it shall be necessary for Great Britain to pursue in the present extraordinary Crisis. I am deeply sensible of, and concerned for, the Burthens which lie upon my good Subjects; and you may be assured, that no Endeavours shall be wanting on my Part, to ease them in every Instance, where the Consequences of doing so, may not endanger their own true Interests.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have laid before you my Views and Intentions. Your Concurrence with me, in a steady Pursuit of them, will best manifest your Zeal for the Common Cause, lay the surest Foundation for the real Support, of our Allies, and for the Security and Prosperity of your Country: And nothing can add so much to the Weight and Efficacy of your Resolutions, as Unanimity and Dispatch.

Florence, Nov. 10. By an Estafette just arrived from Siena we have Advice, that all Intercourse between Rome and this Place is for the Present interrupted by the Spanish Army, to prevent any Notices being conveyed to Prince Lobcowitz, who decamped in the Night of the 1st Instant; and on the 5th dispatched an Officer hither from Monte Rosi, to acquaint the Great Duke's Ministers that he was arrived there. The Spaniards and Neapolitans did not venture



to follow the Austrians for some Time, on Suspicion that the Retreat was feigned; but as soon as they had Notice that Prince Lobcowitz had caused the Bridge he had thrown over the Tyber to be broken, they then began to move, and at the Time Prince Lobcowitz sent the Officer away, the King of Naples was arrived at Rome, and his Army in the Neighbourhood of it. Prince Lobcowitz is supposed by this Time to be at Viterbo, and the combined Army to be at two Posts behind him, without any seeming Appearance of a Design to attack the Austrians, but only to advance in Proportion as they do, and to observe their Motions.

Bern, Nov. 10, N. S. M. du Chatelet having embarked some Troops and Artillery on Board of three Boats, had advanced upon the Lake of Constance, on the 2d Instant, within Gun-shot of Bregentz, but was obliged, by the Fire from a Battery at Mehrau, to return to Wasserburg. Count Clermont has burnt and destroyed a Magazine of Salt, and the Toll-house at Bregentz, to revenge himself upon the Inhabitants, for having killed, by Mistake, a Trumpeter he had sent to summon the Town to surrender.

Bern, Nov. 14, N. S. The Garrison and the Peasants of Bregentz have obliged M. de Clermont to desist from undertaking the Siege. There was scarce a Hedge or a Thicket where they had not laid some Ambuscade for the French. On the Side of the Lake, where there are but three Landing Places, they had thrown up regular Intrenchments; and on the 7th Instant, having set Fire to all their Beacons, the Militia of the Neighbourhood assembled immediately in so considerable a Body, that at Midnight the Count de Clermont thought fit to retire towards Constance, leaving only a Part of his Army behind him to block the Place, as is supposed; but by Letters from Bregentz, the Inhabitants make a Jest of it.

Venice, November 13.

Relation of the Decampment of the Austrian Army under Prince Lobcowitz.

UPON Sunday the first of November, at Break of Day, Prince Lobcowitz drew up his Army in Order of Battle in Sight of the Enemy, and kept his Ground two Hours to see whether they would come and attack him; but they keeping within their Retrenchments, he ordered the March to be beat, and the whole Army began to file off, and towards the Evening arrived, without any Disturbance, at the Half-way Tower, which is upon a vast Plain between Rome and Chateau Gandolphe. Some Picquets which had been left by his Highness to observe the Motions of the Enemy, staid in the Camp till Ten o'Clock in the Morning, without seeing any of them, so that it was thought, that either the Enemy would not quit their Retrenchments, or that, if they did, it would be in order to retire towards Naples: However, after Dinner they also began to file off, and came and posted themselves in the Places which had been abandoned by the Austrians, though some of their Picquets advanced to Albano and Chateau Gandolphe.

