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A Relation of the most material Things that passed in Savoy after the Spanish Army had quitted the Camp that they had formed under the Fort of Barraux.

UPON the 18th or 19th of December in the Evening the Enemy put themselves in Motion, and marching thro' a Road not much frequented, which brought them upon French Ground, by the Way of the Great Abyffes to the very Gates of Apremont, they there entred upon the Territory of Savoy, without having met with any Oppofition but from 150 Peasants, who, after having fired upon the Enemy, retired into the Castle of Apremont, if a Gentleman's Country Houfe can be call'd a Castle, the Walls of which were very bad, without Bridge or Ditch, and which was defended by little else but the Situation and a few Pallifades, and of which the Garrison confifted only of 70 regular Soldiers commanded by Lieutenant Captain Guibert, and 30 Burghers or Tradefmen of Chamberry, commanded by a Gentleman of the said City. The Enemy battered this Castle that very Day with two Pieces of Cannon. The Signals being given, the Army put themselves under Arms at Day-break, but did not begin to move till late, not being willing to remove from Montmeillan till they could first of all be certain whether the Enemy had turn'd their principal Force towards Apremont, especially as they had Advice that one of their Columns had made as if they would pass over on the other Side of the Isere: We did not begin our March till Ten o'Clock, and posted ourselves in two Lines on the Right towards Mians, and on the Left towards les Marches. We threw some Companies of Grenadiers into Favras, a Post very advantageous for its Situation, as it covered the right Wing of our two Lines. The Enemy was posted among the Vineyards of Apremont, which are situated upon the Declivity of the Mountain, and we could not get at them without passing the Marsh, which is bounded by the River Albano, which is almost impassable on account of its Depth, and bad Bottom, and which was but half a Gun Shot from their Camp. They battered Apremont all that Day, and made no Motion, but the Maroders pillaged and burnt every Thing they could come at. Upon the 20th and 21st they battered the Castle with four Pieces of Cannon. Upon the 21st at Night we sent out a Detachment of 200 Men, under the Command of a Captain of the Regiment of Guards, to possess themselves of the Top of the Mountain of Apremont, which could not be effected without going round the Enemy's Camp, and passing between them and Chamberry. This Detachment was joined by a Company of 150 Peasants, and got upon the Mountain at break of Day, they marched directly in fight of a Battery of two Pieces of Cannon, which the Enemy had half Way up the Mountain, when they were informed by a

Peasant who had escaped from Apremont, that the Garrison had capitulated in the Night Time, not having either any Ammunition or Provisions. This Information changed the Design of the Commander of the Detachment. He halted, and after having posted his 150 Peasants to defend him in his Retreat, he attacked an advanced Post of Miquelets with 150 regular Men, which was supported by Grenadiers, and Dragoons dismounted. But the Post was maintain'd, and he obliged to retreat under the Protection of the Fire of the beforementioned Peasants. This Skirmish put the whole Camp of the Enemy into Motion, they caused a Number of their Picquets, and a Company of Grenadiers to march, who came immediately to the Post that had been attacked, besides two Columns of Infantry, who came up, one on the Right Hand, the other on the Left; about Noon the Enemy began to attack the Detachment, which was joined almost at the same Time by a Captain of Tarentaise with 200 Peasants. Notwithstanding their Superiority in Numbers, they were repulsed, and it was not till Night, and after having spent all their Ammunition, that our Troops retreated. We had in this Rencontre, one Officer, two Serjeants, and twenty Soldiers wounded: The Loss on the Part of the Enemy, by the Accounts of the Deserters, was considerable. Our Detachment retired to Chamberry.

Upon the 22d the Enemy made a small Motion in extending their left Wing to cover their new Conquest. The 23d, 24th and 25th passed without any remarkable Motion either on one Side or the other; there was only a small Detachment of our Troops sent out to scour the Road of Chamberry. Upon the 26th the Enemy extended their left Wing a little more towards St. Bardo, making as if they would march towards Chamberry, and some of their Soldiers being dispersed about the Country, our small Parties killed or took 50 of them Prisoners. Upon the 27th no Motion was made either on the one Side or the other. Upon the 27th or 28th at Night, the Detachment which was at Chamberry had Orders to march, and to gain the Eminences of Chiguin to favour the Retreat of the Army, which was to march the Day following, the 28th, and would move at Eight o'Clock. The great Superiority of the Enemy, and the advantageous Post they were in Possession of, and which was upon a Level all the Way as far as to Chamberry, would not have induced the King to move off, if the Soldiers could have born the excessive Cold of the Weather without Wood. Upon the 28th the General was beat at Eight o'Clock, and at Nine a Call; the two Armies were under Arms, ours to move off, the Enemy's by way of Precaution; about Ten o'Clock all our Army was marching with Drums beating, in two Columns of Infantry of ten Battalions each, the Artillery being in the Front, the Life Guards, and the two Regiments of Dragoons, favoured by 20 Companies of Grenadiers (who held themselves ranged in order of Battle at Favraz, till all the Infantry had put themselves



