

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday March 29. to Tuesday April 1. 1746.

St. James's, April 1.

THE following Address of those who have been in the Offices of Magistrates, and Members of the Common Council of the City of Aberdeen, having been transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has by him been presented to his Majesty: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of those who have been in the Offices of Magistrates, and Members of the Common Council of the City of Aberdeen, together assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, beg Leave most humbly to approach your Majesty, to testify our firm and inviolable Attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, and to the Succession in your most illustrious House; also our hearty Detestation of the present unnatural Rebellion, carried on by our ungrateful Countrymen.

It was with the greatest Grief and Concern of Mind we beheld the first Beginnings of it in the Highlands, and like a Torrent overspreading this Country. And as our Town lay quite open to the Incursions of the Rebels, what Cannon, Small Arms and Ammunition we had provided for the Defence of our Harbour against French Privateers, we deliver'd up to your Majesty's General then among us, to prevent their falling into rebellious Hands. This did not fail to draw down the Resentment of the Rebels. Upon their first entering the Town, being the Day of our Election of Magistrates, they not only, after an unprecedented Manner, insulted our late Provost, and such others of the Magistrates and Members of the Common-Council they could apprehend, but put a Stop to the Election, and ever since have used us with di-

stinguish'd Severity and Rigour, by imposing exorbitant Taxes and severer Exactions than upon any of the neighbouring Towns and Counties. Notwithstanding of all which, we neglected no Opportunity our Circumstances would permit, of testifying our Loyalty, by keeping a Correspondence with the Friends of your Majesty's Government, and giving them what Intelligence we could, to the most imminent Hazard and Danger of our Lives and Fortunes, which we are firmly resolv'd upon all Occasions to employ in Defence of the Protestant Succession and Liberties of our Country.

Permit us, Sir, with the profoundest Veneration and Gratitude, to make our warmest Acknowledgments for so distinguish'd an Instance for your Majesty's Fatherly Care of your People, as that of sending your Royal Son, our great Deliverer, to finish by his Presence the glorious Work, which the Terror of his Name hath so happily begun. We beg Leave to congratulate the Success of your Majesty's Arms under the Conduct of our Illustrious Hero, and with the utmost Joy and Thankfulness to recognize the Honour of his August Presence in our City; a Presence which strikes our Enemies with Terror, and inspires Courage into your Majesty's Troops, and all the Friends of Liberty. We pray God to preserve the Person of his Royal Highness, and to give such Weight and Vigour to your Majesty's Arms under him, as may not only speedily quell the present unnatural Rebellion, but may turn your Majesty's Arms upon the Disturbers of the Peace of Europe, and teach Arbitrary Power itself to rule within Bounds.

Long may your Majesty live great and happy, and, by a wise and moderate Government, render your People free and flourishing at Home, great and formidable Abroad; and may those inestimable Blessings be transmitted by your Majesty's Royal Line, through a long Succession of Ages, till Time be no more; which is the hearty and constant Prayer of,

May it please your Majesty,

Aberdeen,
March 8,
1746.

Your Majesty's most loyal,
most dutiful and obedient
Subjects.

[Price Two Pence.]

Constable

Constantinople, February 24. The Persian Minister is still here, but it is thought he will very soon have his Audience of Leave of the Sultan, and that some Preliminaries have been agreed upon between this Court and the Shaugh.

Oporto, March 8, N. S. By Advices from Galicia of the 24th past, all the Ships of the Ferrol Squadron, after being at Sea ten Days, had returned to anchor in the Bay, at the Entrance of the River of Ferrol, and had brought in with them two large Vessels supposed to be Prizes.

Oporto, March 12, N. S. The Return of the Ferrol Squadron was owing to a terrible Storm they met with at Sea, in which the Castilla, a 60 Gun Ship, lost her Main-mast, and the Glorioso, of 70 Guns, was separated from the rest in a very leaky Condition. A small Vessel was getting ready to go in Search of the missing Ship. The said Squadron, after they had got an Offing of about 10 Leagues, stood away to the Westward, and kept beating off Cape Finister with South West and Westerly Winds, till the Misfortune happened to the Castilla, and the Glorioso separated.

Faro, March 15, N. S. All the Azogues and Register Ships outward bound, put to Sea the 27th past in the Evening, excepting one of the Azogues, and one Register Ship, the former of which failed the next Day, but the Weather being bad, she ran upon the Sands of Sipiona, received some Damage, and was obliged to return to the Bay of Cadiz again, where she is refitting, in order to proceed the second Time; and the Register Ship, it was said, would be detained to accompany her. The Spanish Squadron continued at Carthagena the 4th Instant; and no Advice had reached Cadiz the 5th, of the Arrival, in any of the Ports of Spain, of the Men of War expected with the further Treasure from the Havanna.

