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Vienna, September 30, N. S.

THE Emperor's circular Letter to all his Ministers in Foreign Courts, has been printed and published here, and is as follows.

YOU was informed, at the Time it happen'd, of the Circumstances that related to the imprudent and unfortunate Attack of Krotzka. Notwithstanding our repeated Orders to advance without Delay towards the Morava, Count Wallis gave the Enemy Time to post themselves at Semendria; and that was the Source of all the Disasters which followed. Upon several frivolous Pretexs, and strained Constructions of the Orders he received, he stayed longer than he ought in the Lines of Belgrade, by which the Cavalry first began to suffer. The great Complaints thus occasioned, did at length determine him to make some Motions; but it was so late before he took that Determination, that the Enemy had already not only prevented him at Semendria, but also at the important Post of Krotzka.

He, Count Wallis, had been ordered several Times, that in Case the Grand Visier should come to meet him, he should give him Battle, not with separate Bodies, but with the whole Army drawn together: Yet directly contrary to those Orders, Count Wallis, after having let the most precious Time slip, under the Pretence of waiting for the Body of Troops commanded by Count Neiperg, all of a sudden took a Resolution not only not to wait any longer for that Body, but even to make an Attack with what Cavalry he had with him and 18 Companies of Grenadiers, and this on a Post where the great Difficulty of acting with the Cavalry was not unknown to him.

He sent Advice of this Resolution the 21st of July, and under Colour of the Danger there would be in delaying, he immediately put it in Execution.

This Advice did not come hither till the 26th of the same Month, and he made the Attack on the 22^d at Day-break.

Notwithstanding the advantageous Situation of the Enemy, the Valour of the Troops would in all Probability have surmounted all Difficulties, had they been conducted otherwise than they were; but they were not allowed Time to form themselves, and the Attack was made in a Manner contrary to all military Rules: Which could never have been foreseen, from so experienced a General as Count Wallis is. Such an Attack could not but have the bad Success it had: It is even surprizing, that the Horse being broken and put into Disorder, the Foot alone could, in the Midst of the Victory, stop the Impetuosity of so active an Enemy as the Turks are. So that at Krotzka it was not the Troops that failed, but the Conduct was wrong: And what the Infantry did perform, is a convincing Proof of what might have been hoped for, if waiting for the Body under Count Neiperg, the Attack had been made in right Order of Battle.

As the Number of the killed and wounded in this Action did not exceed 6000 Men, and the Body led by Count Neiperg, which afterwards joyn'd Count Wallis, was double that Number, the fatal Consequences which ensued might well have been prevented; if, instead of reinforcing the Army (as we had ordered) by all the Means possible, it had not been further ruined, (for unhappily the Troops suffer'd much more by the very toilsome Motions and Marches that followed, than they had at Krotzka;) and if the Means that were practicable for reinforcing them, had not been slighted, till it was too late. Good Use might also have been made of the Advantage gained at Panchova, if, pursuant to the Advice of the other Generals, the Troops had been led on to Vipalanka; but Count Wallis had not made the necessary Dispositions for that Purpose.

(Price Four-pence.)

It



It was impossible to redress from hence all that is above-mentioned; for it was not possible to think that Count Wallis would have committed such Faults, and it was still more impossible to understand the Relations he sent hither. The private Letters which he sent to several Persons, contained more than all that he ever wrote to Us, or to the Council of War. He never answered distinctly either to the Orders signed with our own Hand, or to those of the Council of War. What he promised by one Day's Post, vanished by the next; and we have several Times received by the same Courier Relations from him of different Dates, the Purport and Tenour of which it was impossible to reconcile.

He rendered himself no less culpable, by Faults in what relates to the Negotiations of Peace. He had no other Full Powers than what are usually given to Generals commanding in Chief against the Turks, and yet he embroiled all that was transacted; doing most Things of his own Head, and many contrary to the Orders he was intrusted with. This oblig'd us to command him to meddle no more in the Business of Peace, to the End he might apply himself the closer to military Affairs, and principally to the Preservation of the Troops; and Count Neiperg was substituted to act by the same Full Powers, which Count Wallis was directed to transfer to him. We made Choice of Count Neiperg, because after the Peace of Passarowitz he had been employed in settling the Borders, and had then acquitted himself well of that Commission.

Before this Prohibition, to meddle with Peace, Count Wallis had, without our Knowledge, sent the Count de Gros to the Grand Viceroy, and involved himself in a Correspondence that was altogether indecent, and dangerous on many Accounts, especially with respect to Belgrade. This among others was the principal Reason that induced us to take from him the Management of all the Affairs of Peace, and of all the Correspondence relating thereto.

