

that with our whole Powers, Bodies, Lives and Estates, we and every of us will stand by and assist each other in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and will withstand, offend and pursue, as well by Force of Arms as by all other Means, the said popish Pretender and Traytors, and also all Manner of Persons, of what State soever they be, and their Abettors, that shall attempt, act, counsel, or consent to any Thing that shall tend to the Harm of his Majesty King George, or of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or any of their Issue, or to the Subversion of his Majesty's Government. And we do by this Instrument declare, that no one of us shall, for any Respect of Persons or Causes, or for Fear or Reward, separate ourselves from this Association, or fail in the Prosecution thereof during our Lives. Dated at Kingston upon Hull, the 26th Day of September, in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord 1749.

*Tripoly, April 9, O. S.* On the 5th Instant came in here a Vessel from Bengasi in the Kingdom of Barca, belonging to the Bashaw there. The Master brought Letters to the Bashaw, that the Plague was broke out at that Place; that ten Persons were dead of it; that most of the People had removed for Fear of it; and that the French Consul was shut up in his House. Upon this News the Bashaw ordered the Vessel to sail out of Port, not suffering any one to come on Shore.

*Tripoly, May 15, O. S.* By our last Advices from Bengasi, by a French Vessel which stood off that Place, the Plague continued raging there, and had carried off above Forty Persons every Day for some time past.

*Constantinople, Aug. 30.* By Advices receiv'd from Persia, the Army of this Government, consisting of 130,000 Men, commanded by Yeghen Bashaw, has been entirely defeated. The Bashaw brought to Cars about 100,000 Men, and found there about 30,000; from thence he march'd (contrary to the express Orders of the Porte) directly towards the Persian Frontier. He met by the Way two or three small Parties of 5 to 9000 Persians entrenched, whom he put to Flight very successfully, one after another; elevated with this Beginning of Success, he march'd on towards Erivan, near which the Persian King lay encamp'd with about 40,000 Men, and one of his Generals at some small Distance in an adjacent Valley, had likewise a Body of 40,000 Men under his Command. The Bashaw not imagining the main Army to be so near, fell in with another small Entrenchment, and routed it; those Persians immediately retired precipitately towards the Shaugh's Army, which soon advanced to their Succour, and the Bashaw immediately found himself engaged in very disadvantageous Ground, with that Part of the Persian Army commanded by the Shaugh, whilst the other 40,000 Men, with the Persian General at their Head, took him in Flank. The

Turks were soon broken, above half their Infantry was cut to Pieces; and the Bashaw himself, endeavouring to rally them in Person, with his Sabre in his Hand, received a Musket-shot, of which he died in few Minutes in his Tent, whither he was immediately carried. 'Tis assured that their Loss amounts to at least 28,000 Men, besides three Bashaws of three Tails kill'd in the Action, one of whom particularly, as well as Yeghen Bashaw, is much regretted, having both a high Reputation here for Valour. The Turks abandoned their Camp, Cannon and Baggage, but the cautious Persian did not pursue, or even let his Troops advance to plunder what the Enemy had left, till he could be sure there was no Stratagem in the Flight, or Fear of the Enemy's returning upon them, whilst they should be busied in the Pillage; when he had waited many Hours, and received certain Intelligence of the Enemy's being really fled, he made himself Master of their Camp, Baggage and Cannon. The Remains of the Turkish Army, in Disorder and Confusion, without a Head or any Discipline, are returned to Cars.

*Gibraltar, Sept. 13.* Admiral Medley, who had lately returned hither with his Squadron to make his Ships fit for the Sea, sails this Day out of the Streights to observe the Motions of the Enemy. We hear from Carthage, that the Ships of War there are sixteen in Number, with four new Gallies; that there are three French Men of War at Cadiz with some Merchant Ships, which are bound up the Streights, but afraid to proceed as our Ships lye in their Way. This Garrison continues in good Health, and we have great Plenty of Provisions.

*Oporto, Sept. 25.* The Letters from Lisbon mention the Arrival in that River of the Tygres Privateer, with a French Prize bound from St. Malo to Cadiz with Linnen, said to be worth Forty Thousand Pounds, which she took after a long and smart Engagement, the French having 24 Guns, nine Pounders, and 190 Men, and the Privateer 20 Guns, six Pounders, and 180 Men. The 21st Instant the Trade from hence for England sailed with his Britannick Majesty's Ship Shoreham for Lisbon, to join the Greyhound and the Dutch Ship that are to Convoy them home. We have Advice here from Galicia, that the Ferrol Squadron was still in that Harbour, ready to sail; that no Resolution about making the Draughts from the Militia was yet come from Court, the Want of which was believed to be the only Thing that retarded the sailing of the said Squadron, which was still said to be design'd for the Havanna, from whence several Ships were certainly expected with Treasure for the King in November or December.

*Journal from the Saxon Head Quarters at Saturday, Oct. 3, N. S.*

THE Combined Army remains still in the same Situation in the Camp near Jaromitz, without having made any Motion, as the Enemies do on the other Side Trautenau. And according to the last Advices from our advanced Posts, they had sent off their Equipages and Part