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Copy of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25, 1761.

LE Comte de Fuentes, Ambassadeur du Roi Catholique après de S. M. B. vient de recevoir un Courier de sa Cour, par lequel on l'avertit, que Milord Bristol, Ambassadeur de S. M. B. à la Cour de Madrid a dit à S. E. Mr. Wall, Ministre d'Etat, qu'il avoit Ordre de demander une Reponse positive & cathégorique à cette Question, sçavoir, Si l'Espagne songe à s'allier avec la France contre l'Angleterre, & de declarer en même tems, qu'il prendroit le Refus à sa Demande pour une Aggression & Declaration de Guerre; & qu'en consequence il seroit obligé de se retirer de la Cour d'Espagne. Le Ministre d'Etat ci-dessus lui a repondu, qu'une pareille demarche n'a pû être suggerée que par l'Esprit d'Hauteur & de Discorde, qui par malheur pour le genre humain, ne regne encore que trop dans le Gouvernement Brit. que ce fut dans ce moment là que la Guerre fut déclarée, & la Dignité du Roi violemment attaquée, qu'il pouvoit se retirer comme & quand bon lui sembleroit.

On ordonne en consequence au Comte de Fuentes de quitter la Cour & les Etats d'Angleterre, & de declarer au Roi Britannique, à la Nation Angloise, & à tout l'Univers, que les Horreurs où vont se plonger les deux Nations Espagnole & Angloise, ne doivent être attribuées qu'à l'Orgueil & à l'Ambition demeurée de celui qui a tenu les Reins du Gouvernement, & qui paroît les tenir encore, quoique dans une autre main; que si S. M. Cath. s'est excusée de repondre sur le Traité en question entre S. M. Cath. & S. M. T. C. qu'on croioit signé le 15 d'Août, & où on prenoit avoir des Conditions relatives à l'Angleterre, elle a eu de très bonnes Raisons; d'abord il étoit de la Dignité du Roi de faire éclater son juste Ressentiment au peu de ménagement, ou pour mieux dire, à la façon insultante avec laquelle les Affaires d'Espagne ont été traitées pendant le Ministère de Mr. Pitt, qui se trouvant convaincu de la Justice qui assisoit au Roi dans ses Pretentions, son ordinaire & dernière Reponse étoit qu'il ne se relacherait de rien jusqu'à ce que la Tour de Londre fut prise l'Epée à la main.

En outre S. M. a été fort choquée d'entendre le Ton fier & imperieux, avec lequel on lui a demandé le Contenu du Traité: Si on auroit menagé le Respect dû à la Majesté Royale, on en auroit eu des éclaircissements sans aucune Difficulté: Les Ministres d'Espagne auroient pu dire franchement à ceux d'Angleterre, ce que le Comte de Fuentes, par un Ordre exprès du Roi, declare publiquement, sçavoir, que le dit Traité n'est qu'une Convention entre la Famille de Bourbon, où il n'y a rien que aie le moindre Rapport à la presente Guerre; qu'il y a un Article pour la Garantie mutuelle des Etats des deux Souverains, mais il y est especificé, que cette Garantie ne doit s'entendre que des Etats qui resteront à la France après que la Guerre presente fera finie: Que quoique S. M. Cath. eu lieu de se croire offensée par la maniere peu reguliere

Translation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25, 1761.

THE Count de Fuentes, the Catholick King's Ambassador to His Britannick Majesty, has just received a Courier from his Court, by whom he is informed, that my Lord Bristol, His Britannick Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, has said to his Excellency Mr. Wall, Minister of State, that he had Orders to demand a positive and categorical Answer to this Question, viz. If Spain thinks of Allying herself with France against England; and to declare, at the same Time, that he should take a Refusal to his Demand for an Aggression and Declaration of War; and that he should, in consequence, be obliged to retire from the Court of Spain. The above Minister of State answered him, That such a Step could only be suggested by the Spirit of Haughtiness and of Discord, which, for the Misfortune of Mankind, still reigns but too much in the British Government; That it was in That very Moment that the War was declared, and the King's Dignity violently attacked, that he might retire how, and when he should think proper.

The Count de Fuentes is, in consequence, ordered to leave the Court and the Dominions of England, and to declare to the British King, to the English Nation, and to the whole Universe, that the Horrors into which the Spanish and English Nations are going to plunge themselves, must be attributed only to the Pride, and to the unmeasurable Ambition of him who has held the Reins of the Government, and who appears still to hold them, although by another Hand: That, if His Catholick Majesty excused himself from answering on the Treaty in Question between His Catholick Majesty and His most Christian Majesty, which is believed to have been signed the 15th of August, and where, it is pretended, there are Conditions relative to England, he had very good Reasons; first, The King's Dignity required him to manifest his just Resentment of the little Management, or, to speak more properly, of the insulting Manner, with which all the Affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's Administration, who, finding himself convinced of the Justice, which supported the King in his Pretensions, his ordinary and last Answer was, That he would not relax in any Thing till the Tower of London was taken Sword in Hand.