So early as the 24. of August, that is to say two Days after the happy Action at Panchova, the Count Wallis signified, not to us, nor to our Council of War, but in a private Letter, that Belgrade was certainly lost; that no further Account was to be made of the Troops or of the Officers, who were all discouraged, inso-much, that Things were in a desperate Condition; and that no Time, not a Moment, was to be lost, for buying Peace by the yielding up of Belgrade. He repeated the same Thing in several Letters one Post-Day after another, and lastly even to Us in the most pressing Terms; adding, that there was not one Day, no not one Hour to be lost.

It is easy to judge how deeply this must have affected Us. From the Time we had Advice of the Affair of Krotzka, we with Reason distrusted Count Wallis's Judgment, and therefore demanded from the other Generals, and particularly from Baron Suckow, Governour of Belgrade, their Sentiments in Writing, by what Means that important Fortrels might be preserved. But to this Time we have not yet received the Opinion of Baron Suckow; and Count Wallis did not send us those of the Generals till the 14th of August, which consequently did not come to our Hands till the 20th.

Though Count Wallis represented continually, by his Relations and private Letters, the Danger to be more great and more pressing, we would not suffer ourself to be prevailed upon to consent to the Expedient which he so earnestly proposed, out of a just Diffidence which we had conceived of him; but on the contrary, we took the firmer Resolution not to let him have any Part in the Negotiation. We did however (though contrary to our own Mind, and solely that we might have nothing to reproach ourself with before God and the World, whatever might happen) think it necessary to be informed whether what the said Count had so often repeated, was on good Grounds or not; and we authorized Count Neiperg, in the greatest Extremity, that is to say, in Case there were absolutely no Means left to save Belgrade, to grant (in Exchange for Advantages which we specifically prescribed to him, for the Security of our most faithful hereditary Dominions) Part, but very far from all, of what he has yielded to the Turks. His, Count Neiperg's, Hands were tied up in the strictest Manner that is humanly possible to be contrived, by his Orders and Instructions: And it is impossible for him to produce any thing that is signed with our own Hand, to justify the least Part of what he has agreed to, or in any wise to excuse it. We never had a Thought to permit him, much less to order him, to go into the Turkish Camp as he did. There is not one Word of it in our Letter of the 11th of August, yet that is the only one which he received before he went thither, from which so many Evils have sprung. But without asking, and much less waiting for, our Will and Pleasure; even without giving Us any Notice of it, he went into the Camp of the Turks the 18th of August, and by Consequence delivered himself into their Hands, before he had begun to treat with them; for he did not so much as provide for his own Security by demanding Hostages as is the Custom; and what is hardly credible, though it be but too true, we know not to this Hour what pre-

preceded his going into the said Camp, what passed there, nor any thing relating thereto. Count Wallis just took Notice in a Letter of the 18th of August, that is to say the same Day the thing was done, that Count Neiperg was gone into the Turkish Camp; so that we did not know it till the 23d, and then in general Terms, when the Evil was past all Remedy.

Our Council of War having informed us, that Baron Suckow, that valiant Officer, in a Letter of the 14th of August gave Assurance, that if Wallis's Army came and encamped at Semlin, he would undertake to defend Belgrade certainly *to the End of September*; though Count Wallis had declared two Days before that the Place was absolutely lost; We sent Orders on the same Day (the 23d) that the Army should go to Semlin, and at the same Time we sent to acquaint Count Neiperg that we had Grounds to believe Belgrade was absolutely not in Danger, of which he should take Care to get perfect Information from the Governour himself, before he entered into Negotiation; because all depended upon the Preservation of that Place. So that the 23d of August he was sufficiently given to understand, that the *Casus Extremitatis*, did not exist; and that he could not be authorized to go further than what had been traced out the preceding Winter in the Plan of Peace, by which Orsova was to be demolished, and Servia to remain to Us as far as the Morava.

This Letter of our own Hand-writing, dated the 23d of August, might and ought to have come to Count Neiperg the 28th, and consequently Time enough before the fatal signing of the Preliminaries: And according to Count Wallis's Letters, it did actually come to him then, unless it was intercepted and kept from him by the Turks.

But what is most unaccountable is, that Count Neiperg did not write one Word during all the time he was in the Turkish Camp, of any thing that passed in the important Transaction of the Peace, neither to Us nor to the Council of War, nor, for ought we can learn, to any Person whatsoever: Which he now seeks to excuse, pretending it was for fear of rendring himself suspected by the Turks; and yet he has gone on in the same Way since, excepting that with a defective Copy of the Preliminaries he sent a Relation that was very brief and yet insignificant, and did not set in a clear Light any one Point of his Negotiation.