themselves in order of marching) formed a third Column, the Ten other Companies of Grenadiers, that remained, the Guards of the Camp, and the Posts, which were at Mians and les Marches, formed a fourth Column, which brought up the Rear.

Upon our leaving Mians, the Army was disposed in the most proper Manner, in order that it might easily form itself into Order of Battle, and face the Enemy, in case they had a Design to pursue or attack us; but they did not think proper to hazard a Battle, nor did they make the least Motion, tho' our March from Mians to Montmeillan lasted three Hours, and a great Part of our Route was across a great and level Plain.

As soon as the Army was arrived at Montmeillan, whither also the Detachment from Chamberry came, having marched parallel with the Rear-Guard by the Road of the Vineyards, the Troops which were destin'd to retire thro' the Tarantaise were lodged in the Villages of Arbin, et Cjuet; and those that were to march thro' the Maurienne were lodged, Part at Montmeillan, and Part on the other Side of the River in several small Villages; and the two Regiments of Dragoons, of which our whole Cavalry consisted, had Orders to take the Route of Piedmont, one thro' the Maurienne, and the other thro' the Tarantaise.

About Two o'Clock in the Afternoon some Troops of the Enemy's Cavalry, with some Miquelets, appeared at Francin, a Village distant from Montmeillan about a Quarter of a League, but the Night coming on they retired.

The next Day the Regiments designed to take their Route thro' the Tarantaise, began their March, and those that were to retire thro' the Maurienne, had the same Orders, excepting the Brigade of Guards, which were appointed with seven Companies of Grenadiers for the Rear-Guard, and Fifty of the Life Guard.

The Enemy appeared again at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon in the same Place as the Day before, to the Number of eight Troops of Horse and 200 Miquelets, who advanced to the Edge of a small hollow Way which divides the Plain. A Picquet of the Life Guards and 50 Grenadiers marched to maintain it, and the whole ended in the firing of a few Cannon and Musquets without any considerable Loss either on one Side or the other. The Miquelets retreated to their Cavalry at the Approach of the Grenadiers, from whence they continued firing, tho' not within Gun-shot, till Three o' Clock, at which Time they all retired. The King seeing that the Enemy, after having appeared twice, had done nothing, resolved to depart with his whole Court and the Life-Guards, and rested at Maltaverne, a small Village two Leagues off Montmeillan, leaving the Care of the Rear to the Lieutenant General Baron de Lornay, who had under his Command the Chevalier de Mombereul Marshal of the Camp, and the Counts de la Roque and de Villetes, Brigadiers.

Upon the 30th, the Magazines being emptied, and all the Sick in a Condition to bear travelling being set out, the Baron de Lornay thought proper to retire, and caused his little Troop to march an Hour before Day-break in order to reach Aiguebelle, where it arrived at One o' Clock in the Afternoon.

Upon the 31st, about Three o' Clock, the Enemy appeared, and some Miquelets fired at a Guard which was posted in the Defiles of Rochepelu, which Place is about a Quarter of an Hour from Aiguebelle, and stopt there.

Upon the first of January the Enemy taking the Advantage of a thick Fog, came in great