Besides, His Majesty was much shocked to hear the haughty and imperious Tone, with which the Contents of the Treaty were demanded of him: If the Respect due to Royal Majesty had been regarded, Explanations might have been had without any Difficulty: The Ministers of Spain might have said frankly to Those of England, what the Count de Fuentes, by the King's express Order, declares publicly, viz. That the said Treaty is only a Convention between the Family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the least Relation to the present War: That there is in it an Article for the mutual Guaranty of the Dominions of the Two Sovereigns; but it is specified therein, that That Guaranty is not to be understood but of the Dominions, which shall remain to France, after the present War shall be ended: That, although His Catholick Majesty

avec laquelle on a renvoyé à Mr. de Bussy Ministre de France, le Memoire qu'il avoit présenté pour terminer les Differens d'Espagne & l'Angleterre, au même tems que la Guerre entre cette dernière & la France : Elle a cependant dissimulé, & par un effet de son Amour pour la Paix, elle a fait remettre à Milord Bristol un Memoire, où l'on demontre évidemment que la demarche de la France, qui a mis au Ministre Pitt de si mauvaise Humeur, ne bleffoit nullement ni les Loix de la Neutralité, ni la Sincerité des deux Souverains : Qu'encore par une nouvelle Preuve de son Esprit pacifique le Roi d'Espagne écrivit au Roi de France son Cousin, que si l'Union d'Interêt retardoit en quelque façon la Paix avec l'Angleterre, il consentoit à s'en separer, pour n'y pas mettre aucun Obstacle à un si grand Bonheur : Mais on vit bientôt que ce n'étoit qu'une pretexte de la part du Ministre Anglois, & par celui de France continuant sa Negociation sans faire aucune mention de l'Espagne, & proposant des Conditions très avantageuses & honorables pour l'Angleterre, le Ministre Pitt, à grand étonnement de l'Univers, les rejetta avec Dedain, & fit voir en même tems sa mauvaise Volonté contre l'Espagne, avec Scandale du même Conseil Brit. & malheureusement il n'y a réussi que trop dans son pernicieux Dessein.

Cette Declaration faite, le Comte de Fuentes prie S. E. Milord Egremont de presenter ses très humble Respects à S. M. B. & de lui obtenir les Passéports & toutes les autres Facilités pour sortir sans aucune Inquietude, Lui, sa Famille, & toute sa Suite, des Etats de la Grande Bretagne, & pour faire le petit Trajet de Mer qui les separe du Continent.

Copy of the Answer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

LE Comte d'Egremont, Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique, ayant reçu de S. E. le Comte de Fuentes, Ambassadeur du Roi Catholique à la Cour de Londres, un Ecrit, dans lequel, outre la Notification de son Rappel, et la Demande des Passéports nécessaires pour sortir des Etats du Roi, il a trouvé bon d'entrer en matiere sur ce qui vient de se passer entre les deux Cours, dans la Vuë de faire envisager celle de Londres, comme la Source de tous les malheurs qui pourront s'ensuivre de la Rupture survenue : Afin que Personne ne soit séduit par la Déclaration qu'il a plu à S. E. de faire au Roi, à la Nation Angloise, et à tout l'Univers ; nonobstant l'Insinuation, aussi destituée de Fondement que de Bienfiance, de l'Esprit de Hauteur et de Discorde, que S. E. pretend régner dans le Gouvernement Britannique, par malheur pour le Genre humain ; et nonobstant l'Irregularité et l'Indecence de faire Appel à la Nation Angloise, comme si Elle pouvoit être séparée de Son Roi, pour Lequel les Sentimens les plus décidés d'Amour, de Devoir, et de Confiance, sont gravés dans le Coeur de tous Ses Sujets ; Le dit Comte d'Egremont, par Ordre de Sa Majesté, écartant de cette Réponse tout Esprit de Declamation et d'Aigreur, évitant toute Parole Offensante, qui pût bleffer la Dignité des Souverains, sans s'abaisser jusq'aux Invectives contre de simples Particuliers, se bornera aux Faits, avec l'Exactitude la plus scrupuleuse ; et c'est sur cet Exposé de Faits qu'il en appelle à toute l'Europe, et à l'Univers entier, sur la Pureté des Intentions du Roi, et sur la Sincerité des Voeux que Sa Majesté n'a pas cessée de faire, aussi bien que sur la Moderation qu'Elle a toujours montrée, quoiqu' inutilement, pour le Maintien de l'Amitié et de la bonne Intelligence entre les deux Nations Britannique et Espagnole.

Majesty might have had Reason to think himself offended by the irregular Manner, in which the Memorial was returned to M. de Bussy, Minister of France, which he had presented for terminating the Differences of Spain and England; at the same Time with the War between This Last and France; He has, however, dissimled, and, from an Effect of his Love of Peace, caused a Memorial to be delivered to my Lord Bristol, wherein it is evidently demonstrated, that the Step of France, which put the Minister Pitt into so bad Humour, did not at all offend either the Laws of Neutrality, or the Sincerity of the Two Sovereigns : That further, from a fresh Proof of his pacifick Spirit, the King of Spain wrote to the King of France his Cousin, that, if the Union of Interest in any Manner retarded the Peace with England, he consented to separate himself from it, not to put any Obstacle to so great a Happiness : But it was soon seen, that This was only a Pretence on the Part of the English Minister, for That of France continuing his Negotiation without making any Mention of Spain, and proposing Conditions very Advantageous and Honorable for England, the Minister Pitt, to the great Astonishment of the Universe, rejected them with Disdain, and shewed at the same Time his Ill-will against Spain, to the Scandal of the same British Council ; and unfortunately he has succeeded but too far in his pernicious Design.

This Declaration made, the Count de Fuentes desires his Excellency my Lord Egremont to present his most humble Respects to His Britannick Majesty, and to obtain for him Passports, and all other Facillities, for him, his Family, and all his Retinue, to go out of the Dominions of Great Britain without any Trouble, and to go by the short Passage of the Sea, which separates them from the Continent.