Even Count Wallis himself, in his Letters of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, expressed a very great Surprize at so extraordinary a Silence. Which Letters being

received from Wallis by an Express, we sent on the 31st to Count Neiperg strict Orders, in such peremptory Terms, that he has own'd he perceived in them before-hand, how extreme our Indignation would be at what he in the mean Time had already done before he could receive them. Yet this could not with-hold either him, or Count Wallis, from precipitating the Execution of what had been agreed; tho' those Orders came to them before the Term fixed (a thing never before heard of) for beginning the Execution before the Ratification.

On the 2d of September came Letters from the Turkish Camp, not from Count Neiperg, but from M. de Villeneuve, which brought the first News that Neiperg, without regarding our Orders, and by exceeding in an inexcusable Manner the Power which had been transferred to him by Count Wallis, had at the Opening of the Negotiation, offered Belgrade demolished to the Turks; whereas he the Marquis de Villeneuve, conforming himself exactly to our Intention, had constantly intimated to them the contrary. We were extremely touched with this News; and, with the unanimous Advice of our Ministry, we instantly resolved to take from Count Neiperg all Power to treat of Peace.

But unfortunately the Precautions already mentioned, and many others which would be too long to enumerate here, were Part useless, and Part too late.

Eight Days after we had received Advice that Count Neiperg was gone to the Turkish Camp, he took upon him to sign Preliminaries, in which he did not keep to one single Point of his Orders. And the worst of it was, that he granted to the Turks a shorter Term for the Execution, than was absolutely necessary for the Account of what was agreed to be able to reach us.

It has been sufficiently set forth above, that our being prevailed upon to authorize Count Neiperg to yield Belgrade *in the last Extremity* to the Turks, was contrary to our own Disposition, that we might have nothing to reproach ourself with; and this we did, upon the false and artificial Representations which had been made to Us of the desperate State of Things, and that Belgrade was absolutely lost; nor was Belgrade, even in the last Extremity, to be given up, without stipulating reciprocally the Demolition of Orsova, and the intire Cession of the Banhat; and that as soon as we were informed of the Falsity of those Representations, we caused it to be notified to Count Neiperg, that the Case of extreme Necessity did not exist: But indeed Count Neiperg must have known bet-

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ter and sooner than we, and even before he went to the Turkish Camp, the Falsity of what had been ascertained so maliciously: General Suckow, who by his brave Defence has deserved so much of Us, and of our whole Archiducal House, had, as is said above, actually undertaken, by his Letter of the 14th of August, to defend Belgrade till the End of September, if the Army came to Semlin. The State of Things did not become worse afterwards, but more promising; and at the Time of signing the Preliminaries, Belgrade was not in any visible, much less extreme, Danger: On the contrary, there were almost certain Hopes of saving the Place: By which, among other Consequences, the Turkish Army would have been entirely ruined.

After five Weeks open Trenches, the advanced Posts of the Enemy were distant five or six hundred Paces from the advanced Posts of the Place. The Breach was not of any Consideration, and the Works behind were as strong as the Bastion itself before the Breach was made: The Fort on the Boriza had repelled two Assaults; the opposite Bank of the Danube was better secured; and by the Approach of the Army to Semlin, conformably to our Orders, the Enemy could not pass the Save.

Be it supposed even that Count Neiperg, because he was rather a Prisoner than a Minister in the Camp, had not an exact Knowledge of these Things; he could not but know enough of them, to keep him from exceeding and acting directly contrary to his Powers. He caused Baron Suckow to be told secretly on the 28th of August by Schwanghein, who was returned from the Turkish Camp, that *a vigorous Defence of Belgrade* was the only Means to force the haughty Enemy to make Peace. But is it possible to comprehend, how he himself, according to the Report, and to the great Surprize, of the French Ambassadour, should, immediately after his Arrival in the Camp, offer Belgrade to the Turks? Was what he had caused to be told Suckow, not sufficient to make him reflect, that the yielding up of Belgrade would signify nothing, or was not necessary; and that by Consequence he could never think himself authorized to give it up? Does not this sufficiently prove how well-grounded all that we had written in our Letters to Count Neiperg, and all that our first Chancellor Count Sinzendorff had communicated to M. de Villeneuve, was? namely, that if the Grand Visier's Demand relating to Belgrade were listened to with the least Token of Compliance, he would take Advantage of it in Case he should find he could not carry it by Force. And the Notion of the Demolition

of Belgrade, which was started by the Grand Visier himself, is an evident Proof that he had no great Hopes of being able to make himself Master of it. As for Count Neiperg, whose Hands were tied so close with Respect to Belgrade, he ought, if he had any Doubt touching the longer or shorter Defence the Place might make, to have informed himself from Us, and waited our Orders. Which is the very least a Minister should do, even in Things of less Importance.

