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Whitehall, June 23.

THE following is the Translation of the French King's Order to the Duke de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, for allowing all the Ships of his Majesty's Subjects, which were stopped in the Harbours of France upon the Declaration of War, to return to Great Britain; a Copy of which was transmitted by M. Van Hoey, the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, on the 24th Instant, N. S. to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Translation of the French King's Letter to the Duke de Penthièvre. June 1744.

My Cousin,

UPON the Assurance which has been given me, that the Court of England will conform itself to the 19th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, concerning the Ships belonging to my Subjects, which were in the Harbours of Great Britain at the Time of the Declaration of War, and that they shall be allowed to return freely with their Cargoes and Effects into the Harbours of my Kingdom, as soon as the same Permission shall have been given to the English Ships under the same Description here; I write you this Letter to acquaint you, that it is my Intention, that all the English Ships which were detained in my Harbours when War was declared, have Liberty to return into those of Great Britain, with their Cargoes and Effects belonging to the Subjects of his Britannick Majesty, and that I desire that you should give immediately the necessary Orders for allowing them to return thither without being molested by the Privateers fitted out by my Subjects.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 22d Day of *June*, 1744.

P R E S E N T,

The Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas upon the breaking out of the War with France, his Majesty thought fit, by his

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Order in Council of the 24th of March last, to direct, That a General Embargo or Stop should be made of all French Ships and Vessels whatsoever, that then were or should thereafter come into any of the Ports, Harbours or Roads within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or into the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark or Man, together with all Persons and Effects on board, until further Order. And whereas several Ships and Vessels belonging to his Majesty's Subjects were seized and detained in Dunkirk, and other Ports of France, upon the French King's Declaration of War against his Majesty. And whereas his Majesty has received certain Advice, that the French King has given Orders for the Discharge of all the said Ships, Vessels and Effects so seized and detained, with free Liberty to return to their respective Ports, pursuant to the 19th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, in Confidence that the like Directions would be given for the Discharge of the French Ships and Vessels detained in the Ports of Great Britain or Ireland, or in the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark or Man, under the like Circumstances. His Majesty, taking the same into his Royal Consideration, and being ready on his Part to comply with the said 19th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, hath therefore ordered, as it is hereby ordered in Council, that all Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of France, together with the Persons and Effects on board them, which are now detained by Virtue of the afore-mentioned Order in Council of the 24th of March last, within any of the Ports, Harbours or Roads of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark or Man, be forthwith released and discharged, with free Liberty to return to their respective Ports, and that proper Passes be granted them for that Purpose. And his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Governours or Commanders in Chief of the said Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, are to take Notice of his Majesty's Pleasure hereby signified, and to give the necessary Directions hereint as to them may respectively appertain.

W. Sharpe.

Stockholm, June 5, O. S. The Prince Successor proposes to go upon a new Progress, about the latter End of next Week, towards Gottenbourg and Scania, and by the 26th of next Month to be at Carlscrona, where he will wait for the Arrival of the Princess his Consort; and 'tis thought that the King will take the same Tour. All the necessary Preparations are making, in Appearance, for the Departure of the Muscovite Troops, which are to be conducted to Peter bourg by General Keith.

Rome, June 6. In the present Circumstances of the Continuance of the Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish Armies, in the adjacent Villages to this City, this Government is wholly employed in furnishing each of them with the necessary Forage, as well as to find proper Expedients to prevent, as much as possible, the great Damages which their Encampments occasion in the Country, where Whole Fields of Corn, Vineyards, &c. are entirely ruined, besides the Outrages which are committed against the Inhabitants. The Pope, on Notice of the King of Naples's Arrival at Velletri, appointed M. Charles Gonzaga, Governour of Frosinone, as Nuncio Extraordinary, to compliment, and to attend him as Apostolick Commissary to provide his Army with Necessaries.

Florence, June 9, N. S. By the Post which is come from Rome extremely late, we have Letters from Prince Lobcowitz's Camp at Nemy, with an Account, that he arrived there with one Column of his Army a few Days ago: That on his advancing in three Columns from Marino and Albano, the whole Spanish Army retired into the Neighbourhood of Velletri, Five thousand into the Town, and the rest near it, under the Command of M. de Gages, who immediately caused three Batteries to be erected on Bastions of Earth, and a fourth on the Hill of the Capuchins: That this Situation of the Spanish and Neapolitan Army had engaged Prince Lobcowitz to detach a Body of Hussars to cut the Aquaduct that Supplies the Town of Velletri with Water, which was effectuated with some Loss on both Sides. That the second Column of the Austrian Army was posted at a Place called Faiola, and the third took Possession of a Hill named Fioletta, from whence, without receiving any Hurt, they can with Ease batter the Fortifications which the Spaniards have made on the Hill of the Capuchins: That, to supply the Want of Water in those Parts for their Cavalry, the Spaniards had been forced to dig many Wells; and that the two Armies were so situated, that it was thought neither of them could retire without being greatly exposed to the other. We hear from Bologna, that the Recruits from Germany daily pass by that City on their March to reinforce Prince Lobcowitz's Army, with Regiments, Baggages, &c. Parties of Deserters out of the Spanish and Neapolitan Armies daily arrive in this City.

Copenhagen, June 16, N. S. An Ordinance is just published here, dated the 2d In-

stant, prohibiting the Importation of all Kinds of Foreign Paper into Norway.