Numbers to attack this Post, and got some Advantage at first, but some Companies of Grenadier Guards, followed by others, and some Picquets being come up, they were repulsed; but the Firing was very brisk for some Hours. The Miquelets having, by the Favour of the Fog, got into a Wood which was thought inaccessible, from whence they took our People in Flank, the General ordered the Grenadiers and Picquets to retire and join their Corps, who were drawn up in Order of Battle at the Entry of the Village, ready to march according to the Orders which before they had received, the Magazines and the Hospitals having been emptied the Day before, and the Artillery having been sent off in the Morning. We had two Captains, one Ensign, one Serjeant wounded, one Cadet wounded and taken by the Miquelets, six or seven Soldiers killed, and about forty wounded. The Loss on the Part of the Enemy was very considerable, for the Letters which we have received from different Persons all agree in this, that they had one General Officer, 16 or 17 Officers, and near 500 Men killed and wounded. This indeed we do not affirm, as we have it only by Relation; but this we are very certain of, that we marched without any Interruption, even to Chamberry, and that the Enemy did not enter Aiguebelle till four Hours after our Departure. Moreover we have heard, that they were withdrawing when our Grenadiers had Orders to retire. It was after this Encounter that M. de Lamina marched in Person with his Troops to Montmeillan, which formed a Body of between 5 and 6000 Men.

We passed the Night at Chamberry, from whence we departed the 2d at break of Day to go to St. Jean, where our small Body halted the 2d and 3d. We left this Place upon the 4th in the Morning to go to St. Michael, without having seen any of our Enemies. We halted there the 4th and the 5th, and left it the 6th an Hour before Day, and we arrived at St. Andre about Noon. The Enemy arrived there half an Hour afterwards; their Miquelets, supported by some Detachments of Grenadiers, forthwith seized the Eminencies, and the rest of their Infantry advanced in the Highway within two Gun-shot of the Village. Our Picquets that were the nearest to them, and some Companies of Grenadiers, march'd immediately, and attacked the Enemy in the Eminencies which they were in Possession of, drove them off at the first Onset, and took Post there. Other Picquets were sent to support the first, and to form a Line upon the whole Front that was exposed to the Enemy. Each Party kept Firing till Night in the Eminencies, whilst in the Highway the Heads of the two Columns, which continued Filling on either Side within half a Gun-shot, remained quiet without striking a single Stroke, the Spaniards not having fired so much as upon one of their own Deserters, who came over to us without any Molestation. The Night put an End to the Firing, which began again the next Day, the 7th, with the Light, and did not cease till Night, the Troops in the Highway being in the same Position, and acting in the same Manner as the Day before, and by all this great Firing we had but 20 Men wounded. We do not know certainly the Loss which the Enemy sustained, but they must have lost a great many Men, and this last Affair must have discouraged them, for we have not heard any thing of them since.

We departed the 8th an Hour before Day, without perceiving any the least Motion on the Part of the Enemy, altho' their Centinels and ours were within Pistol-shot of each other, and we came to Termignon, where we halted but three Battalions, the two others and the Guards

du Corps having marched through to Lannebourg.

The 9th we came to Lannebourg, from whence the Battallions which arrived there the Day before marched to Novalese, and were followed the same Day by one of the Battallions which was arrived from Termignon.

Upon the 10th in the Morning the second Battallion of Guards took the same Route, and after Dinner the first also came up, followed by the seven Companies of Grenadiers, Care having been taken to empty all the Magazines, as had been done every where else, and all the Sick who were able to travel with Safety, having been sent away, and only a few Sacks of Corn, and some Furniture belonging to the Caserns, having been left behind, which could not be brought off, because the Mules, which were intended to carry them, could not travel upon account of the Badness of the Weather upon the Mountain, the Passage over which becoming every Moment worse and worse; the Commandant General of the Rear Guard thought he ought not any longer to defer endeavouring to reach Novalese, where the Troops which had already passed the Mountain, and especially the Artillery, were happily arrived.

What is very surprizing in our Retreat, is, that the Enemy, who were infinitely superior to us in Number, cannot say that they took one single Soldier Prisoner, if we except the Sick, whom out of mere Compassion we were obliged to leave in the Hospitals; nor did they compel us to leave our Quarters one Hour sooner than we had determined to do, when we arrived at them.