Oporto, March 22, N. S. We have received Advice from Galicia, that the Vessel sent from Ferrol, to search for the Ship of War that was missing, had put into Vigo, without having heard any News of her, so that it was apprehended she must be lost; that the Damage suffered by the rest of the Ships was repairing with all Diligence, and that it was reported they would put to Sea again as soon as they were refitted, which would not be till towards the latter End of next Month; that they had landed a great Number of sick Men, which had occasioned the Issuing of Orders for a new Supply from the respective Ports; that a Frigate belonging to the Havanna Company was arrived at the Groyne with 100,000 Dollars on Board for the King, 200,000 for the Commerce, besides a large Cargo of Merchandizes computed to be worth above half a Million; that another Ship was rich came out in Company with her, but that they were parted by bad Weather a few Days before the first put into the Groyne, and that no News had been received of the latter Vessel five Days after the Arrival of the other. The Letters from Madrid mention, that the Court was very assiduous in

making Preparations for this Campaign in Italy. Upon the 12th Instant in the Evening the Convoy from England appear'd off this Bar, and the next and the following Days all the Ships bound hither got into the Harbour. The rest proceeded on their Voyage with a fair Wind. At the same Time the Trade from hence to England failed for Lisbon to join their appointed Convoy. A Spanish Privateer has been driven on Shore upon this Coast (where she was lost, and most of her Men drowned) by one of his Britannick Majesty's Ships, by whom another has been taken: And his Majesty's Sloop Fisher hath brought a small one into this Harbour, commanded by one Frazier a Scotch-man.

Turin, March 19, N. S. Marshal Maillebois, after passing the Tanaro, is retired into the Genoeese State between Gavi and Novi, where we are preparing to harrafs him on more Sides than one. The French have evacuated Acqui, the Castle of which we have again garrison'd: That of Casal is now besieged in Form by the Austrians, and our Artillery will begin to play upon it To-morrow or next Day. The Jealousies and Animosities between them and the Spaniards are grown to such a Height, that not only M. de Gages has not sent a Man to M. de Maillebois, but also that in Tortona, where there are 12 Spanish Battalions, and in Valencia where there are three, they would not admit any French or their Equipage. By our Account General Brown is at Pizzighitone with above half the Forces expected from Germany, and we have Reason to believe the Whole will be at Mantua by the 25th Instant.

Turin, March 22, N. S. The Night before last an Officer of Colloredo's Regiment came hither to Prince Lichtenstein, dispatched from Milan by General Bernclau, with an Account of the Spaniards having left that City, and their evacuating the Milanese with no small Precipitation. General Bernclau, though then in the greatest Hurry, writes Word, that he had with his Body, about 8000 strong, attack'd their Rear Guard near Codogno, two Hours before dark, and forced them to abandon a Village they were in, with the Loss of some Men killed and taken, and that they were hastening to their Bridge on the Po, which he supposes they would lose no Time in passing towards Placentia. He adds, that the next Day he intended to attack the Head of their said Bridge, in which he hoped to succeed; and that on the 21st he would present himself before Pavia, where they had lodged all their Artillery, with a strong Garrison, and were preparing to fortify the Town, and intrench themselves to the utmost of their Power. In the mean while Prince Levingstein has been sent to Milan with a Detachment, to take Possession of that City; and, on the other Hand, General Brown with his Body proposed to harrafs the Enemy in the Parmesan and the Plaisantine, which, together with the Fatigue of a hasty Retreat, and the Want of Subsistence, will soon cause such a Desertion as will thin them.

Milan,

Milan, March 22, N. S. After the Affair of Codogno, where the Regiment of Toledo was cut to Pieces by the Austrians, the latter immediately marched towards Lodi, and began to demolish the Bridge upon the Adda, which cut off the Retreat of the Spaniards, who were obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. The Retreat of the Infant Don Philip from this Capital, was made with so much Haste and Consternation, that he was obliged to halt at the Distance of some Miles, and go into a sorry Cabin to refresh himself, and give Breathing Time to his Guard. He has been since received at Pavia under a general Discharge of the Artillery, at which Place the Spaniards will endeavour to reunite and intrench themselves as well as they can. The Number of Austrians who have entered this Capital since the 19th, amounts to 6000 Men, and General Bernclau arrived this Morning.