Francfort, June 20, N. S. Though it was expected that Prince Charles would attack the Imperial Troops in their Camp near Philippsbourg, yet it seems that his Highness has laid that Design aside; but it is not thought that they can continue long in that Part of the Country, by Reason of its unwholsome Situation, which will infallibly produce Sickneses amongst them, and of the Inundations, which the Place, where their Camp is at present, is always exposed to at this Time of the Year, when, by the melting of the Snow in the Alps, the Rivers swell excessively. It is believed the Prince will attempt the Passage over the Rhine near Stockstat, and at some other Place above or below Mentz, his Highness having already to this End detached from the main Army Field Marshal General Count Herberstein, with 4000 Pandours and Croatians, and some regular Troops, as also the Generals St. Ignon and Schmetzing, with two Regiments of Cuirassiers and two of Dragoons, together with a strong Party of Infantry; the first of which was on the 15th Instant already advanced as far as Trebur, and the latter on the 16th near Losheim. The Preparations for laying a Bridge over the Rhine near Stockstat are continued with great Diligence; and the Flying Bridge which the Pandours had lately seized near Oppenheim, and brought over to this Side of the Rhine, has since been drawn up the River by themselves instead of Horses. The Austrians have likewise possessed themselves of an Island in the Rhine; and the Day after, when a French Detachment of 2000 Men came with the same Design, not knowing that the Island was already taken, they were repulsed with Loss. The Pandours and Croatians have struck such a Terror among the French, that 20 of the former having crossed the Rhine in a single Boat, attacked a Post on the Shore of 60 French, put them to Flight, and brought several of them Prisoners back with them.

Brussels, June 25, N. S. We hear from the Neighbourhood of Ypres, that the little Fort called Paddevyver surrendered upon the 20th at Night. The French had planted three Pieces of Cannon, which kept a continual Fire before the Fort, whilst they made an Assault behind it. They were repulsed twice, and beaten out of it with considerable Loss; and upon the third Attack, when it was surrendered, they only made 27 Prisoners of War. They own the Loss of 900 Men, and commend the Bravery of the Officer and Soldiers that defended it. They attempted to force the Pallisadoes on the Right of the Castle Gate, but thereupon a Mine being sprung by the Besieged, great Numbers of them were blown up. The Regiments of Gondrin, and Grenadiers of Bourbon, were thereby three Parts in four destroyed. The Prince of Hesse continues to defend the Town with great Bravery, and keeps firing Day and Night upon the Enemy, who have already lost, by their own

Account,

Account, above 2300 Men. They send off six or seven Carriages full of Wounded every Day to Lisle, and bury great Numbers upon the Spot. Their Batteries against the Lower Town have been dismounted, and the Cannon from the Upper Town have play'd with so good Success, that on the 22d the Enemy was not far advanced. The Prince lately caus'd two or three Sallies from the Town to be made upon the Enemy, which were executed with very great Slaughter on both Sides. They have dried up the Canal of Boffingue, and are continually hovering about Fort Knocque. Upon the 21st the King went from Flammering to view the Batteries of Cannon before Ypres. The Army under the Count de Saxe remains in its former Situation: It was reinforced on the 18th with three Battalions of the Royal Regiment des Vaisseaux. The Dragoons of the Regiment Dauphin were at Work on the 23d in the Road to Ghent, in filling up the Ditches in the Places wheré they are to encamp. The Duke d'Harcourt lies between Mons and Maubeuge, having been reinforced with 6000 Men; and a Train of Artillery from Rocroi, Charleville, and Givet. The French have been twice to reconnoitre St. Ghilain; and the Count de Nava, who is in Mons, takes the necessary Measures for a vigorous Defence. The French have fortified a little Place upon the Confines of their Territory, between Dunkirk and Ostend, and are making Roads towards the latter Place.

Hague, June 26, N. S. We hear from Provence, that Admiral Matthews very often appears within two Cannon Shot of the Coast: That the French Squadron is at Anchor in two Lines in the great Road of Toulon; and it is thought that the English are not strong enough to come and attack them, tho' they are in a Condition to prevent the Junction of the Squadron from Cartagena: That in the mean while the English take great Numbers of Ships in those Seas. By a Letter from Toulon of the 9th of this Month there is Advice, that M. de Maurepas having visited the Arsenals, the Magazines, and all the King's Ships which are in that Harbour, called a Council of War, and that it had been resolv'd therein, that the whole Squadron, as soon as it was joined by that of Spain, should sail out and seek Admiral Matthews.

Hague, June 26. Several Provinces having sent in their Consent to the March of General Ginkle's Corps to join the Confederate Army in Flanders, Conferences are holding with the Council of State for regulating every Thing relating to the said March, that it may be begun with the utmost Expedition. All the Letters, both from the Confederate and the French Army, make very honourable Mention of the Prince of Hesse Philipdhal's Defence of Ypres. We this Moment have Advice, that the Delft, Captain Welestein, fell down this Morning to Goerée, to proceed on his Voyage to Spithead; and that Vice Admiral Hooft had received Orders to do the same.

Vienna, June 17.

The following is a circular Rescript from the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, to her Ministers at Foreign Courts, concerning the late Hostilities near Philipsburg, between the Austrian and Bavarian Troops.

MARIA Theresia, by the Grace of God, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, &c. &c.

On the 2d Instant our Feld Marshal Lieutenant Nadasdy met with a Bavarian Patrouille near Neudorf, which he drove back, and made 19 Prisoners of War. Upon this Occasion, the Bavarian General St. German desired to speak with the said Count Nadasdy; but as he was already returned, the said General expressed himself to Count Kalnoky in the following Manner: That Count Seckendorf was the more surprized at this Proceeding, as on their Side all Hostilities were forbidden under Pain of Death, and that the Prisoners had been made upon a neutral Territory of the Empire. Whereupon he was answered provisionally, that they must attribute such a Proceeding the more to themselves, as their Patrouilles had roved, contrary to the Warning given them, as far as Neudorf, and that moreover one of them had first taken Arms against ours.

Two Days afterwards, viz. the 4th Instant, Count Seckendorf wrote the Letter, N^o 1. to our well-beloved Brother-in-Law Prince Charles of Lorraine, to which a becoming Answer was returned, as appears by the inclosed, N^o 2.

