

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint his Grace John Duke of Bedford, the Right Honourable John Earl of Sandwich, Vere Beauclerk, Esq; commonly called Lord Vere Beauclerk, George Anson, George Greenville, and Henry Legg, Esqrs. together with the Right Honourable William Viscount Barrington, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and all the Dominions, Islands and Territories thereunto respectively belonging.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Gordon, Henry Harris, William Adams, and James Ramsden, Esqrs. together with Henry Yelverton the Elder, Esq; in the room of Richard Plumpton, Esq; deceased, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for granting Wine Licences.

The King has been pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of his Kingdom of Ireland, for granting unto the Right Hon. George Earl of Cholmondeley and William Pitt, Esq; the Office or Offices of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General and Pay-Master General of all his Majesty's Revenues in the said Kingdom of Ireland, and likewise the Office of Treasurer at War within the said Kingdom.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Pattee Viscount Torrington to be Captain of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

*Whitehall, February 22.*

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Knowles, in the Downes, dated February 21, 1745.*

This Morning in a very hard Gale of Wind, I met with Two French Ships, the Bourbon and la Charité, and took them both. They came from Ostend last Night, and have on board Count Fitz-James, and M. la Route Major General, and about 5 or 600 of Fitz-James's Regiment, with all their Saddles, Arms and Horse-Furniture, and some Ammunition. I understand there are some other Officers of Distinction, but must refer for Particulars to my next. Their Military Chest consists of about 5000 l.

Charles le Moyne, Captain of the Bourbon, declares, That on Monday Night the 10th Instant he put out of the Harbour of Ostend with the Ship Charité, and a Brigantine call'd la Sophie, but the Wind shifting, he and the Charité anchor'd in the Road, but the Brigantine got out, and has proceeded to Scotland with about 100 Soldiers on board of Fitz-James's Regiment: That on seeing two English Ships, they (the Bourbon and Charité) return'd into

the Harbour, and sail'd from thence again on Thursday Night.

**DIRECTIONS for Preparing and Administering Mrs. Stephens's Medicine for the STONE, in a solid Form.**

1. TAKE of Alicant or Castile Soap eight Ounces, of powdered Quick-Lime one Ounce, of Salt of Tartar a Dram. Shave the Soap, mix it with the Lime and Salt, and beat all into a soft Mass, by adding thereto as much Water as is necessary for this Purpose.

2. The Weights here intended are the Apothecaries Weights, but the Medicine may be prepared by any others, Care being taken to preserve the Proportion of the Ingredients here directed; that is, to make the Lime an eighth Part of the Soap, and the Salt an eighth Part of the Lime.

3. Quick-Lime may be reduced to Powder for the Purpose of this Medicine, either by dipping it in Water for a few Moments, or by exposing it to the Air for some Days. This Powder is to be passed through a fine Sieve.

4. The Lime which is made from Lime-Stone is stronger than that made from Chalk, or the Shells of Eggs, Oysters, &c. However, this last is sufficiently strong for the general Purposes of this Medicine, when highly calcined and fresh. And on the contrary, the strongest Stone-Lime may be made weaker at Pleasure, by being exposed to the Air, or by repeated Affusions of fresh Water.

5. Strong Lime is a more powerful Solvent than weak, but then it is more apt to occasion Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Passages. New Soap appears also to be both more irritating, and more powerful than old.

6. The chief Use of the Salt of Tartar is to preserve the Mass soft. This is necessary that the Stomach may digest it easily, and the Bowels absorb the efficacious Part in its Passage along them. If therefore it should at any Time grow so hard and dry, as to lie heavy upon the Stomach, or pass thro' the Body undissolved, it will be proper to beat it over again, with the Addition of a little more Water, and Salt of Tartar. The same Purpose may be obtained, by using a weaker Lime, or a less Proportion of a strong one.

7. This Medicine must not be prepared in a Copper or Brass Mortar, lest it should corrode the Metal, receive a Taint from it, and so occasion Sickness or Vomiting.

8. The Method of administering it is as follows; Make each Ounce of the Mass into six Rolls, of about two Inches in length, and a little taper at each End; and let the Person who has a Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder, take from Eighteen to Twenty-four of these Rolls, that is, from Three to Four Ounces of the Mass, every Day. Less than Three Ounces every Day ought not to be depended upon for the Solution of a Stone; and I cannot authorise any one from Experience to take more than Four. Three, Four, or Five Rolls may be taken at once, and at any Hour of the Day, according as each Person finds his Stomach best able to digest them.

9. If