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AT the Court at *Whitehall*, the 27th Day of July 1744.

P R E S E N T,

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

WHEREAS Information hath been given to his Majesty, that the City of Morocco is visited with the Plague, and that the Infection hath spread itself to *Taradante* and *S^ta Cruz* in West Barbary, upon the Atlantick Ocean: And whereas it is of the utmost Importance to prevent the Infection being brought by Ships or Vessels coming from thence into the Ports of this Kingdom: It is therefore hereby ordered in Council, that all Ships and Vessels already arrived and not yet unladen, and all Ships or Vessels which shall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom, from the Port of *S^ta Cruz*, or any other Port in West Barbary on the Atlantick Ocean, do make their Quarantine for Forty Days, in like Manner, and under the same Rules, Regulations and Restrictions, as are required by Order in Council of the 21st of July 1743, to be observed by Ships coming from the Island of Sicily, except only with Respect to the Places thereby appointed for the Performance of Quarantine by such Ships and Vessels as are bound to the Rivers Thames and Medway; with regard whereto, it is hereby ordered, That all such Ships and Vessels do perform their Quarantine in *Standgate Creek* only, and in no other Place. And the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master General and the rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, and his Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Ja. Vernon.

The following is a Translation of a Circular Rescript sent by her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia to her Ministers in Foreign Courts.

WE have indeed already communicated to you, by Means of our Rescript of the 13th of the last Month, not only that which concerned the Bavarian Troops, and how they, as well as the Court of *Franckfort* itself, depended entirely upon the Crown of France, but also that contrary to the Oath taken by the Count de *Seckendorff*, he caused the Forts of *Philipsbourg*, belonging to the Empire, to be subservient to the Designs of that Crown, which are equally contrary to the Peace sworn a few Years since, and fatal to Germany.

But since that Time some Circumstances much more remarkable have occurred. For although the Forts and extraordinary Works, which had

been built near *Philipsbourg*, by the Advice and Assistance of France, were but a feeble Resource to the Enemy, and that instead of finding any in them, they did already before the End of last Month, abandon in the Night their Camp on that Side, betaking themselves to Flight, and retiring on the other Side of the Rhine in a most precipitate Manner: It is not less true, that that was done with no other Design than to defend the Frontiers which France has usurped, and taken from the Empire, and to oppose our Army, which was intended to recover them for the Advantage of the said Empire.

It is a Thing notorious to the Empire, and to the whole World, that, according to the Pretensions of France, all the Country situated beyond the *Queich*, belongs to *Alsatia*, and is under the French Dominion. Nevertheless, the Bavarian Troops have been made Use of, instead of those of France, to cover those Countries, and that probably in order to return the Obligation to France, for the Defence which she afforded to the Electorate of *Bavaria*, exactly at the Time when the Troops of France guarded the Lower Rhine, where, as though they had been Masters of the Country, they disposed of every Thing according to their good Pleasure, and took Possession of several Places belonging to the Empire, namely, *Oppenheim*, *Worms*, *Spire*, and *Franckenthal*. This was all done, as *la Noue* had before declared, in the most perfect Concert with the Emperor, that is to say, with our Adverse Party.

These Measures, so much boasted of by that French Minister, have not in Truth had the Effect which he would have persuaded the Empire, in the menacing Declaration which he presented to the Dyet. The Passage of the Rhine has been effected; our Army has passed the Lower and the Upper Rhine, in a Manner as happy as glorious; or, to speak more clearly, the French Troops made no more Opposition to it, than the Bavarian. But what is worthy of Observation is, that these last, devoted to the Service of France, which furnishes Money to recruit them, which reviews them, and which supports them, have been employed to hinder our Army from entering into *Alsatia*.