The Body of Troops which was ordered to repass into Piedmont through the Taranaise, and which was composed of one Regiment of Dragoons, and seven Battallions, under the Command of Brigadier du Verger, after having by its good Countenance, and by the Means of a Detachment which climbed up the Bauges and afterwards came down to Conflans, facilitated the Transportation of the Sick, which were in the Hospitals of St. Peter d'Albigny, and which could be drawn from thence without running the Risque of perishing upon the Road, arrived at Conflans, without having been pursued by the Enemy; and having been so successful as to save the greatest Part of the Magazines there, came to Montiers, leaving only 30 Men, commanded by an Officer of Monferrat, in the Village of Aisle Blanche, which is only a Quarter of a League distant from it. It was there that the Enemy, having the Miquelets at their Head, for the first Time began to harass the aforesaid Corps, and endeavoured to hem in the said 30 Men; but M. du Verger being apprized of their Intention, immediately caused the Grenadiers and the Picquets of his Troop to march to their Assistance, and having made a brisk and continued Fire upon the Enemy, he oblig'd them to retire. We had in this Encounter 10 Soldiers killed, 30 wounded, and an Officer named de Rietman taken Prisoner. The Enemy, by the Report of People of undoubted Veracity, had double that Number killed and wounded. M. du Verger receiving certain Intelligence from all Parts, that the Enemy, whose Number increased every Hour, intended to march along the Side of the Mountains on the right Hand and on the Left, and fall on him on both Sides in his Retreat, thought proper to move off the same Night that this Affair happened; and having marched all Night, he got to the Town of St. Maurice, and from thence to Sext. He afterwards very successfully passed the Mountain of Little St. Bernard with all his Troop, and left only fifty Men in the Convent which is in the middle of the Mountain, to facilitate the carrying off the Provisions that were left there.

The Enemy made an Attempt to surprize him, but perceiving that they should be received very warmly, they thought proper to retire in great Hast, and to return to Sext, and they have not once appeared since, knowing very well that the Troop we have at Thuile, on the Side of the Country of Aoste, would not suffer them to move that Way without Molestation.

Neubourg, in the Upper Palatinate, Feb. 8.

Prince Lobkowitz having set out from hence the 5th Instant for Winterberg, where he was to meet Marshal Khevenhuller, in order to settle the Operations of the Campaign, Count Wallis commands here in Chief during the Prince's Absence. In the mean while nothing remarkable has happened. The Enemy has at present no Place but Felsenstein on this Side the River Naab. They still hold Amberg with a Garrison of Two thousand Men, and some small Artillery, which they brought with them from Prague.

Neubourg, Feb. 12. The 10th Instant Prince Lobkowitz returned hither from Winterberg, and was received with all possible Honours in his Passage thro' the Cities of Bohemia, particularly at Glattau. All that has passed of any Consequence is, that General Locatelli has sent hither two Waggon Loads of Regimentals, Cartouches, Bayonets, and Musquets taken from the French. To-morrow or next Day our Head Quarters will probably be farther advanced, and as we hear to Pfreimbts, in order to be nearer to Amberg.

Whitehall, March 5.

His Majesty's Ship the Squirrel, commanded by Capt. Geary, arrived in the Downs the 3d Instant, with a Prize discover'd by him at Sea on the 10th of February last, in the Latitude of 36. 59 N. Madera bearing S. 24 15 E. 92 Leagues Distance, and taken the Day following. She is a French Ship, called the Pierre Joseph, hired by the Spaniards at Cadiz, and bound from Vera Cruz and the Havannah to that Port, as was confessed by some of her Officers, for her Papers were all thrown over-board when she first saw the Man of War. Her Supercargo at first conceal'd himself, but afterwards appeared, and was found to be a Spaniard. She had also several Spanish Passengers on board in Disguise. The Master was French, but he acknowledged he had no Interest whatsoever in the Cargo, which belonged entirely to Spaniards. Her Cargo consisted of 65 Chests of Silver, 5 Bales of Cochineal, 37 Bales of Indigo, and 1 Case of Vanel, 60 Cases of Sugar, and 3500 Hides. She pretended to have been bound to Mississippi, but the Master owned she had not been there, nor at any other Ports in America besides La Vera Cruz and the Havannah, having taken in her Lading of Quick-silver, Wine and Brandy at Cadiz for the former Place, and touched at the latter in her Return to take in Sugar and Hydes, and from thence sail'd in Company with five French Ships more, under Convoy of a Spanish Galleon, all bound to Cadiz, and parted from them Eight Days before she was taken.

The said Capt. Geary, on the 29th of January last, in Company with the Mistake Sloop, which was a Prize he had before taken, and had put some of his Men on board her, burnt a Spanish Privateer Sloop on the Shore of a little Village called Paul, near the West End of the Island of Tonshall in the Maderas, whereon she had been forced by the Squirrel and the Mistake Sloop; This Privateer was called the St. Elmo, and had on the 22d of the same Month chased a Sloop from New York, off the West of the Island.

Whitehall, March 5, 1742.