It is not difficult to comprehend what the other Party intended by Seckendorf's Letter, but it is hardly credible that any Body will be so weak as to be deceived thereby, especially after the steady Answer given thereupon. The Connection it has with the Transactions at Nieder Schonfeld is sufficiently explained by the Rescripts of the 10th and 20th of July of the last Year; nor is it less circumstantially remarked in our Letter to the Circle of Suabia, of the 11th of February, how little, on the other Side, they minded regulating their Conduct in Consequence of the said Transaction, as soon as they imagined that they had thereby saved the Bavarian Troops. In the mean while, we had Time and Opportunities enough to make Good what we had neglected in June last, for the Reason alledged in the last mentioned Letter, especially since no clear nor satisfactory Explication had been given in Answer to the Contents of the abovementioned Rescripts, or of the succeeding *Pro Memoria* delivered to the Circle of Suabia, notwithstanding the strong Representations of the said Circle; but, on the contrary, the most hostile Views were continually discovered, in many Respects, on the Part of the Court of Francfort, the Proofs of which we have had a long Time in our Hands. But we would rather be charged with an excessive and perhaps imprudent Moderation, than with the least Precipitation.

Though

Though, as every Thing has its Scope and Bounds, and when these are exceeded, the best Intentions must turn out to the common Detriment of Germany; therefore it has been already declared without Equivocation, partly in the Answer of this Side to the Memorial delivered at Francfort by the Bavarian Envoy, and partly in the Circular Rescript which relates to the Garrifoning of Donawerth, in what Manner we must look upon the Bavarian Troops for the Future.

But the Answer to the French Declaration of War, and to that made by Malbran de la Noue at Francfort, is still more ample.

From this last Declaration it appears as clearly as is humanly possible, that the Declaration of War against us, on the Part of the Crown of France, was concerted with our high Adversary, in the most perfect Concert with the Emperor, and that even in this very perfect Concert every Thing would be undertaken against our Countries belonging to and guaranteed by the Empire, as also against a principal Elector of the Empire, the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover. After so solemn a Declaration, which is not liable to the least Doubt or Ambiguity, Count Seckendorf is not however ashamed to give the Bavarian Troops the Title of Friends, who are forbid committing any Hostility under Pain of Death: Which is, no doubt, to be understood only for the Time that they shall find themselves too weak to hope for any Success in such Undertakings. What is still more, that so bold an Assertion should be made after such Circumstances as those which are known to the Empire, and which are so fully exposed in the Answer, N^o 2. viz. after the Bavarian Troops had been mustered, and provided for by France, and reinforced by French Troops, who daily brought them Workmen to intrench them under the Cover of the Imperial Fortrefs of Philipsburg, and, in a Word, as the said Troops depend wholly upon the said Crown, and have served to promote their common destructive Views.

The Imperial Fortrefs of Philipsburg has not, or at least ought not to have the least Connection or Community with such Troops. What relates to this Fortrefs, and other neutral Countries of the Empire, is to be found in the Answer, N^o 2. especially in the Declaration at the End, where every Thing is so entirely exhausted, that it would be superfluous to add even a single Word here.

On the contrary, it must not be neglected to remark, amongst other Things, that in the Year 1728, when this Imperial Fortrefs was intrusted to Count Seckendorf, it was neither the Intention of his Imperial Majesty our late Father of glorious Memory, or of the Empire, that the said Fortrefs should be so audaciously and unthankfully misused for the Service of the Crown of France, and to promote and facilitate the hostile Designs of that Crown, and to cover the Troops destined for the Execution of those

Designs against such considerable Countries belonging to, and guaranteed by the Empire.

The abovementioned Fortrefs is intended for a Check to France, and thereby to procure the more Security to those Countries of the Empire, which it covers, and not to disquiet them; and after the Declaration of War on the Part of France against two of the principal Electors of the Empire, to secure the Passage of the Rhine to the Armies of that Crown, by the Means of a Bridge brought thither from Strasburg, and built, and destined for that Purpose. But at present it is come to such a Pitch, that the French are actually Masters in the said Imperial Fortrefs, are there received and entertained, and the Civil Officers of the Queen oppressed.

And nevertheless they are not ashamed, out of a pretended fatherly Care, to demand still Money of the Empire, thereby to execute with Efficacy their intended Designs. A Proceeding of such a Nature as the abovementioned is to be regarded not only as an entirely unexpected and unheard of, but also as an actual Proceeding to Hostility, attended with many grievous Circumstances, which regard the whole Empire; but what happened at Neudorf, an Hour from Philipsburg, against the Enemy's Troops, cannot be looked upon in the same Manner. Such a Proceeding can never be compatible with Count Seckendorf's solemn Oath of Fidelity and Duty to the Empire, nor will he ever be able to justify his having received into Philipsburg, without the Consent and previous Knowledge of the Empire, the Troops of a foreign Power, against whom the imperial Fortrefs Philipsburg, is solely erected, after the Declaration of War on the Part of that Court against two of the principal Electors of the Empire, and to shelter and protect such Troops under the said Imperial Fortrefs; and moreover to secure to them there the free Passage of the Rhine, to molest and overrun, in a hostile Manner, such considerable Countries belonging to, and guaranteed by the Empire. Therefore, the common Welfare and especially the Security of the outward Circles, indispensably requires that the Empire should call Count Seckendorf to a severe Account for so grievous a Proceeding. You are to communicate this in all proper Places; and we remain, &c.

Given in our City of Vienna, the 13th of June, 1744, in the 4th Year of our Reign.

N^o I.

Copy of a Letter from the Bavarian Field Marshal Count Seckendorf, to me Charles Duke of Lorraine. Dated Philipsbourg, June 4, 1744.