The District where they encamped, and where the three Regiments, *Horse Grenadiers*, *Taxis* and *Oettingen*, were routed, being situated on the other Side the *Queich*, France regards it as her own Territory. The Bavarian Troops then not being able to dispute the Passage of the Rhine on that Side, in order to shew still more remarkably that perfect and so much boasted Intelligence between the Court of France and that of *Franckfort*, the most perfect Concert with the Emperor, they marched in all Haste towards *Landau*, in order to cover that Fort, which the Empire has already twice taken with so much Pains; and (in order to balance the Account exactly, and not to be wanting

ing in Gratitude) by Way of Equivalent to that which the French did last Year at Landau and Donckelsing in Bavaria, after having, by Order of Count Seckendorff, set Fire to Saverne upon the Rhine, and to the Magazine which was there, they exercised all Kinds of Cruelty upon the poor Inhabitants.

The Bavarians did not content themselves with that. The French Army being forced to betake themselves to Flight; and fearing that they should be cut off from the Road into Alsatia, they made all possible Expedition to get thither; and in this extreme Necessity the Bavarian Troops, as well as their Auxiliaries, very faithfully assisted them: Both the one and the other joined the French Army, and attacked the Corps under the Command of Count Nadafti, in order, at the Expence of German Blood, to secure to the Crown of France the Possession of Alsatia. But the Attack had not the Success which the Enemy had promised themselves from the Superiority of their Forces, and the Distance of our Army. It is not the Custom here to boast of any Thing beyond Measure; but you may with Confidence assure, that upon this Occasion, and in the Attacks of the Town of Weissenbourg, the Enemy lost above 5000 Men, reckoning the Killed, Wounded and Prisoners, and that their Loss amounts to above 9000 Men, since the Operations began upon the Rhine; so that now, without Doubt, the so much to be desired Opportunity offers more than ever to procure us an Indemnification without Prejudice to our Adverse Party, and thereby to facilitate the Reconciliation of two German Houses, so often and so closely allied by the Tyes of Blood, as it does likewise to settle for the future the Tranquillity of the Empire, and to secure and establish also for the future the publick Liberty, upon a Foundation more solid than that of Promises, Guaranties and Treaties.

Unfortunately the Delusions of France still possess the Court of Franckfort, and they prevail there above the most solid Representations, and above every Thing which is laid before them, concerning the Preservation of the Empire, and the Interest of that Court itself. The Consequence is, that the Germans are still to continue to be their own Destroyers; that one State is to be exhausted by Means of another; and that they are to be made the Instruments of overturning the fundamental Constitution of the Empire, according to the Views, the Desires, and the Plan of France, and of forging their own Fetters, and increasing the Power of the House of Bourbon, still more considerably than is at present imagined, instead of complying with our Invitations, so often and so sincerely repeated. Instead of entering into those Measures that would lead to the Welfare of the two most Serene Houses, of our Common Country, of Europe, and of Christendom, Steps are continually taken, which are directly opposite and prejudicial to each of these Objects. They call in nothing to their Assistance, but what may favour the Designs of the House of Bourbon, to which they have lately taken upon themselves to sacrifice the Bishoprick of Paderborn, and the Abby of Fulde.

The two annexed Letters from Villarias, to the Count de Bene, confirm Part of these Projects, and several other very unjust ones which had been formed. Spain therein acknowledges the Impossibility of gaining her Ends, without a Confederacy as strong as that of which Mention is made in these Letters; and the extraordinary Care of reserving her farther Pretensions upon the Austrian Succession, is very sufficient to shew how far her Views extend.

If ever then the true German Patriots, the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire have had Reason to remonstrate zealously and strongly to our Adverse Party, in order to make him sensible wherein consist his Honour, his Advantage, his Security, and his Prosperity, as also those of the Empire, as well as to induce him to break an Alliance so unnatural, and incredible, and to concur really and in Fact towards the Reparation of the Damages and immense Injuries which that Alliance has been the Occasion of; without Doubt the present Circumstances require their Interposition. It is also the only Motive upon which we send you this Rescript: It being far from our Intention to give Cause for exasperating People's Minds by unnecessary Writings, we have not for that Reason thought it worth our while to return any Answer at all to the great Number of indecent Pieces which have appeared on the other Side. But there is an absolute Necessity to shew forth the Evil, as it really is, because, without knowing the Foundation of it, it is impossible to cure it effectually.