Translation of the Answer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

THE Earl of Egremont, His Britannick Majesty's Secretary of State, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, Ambassador of the Catholick King at the Court of London, a Paper, in which, besides the Notification of his Recall, and the Demand of the necessary Passports to go out of the King's Dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has just passed between the Two Courts, with a View to make That of London appear as the Source of all the Misfortunes which may ensue from the Rupture which has happened : In order that Nobody may be misled by the Declaration, which his Excellency has been pleased to make to the King, to the English Nation, and to the whole Universe ; Notwithstanding the Insinuation, as void of Foundation as of Decency, of the Spirit of Haughtiness and of Discord, which, his Excellency pretends, reigns in the British Government, to the Misfortune of Mankind ; and notwithstanding the Irregularity and Indecency of appealing to the English Nation, as if It could be separated from Its King, for Whom the most determined Sentiments of Love, of Duty, and of Confidence, are engraved in the Hearts of all His Subjects ; The said Earl of Egremont, by His Majesty's Order, laying aside, in this Answer, all Spirit of Declamation and of Harshness, avoiding every offensive Word, which might hurt the Dignity of Sovereigns, without stooping to Invectives against private Persons, will confine himself to Facts with the most scrupulous Exactness : And it is from this Representation of Facts, that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole Universe, for the Purity of the King's Intentions, and for the Sincerity of the Wishes His Majesty has not ceased to make, as well as for the Moderation He has always shewed, though in vain, for the Maintenance of Friendship and good Understanding between the British and Spanish Nations.

Le Roi ayant reçu des Informations certaines, que la Cour de Madrid avoit secrettement contractée des Engagemens, avec celle de Versailles, que les Ministres de France s'efforçoient de représenter dans toutes les Cours de l'Europe comme offensifs à la Grande Bretagne; et combinant ces Apparences avec la Démarche que la Cour d'Espagne avoit faite, quelque peu de Tems auparavant, envers Sa Majesté, en avouant son Consentement (quoique cet Aveu eut été suivi d'Apologies) au Memoire présenté le 23 Juillet par le Sieur de Bussy, Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Roi très Chretien, au Secrétaire d'Etat du Roi; Et Sa Majesté ayant reçu, après, des Intelligences, peu douteuses, des Marches de Troupes, et des Préparatifs Militaires qu'on faisoit dans tous les Ports d'Espagne, jugea qu'il étoit de Sa Dignité comme de Sa Prudence, d'ordonner à Son Ambassadeur à la Cour de Madrid, par une Dépeche, en date du 28 du Mois d'Octobre, de demander dans les Termes pourtant les plus mesurés et les plus amicaux, la Communication du Traité récemment conclu entre les Cours de Madrid et de Versailles, ou du moins des Articles qui pourroient avoir rapport aux Interêts de la Grande Bretagne; Et afin d'éviter tout ce qui porroit être censé de porter la plus légère atteinte à la Dignité ou même à la Delicatsse de S. M. Cath. le Comte de Bristol se trouvoit autorisé de se contenter des Assurances, en cas que le Roi Catholique offrit d'en donner, que les dits Engagemens ne contenoient rien que fut contraire à l'Amitié qui subsistoit entre les deux Couronnes, ou qui fut préjudiciable aux Interêts de la Grande Bretagne, supposé qu'on fit Difficulté de montrer le Traité. Le Roi ne pouvoit donner de Preuve moins équivoque du cas qu'il faisoit de la Bonne-foi du Roi Cath. qu'en lui témoignant une Confiance sans Bornes, dans une Affaire si importante, et qui interessoit si essentiellement Sa propre Dignité, le Bien de Ses Royaumes, et le Bonheur de Ses Peuples.

Quelle fut donc la Surprise du Roi, quand, au lieu de recevoir la juste Satisfaction à laquelle il étoit en droit de s'attendre, il scût par son Ambassadeur, que s'étant adressé au Ministre d'Espagne pour cet Effet, il n'en pût jamais tirer qu'un Refus de donner une Réponse satisfaisante aux justes Réquisitions de Sa Majesté, qu'il avoit accompagné de Termes qui ne respiroient que la Hauteur, l'Animosité, et la Menace, et qui sembloient si fort vérifier les Soupçons de la Disposition peu amicale de la Cour d'Espagne, qu'il ne falloit rien moins que la Moderation de Sa Majesté, et Sa Résolution prise de faire tous les Efforts possibles pour éviter les Malheurs inseparables d'une Rupture, qui pussent La déterminer à se prêter à une dernière Tentative, en donnant des Ordres à Son Ambassadeur de s'adresser au Ministre d'Espagne, pour lui demander de l'informer des Intentions de la Cour de Madrid, vis à vis de celle de la Grande Bretagne, dans cette Conjoncture; si Elle avoit pris des Engagemens, ou formé le Dessein de se joindre aux Ennemis du Roi dans la présente Guerre, ou de s'écarter, en aucune façon, de la Neutralité qu'elle avoit observée jusqu'ici; et de faire sentir à ce Ministre, que si on persistoit à refuser toute Satisfaction sur des Demandes si justes, si nécessaires, et si interessantes, le Roi ne pourroit que regarder un pareil Refus comme l'Aveu le plus autentique que le Parti de l'Espagne étoit pris, et qu'il ne restoit à Sa Majesté qu'à prendre les Mesures que Sa Prudence Royale Lui dicteroit pour l'Honneur et la Dignité de Sa Couronne, et pour la Prosperité et la Protection de Ses Peuples: Et de rappeler Son Ambassadeur.

Malheureusement pour la Tranquillité publique, pour l'Intérêt des deux Nations, et pour le Bien de l'Humanité, cette dernière Démarche fut aussi infructueuse que les précédentes, Le Ministre Espagnol, ne menageant plus rien, répondit séchement, " que ce fut dans ce moment là que la Guerre fut déclarée et la Dignité du Roi attaquée, et que le Comte de Bristol pouvoit se retirer comme et quand bon lui sembleroit."