Venice, March 25, N. S. Letters from General Brown, dated Mantua, March 20, give an Account, That having detached 9000 Men under the Command of General Bernclau, he had, with his usual Valour, driven the Enemy from Codogno, with the Loss of only 15 Men killed and wounded, and had obliged them to repass the Po; and that then pursuing his March to Lodi, he took Possession of it, by which he has cut off all Communication between Milan and Placentia: That the Van-guard of that Detachment entered Milan Yesterday, had taken some Baggage, and made several Officers Prisoners: That he had sent fresh Instructions to General Bernclau, and continues reinforcing him as the Troops arrive; and proposes to follow soon with the Main of the Army. Don Philip left Milan the 19th, at Five of the Clock in the Morning, escorted by about 6000 Men, and took the Road to Pavia. The Austrians compute they shall have, by the End of this Month, 35000 Men under General Brown; near 4000 have joined them within this Week.

Vienna, March 26, N. S. The Town of Milan is entirely evacuated with the utmost Precipitation and Confusion. The Spaniards have left considerable Magazines at all the Places which they have abandoned in the Milanese, and have strewed the Road behind them, from Milan to Pavia, with Cannon Balls and Bomb Carcasses, to impede the Pursuit of the Austrian Cavalry. General Bernclau is after them with 8000 Men, having passed the Adda at Lodi. Fuentes, Lecco and Como are all abandoned, and Prince Lichtenstein, Colonel of Kohari's Dragoons, has killed or taken 600 Men in the Suburbs of Milan. It appears by a Letter from Prince Lichtenstein, dated the 13th from Alexandria, that the Austrians and Piemontese were intending to attack the French in their Posts upon the Scrivia, between Tortona and Sale. The Number of the Enemy is now discover'd: They do not amount to 40,000 French, Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Genoese, altogether. Five Regiments more are said to be ordered out of Hungary into the Empire. A Courier is ar-

rived from General Brown, who sends Word, that he hopes soon to attack a considerable Body of the Spaniards and Neapolitans, who are at Guastalla.

Vienna, March 31, N. S. We are in daily Expectation of News from General Brown. The Corps at Guastalla is not very considerable. The main Body of the Spaniards is at Pavia. The French have lost Acqui, by which all their Communication with France, but by Novi, is cut off. Prince Lichtenstein undertakes the Sieges of Casal and Valance. The Empress ventures out To-day for the first Time after her lying in, that is to say, 13 Days sooner than is usual in this Climate.

Stockholm, March 18. M. Montamer, the French Secretary of Embassy, is gone from hence, upon a formal Complaint made by the Court of Admiralty to the King and Senate, of the Hand which the said Secretary had had in the Pyracies committed in the Baltick by Dage-naer. Two Days ago we had a Mail from Petersbourg, by which we hear, that the Great Duke was very much indisposed, and that they continued making great military Preparations all over that Empire. From Gottenbourg the last Letters say, that the Swedish French Officers are still there.

Copenhagen, March 29, N. S. The King of Denmark is now so far upon the Recovery, as to be able to venture Abroad. Last Saturday his Majesty took several Turns about the Garden of Rosenburg in a Coach, which gentle Exercise having agreed with him very well, he repeated it this Day at Noon; and Preparations are making for his Removal into the Country as soon as ever the Weather will permit.

Copenhagen, April 2, N. S. The Weather here begins to grow mild and open, and by a Letter of the 26th past, N. S. from Gottenburg, they then expected that their River would become navigable in a few Days. The 31st past was the Anniversary of the Prince Royal's Birth-Day, who is now 23 Years of Age. The King's Health seems to be so mended of late, as to give great Hopes of his perfect Recovery.

Hague, April 5, N. S. The French, by our freshest Advices from Brabant, continue still in Inaction on that Side, but, to judge by their Preparations, it looks as if they would open the Campaign by the Siege of Mons or Namur.

Hague, April 8, N. S. Marshal Bathiani sets out To-morrow for Antwerp. The French keep still quiet upon this Frontier, and Marshal Saxe is not expected back at Brussels before the 20th Instant. In the Night before last Prince Waldeck sent a Detachment of six Companies of Dutch and four of Austrian Grenadiers, and three free Companies, sustain'd by 2 or 300 Horse, to beat up the French Quarters at Vilvorde; which Post the Detachment forced Sword in Hand, and besides the Slain, took five Officers, 40 Soldiers, and two Cannon of 6 Pound. The greatest Part of the Garrison saved itself in the Castle; but it is fear'd our Detachment will not have been able to maintain itself long in
the

the Town. A Courier is said to have passed through Munich, on the 30th past, from Italy to Vienna, with News of the Spaniards having been attacked in their Retreat on the 27th past, and having lost near 6000 Men, between killed and wounded.

Whitehall, April 1.

By an Express arrived Yesterday from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the following Advices were received.