For the rest, although God hath again so visibly blessed our Arms, we nevertheless remain fixed in the same Moderation and pacifick Sentiments, which we publicly declared in our Answer to the Declaration of War on the Part of France. In a firm Hope, that all our unjust Enemies will at last acknowledge the Hand of God, and the Purity of our Thoughts; that their Hearts will be touched, and they led to make such Proposals of Peace, by Means of which, the general Confusion which they have been the Cause of, may be remedied, not only for the present, and for a short Time, but prevented for the future, in a firm and durable Manner. In the mean while, as Success never elated us, so we will not suffer ourself to be terrified by any Danger whatsoever.

This is what you are to publish where it shall be convenient, giving at the same Time Copies of the two Pieces before mentioned, &c.

Vienna, July 18, 1744.

Aranjuez, June 9, 1744.

The Marquis de Villarias to the Count de Bene, at Franckfort.

YOUR Excellency communicated to us, dated the 18th of April, the Project for a new Treaty between the King and the Emperor, and his Majesty would have given into it sooner, if it was not, that, having communicated it to France, he waited for the Answer of that Court; but, as your Excellency says, in your Letter of the 23d of May, that M. de Chavigny has Orders to accede, and to enter into the said Treaty, his Majesty directs that your Excellency should forthwith proceed to the Conclusion of it; to which End I send you herewith the necessary Full Powers, that a very useful and necessary Affair may not be retarded, considering especially the Circumstances which have since intervened.

Upon the Supposition of France's entering into it as a contracting Party, it will be necessary to add some Articles to it, as well with respect to what regards the French King, and the Emperor, as to what may affect us with the French King, and above all, with respect to the Guaranties, and the Establishment of the Infant Don Philip.

As to the First, for what relates to the Emperor and the French King, your Excellency's principal Care should be, that there may be no Obligation in it, on the King's Part, more burthenome to him than those he has contracted by the Treaties of Nimphenbourg and Fontainebleau; and, as to the Second, your Excellency

will be attentive, to see that the French take the same Engagements as the Emperor, by the second, third and fourth Articles of the Project, because, as your Excellency will yourself comprehend the King of Naples, and the Infant Don Philippe, will remain thereby in a more advantageous Situation than they were in by the Treaty of Fontainebleau.

It may likewise happen, that France will not seek to throw any Article into it, which regards herself particularly, and that she will go no farther than to accede to the Treaty, as a contracting Party; and in that Case, your Excellency must exert your Address, to get some Clause added to the Article that regards the Accession of France, which may put the French King under some Obligation relative to that which the Emperor contracts in the said 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles, since it will be highly necessary to gain some farther Advantage in this Treaty, for all that may happen in future.

If France refuses all other Clauses but that of simply acceding, as a contracting Party, your Excellency must nevertheless sign the Treaty, because we shall at least reap the Benefit of what the Emperor offers, which, as I have said above, merits already some Attention, upon Account of the Advantages we may promise ourselves from the Alliance.

As to the 4th Article of the Project, your Excellency will mind to modify the Clause, which says, "And the Satisfaction which are due to him in virtue of his just Pretensions," by substituting in its Place, "And the Satisfaction that he expects in virtue of his Pretensions," because hitherto the King has never acknowledged the Emperor's Rights to be just, and by declaring them as such, the King would declare at the same Time that his own are not so, and your Excellency will have remarked, that in the Treaty of Nimphenbourg, this Point was referred to a friendly Negotiation: For the same Reason, we must substitute in the same Article, in the room of "With regard to his particular Rights upon the same Succession," the following Words, "With regard to his Rights upon the same Succession," whereby we shall remain in the same Bounds, as well on the Side of the King, as of the Emperor.