The King having received undoubted Informations, that the Court of Madrid had secretly contracted Engagements with That of Versailles, which the Ministers of France laboured to represent, in all the Courts of Europe, as offensive to Great Britain, and combining these Apparences with the Step, which the Court of Spain had, a little Time before, taken towards His Majesty, in avowing Its Consent, (though that Avowal had been followed by Apologies) to the Memorial presented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Bussy, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Most Christian King, to the King's Secretary of State; And His Majesty having, afterwards, received Intelligence, scarce admitting a Doubt, of Troops marching, and of Military Preparations making in all the Ports of Spain, judged that His Dignity, as well as his Prudence, required Him to order His Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, by a Dispatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in Terms, the most measured however, and the most amicable, a Communication of the Treaty recently concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, or at least of the Articles, which might relate to the Interests of Great Britain; and, in order to avoid every Thing, which could be thought to imply the least Slight of the Dignity, or even the Delicacy, of His Catholick Majesty, the Earl of Bristol was authorized to content himself with Assurances, in Case the Catholick King offered to give any, that the said Engagements did not contain any Thing that was contrary to the Friendship, which subsisted between the Two Crowns, or that was prejudicial to the Interests of Great Britain, supposing that any Difficulty was made of shewing the Treaty. The King could not give a less equivocal Proof of His Dependance on the good Faith of the Catholick King, than in shewing Him an unbounded Confidence, in so important an Affair, and which so essentially interested His own Dignity, the Good of His Kingdoms, and the Happiness of His People.

How great, then, was the King's Surprise, when, instead of receiving the just Satisfaction, which He had a Right to expect, He learnt from His Ambassador, that, having addressed Himself to the Minister of Spain for that Purpose, he could only draw from him a Refusal to give a satisfactory Answer to His Majesty's just Requisitions, which he had accompanied with Terms that breathed nothing but Haughtiness, Animosity, and Menace; and which seemed so strongly to verify the Suspicions of the unamicable Disposition of the Court of Spain, that nothing less than His Majesty's Moderation, and His Resolution taken to make all the Efforts possible to avoid the Misfortunes inseparable from a Rupture, could determine Him to make a last Trial; by giving Orders to His Ambassador to address himself to the Minister of Spain, to desire him to inform him of the Intentions of the Court of Madrid towards That of Great Britain in this Conjoncture, if they had taken Engagements, or formed the Design to join the King's Enemies in the present War, or to depart, in any Manner, from the Neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make That Minister sensible, that, if they persisted in refusing all Satisfaction on Demands so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the King could not but consider such a Refusal as the most authentick Avowal, that Spain had taken her Part, and that there only remained for His Majesty to take the Measures which His Royal Prudence should dictate for the Honour and Dignity of His Crown, and for the Prosperity and Protection of His People: And to recall His Ambassador.

Unhappily for the publick Tranquillity, for the Interest of the Two Nations, and for the Good of Mankind, this last Step was as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish Minister, keeping no further Measures, answered dryly, " That it was in " That very Moment, that the War was declared, " and the King's Dignity attacked, and that the " Earl of Bristol might retire how, and when, he " should think proper."

Et afin de mettre dans son vrai Jour la Déclaration, " que si on auroit menagé le Respect dû à S. M. C. on en auroit eu des Eclaircissements " sans aucune Difficulté, et les Ministres d'Espagne auroient pu dire franchement, comme Mr. de Fuentes, par un Ordre exprès du Roi, déclare publiquement, que le dit Traité n'est qu'une Convention entre la Famille de Bourbon, où il n'y a rien qui ait le moindre rapport à la présente Guerre, et que la Garantie, qui y est spécifiée, ne doit s'entendre que des Etats qui resteront à la France après la Guerre : " On declare, que, bien loin d'avoir songé à manquer au Respect que l'on reconnoît être dû aux Têtes Couronnées, les Instructions données au Comte de Bristol, ont toujours été de faire les Requisitions, au Sujet des Engagemens entre les Cours de Madrid et de Versailles, avec toute la Décence et tous les Ménagemens possibles ; Et la Demande d'une Réponse Cathégorique n'a été faite, qu'après les Refus réitérés, et les plus piquans, de donner la moindre Satisfaction, et à la dernière Extrémisté ; C'est pourquoy, si la Cour d'Espagne eut jamais le Desein de donner cette Satisfaction si nécessaire, Elle n'avoit pas la moindre Raïson qui dût l'engager à la differer jusq'au Moment où elle ne pouvoit plus être utile. Mais heureusement, les Termes, dans lesquels la Déclaration est conçue, nous épargnent les Regréts de ne l'avoir pas reçu plutôt, car on s'apperçoit d'abord que la Réponse n'est nullement conforme à la Demande : On cherchoit à être instruit si la Cour d'Espagne avoit Intention de se joindre aux François nos Ennemis, pour faire la Guerre à la Grande Bretagne, ou de se départir de Sa Neutralité ; au lieu que la Réponse ne regarde qu'un seul Traité, qu'on dit être du 15 d'Août, évitant soigneusement de dire le moindre Mot qui pût expliquer, en aucune façon, les Intentions de l'Espagne envers la Grande Bretagne, ou les Engagemens ultérieurs qu'Elle peut avoir contractés dans la présente Crise.

Après une Déduction aussi exacte que fidèle de ce qui s'est passé entre les deux Cours, on laisse au Public impartial à décider laquelle des deux a toujours été portée à la Paix, et laquelle étoit décidée à la Guerre,

Au reste, le Comte d'Egremont a l'Honneur de faire sçavoir à S. E. le Comte de Fuentes, par Ordre du Roi, que les Passeports nécessaires lui seront expédiés, et qu'on ne manquera pas de lui procurer toutes les Facilités possibles pour son Trajet vers le Port qu'il jugera lui être le plus convenable.