I Did not intend to importune your Highness with my Letter, if I had received the Explanation as promised by Count Kalnocki, upon what I caused to be represented by Major General St. Germain, to the commanding General, or Officers of the Commands, which two or
three

three Days ago very unexpectedly began Hostilities against our Troops. I waited the whole Day, Yesterday, for the same, but any farther Delay was not proper, as what had been undertaken here by the Troops under your Command, against my Government of the Imperial Fortrefs, intrusted to me ever since the Year 1728, is of such a Nature, that my Duty requires me to give an Account, in the proper Places, of a Proceeding which so immediately concerns the whole Empire. But that it may be known that my Complaints are not without Foundation, I am obliged to acquaint your Highness with every Thing amply and circumstantially. The Particularities are these; The 2d of June, at Break of Day, a Lieutenant with 15 Men of the free Company of Cavalry, was sent out, according to the known Custom of War, and as it has always been usual, to Patrouille, at an Hour's Distance from the Imperial Fortrefs, who, according to former Orders, was not, upon meeting with any foreign Troops, to commit the least Hostility; and even if, contrary to Expectation, the Patrouille should be fired upon, to retire immediately and make a Report: The Lieutenant himself stopped at the Brick Kiln near Neudorf, not quite an Hour from hence, and sent a Corporal through the Wood to see if any Body lay hid therein; Five Hussars rushed upon the Corporal, who declared himself to them as a Friend, as was before always practised; they in return cursed him in Hungarian, and without any other Answer fired at him, and as he turned about to go back to his Lieutenant, another Shot was fired at him, but without doing him any Harm. The Lieutenant, upon this Report, turned towards Wiefenthal with his Party, where immediately 150 Hussars rushed upon him, and tried to cut him off; upon which, in Consequence of his Orders, he returned towards Philipsbourg, but before he arrived there, he learnt that the Austrian Hussars had attacked the Field Posts, consisting of two Lieutenants, each with 18 Horses, under the Cannon of Philipsbourg, and had followed them to within three Paces of the Barriere of this Imperial Fortrefs, and above 400 Paces beyond the first walled Redoute belonging to the Fortrefs. In the mean while I went personally at this Alarm to the Barriere, and found indeed that the Troops who had made this hostile Attack were repulsed, though I saw one of the Hussars lying dead two Steps from the Barriere, who, according to the Report of the Officers of the Troops of the Emperor and the Empire, posted there, had been shot by the Centinel upon his refusing to retire, notwithstanding all that was said to him.

At the same Time that this happened under the Cannon and Small Arms of the Imperial Fortrefs of Philipsbourg, another Detachment of Austrian Hussars appeared to the Left towards Neudorf, near our Field Post of Hussars, who were likewise within Reach of the Cannon

from the Outworks of the Fortrefs; the Captain of Hussars, Colignon, who commanded the Field Post, upon their approaching towards his advanced Posts, sent a Corporal with four Men to meet them, and to ask whether they came as Friends or as Enemies, upon which the Austrian Corporal belonging to Nadasty's Regiment, answered as Friends; whereupon the Captain who was behind the Corporal, asked, if as Friends, why they fired upon the Patrouille of Dragoons; the Corporal replied, That they had not fired upon the Dragoons, but upon a Peasant, who was running away, and who was employed as a Messenger. About Six of the Clock three Men came again to the advanced Posts; they were asked the same Question, and upon their declaring themselves in the same Manner, as Friends, they separated quietly. About Seven of the Clock some Austrian Hussars appeared again near the Field Post, but it was soon perceived that a greater Number of them lay hid behind the Bushes; the Captain therefore, with a Lieutenant, Serjeant, and six Hussars went to meet them, and upon his calling to them in the same Manner, received for answer, as Friends; but as he asked if as Friends, why they advanced in so great a Number, the Hussars, who were hid in the Bushes, without saying any Thing farther, rid up to them, fired upon and cut at them. The Captain retired to his Post, over the Bridge upon the Ditch of Thungen, with the greatest Expedition, and ordered his People to throw down the Bridge, but the Austrian Hussars passed it at the same Time, which is a Passage to the Imperial Fortrefs Philipsbourg; upon which the Captain rid up to the upper and under Officer, who led the Van Guard, as he cannot say for certain who he was, and represented to him that they ought to keep within Bounds, and not to commit any Hostility, as they had three Times declared themselves as Friends, and now, contrary to the Parole which they had given, they had fallen hostilly upon the Post, notwithstanding that they might themselves see that on our Side we relied upon the Parole, and were forbidden committing any Hostility. Nevertheless they tore the Captain from his Horse, and made him, together with a Lieutenant and a Serjeant, Prisoners; but they all found Means to set themselves at Liberty, as the Regiments of Hussars came out of the Camp to their Succour, and repulsed the Austrians.

Your Highness will see from this faithful Narration, which Captain Colignon and other upper and under Officers will attest upon their Oaths, in what a Manner, contrary to all Faith and Confidence, the Patrouille, sent out for the Security of a Fortrefs of the Empire, has been fired upon, the Field Posts, under the Cannon of the Fortrefs, treacherously attacked before the Doors, and pursued to the Barriere of the Counter-scarpe; as also, that on the Side of the Camp



the Field Posts have been fallen upon under the Cloak and Name of Friendship.

Wherefore I beseech your Highness to declare, whether all these Undertakings, against an Imperial Fortrefs, are in Consequence of your Orders and Command, at a Time when, on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, all Hostilities directly and indirectly, upon the Territory of the Empire, have been avoided since last Year, the whole Winter, and till Yesterday; to which End his Imperial Majesty has encamped his Troops in a Manner sufficiently convincing of his earnest and sincere Design to draw the War from those Circles of the Empire who take no Part in it.