Upon Monday the Prince decamped very quietly from the Half-way Tower, and marched in Order of Battle, by the Walls of Rome,

as far as Aqua Traversa, which is upon the Banks of the Tyber, beyond Ponte Molle. He placed a Body of Troops to guard the Bridge, and cut away the Bridge of Boats which had been thrown over the River near the Stone-Bridge, in order to facilitate the Passage of the Infantry. Whilst his Highness was giving Orders for guarding the Bridge, he learn'd that the Enemy was advancing towards him, and was very near. Thereupon he ordered the People which were on this Side to retire on the other Side of the Bridge, in order to see the Troops pass, and disposed his Men in order to receive the Enemy, whose Avant-Guard was scarcely in Sight, before a Volley of Small-shot was discharged from a Reed Bank, which is on this Side the Tyber, at the Head of the Bridge, in which Place, ever since Day-break, a great Number of Miquelets, Recruits, and Deserters from both Armies, enlisted by Cardinal Acquaviva, had been concealed. Upon this Firing the Enemy's advanced Guard attack'd the Bridge, but were constantly repulsed, and could not gain an Inch of Ground, though they continued firing their Small-Arms till very late in the Night.

In order to get rid of the Fellows that were concealed amongst the Reeds, his Highness caused a Cartridge Battery to be erected on the opposite Bank of the Tyber, which playing very a propos against the Reed Bank, killed a great many, and dispersed the rest.

Upon Tuesday the Firing continued on both Sides with the same Fury that it had the Day before, and lasted so till Eight o'Clock on Wednesday Morning, when, under Favour of a furious Attack which the Prince caused to be made by the Sclavonians and Lycanians, he withdrew his Artillery, cut away the Bridge, and drew off his whole Army upon the Eminencies of Aqua Traversa, from whence he pursued his March quietly towards Viterbo.

It is not easy to determine the Number of killed and wounded in this Rencounter, because the Spaniards buried their Dead in the Vineyards, and in the Banks of the River, but the wounded, who entered Rome, amount to above 300. The Loss of the Austrians must be considerably less, for besides that they were more advantageously posted than the Enemy, they were not exposed to the Cartridge Artillery, as the Spaniards were, and particularly the aforesaid Corps of Recruits and Deserters, who had lain in Ambush, and who with their great Discharge, wounded only six or seven Men that were upon the Bridge.

The King of Naples upon the Monday lodged at a Country House belonging to the Marquis Patrizi, over-against Porta Pia, and upon the Tuesday Morning at Eight o'Clock made his Entry into Rome on Horseback, accompanied by a great many Gentlemen belonging to his Court, his Body Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Avignon, all which might amount to about 400 Horse. The Pope, who had the Night before sent his Compliments to the King by the Cardinal Secretary of State and the Maggiordomo, this Morning sent a Corps of his Swiss Guards and his two Coaches and Six to wait upon his Majesty.

The King went directly to the Quirinal Palace, and upon the Square was saluted by the Artillery, which had been placed there for that Purpose. He afterwards went down into the Garden,

Garden, whither presently after the Pope also came, who having received him with Marks of paternal Tenderness, they two entered into a little Hall, and remained there by themselves above an Hour, after which the Gentlemen of his Train were permitted to enter, and had the Honour of kissing the Pope's Foot, who presented each of them with Beads and Medals according to his Rank.

After this Audience of the Pope, the King got on Horseback again, and in the same Order in which he had entered into the Town, went to St. Peter's Church, and in the Route saw every Thing that was most curious in the City. Upon the Bridge St. Angl, he was saluted by the Artillery and Small Arms of the Garrison. From St. Peter's he went to the Vatican, where he was entertained by the Pope with a magnificent Dinner. After Dinner, having seen the Farnesian Palace, the King got into a Post Chaise and took the Road to Velletri, in order to go directly to Gaeta and Naples.

The Duke of Modena had also a private Audience of an Hour after Dinner of the Pope.

The Havock made by the Spaniards in the Vineyards about Rome is not to be conceived. Nothing escaped their Rapaciousness: Vineyards, Houses, Vaults, Men, Women, all were plundered.