And in order to set in its true Light the Declaration, " That, if the Respect due to His Catholick Majesty had been regarded, Explanations might " have been had without any Difficulty, and that " the Ministers of Spain might have said frankly, as " Monsr. de Fuentes, by the King's express Order, " declares publickly, that the said Treaty is only a " Convention between the Family of Bourbon ; " wherein there is nothing, which has the least Relation to the present War ; and that the Guaranty, " which is therein specified, is not to be understood " but of the Dominions, which shall remain to " France after the War : " It is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the Respect, acknowledged to be due to Crowned Heads, the Instructions, given to the Earl of Bristol, have always been to make the Requisitions, on the Subject of the Engagements between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, with all the Decency, and all the Attention possible ; And the Demand of a Categorical Answer was not made till after repeated, and the most stinging Refusals to give the least Satisfaction, and at the last Extremity ; Therefore, if the Court of Spain ever had the Design to give this so necessary Satisfaction, they had not the least Reason, that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the Moment, when it could no longer be of Use. But, fortunately, the Terms, in which the Declaration is conceived, spare us the Regret of not having received it sooner ; for it appears at first Sight, that the Answer is not at all conformable to the Demand ; We wanted to be informed, if the Court of Spain intended to join the French, our Enemies, to make War on Great Britain, or to depart from their Neutrality : Whereas the Answer concerns one Treaty only, which is said to be of the 15th of August, carefully avoiding to say the least Word, that could explain, in any Manner, the Intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the farther Engagements they may have contracted in the present Crisis.

After a Deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has passed between the Two Courts, It is left to the impartial Publick to decide, which of the Two has always been inclined to Peace, and which was determined on War.

As to the rest, the Earl of Egremont has the Honour to acquaint his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, by the King's Order, that the necessary Passports for him shall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all possible Facilities for his Passage to the Port which he shall think most convenient.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 14th Day of December, 1761,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was graciously pleased by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the Twenty Second Day of July last, to promise and declare, (amongst other Things) That the Bounties of Five Pounds for every able Seaman, and of Thirty Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, should be paid to every such able and ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, who should, on or before the Twelfth Day of September last, enter themselves to serve in His Majesty's Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majesty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board such Tenders as should be employed for raising Men for the Service of the Royal Navy : And that a Bounty of Thirty Shillings should be paid to every able bodied Landman not above the Age of Thirty Five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, who should, on or before the said Twelfth Day of

September, in like Manner voluntarily enter themselves to serve in His Majesty's Royal Navy ; and that a Reward of Two Pounds for every able, and Thirty Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, should be paid to any Person who should discover any Seaman or Seamen who should secret themselves, so that such Seaman or Seamen should be taken for His Majesty's said Service. And whereas the Time limited for paying the said Bounties and Rewards hath been extended to the Twelfth Day of this Instant December ; And it being judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, that the same should be continued for some longer Time ; His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that the Time limited for Payment of the said Bounties and Rewards, be prolonged and extended from the said Twelfth Day of this Instant December, to the Thirty First Day of January next inclusive. Whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Hen. Fane.

St. James's, January 9.

The following Address of the Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Grand Juries, and Freeholders of the County of Westmorland, has been presented to His Majesty by Sir James Lowther, Bart. and John Upton, Esq; their Representatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Lord of His Majesty's Bed-Chamber in Waiting: Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Grand Juries, and Freeholders of the County of Westmorland, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Appleby, assembled on Monday the 5th Day of October, and at Kendal on Friday the 9th Day of October, 1761.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WHO your dutiful Subjects, the Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Grand Juries, and Freeholders of the County of Westmorland, humbly beg Leave to offer our Testimony of Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty on this happy Occasion: An Event, so highly interesting to the Civil and Religious Liberties of these Kingdoms, proceeds solely from that great Principle, which rules your Conduct, the Good of your People; and warms the Heart of every honest Man, proving to us, that to love our King, and our Country, is one and the same. We feel most sensibly your Majesty's paternal Tenders and Care, in thus adding Perpetuity to the Blessings we now enjoy under your Majesty's most auspicious Reign; and with the greatest Sincerity we pour forth our ardent Wishes, that all Prosperity may attend your Royal Person, and your Posterity.

The following Address of the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Cumberland; has been presented to His Majesty by Sir James Lowther, Bart.: Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Cumberland.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and ever loyal Subjects, the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Cumberland, most humbly beg Leave, with the utmost Exultations of Joy, to tender You our most cordial and respectful Congratulations, upon your Majesty's Royal Nuptials with a Princess, of such exalted Merit and Accomplishments, as justly entitle Her to a Share, with your Majesty, in the high Honours and Splendour of the British Crown

With Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, we acknowledge the many singular Blessings and Happiness we enjoy under your Majesty's most happy and glorious Reign. May Heaven long preserve and prosper your Majesty, and your Royal Consort the Queen, in all conjugal Bliss and Happiness, and grant you a numerous Issue, so that there may never want a Prince, derived from this happy Union; inheriting the high and Princely Virtues of His Illustrious Parents, to wear the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and convey, to this happy Kingdom, the same inestimable Blessings, every Degree of your loyal Subjects, so eminently and confessedly enjoy under your most mild and auspicious Rule and Government.

The following Address of the Justices of Peace, Freeholders, and Commissioners of the Land Tax of the Shire of Aberdeen, has 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 the Justices of the Peace, Freeholders, and Commissioners of the Land-Tax of the Shire of Aberdeen.

Most gracious Sovereign,

AS it is but consistent with the strong Professions, often and justly made, of our loyal and sincere Attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government; we therefore most humbly congratulate with your Majesty and the Nation, upon so signal an Instance of your Wisdom and Love to your People, by the judicious Choice of a Royal Consort, endued with so many eminent and amiable Qualities.

That the Supreme Ruler, who hath hitherto so remarkably approved and rewarded your Royal Virtues, may continue to do so, and may render this Conjunction productive of all possible Joys to You, and lasting Happiness to your People, whose Love is your most desired Riches, and their Happiness your greatest Glory; and that they, from your uncommon illustrious Example, may avoid all Evil, and learn to do well, shall ever be our earnest and anxious Prayer.

Signed, in Presence and by Appointment of the Meeting, at Aberdeen, this 23d Day of December, 1761.

Arch. Grant, Præses.

Naples, Dec. 8. His Sicilian Majesty came hither the Beginning of last Week, to reside here during the Winter.