Aberdeen, March 26. His Royal Highness the Prince of Hesse, and Lord Craufurd, are marched, with four Battalions and some Dragoons, from Perth, in order to raise the Siege of Blair.

A Captain of Highlanders, whom General Bland had detached with a Party of 70 Highlanders, and 30 of Kingston's Men, to Keith from Strathbogie, has been surprized, and has lost his whole Party, except a Cornet and five of Kingston's Men, and two Horses, and one Highlander, who made their Escape. The Rebels marched from Fochabers in the Night, surrounded Keith, and entered at both Ends. As the Campbells lay in the Church, and defended the Church Yard for above Half an Hour, during which there was very brisk firing, it is not doubted but the Rebels paid dear for this Advantage.

The King's Army is at present divided in three Cantonments; the whole first Line, consisting of six Battalions, the Duke of Kingston's Horse and Cobham's Dragoons, are at Strathbogie, within 12 Miles of the Spey, under the Command of the Lord Albemarle and Major General Bland. The Reserve, consisting of three Battalions with four Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Brigadier General Mordaunt, are at Old Meldrum, half Way between Strathbogie and this Place. And the whole second Line, consisting of the six remaining Battalions, and Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons, are still here.

By the best Accounts we have, there are few or none of the Rebels left upon the Spey Side.

Brigadier Bligh's Regiment arrived here Yesterday.

Some of Lord Loudoun's People have been surprized at Dornick, from the Murray Side, by Boats. The Account we have of this Affair is, That in the Night between the 19th and 20th, a pretty considerable Party of the Rebels, by the Help of some Boats from Murray, and a thick Fog, landed upon the Sutherland Side of the Ferry, and surprized the Guard of Lord Loudoun's Regiment, under Major Makenzie, and took them Prisoners, some few only excepted, who made their Escape by Flight.

The Rebels are removing all their Magazines to the Northward of the Chain into Caithness.

His Royal Highness having had certain Intelligence that the Earl of Airly, Father to Lord Ogilvie, was raising his Men to join the Rebels; and he not having complied with the Order sent him by his Royal Highness, to desist from such treasonable Practices, his Royal Highness sent Capt. Hewett, with 100 recover'd Men, who were coming up to the Army, to take Possession of his House, and to make him

Prisoner in it, until his People should bring in their Arms, and behave in such a Manner as became good Subjects; which has already had some good Effect, as a Number have brought in their Arms. And his Royal Highness has also order'd Major La Fauille, with 300 Men, to go to Glenesk, which is one of the most rebellious Parts, to attack all whom he finds in Arms against the Government, and to burn the Habitations of such who have left them, and are with the Rebels.

By the last Letters from Capt. Scot, who had thrown himself into Fort William, dated the 15th, the Rebels had not then begun the Siege of that Place, but were bringing up their Artillery for that Purpose; and the Garrison were determin'd to defend it to the utmost.

Admiralty Office, March 10, 1745.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received Information, that Thomas Mansfield, late Master of the Ship King's Meadow, was sometime in the Month of October 1744, murdered on board the said Ship, in her Passage from Jamaica to London; and there being now two Persons committed to the Marshalsea Prison, charged with the said Murder; this is to give Notice, that if any Person or Persons, who were on board the said Ship at the Time the Fact was committed, will attend at this Office in order to bring the Offenders to Justice, they shall meet with all due Encouragement, and have Protections to secure them from being prest.

Tho. Corbett.

Navy-Office, March 21, 1745.

These are to give Notice, that the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy will, on Wednesday the 9th of next Month, instead of Wednesday the 26th Instant, be ready to treat with such Persons as are desirous to sell and import Riga Masts for his Majesty's Service, between Nine and Ten of the Clock in the Morning, that they may attend with their Proposals at that Time accordingly.

Notice is hereby given to such of the Officers and Company of his Majesty's Ship Kinsale, and others, who are intitled to a Share of the Captures made on their Expedition to Fishott, that the same will be paid on Wednesday the 9th of April next, to the Commission, Warrant and Petty Officers, and on Thursday the 10th of April, to the rest of the Captors, at the Sign of the Sun in Broad-street, opposite the Pay Office; and the Shares of such as are not then demanded, will be paid the second Thursday in every Month for three Years, at the House of Mr. John Reynolds, in Broad-street aforesaid.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Philip Edward Reade, of Golden-Lane near White Cross-street, London, Distiller, intend to meet on the 30th of April instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a final Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and all Persons who have made any Claims under the said Commission, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Richard Hughes, late of St. Saviour's in the Burrough of Southwark, Vintner, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Richard Hughes 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 22d of April instant.