

kept hitherto upon a Sand-Bank, at the Point of Jutland, called Schagen, for the Use of Mariners; His Danish Majesty has ordered Notice thereof to be given to the Publick, and, in Pursuance of that Order, the proper Officers sent an Advertisement, accompanied with a Memorial, to Mr. Titley, desiring him to transmit the said Advertisement to England, for the Information of the British Traders to the Baltick; of which Advertisement the following is a Translation.

Advertisement.

Whereas the Sand-Hill at Schagen, upon which a Fire has been kept hitherto in the Night Time for the Direction of Ships sailing through the Cattegat, is almost washed away by the Sea; and there is now erected, instead of the said washing Sand-Hill, a Tower of Sixty Four Feet high, standing further within the Land at the Distance of Eight Hundred Feet from the Sand-Hill, and Four Hundred Feet more towards the North; upon which Tower the Fire is to be kept for the Future, and to commence on the ^{21st of January, O. S.} 1st of February, N. S. in the ensuing Year 1752: Therefore, by Order of the King of Denmark, Norway, &c. this Notice is given to the Publick, to the End that Mariners, being duly apprized of the Alteration beforehand, may regulate their Course through the Cattegat accordingly.

Should the foresaid Sand-Hill happen to be destroyed and carried quite away, by any violent Storm, before the Time abovementioned, in that Case a Fire will immediately be lighted up upon the Tower, instead of that which has hitherto burnt upon the Sand-Hill.

Copenhagen, from the Office of his Majesty's Privy-Purse, the 25th October 1751.

(L. S.)

G. Linde.

S. G. Hilderman.

Naples, Nov. 16. Last Wednesday an Edict was published here, commanding all Vagabonds, and other loose and disorderly Persons whatsoever, to quit this City and Kingdom within the Space of three Days, upon Pain of being condemned to work in the Gallies for five Years; which Edict has had the desired Effect, great Numbers of idle Persons, who were almost daily committing Disorders, having quitted this City on that Account. On Saturday last publick Prayers were put up in all our Churches, and are to be continued for nine Days, imploring the Almighty's Protection from the Dangers the Inhabitants of this City are threatened with from the late great Eruptions of Mount Vesuvius.

Rome, Nov. 20. Since the first Advice we received of the Conversion of the Sovereign of the Island of Gilolo, one of the Molucca Islands, we have been informed, that that Prince had caused all the Idols, which had been worshiped by his Subjects, to be either burnt or thrown into the Sea; and that he had ordered several Churches to be erected in his Dominions for the Service of the true God, and had desired the Apostolical Vicar, by whom he had been instructed in the Truths of the Christian Religion, to write to the Pope for a sufficient Number of Ecclesiasticks to serve the

said Churches. The Joy caused by this Advice had been much more lasting than it was, if we had not just after received a Confirmation of the disagreeable News, that all our Missionaries, who were in Cochin China, had been driven from thence, and that the Christians there had suffered a most violent Persecution.

Genoa, Nov. 20. The Captain of a Dutch Ship arrived here lately from Cadiz reports, that he met off Malaga with four Spanish Frigates that were cruising there with a Design, as he imagined, to intercept two Ships laden with Artillery and other warlike Stores, which the Magistrates of the City of Hambourg send as a present to the Emperor of Morocco.

Stockholm, Nov. 25. There is scarce a Day passes that some Foreign Nobleman or other Person of Distinction does not arrive here to see the Ceremony of their Majesties Coronation; there are already a great Number arrived, and many more are expected. The States of this Kingdom continue their Assembly with all the Success imaginable, and have already agreed to several Points of very great Importance.

Vienna, Nov. 27. On Wednesday last their Imperial Majesties came from their Palace at Schonbrun to this City for the Winter.

Dresden, Nov. 29. On Saturday last arrived here several Barks laden with Corn and other Goods, which had been detained for several Days past by the great Quantities of Ice that were floating upon the Elbe.

Ratisbon, Nov. 30. We learn from Croatia, that one Kyouk, the principal Person concerned in a late Insurrection, had been broke alive upon the Wheel, several of his Accomplices hanged, and others condemned to work all their Lives at the Fortifications; and that the two Towns where the Insurrection first happened, had been deprived of all their Privileges and Immunities.

Dusseldorp, Dec. 6. Within these few Days past, several Barks, full of People from Swisserland, passed by this City, upon the Rhine, in order to embark for Nova Scotia and other English Colonies in America.

Hague, Dec. 9. The States of Holland and Westfrizeland continued To-day their Deliberations; and the Deputies of the Colleges of the Admiralty have likewise assembled for some Days past. The Count de Hogendorp, Burgo-master of Waegeningen, has taken his Seat in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, on the Part of the Province of Guelderland.

East-India House, June 12, 1751.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, do hereby give Notice, That on the 31st of December 1751, they will pay and discharge all Principal Money and Interest that shall be then due on such of the said Company's Bonds as carried an Interest after the Rate of Three per Cent. per Annum from the 31st Day of March 1750, and were not brought in and marked as consenting to the Terms and Resolutions of the General Court of the said Company of the 25th of April 1750. After which 31st of December 1751, all Interest on the said Bonds will cease.

South Sea House, London, Dec. 2, 1751.

The Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, that the Transfer Books of New South Sea Annuities, First Subscription, will be shut on Tuesday the 17th