Genoa, Dec. 8. Letters from Bastia of the 29th past, say, that one of this Republick's small Cruisers had taken a Felucca, fitted out by the Malecontents, in the Gulf of San Firenza. The Corsicans, soon after the Engagement began, all jumped into the Sea and swam ashore, except two of them.

A Genoese Detachment, having taken the Fort of Aleria, in the Island of Corfica, from the Malecontents, the Republick has ordered the Fortifications of it to be rebuilt, they being greatly damaged, as that Place will be a Protection for the small Vessels that go into the Gulf of San Firenza. When the Genoese Detachment surprized the Fort, they burnt a House which belonged to one of the Chiefs of the Malecontents, wherein they had found a considerable Quantity of Corn.

Warsaw, Dec. 12. The Duke of Calabritto, Minister from the King of Naples, arrived here last Monday, and has had his first Audience of the King of Poland to deliver his Credentials.

Florence, Dec. 19. We hear from Rome, that the principal Employments, that were vacated by the late Promotion of Cardinals, have been filled up, and the Government of that City given to Monsieur Piccolomini, a Tuscan.

Hamburg, Dec. 22. According to our last Advices of the 16th Instant, the Prince of Wurtenberg not having been able to penetrate as far as Colberg, in order to force General Romanzow to a general Action, the Prince has been obliged to return back towards Greiffenberg: And, as the Garrison and Inhabitants of Colberg begin to be in Want of Subsistence, it is greatly feared, that the Commandant Colonel Heyden cannot defend the Place much longer, notwithstanding, that the Russians have been repulsed, at a third Assault which they made on the 13th, with the Loss of a great Number of Men.

His Prussian Majesty's Army in Silesia, is entered into Winter Quarters.

Syndic Faber and Senator Clamer, who have been several Months at the Court of Versailles, as Deputies from this Republick, returned the Day before Yesterday.

Frankfort, Dec. 26. On Monday next Marshal Broglio and the Dutchess his Lady, sets out from Cassel, in their Way to Versailles.

Hasselt, Dec. 26. The Regiment of Escars, that is in Quarters here, has received Orders to return to France to be incorporated in Penthièvre; and Balincourt is expected here to be incorporated in Roial Reouffillon.

Liege, Dec. 27. The Regiments of Lochman, Arbonniere, and Anhalt, have passed through our Campaine in their Way to Cologne. Horion has also marched by Stockem in their Return to Lille: And Bouillon is soon expected, having obtained Leave to return to France to recruit and make the Reparations necessary.

Hagu, Jan. 1. We are informed by the last Letters from Pomerania, that the Fortres of Colberg surrendered the 17th paist to the Russians.

January 5.

This Day his Excellency M. Boreel, Ambassador Extraordinary from the States General;

And M. Zuccato, Resident from Venice;

And Baron Dewitz, Envoy from the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; had their first private Audiences of her Royal Highness Princess Amelia.

And at the same Time, Omar Effendi, Ambassador from Algiers, had an Audience of Leave of her Royal Highness.

To which they were introduced by Stephen Cottrell, Esq; Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

War Office, January 9, 1762.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that all Officers belonging to Regiments Abroad, who are not absent upon Regimental Business; and also that all Officers belonging to Regiments in Garrison at Gibraltar, absent with His Majesty's Leave, or upon the Recruiting Service, should join their respective Corps without Delay.

By His Majesty's Command,

C. Townsend.

Bedford House, December 26, 1761.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Devon are desired to meet at the Castle in Exeter, on Tuesday the 12th Day of January next, being the Day appointed by Act of Parliament for annually holding of the first General Meeting for carrying into Execution the Law now in Force relative to the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great Britain called England.

BEDFORD.

Bedford House, December 26, 1761.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Bedford are desired to meet at the Swan Inn in the Town of Bedford, on Tuesday the 12th Day of January next, being the Day appointed by Act of Parliament for annually holding of the first General Meeting for carrying into Execution the Law now in Force relative to the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great Britain called England.

BEDFORD.

Arlington Street, January 5, 1762.

Notice is hereby given, in Pursuance of the several Acts of Parliament now in Force relating to the Militia, that His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Stafford, or the Deputy Lieutenants of the said County, will meet at the Saracen's Head in the Town of Stafford, on Tuesday the 12th Day of this Instant January, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, it being the first General Meeting for the present Year 1762, appointed for the carrying into Execution the several Laws relating to the Militia Forces of this Kingdom.

GOWER.

Soho Square, January 2, 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Radnor are desired to meet at Landrindod, on Tuesday the 12th Day of January, being the Day appointed by the Act of Parliament for annually holding of the first General Meeting for carrying into Execution the Law now in Force relative to the Militia of this Kingdom.

HO. GWYNNE.

St. James's, January 4, 1762.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, that the Audit-House of New College, in the University of Oxford, hath, within these Twelve Months past, been robbed of several Sums of Money, amounting, in the Whole, to Five Hundred Pounds and upwards: His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the said Robbery, is, hereby, pleased to promise His most gracious Pardon to any one of them who shall discover His Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

BUTE.

And, as a further Encouragement, the Society of New College, in the said University of Oxford, do, hereby, promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any Person or Persons, making such Discovery as aforesaid: To be paid by the said Society upon the Conviction of any one, or more, of the Offenders; and the said Society will, moreover, defray all the Expences which may arise on account of such Discovery; the Members thereof being determined to spare neither Pains nor Expence towards detecting and bringing to Justice the Perpetrators of this daring Villainy.

John Purnell, Warden.

Navy Office, December 30, 1761.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Wednesday the 13th of next Month, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as are willing to contract for building, at Milford Haven, a Ship of 74 Guns for His Majesty: A Draught of which, with a Copy of the Contract, may be seen in the Office of the Clerk of the Acts of His Majesty's Navy.