This is what the King orders me to acquaint your Excellency with.

Aranjuez, June 9, 1744.

The Marquis Villarias to Comte de Bene and Mafferon.

BY your Excellency's principal Letter of the 23d past, and by the Letter in Cypher which accompanied it, the King has been informed of the Conclusion of the Alliance, and of its Contents. The King approves your Excellencies insisting that we may be admitted, as well as France, in Form, and with the Consent of the contracting Parties, although we do not expect that your Excellency will obtain it, on account of the Difficulties which we have hitherto been able to discover, and which will be still harder to surmount after the Conclusion of the Alliance.

As this Alliance is so strong, and cannot fail reducing the Archduchess to accept the Law, his Majesty orders that your Excellency should constantly employ your greatest Attention to discover beforehand all Negotiations tending to Peace. Since being not certain what our Progresses in Italy may be at that Time, we might perhaps find ourselves under an Impossibility to continue them; and we must endeavour not to be prevented from taking the Party which will be most convenient to us.

The King doubts not but your Excellency will acquit yourself of these two Orders with Zeal, and that you will make a Report of their Execution, &c.

Whitehall, July 28.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint,
Rowland Reynolds, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel,
Robert Carpenter, Esq; First Major,
James Stuart, Esq; Second Major,
Charles Buchan, Esq; Captain, and
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dumfries, Captain
Lieutenant, in the Third Regiment of Foot
Guards.

Admiralty Office, July 28, 1744.

Sir John Balchen, Admiral of the White, sailed Yesterday with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and Six Dutch Men of War, from Spithead to St. Helens, where three more Dutch Ships have joined him, one with a Flag at the Main-top-mast-head.

Whitehall July 28, 1744.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, that a threatening Letter was sent this Morning in the Area of the House of William Granger in Leicester Fields, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, in the Words following:

"William Granger
" This comes to you know that if you do not
" pull down your Sign and Leave of periwig making
" before the first Day of August next We will do it
" for you and murder you where ever We see you at
" a convenient Opportunity I am one of a hundred
" that has signed this July 26 1744

J^o Resolute.

His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Person, or Persons concerned in Writing or Sending the above Letter, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices therein, except the Person who wrote the said Letter.

CARTERET.

And as a farther Encouragement to such Discovery, a Reward of Twenty Pounds will be paid to any Person, who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices therein, upon Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, by me the said William Granger.

Wm. Granger.

General Post-Office, London, July 12, 1744.
Post-Chaises between London and Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Oxford, are ready to furnish Gentlemen and others with Post-Chaises, safe, easy, and well secured from the Weather, upon as short a Warning as for Post Horses, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occasion to go Post on the above Roads, are desired to apply to Mr. William Miller, Post-Master at the White Bear in Piccadilly.

A Post-Chaise may be had at any of the Stages on the Road to Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for those who do not chuse to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Post Chaises of their own, upon the Roads, where Post-Chaises are also ready set up by the Authority of this Office, may be supplied with Horses at the several Stages on those Roads at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Post-Master-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Secy.

General Post-Office, London, July 25, 1744.
Post-Chaises between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furnish Gentlemen or others with Post-Chaises, safe, easy, and

and well secured from the Weather, upon as short a Warning as for Post Horses, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occasion to go Post on the above Roads, are desired to apply to Mr. Roberts, at the Black Bull in Whitechappel.

A Post-Chaise may be had at any of the Stages on the Norwich or Cambridge Roads, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for those who do not chuse to travel in the Night.

N.B. All Gentlemen that travel in Post-Chaises of their own, upon the Roads where Post-Chaises are already set up by the Authority of this Office, may be supplied with Horses at the several Stages on those Roads, at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Post-Master General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Sec.