Tho' upon the last Occasion, when the Austrian Troops advanced so far, the Cannon of the Fortrefs was not fired upon the Aggressor, out of a Consideration that his Imperial Majesty never intended to engage the Empire in a War, yet I submit it to your Highness's Judgment, whether I can allow that the Troops of the other Party shall Patrouille and send Detachments under the Cannon of the Fortrefs, and cut the Inhabitants of this Place, who belong to the Empire, from the Communication from one Door to another, with their Fields and Meadows in these Parts, and to hinder them from pursuing their Commerce with the Empire, since they every where take away, and stop in every Shape, even the necessary Provisions of the Civil Officers and Burghers of Speyer, as well as for this Imperial Garrison, which the Peasants bring in. I will therefore not be answerable, if through such actual Proceedings to Hostility as have already been committed against an Imperial Fortrefs, a greater Confusion should be occasioned in the Empire, since for the future I see my self obliged to treat as Enemies every body that shall approach this Imperial Fortrefs in a hostile Manner. On the contrary, it must be owned by the Impartial World, that his Imperial Majesty has not given the least Occasion for committing Hostilities upon the Territory of the Empire, consequently they must be looked upon as Enemies to the Empire, who have given Occasion for such hostile Proceedings. In the mean while, I send back the Prisoners which were made on our Side Yesterday, and beg your Highness will send back those which have been made on your Side, so that in Time the Thing may be settled; especially as I propose to my self the Honour of sending you in a few Days a farther Proposition for the ransoming of the Prisoners made last Year, having learned from Colonel Wittgenstein, sent as Commissary on the Part of your Highness, for the regulating and ransoming of those Prisoners, that he had been sent back without executing his Commission, for Reasons unknown to me. *From my, &c.*

N^o II.

Copy of a Letter from me Charles Duke of Lorraine to the Bavarian Feld Marshal Count

Seckendorf, sub dato, Head Quarters, Wisloch, the 6th of June 1744.
P. P.

Nothing could ever have astonished me more than the Contents of your extensive Letter to me of the 4th, which was delivered to me Yesterday late in the Evening by Count Nadasty, in which you try to represent what happened on the 2d Instant, near Neudorf and in those Parts, between a Body of the Queen's Hussars and the Bavarian Patrouille, as an actual Proceeding to Hostility against the Imperial Fortrefs Philipsburg and its Inhabitants, and consequently against a State of the Empire not at all engaged in the War, and even as a Breach of the Neutrality.

How ungrounded and Proofless this Allegation is in itself, appears to every Body who has the least Knowledge of the past, and an impartial Insight into the present. For who would judiciously infer from the driving back of a Patrouille of Bavarian Troops into their Bounds (over which your Excellency has not, as is known, the Command as Governor of Philipsburg, but a commanding Feld Marshal) that through an Action to which the Queen's Troops were forced, the Neutrality of the Fortrefs of Philipsburg, and that of the Empire, have been violated, and thereby the whole Empire attacked.

As little as this Inference will find Credit amongst the judicious Part of the World, as evidently it appears that the said Bavarian Troops are not to be looked upon as Neutral Troops of the Empire, but as such as have united themselves with the late open declared Enemy of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, notwithstanding the solemn Assurances which were given last Year to the contrary, by whom they are daily assisted to intrench themselves, and notwithstanding that they seek their Security under the Cannon of this Neutral Imperial Fortrefs, are the less to be regarded as Friends, as they depend wholly upon the French Troops, who have so lately declared themselves as Enemies, as well with Respect to their Subsistence and Maintenance, as even with respect to the known late French Muster, and their common Views in the hostile Designs of the Enemy.

And since your Excellency cannot deny what goes before; which is of such a Nature, as that the Contents of your Letter upon this Account agree by no Means with the Propriety of Things,

Therefore, without doubt, you will not only very well comprehend, but also be convinced, that what has happened in the little Rencontre between the Queen's Hussars and the Bavarian Patrouilles, which you so much exaggerate, and even extend to an imaginary Attack of the neutral Imperial Fortrefs Philipsburg, is nothing else but what the Right of War, in such Circumstances as the present, demands, though it must not be forgot to observe, that as your Excellency yourself cannot deny your Patrouilles had already,

ready, two Days before, been warned not to approach ours; and consequently what has passed must be imputed to themselves.

On the contrary, what pressing Motives have engaged the Queen's Army, under my Command, to remain till now upon the Territory of the Empire, has been communicated by her Majesty, not only to the whole Roman Empire, but also to all its Powers and Courts particularly, by her Ministers residing there.

That her Majesty is pleased to cause the exactest Neutrality and strictest Discipline to be observed throughout all the Circles and Countries of the Empire, notwithstanding what has happened, as her sole View is not only not to offend the States and Circles of the Empire, who are not engaged in the War, and much less a neutral Imperial Fortrefs, but on the contrary to defend the manifest Constitutions, and to maintain the Liberties of Germany, a Truth of which, the Circles of Franconia and Suabia, through which her Troops have already passed, are undeniable Witnesses.

And since it is my chief Design to continue to maintain the Neutrality with the holy Roman Empire and its States, which has till now been so religiously observed, and to preserve the Countries of the States of the Empire, their Inhabitants and Vassals, from the almost unavoidable Inconveniencies, through the sharpest Discipline amongst the Militia under my Command; so I cannot but find myself the more touched by your entirely groundless Reproach about the driving back a Patrouille of the Troops under your Command, which have no Connection with the neutral Imperial Fortrefs Philipsburg, or with the Business its Inhabitants may have in the Fields, as the Proceeding which is represented by you in a Manner so directly contrary to what goes before, can by no Means be qualified as a Breach of the Neutrality.

Accordingly I hereby declare very sincerely, that if any one under my Command should commit any Thing that is in the least contrary to the System of the established Neutrality of these Countries of the Empire, and especially if any one, contrary to Expectation, should commit any the least hostile Act against the said Imperial Fortrefs Philipsburg, which might give Occasion to the least grounded Complaint, such a Proceeding would be directly contrary to the express Command, Will and Intention of her Majesty, as well as my own; therefore I earnestly beseech your Excellency, that you will, in any such unexpected Case, either acquaint me with the Offender or with the Fact, with sufficient Proofs, and please to be assured beforehand, that the Party which has thereby suffered, and the whole Roman Empire, shall be satisfied by the immediate Execution of the sharpest Punishment, and the procuring of the most signal Satisfaction to the Sufferer.

Believing therefore that hereby every Thing is exhausted that may serve to confirm the Purity, of our Views on this Side, with respect to all the States and Circles of the Empire, and our good Intention to persevere in the same.