If the Person or Persons, who sent a Penny Post Letter directed To His Majesty's Secretary's of State Office. These. And dated, in the Eve, 3 March, will attend the Right Honourable the Lord Carteret, at his Office in Privy Garden, Whitehall, on Monday next, the 7th Instant, at Eight in the Evening, and make good the Information contained in the said Letter, they shall receive all fitting Encouragement.

Navy Office, March 2, 1742.

By the principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy. These are to give Notice, that this Board will be ready to treat with such Persons as are desirous to sell and import the Stores under-mentioned, for his Majesty's Service, between Nine and Ten of the Clock each Morning, on the Days express'd against the same, that they may attend with their Proposals at those Times, viz. Friday the 18th Instant for Norway Goods.

Monday the 21st, East Country Tar.

Wednesday the 23d, Iron.

Friday the 25th, Eastland Plank.

Monday the 28th, Hemp.

Wednesday the 30th, Riga Masts.

Victualling Office, March 2, 1742.

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy give Notice, That on Wednesday the 30th Instant, in the Forenoon, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as are inclinable to furnish Salt, as also Hamburgh Pipe and Hoghead Staves, and Iron Hoops, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, March 5, 1742-3.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, having directed Six Months Half Pay to the Reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, to the 24th of December 1742; these are to give Notice, that upon Tuesday next, the 8th Instant, Attendance will be given at the above-said Office for Payment of the same accordingly.

H. Pelham.

English Copper House, March 2, 1742.

The Court of Assistants of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England hereby give Notice, that a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Bush-lane, London, on Tuesday the 29th Instant, from Ten in the Forenoon till One in the Afternoon, for the Election of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and Ten Assistants for the Year ensuing, and to consider of a Dividend. Also, that the Transfer Books of the said Company will be shut from Monday the 14th Instant till Wednesday the 6th of April next. They further give Notice, that printed Lists of the Proprietors of reduced Shares will be ready to be delivered at the said House on Saturday the 19th Instant.

South Sea House, London, March 3, 1742.

The Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, That the Transfer Books of the Old South Sea Annuities will be shut on Wednesday the 23d Instant, at Two o' Clock, and opened again on Wednesday the 27th of April next; And that the Warrants of the half Year's Interest due at Lady-day next, will be ready to be delivered and paid to the Proprietors on Friday the 20th of the said Month of April; on which Day the said Transfer Books will be shut.

London, March 3, 1742.

Notice is hereby given, That a General Court of Elections of the Governour and Company for working of Mines, Minerals and Metals, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, will be held at the Sun Fire-Office behind the Royal Exchange, on Thursday the 7th Day of April next, from Ten of the Clock in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon, in order to chuse a Governour, Deputy Governour, and Court of Directors for the Year ensuing.

Advertisements.

Dr. ANDERSON'S, or,
The Famous SCOTS PILLS;

ARE faithfully prepared only by D. ENGLISH, 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 Mulletts Argent, Dr. Anderson's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name wound 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 Epsom, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas King, of the Parish of St. James Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Peruke-maker 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 12th and 18th Instant, and on the 16th of April next, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, 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. Grove, Attorney, in the Crown and Rolls Tavern Yard, in Chancery Lane, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Stevens, of the City of Bath, in the County of Somerset, Dyer, 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 14th and 15th of March Instant, and on the 16th of April next, at Nine in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the House of John Mills, Vintner, called the Bush Tavern in Corn-street, Bristol, 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. Daniel Oland, Attorney, in Marshfield, in the County of Gloucester.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Owen Owens, of the Parish of St. Clement-Danes, in the County of Middlesex, Hofer 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 11th and 18th of March Instant, and on the 16th of April next, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the said Days, 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. John Churnly, Attorney, in Vere-street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against George Potter and Thomas Windle, of Aldersgate-street, London, Druggists and Partners, and they being declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 16th and 23d of March Instant, and on the 16th Day of April next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of their 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 Bankrupts are required to finish their Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of their Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or that have any of their Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Popham, Attorney, in Air-street, Piccadilly.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Tomkinson, of East Smithfield, in the County of Middlesex, Glass-maker, intend to meet on the 31st of March Instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, 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 do 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 John Pack and Mary Field, both of Grace-church-street, London, Mercers and Partners, intend to meet on the 30th of March Instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Smith, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, Victualler, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said John Smith 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 26th of March Instant.