Advertisements.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Randolph Stevens, late of Himley in the County of Stafford, Esq; deceased, are forthwith to come and prove their Debts before Richard Edwards, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Chancery-Lane, or, in Default thereof, they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree. And for the Ease of the Creditors residing in the Country, a Commission, to prove their Debts, will be executed on Monday the 3d of September next, at the House of Thomas Hassell, Innholder, at the Globe in the High-street in the City of Worcester.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of John Lascells, late of Norton in the Clay in the County of York, Yeoman, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts before Anthony Allen, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his House in Bream's Buildings, Chancery-Lane, on or before the 31st Day of October next, or, in Default thereof, they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of William Moore, late of Oxford-street in the County of Middlesex, Esq; deceased, are peremptorily to come in and prove their respective Debts before Anthony Allen, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his House in Bream's Buildings, Chancery-lane, on or before the 23d Day of October next, or, in Default thereof, they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the respective Creditors of Charles Hudson, Esq; late Agent and Consul-General of his Britannick Majesty in the City of Algier, Merchant, deceased, are to come in and prove their Debts before Richard Edwards, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Chancery-Lane, before the 28th Day of November next, or, in Default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Anne Coxwell, late of Turkdean in the County of Gloucester, Widow, deceased, are to come before Henry Montague, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and prove their respective Debts, otherwise they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

THERE will be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, before Francis Eld, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chamber in Symond's Inn in Chancery-Lane, London, Several Estates late of William Farington, Gent. deceased, situate and lying in the Parishes or Townships of Eardshaw, Lees otherwise Leighs, Drakelow, Stubbs otherwise Stublach, and Lestwich, in the County of Chester. Particulars of which may be had at the said Master's Office.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Anthony Allen, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his House in Bream's Buildings, Chancery-Lane, on Tuesday the 23d Day of October next, between Five and Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, The Real Estate of John Lascells, Yeoman, deceased; consisting of a Messuage, Barn, Stable, Cowhouse, two Orchards, about 35 Acres of Arable and Meadow Lands, and 19 Cattel-gates in the Moors; being together of the yearly Value of 22 l. and situate at Norton in the Clay in the County of York. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's House.

TO be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Henry Montague, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, The Freehold Estate of Henry Coxwell, late of Turkdean in the County of Gloucester, Esq; deceased, situate at Cirencester, Bawnton, Brownhill, Besley, and Minchinghampton, in the County of Gloucester, and in Blackiston Car near God's Cross, in the Parish of Fruingly in the County of Nottingham, of the yearly Value of 52 l. or thereabouts. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

THE Creditors of Gaylard Roberts, late of London, Merchant, a Bankrupt, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate, on Thursday next, the 2d of August, at Twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Hamlin's Coffee-house in Swithin's Alley, near the Royal Exchange, to assent or dissent to the said Assignees commencing one or more Suits in Equity, for Recovery of the Bankrupt's Effects, and on other special Affairs.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Winchester, of Issington in the County of Middlesex, Vintner, Innholder 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 8th and 15th of August next, and on the 8th of September following, 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. Richard Jones, Attorney, near Cooks Hall, in Aldergate-street, London.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Crutcher the Younger, of Queen Street, London, Tailor 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 1st and 7th of August next, and on the 3th Day of September 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 Langmore, Attorney, in Clement's-lane Lombard-street, London.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Saunders, now or late of Brick-lane, in the County of Middlesex, Hoster, 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 7th of August next, and on the 8th of September 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 Mess. Harrison and Mole, Attorneys, in Bucklersbury, London.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Shipton, late of the Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Lacceman, 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 3d and 10th Days of August next, and on the 8th of September following, 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.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Henry Gambier, of London, Broker, intend to meet on the 30th of August next, 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.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Bedell, of Gray's Inn Lane, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 15th Day of October next, at Three of the Clock 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.

THE Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Joseph Sigton the Younger, late of Leeds in the County of York, Clothier and Chapman, intend to meet on the 27th of August next, at Three in the Afternoon, at the House of William Mitton, Innholder, being the Sign of the Three Leggs, in Leeds in the County of York, in order to make a Second Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.