Navy Office, January 8, 1762.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Friday next, the 15th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as are willing to supply His Majesty's several Yards with Anchors, from 65 to 10 Hundred Weight, and under, on a standing Contract, that they may attend with their Proposals at that Time.

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich,
January 8, 1762.

The Commissioners of the said Hospital hereby give Notice, that at Salter's Hall in London, the 17th of March next, or as soon after as may be, will be let on Lease for 21 Years, or under, to commence on the 12th of May 1762, all that Water Corn Mill called or known by the Name of Dilston Mill, with the Ground thereunto belonging, now in the Possession of William Atkinson; Whinnetley Tythes, late in the Possession of Nicholas Maughan, Dilston Hall and Gardens, now in the Possession of John Gibson, or his Under Tenants; and Greymare Colliery, now in the Possession of Michael Soulsby, which said Premises are in the County of Northumberland; and such Persons who are willing to take the same, or any of them, are desired to give in their Proposals in Writing, to Mr. Richard Horne, at the Navy Office, London; or to Messieurs Boag and Walton, at Ravensworth Castle near Durham, of whom Particulars of all, or any of the said Estates, to be let as aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majesty's Ships Magnanime and Niger, who were actually on Board at retaking (in Company with His Majesty's Ship Chichester) the Marquis de la Chastre French Privateer, the 10th of March 1761, that they will be paid their respective Shares of said Privateer's Hull and Bounty, on Board at Plymouth; those of the Magnanime the 6th of January 1762, if she shall be then there, otherwise as soon after as she shall arrive there; and those of the Niger on her Arrival there. And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth, the first Thursday in every Month, for three Years to come, after the first Payments are made as aforesaid.

John Lloyd, of Plymouth,
Dyringham Stephens, of Tower Hill, } Agents.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship *Venus*, who were actually on Board at retaking (in Company with His Majesty's Ship *Juno*) the *Vestal*, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the Salvage for her on Board at Plymouth, the 13th of January 1762; and the Shares remaining unpaid, will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth, the first Monday in every Month for three Years to come, after the first Payment shall be made as aforesaid.

Tyringham Stephens, of Tower Hill, } Agents.
John Lloyd, of Plymouth,

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majesty's Ships *Magnanime* and *Niger*, who were actually on Board at Retaking (in Company with His Majesty's Ship *Ghichester*) the *Marquis of Granby's* that they will be paid their respective Shares of the Salvage for her on Board at Plymouth; those of the *Magnanime* the 18th of January 1762, if she shall be then there, otherwise as soon after as she shall arrive there; and those of the *Niger* on her Arrival there: And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth, the first Thursday in every Month for Three Years to come after the first Payments are made as aforesaid.

John Lloyd, of Plymouth, and Co. Agents.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship *Juno*, who were actually on Board at taking the *Bruno*, a French Frigate, and the *Dutchess of Gramont*, and *St. Marc French Privateers*; and at retaking the *Vestal* (in Company with His Majesty's Ship *Venus*) that they will be paid their respective Shares for said Frigate, Privateers, and Recapture, on Board at Portsmouth, the 20th of January 1762, if the *Juno* shall be then there, otherwise as soon after as she shall arrive there: And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Exeter Inn at Plymouth, the first Monday in every Month for three Years to come after the first Payment shall be made as aforesaid, and the Book returned to Plymouth.

Tyringham Stephens, of Tower Hill, } Agents.
John Lloyd, of Plymouth,

This Day is publish'd,

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Elegantly printed in QUARTO,

Dedicated, by Permission, to his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK,

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS;

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By CHRISTOPHER O'BRYEN, Esq;
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Dr. ANDERSON'S, or The Famous SCOTS PILLS;

ARE faithfully prepared only by JAMES INGLISH, Son of DAVID INGLISH, deceased, at the Unicorn, over-against the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are desired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes sealed on the Top (in Black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mullers Argent, Dr. Anderson's Head betwixt I. J. with his Name round it, and Isabella English underneath the Shield in a Scroll. They are of excellent Use in all Cases where Purging is necessary, and may be taken with Epson, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

London, December 31, 1761.

THIS is to give Notice, that the Partnership of William Martin and William Towsey, of Fenchurch Street, London, Hosiery, was this Day dissolved by mutual Consent;

and that the said William Martin will carry on Business on his own Account, in Fan Court Fenchurch Street: And the said William Towsey will carry on Business on his own Account, at the late House of the said Martin and Towsey in Fenchurch Street.

Monday the 4th Day of January, in the Second Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, 1762, between James Clayton and Kitty Clayton, Infants, Plaintiffs; John Clayton, and others, Defendants.

UPON Consideration this Day had by the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, of the humble Petition of the Plaintiffs, setting forth that the Plaintiffs have exhibited their Bill against the said Defendant, and others, as by the Six Clerks Certificate appears, and have taken out Process of Subpœna against the said Defendant, returnable the 28th Day of November last, requiring him to appear and answer the same; but the said Defendant hath not so done: That upon Inquiry at the said Defendant's late Lodgings, being his last and usual Place of Abode, he is not to be found so as to be served with such Process, but is gone out of the Realm, or doth otherwise abscond being served with the Process of this Court, as by Affidavit appears, his Honour doth, upon reading the said Certificate and Affidavit, Order, that the said Defendant John Clayton do appear to the Plaintiffs Bill on or before the last Day of the next Term.