Upon the Wednesday the Spaniards employed the whole Day in re-building the Bridge, upon which they passed over the River on Thursday Morning; since that Time it is not known what has happened, for as they are Masters of the Avenues of Rome, it is dangerous to go far from the Town for News.

General Post-Office, October 19, 1744.

Publick Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, That the Mail for Flanders, which used to go out from this Office upon Monday Night, will not go out till the Tuesday Night of every Week for the Time to come, or till Orders shall be given to the contrary.

By Command of the Post-Master-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Secretary.

East India House, Nov. 21, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, That a General Court will be holden at their House in Leadenhall-street on Wednesday the 19th of December next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, the same being a Quarterly Court. That the Transfer Books of the said Company will be shut up on Thursday the 20th of the said December, at Two of the Clock, and opened on Thursday the 17th of January next. And that Warrants for the Dividend due at Christmas next will be ready to be delivered out and paid on Tuesday the 29th of the said January.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of his Majesty's Ship Jersey, who were on board her at the Time of the Capture of the St. Stephen, a French Prize, that they may receive their respective Shares of the Produce of the said Prize and her Cargo, at Bewley's Coffee-house, near the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 3d, 4th, and 5th of December next, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon. And that thenceforward the Shares that shall not then be demanded or paid, may be received on the first Monday of every succeeding Month for the Space of three Years, at the Steward's Office in the said Hospital.

TO be peremptorily sold, entire or in Parcels, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Edmund Sawyer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, on Thurs-

day the 24th of January next, between the Hours of Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, A Capital Messuage called Boxley Abbey, in the County of Kent; and also several other Freehold Houses, Farms and Lands, in the Parishes of Boxley, Brasted, and Chiddingstone, in the County of Kent, late the Estate of the Lady Seyliard, deceased, being of about the yearly Value of 270 L. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

King's Remembrancer's Office.

Michaelmas Term, in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of King George II. Tuesday the 13th Day of November 1744, between Richard Wykham, Esq; and others, Plaintiffs; and John Edgeworth, and others, Defendants. By Bill.

UPON the humble Petition of Mr. Doyley, on Behalf of the said Plaintiffs, and on reading the Affidavit of Thomas Hayman, it is ordered, that the said Defendant John Edgeworth shall appear in this honourable Court on the first Day of next Hilary Term, to answer the said Plaintiffs Bill.

Thomson for the Plaintiff.

By Order of the Dep' Rem'

THE Creditors of John Beck, late of Watford in the County of Hertford, Shopkeeper and Chapman, a Bankrupt, who have proved their Debts under the said Commission, are desired to meet the Assignees of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, on the 4th of Dec. next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Chancery Coffee-house in Chancery-Lane, London, to assent to or dissent from the Assignees accepting of a Proposal made by Abel Beck, in order to the Compromising and Agreeing all Matters in Difference between him and the said Assignees.

TO be sold, together or in Parcels, 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, The Freehold Estates of James Bartlett, late of the City of London, Druggist, deceased, lying within the City of London, at Croydon in Surry, and at Westerham in Kent-Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Joseph Orlibar, of Harwich in the County of Essex, Tallow Chandler, 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 30th of November Instant, on the 10th of December next, and on the 8th of January 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.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Strickland, of Weatherby in the County of York, Grocer, 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 12th and 19th of December next, and on the 8th of January following, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at the House of Ann Milward, Widow, the Sign of the Tyger, in the Town of Kingston upon Hull, 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. Ralph Goforth, of Kingston upon Hull, Clerk to the said Commission.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Robert Cooper, of the City of Norwich, Grocer, 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 December next, and on the 8th of January following, at Three in the Afternoon, on each of the said Days, at the House of Thomas Wafey, called by known by the Sign of the King's Arms in Norwich 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 an Assignee or 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. Robert Francis, Attorney, in Norwich.