As for the rest, I would not fail to answer your Excellency, that with Respect to the Exchange of so many Prisoners as you had proposed to Count Nadassy, the proper Orders are already sent.

Extract of a Letter from Lisle, June 28, N. S. The French have made inexpressible Efforts against Ypres, having attacked it on three Sides, with a Fire so infinitely superior, that in a short Space of Time they dismounted all the Batteries of the Besieged. This however did not hinder them from killing great Numbers of the French. In the Night between the 23d and 24th, about Two o'Clock, they attacked the Covered Way in two Places at once. The Attack on the Right was commanded by Mess. de Segur and Courteaumer, and that on the Left by my Lord Clare and M. de Beauveau. The Troops which attacked were the Regiments of Lorraine, Royal Marine, Hainault, and Bourbonnois. The Attack was very brisk, and cost the Lives of a great Number of Officers; since it is said, that of the Regiment of Bourbonnois only, there were 18 killed and wounded. Major General Beauveau died soon after of his Wounds. M. Poniotowski, Aid de Camp to Marshal Noailles, is dangerously wounded; a Dutch Officer was killed by a Grenadier who offered him Quarter, which he would not accept. Our People could not retire, by Reason the Bridge of Communication had been broke by a Bomb, so that there are four or five Officers Prisoners, and about ninety Soldiers. Soon after the Loss of the Covered Way, the Besieged were obliged to abandon the Low Town, which the French immediately took Possession of. After this, a prodigious Fire of Bombs and Granadoes was made from the City, but on the 25th, at Nine at Night, the White Flag was hung out. The King pretended the Surrender of Fort Knocke was comprised in the Capitulation, which retarded the Signing of it for some Time, for the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal was obliged to shew that it did not depend on him to comply therewith. The Conditions are much the same as those of Menin. The Garrison is to march to Breda. Furnes is also invested.

Brussels, June 29. Ypres surrendered to the French on the 26th. We do not know all the Terms of the Capitulation, but the Garrison is permitted to march out with the Honours of War, four Pieces of Artillery, and a proportionable Quantity of Ammunition, and to go to Breda.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, June 23.

In Pursuance of his Majesty's Pleasure, the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have made the following Promotion of Flag-Officers.

Nicholas Haddock, Esq;	} Admirals of the Blue.
Sir Chaloner Ogle,	
James Stewart, Esq;	} Vice-Admirals of the Red.
Sir Charles Hardy,	
Thomas Davers, Esq;	} Vice-Admirals of the White.
Hon. Geo. Clinton, Esq;	
William Rowley, Esq;	} Vice-Admirals of the Blue.
William Martin, Esq;	
Isaac Townsend, Esq;	Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Henry Medley, Esq;	Rear-Admiral of the White.
George Anson, Esq;	Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Carlton House, June 17.

This Day the Sieur Jordan, Resident from the Elector Palatine, had a private Audience of Leave of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

And afterwards a private Audience of Leave of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; to both which he was introduced by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Office of Ordnance, June 12, 1744.

The Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that, on Friday the 29th Instant, they will be ready to sell by Auction, to the best Bidder, at their Office in the Tower of London, Several Parcels of Parchment and Paper Cartridges, Tur 'd P pe, Breechings, Port Ropes, Tackle Falls, Muzzles Lastings, Match Lanthorns, Powder-borns, Sea Service Swords, Tam'd Hydes, Hand Bills, Pole Axes, Household Waggon, Bayonets, Musquet and Carbine Barrels and Locks, Blocks, Collar-makers, Carpenters and Wheelwrights Tools, Files and Cartouch Boxes, with other old and unserviceable Stores, which may be viewed, till the Time of Sale, at the said Office; where printed Lists of the Lots will be delivered to such as call for them.

Chelsea Hospital, June 23. 1744.

These are, by Order of the Right Honourable my Lords and others Commissioners for the Affairs of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to give Notice, That all Out Pensioners (as well Lettermen as others) belonging to the said Hospital residing in London, or within 25 Miles thereof, are required to appear personally at the Secretary's Office in the said Hospital, and are also required to appear Regimentally on the respective Days appointed for them as are hereafter mentioned, when Attendance will be given on those Days, from Nine o' Clock in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon, in order to register their Appearances, viz. On Monday July the 2d, 1744, the Pensioners from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Troops of Life Guards, and 1st and 2d Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards, Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and Honeywood's late Pembroke's. Thursday, July 5. Mountague's late Evans's, Wade's, Tyrawley's formerly Davenport's, Nevil's late Napier's, Cathcart's formerly Warren's, Legonier's, Hawley's late Strafford's, Campbell's, Bland's late Honeywood's, Rich's late Evans's, Moleworth's formerly Rois's,

Cadogan's, Cope's late Kerr's, St. George's late Pepper's, Churchill's, Lord Mark Kerr's, Hamilton's, Gardner's late Bland's, Foissac's, Lepell's, Le-bouchetier's, Newton's, Stanhope's, Withers's.