WHEREAS Titus Barlow, late of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, Linnen Draper, did some Time ago Assign over his Estate and Effects to Trustees, for the Use of such of his Creditors as should execute the said Assignment on or before a Time therein mentioned: And whereas the said Trustees, in order to have made a Dividend of the said Estate and Effects, met at Crompton's Coffee House in Manchester aforesaid, on the 2d Day of this Instant January; but it then appearing that some of the said Titus Barlow's Creditors had not executed the said Assignment, for want, as is supposed, of their not knowing thereof, no Dividend was made; therefore such of the said Titus Barlow's Creditors as have not executed the said Assignment, (which is now in the Hands of John Barlow, Attorney at Law in Manchester aforesaid) are desired either to execute, or empower some proper Person to execute the same, on or before the 20th Day of February next, in order that such Dividend may be made; and in the mean Time to send an exact Account of their respective Debts to the said John Barlow. All such Creditors as do not execute the said Assignment within the Time aforesaid, will be absolutely excluded from such Dividend.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Jonathan Walmesley, late of Southwark in the County of Surry, Mason, Dealer and Chapman, are desired to meet on Wednesday next, the 13th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Rainbow Coffee House in Cornhill, to assent to or dissent from the Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any Action or Suit in Law or Equity touching the said Bankrupt's Estate; and also to empower them to submit to Arbitration, compound, or otherwise compromise any Matter relating thereto, and on other special Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Richard Holdship, late of the City of Worcester, Glover, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on the 23d of January Instant, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Hop Pole Inn in the said City of Worcester, in order to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting or defending one or more Action or Actions, Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; or to their agreeing and settling any Accounts depending between them and any Person or Persons whomsoever, or compounding or submitting to Arbitration, or otherwise, any Matter or Thing relating to the said Bankrupt's Estate; and on other special Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Hannah Gilbody, of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Clay Potter, Dealer and Chapwoman, are desired to meet the Assignee of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on Friday the 29th Day of January Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of James Wrigley, being the Sign of the Golden Lyon in Dale Street in Liverpool aforesaid, in order to assent to or dissent from the Assignees commencing and prosecuting one or more Suit or Suits in Law or Equity concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and also to his compounding and submitting to Arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any Matter in Dispute relating thereto, and on other special Affairs.

THE Creditors, who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Bramwell, of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Butcher, Dealer, and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on Wednesday the 27th of January instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of James Wrigley, being the Sign of the Golden Lyon, situate in Dale Street in Liverpool aforesaid, in order to assent to or dissent from the Assignees commencing and prosecuting one or more Suit or Suits in Law or Equity concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and also to their compounding and submitting to Arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any Matter in Dispute relating thereto; and on other special Affairs.

Pursuant

PUrsuant to an Order made by the Right Honourable Lord Henley, Baron of Grange, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for Enlarging the Time for John Mantell, of George Court Lombard-street, London, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, for Forty-nine Days, to be computed from the 19th Day of December last; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named and authorized, or the major Part of them, will meet on the 6th Day of February next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Smith, late of Spittal Fields in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman, 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 19th and 22d Days of January instant, and on the 20th Day of February next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, 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, but give Notice to Mr. J. Seagrove, at N^o 2. Inner Temple-Lane, Fleet-Street.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Bean, of the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, Upholder, Dealer, and Chapman, 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 18th of January Instant at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the 25th of the said Month of January, and on the 20th of February next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, 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, but give Notice to Mr. Lucas, in Pump-Court, Middle Temple.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against George Pardou, of Dunstable in the County of Bedford, Vintner and Chapman, intend to meet on the 30th of January instant, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mr. Serjeant, being the Sign of the White Lyon at Kit's Inn near Barnet in the County of Middlesex, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Charles Eve, of Rotherhithe in the County of Surry, Rope-maker, intend to meet on the 30th of January Instant, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a further Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Hollis Saunders, of the City of Bristol, Merchant, intend to meet on the 4th Day of February next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Nag's Head Tavern in Wine-street, Bristol, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, 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 Joseph Spilsbury, of York-street Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, Haberdasher, have certified to the Right Honourable Lord Henley, Baron of Grange, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Joseph Spilsbury 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 late 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 30th of January instant.

THE following Persons being Prisoners for Debt, in the respective Prisons, or Goals, hereafter mentioned, do hereby give Notice, That they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament, passed in the First Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors*, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the County, Riding, Division, City, Town, Liberty, or Place, or any Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after **THIRTY** Days from the **FIRST** Publication of the under-mentioned Names, *viz.*

**Prisoner in His Majesty's Prison of the FLEET.
First Notice.**

Daniel Hurly, formerly of Embden, late of Wapping, in the Parish of St. George in the East, in the County of Middlesex, Mariner.

**Prisoners in His Majesty's Goal the Castle of LANCASTER.
Third Notice.**

John Seddon, formerly of Manchester, late of Blackburn, both in the County of Lancaster, Chapman.
Daniel O'Connor, late of the Parish of Warrington, Labourer.

THE following Persons being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas, on or before the **TWENTY-FIFTH** Day of **OCTOBER**, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty, and having surrendered themselves to the Goalers or Keepers of the respective Prisons or Goals hereafter-mentioned, do hereby give Notice, That they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament, passed in the First Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors*, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the County, Riding, Division, City, Town, Liberty, or Place, or any Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after **THIRTY** Days from the **FIRST** Publication of the under-mentioned Names, *viz.*

**Fugitive surrendered to the Keeper of the POULTRY Compter, in the City of London.
First Notice.**

John Jefferson, formerly of Great Shire Lane near Temple Bar, late of White Cross Street in the City of London, Grocer.

**Fugitive surrendered to the Keeper of LUDGATE in the City of London.
Third Notice.**

James Pritchett, late of Shire Lane, near Temple Bar, Vic-tualier.

**Fugitive surrendered to the Keeper of the KING's BENCH Prison in the County of Surry.
Third Notice.**

Chapman Horner, late of the Parish of St. Margaret Westminster, Stable Keeper and Dealer in Horses.
N. B. The above Name was inserted in the Gazette of Saturday December 5, as a Third Notice, surrendered to the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward for the County of Devon, by Mistake, instead of the King's Bench as above.

N. B. If any Person in the foregoing List of Prisoners shall find, on the Perusal of this Gazette, that there is any Error, such Error shall, upon Notice, be rectified in the next Gazette Gratis.