Monday July the 9th, the First Regiment of Foot Guards. Thursday July the 12th, the Second Regiment of Foot Guards. Monday July the 16th, the Third Regiment of Foot Guards. Thursday July the 19th, St. Clare's late Orkney's, Fowke's late Kirk's, Howard's, Barrell's, Irwin's late Cope's, Guize's late Harrison's, Hargrave's late Tirawley's, Onslow's late Lanoe's, Read's late Hargrave's, Columbine's late Groves's, Cornwallis's late Mountague's, Durour's late Wetham's, Pulteney's late Middleton's, Price's late Clayton's, Harrison's late Hertford's, Handasyd's. Monday July the 23d, Tyrrell's, Mordaunt's late Armitrong's, Howard's late Sutton's, Bligh's late St. George's, Scotch Fusileers, Pagett's late Moyle's, Welsh Fusileers, Wentworth's, Rothe's, Anstruther's. Thursday July the 26th. Blakeney's, Bragg's, Fuller's late Read's, Bissett's, Handasyd's late Hargrave's, Skelton's late Husk's, Johnstone's late Dalzell's, Cholmondley's late Cavendish's, Otway's, Fleming's late Bland's, Ponsonby's late Murray's, Dalzell's late Jones's, Dalway's late Wentworth's, Phillips's, Barrymore's, Bowles's, Butler's, Buchannan's, Bloisett's, Belcastle's, Corbett's, Clayton's late Honeywood's, Churchill's late Brudnell's, Dormer's, Dubourgay's, Douglass's, Elliott's, Evans's Foot. Monday July 30, the Marine Regiments, Frank's, Grant's, Gore's, Hotham's, Irish Establishment, Kane's, Kerr's, Hamilton's broken late Leigh's, Lemolinier's, Moleworth's, Montandre's, Munden's, Nassau's, Pocock's, Price's, Rich's, Rantzau's, William Stanhope's, Stanwix's, Tyrrell's, Windsor's Foot, Windred's, Wynne's, Sir James Wood's Scotch Hollanders, Gooch's Americans, Several Independent Companies, Houfe, Bettsworth's, Bristow's, Bruce's, Carwarden's, Churchill's, Doyley's, Green's, Webb's, Winfley's, Thursday August 2, The Letter-Men and Men at Nine Pence a Day.

And that all Out Pensioners as are at a greater Distance than 25 Miles, are required to apply themselves forthwith to one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the Neighbourhood where they reside, and make Oath that they are Out-Pensioners belonging to the said Hospital, mentioning in their Certificates the Regiment to which they formerly did belong, how long they served in the Army, their Age, in what Manner wounded or disabled, their present Place of Abode, and that they are no otherwise provided for by the Government, to the Intent that the Commissioners for the Affairs of the said Hospital may be satisfied that they are the same Persons that have passed their Examination. 'Tis also required, that the said Certificates be sent by the General Post only, directed To the Right Hon. Tho. Winnington, Esq; Pay Master General of his Majesty's Land Forces, at the Horse Guards, London. And 'tis hereby further notified, that no one will be entered on the Pay Book of the said Hospital, or be thought entitled to the said Pension, that shall neglect making their Appearance, or sending Certificates, as before directed.

Pereg. Furry, Secretary.

The Committee for Letting the City's Lands, in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City of London, give Notice, That they intend to let by Lease, the Place or Office of one of the Ten Corn-Masters of this City.

City, now in Lease to Robert Bishop, Esq; and that the said Committee will sit in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, London, on Wednesday the 11th Day of July next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to receive Proposals for the same; of which more particular Information may be had at the Comptrollers Office in the Guildhall aforesaid.

D. Seaman, Comptroller.

This is to give Notice, That the next General Meeting of the Corporation of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, appointed by his Majesty's Royal Charter, will be held on Wednesday being the 27th Day of June, 1744. and the first Wednesday after Midsummer, at their House in Hatton Garden, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all the said Governors and Guardians are desired to be present: Of which Meeting this Notice is given, pursuant to the Directions of the Act of Parliament.

Harman Verelst, Secretary.

Advertisements.

Thursday the 21st Day of June, in the 18th Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, 1744. between William Hillary, Doctor in Physick, Plaintiff, William Jackson, and others, Defendants.

UPON the Plaintiff's humble Petition this Day preferred unto the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, for the Reasons therein, and in the Affidavit therein mentioned contained, It is ordered, that the said Defendant William Jackson do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the 20th Day of August next.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn in Chancery Lane, on Monday the 23d Day of July next, between Four and Six in the Afternoon, The several Manors or Lordships of Soberton, East Hoe and Faulkener's Pleck, and other the Estates late of Thomas Lewis, Esq; deceased, in the several Parishes of Soberton, Droxford, Meon, Stoke, Stoke Hambleton, Bishop's Waltham, and Alveritoke, and elsewhere, in the County of Southampton, the whole being a beautiful and improveable Estate, and now Lett at a very reasonable Rent to the several Tenants, who pay all Repairs and Outgoings, and half the Land Tax, and situate in a fine pleasant Country, about Ten Miles from Portsmouth, Southampton, and Winchester, with many large and extensive Royalties and Jurisdictions, as well as advantageous Privileges belonging to the same, together with a Capital Mansion House, being large and convenient for a numerous Family, with large and convenient Offices, Stables, Coach-Houses and Gardens, all in very good Repair. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be sold to the best Bidder, before the Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt against Peter Flower, late of London, Merchant, at Guildhall, London, on Thursday the 19th Day of July next, between the Hours of Four and Six in the Afternoon; The said Bankrupt's Leasehold Estate, consisting of his Dwelling house in Alderman Walk, in the Parish of St. Botolph Without Bishopsgate, London, with the Coach-house, Stable, Warehouse, and other Conveniencie. And also of a House in Old Bethlem, in the Occupation of Giles Paxton, Braier, Lett at 35 l. a Year, together with the Benefit of a Policy of Insurance from the Corporation of the London Assurance for insuring the said Houses from Fire. N. B. The said Dwelling House in Alderman Walk, and the House adjoining thereto, in the Occupation of George Fitzgerald, Esq; are both held by one Lease from the Rector of Bishopsgate, for the Term of Forty Years from Michaelmas, 1740, at the Yearly Rent of Three Pounds, clear of Taxes, 1 l. 18 s. 2 d. whereof is by Agreement to be paid by the Owner of Mr. Fitzgerald's House, and the remaining 1 l. 1 s. 10 d. by the Owner of Mr. Flower's

House. And the said Warehouse, with the Back Yard, and some part of the said House in Alderman Walk; as also the said House in the Occupation of Giles Paxton, are held together by Lease from Bridewell Hospital, for the Remainder of a Term of Thirty Six Years, of which Thirty two are to come at Christmas next, at Twelve Pounds per Annum, clear of all Taxes. Particulars may be had of Mr. Gambier, in St. Christopher's church-yard, near the Bank.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, Notice is hereby given to all such Creditors of Simon Oliver, late of Sherborne, in the County of Dorset, Mercer, deceased; as have not already made Proof of their Debts, that they are to come in and prove the same before Francis Eld, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chamber in Symond's Inn in Chancery Lane, London, by the 25th Day of July now next ensuing, or that in Default thereof, they will peremptorily be excluded all Benefit of the said Decree.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of William Booth Allestry, late of Wittenhall, in the County of Stafford, Esq; deceased, are to come in before Thomas Bennett, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and prove their Debts, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree and subsequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, on the 24th Day of July next, between the Hours of Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, The Real Estate of Charles Eytton, late of Pentre Maddock in the County of Salop, Esq; deceased, situate in White Fryers Lane in the City of Chester, and at Duddleston, in the Parish of Ellesmere, in the County of Salop; and at Gwern-y-toe, in the County of Flint, the whole being of the yearly Value of 57 l. or thereabouts. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Monday the 9th Day of July next, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, before Edmund Sawyer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, The Manor of Upper Lemington, in the Parish of Todenham and County of Gloucester, late Part of the Estate of Sir William Juxon, Bart. deceased, being within a Mile of Moreton in Marsh, three Miles of Camden, four Miles of Shipson, four Miles of Chipping Norton, two Miles of Stow, and nine Miles of Burford. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

TO be peremptorily sold, before Henry Montague, Esq; one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, pursuant to a Decree of the said Court, at the said Master's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, on the 19th of July next, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, A Messuage or Tenement situate on the East Side of Poland-street, in the Parish of St. James Westminster, in the Possession of Mrs. Studwick, abutting West on Poland Street, North on Premises in the Possession of Mr. Gately, East and South on Mr. Divine, of the yearly Rent of 25 l. late the Estate of Sir Benjamin Maddox, deceased, for the Term of 49 Years, 11 Months and 20 Days, commencing at Christmas 1748; and also for the Term of 48 Years, 11 Months and 20 Days, commencing at Christmas 1798, at the yearly Ground Rent of 15 s. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

WHEREAS the Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Docksey and Richard Hodges, late of Milk-street, London, Haberdashers, Warehousemen and Partners, met on the 20th Day of this Instant June, pursuant to Notice in the London Gazette, for choosing Assignees under the said Commission, and at the Request of the Creditors then present, have adjourned the said Choice to Wednesday the 27th of June Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and chuse Assignees accordingly;



7, 1584

No

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Stone, late of the Parish of Newington, in the County of Surry, Clothworker, 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 28th of June Instant, on the 5th of July, and on the 4th of August 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. John Scott, Attorney, in Devonshire-street, near Bishopsgate, London.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Shaw, of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, Mercer and Draper, 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 2d and 13th of July next, and on the 4th of August following, at Ten in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the House of Bryan Hodgson, being the George Inn in St. Martin's Stamford Baron, in the County of Northampton, 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. Robert Stephenson, Attorney in Stamford aforesaid.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Duckley, of Milk-street, London, Haberdasher, Warehouseman 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 29th of June Instant, on the 5th of July next, and on the 4th of August next following, 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 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 Cooper, Attorney, in Blowbladder-street, London.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Jacob May, of Spittlefields, in the County of Middlesex, Silk-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 26th of June Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, and on the 29th of the said Instant June, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 4th Day of August following, at Three 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 de-

liver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Bernard, Attorney, in Cornhill, London.

THE Commissioners in a renewed Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Gyles Beere, late of London, Merchant, intend to meet on the 3d of July next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against John Todd, of Tunbridge-Wells, in the County of Suffex, Vintner, Innholder and Chapman, intend to meet on the 28th Day of June instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, and to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt sometime since awarded against John Clayton, of London, Goldsmith, intend to meet at Guildhall, London, on Wednesday the 18th of July next, at Three in the Afternoon, to make a final Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate: at which Time William Westbrook, Esq; late of London, Goldsmith, who has claimed a Debt under the said Commission, is to prove the same, or his Claim will be disallowed: And 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 Richard Clough, late of the City of York, Chapman, intend to meet on the 29th of July next, at Two in the Afternoon, at the Old Coffee-House, in Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, in order to make a second and final Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE under-mentioned Persons claiming the Benefit of the Act lately passed for Relief of insolvent Debtors, the following Notices have been brought to the Printer of the London Gazette, to be inserted in this Paper, and are herein inserted in Obedience to the said Act.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt and beyond the Seas on and before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered themselves to the Keeper of the King's Bench Prison in the County of Surry, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Robert Stephenson, late of the Parish of St. James Clerkenwell, Distiller. George Griffiths, late of the Parish of St. James Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman.

The following Persons being Prisoners for Debt in his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, hereby give Notice,

tice, that they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intituled An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at the Guildhall of the City of London, in and for the said City, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after 30 Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Elizabeth Hoare, late of East Smithfield, in the Parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, Viſtualler. John Pitkin, late of Warrington, in the County of Oxford, Carpenter.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the Poultry Compter, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Richardson, late of White-crofs street, London, Ship-Carpenter.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas, on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal the Castle of York, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Bradford, in and for the West Riding of the said County of York, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Peter Johnson, late of Ripon in the County of York, Mariner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of Newgate in Bristol, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the said City of Bristol, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Thomas Sawbridge, late of the City of Bristol, Mariner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward or Prison in the County of Devon, gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Six-

teenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the said County, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Norris, late of Honiton in the County of Devon, Maltster.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January, 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Rochester, in and for the County of Kent, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Maidstone in and for the said County of Kent, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall first happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Edward Jones, late of Gravesend in the County of Kent, Dealer in Tea.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January, 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the Marshalsea Prison, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof that shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Curry, late of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Mariner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on and before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of Whitechapel Prison, the Goal for the Manors of Stepney and Hackney, and Hamlets thereof, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Hicks-hall in and for the County of Middlesex, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Richard Greenhall, late of Stepney, Mariner.

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.