But notwithstanding all this, he Count Neiperg, has not only given up Belgrade, but several other Points that exceed his full Powers, and are directly contrary to our Orders. And besides, without waiting for our Approbation or Disapprobation, on which depends the Validity of what a Minister does, he stipulated so short a Term for the Execution of what he had yielded to the Turks, that one of the Gates of Belgrade was to be delivered, and actually was delivered to them, before we could possibly be apprized of the fatal Conclusion of the Preliminaries. It was not till the 7th that we received a very imperfect Copy of the Preliminaries, and on the 6th the Demolition was to be begun: Nay, by what we have since heard, they did not stay out that stipulated Term, before Men were set to work upon the Demolition.

Such a Proceeding cannot be justified, had even Count Neiperg observed our Orders as exactly as he has manifestly transgressed them. But the latter being the Case in all the Points and in all the Clauses, it cannot and ought not to be look'd upon but as a Transaction of which there are no Examples in History; and is at this Time so incredible, that it could not be foreseen, much less prevented.

Count Neiperg has forgot himself in all the other Points, as well as in the first, in a Manner incredible, unforeseen, and that could not be prevented.

In perusing the Contents of the second Article, we could not comprehend it. He was indeed allowed to offer the Demolition of Sabatz, against that of Orsova, but still keeping Belgrade; which was likewise proposed by the Marquess de Villeneuve upon the Intimation which had been given him from hence. How then could he grant more than he was allowed; how leave Orsova entire to the Turks, and yield up Sabatz with its old Fortifications? Which last the Visier would not perhaps have thought of, but for bringing himself off with the more Honour from before Belgrade. How could it be foreseen here, that Count Neiperg would act quite contrary to what was prescribed him?

As to what is said concerning the Frontiers of Bosnia in the third Article, there is not one

one Word of it in our Letters, and we do not know that it was ever taken into Consideration. Who could have imagined, that a Servant, a Subject, and a Minister, should, without any Necessity, by his own Authority, dispose of his Master's Territories? Human Foresight cannot provide against such Events.

As to the Cession of the Austrian Walachia, in the Fourth Article, we expressly ordered as a Condition *sine qua non*, that there should be joyned to it a Clause that the Roads made since the Treaty of Passarowitz, should not be repaired: And though the Turks cannot disengage themselves from former Agreements, it did not however become Count Neiperg to omit what we had expressly commanded.

Besides what has been said above with Respect to the Island and Fortress of Orfova, Count Neiperg was as little authorized to give up the least Part of the Bannat, or to consent to the Expedient relating to Old Orfova. Besides many other Faults, Defects, and Exceptions, which it would be too long to insert here.

The Conclusion of the Preliminaries is the worst of all. Though according to the last Advices, the Treaty with Russia is on the Point of being concluded, yet Count Neiperg has not taken the Care he ought of the Interests of Russia. There was no Stipulation of the Term for the Ratification, nor for the Duration of the Peace. And who could have believed, that Count Neiperg, being a Man of good Sense, could have fixed the Commencement of the Execution of the Preliminaries, to five Days, and that of the Negotiation of the definitive Treaty to Ten? contrary to our Letter of the 11th of August.

This precipitate Execution is what renders him and Count Wallis in the highest Degree culpable. For though the latter was forbid to meddle in Affairs of Peace, it does not thence follow, that, without our Order, and only upon a Note from M. de Neiperg, he should forthwith proceed to give up and demolish so important a Fortress as Belgrade, and deliver a Gate of it to the Turks; which is contrary to all military Rules, even though the Importance of preserving it had not been so often repeated in our Letters and those of the Council of War.

By this precipitate Execution, all Deliberations were rendered useless, all Remedies impossible: And our own Servants deprived us of the Liberty of disapproving what they had granted to the Turks against our Interest, that of our Kingdoms and States, and that of all Christendom.

The Turks themselves, all these Circumstances considered, could not have taken it ill, if we had rejected Preliminaries signed by a Prisoner rather than a Minister: And we had fully resolved so to do, according to the unanimous Advice of our Ministry and our own Inclination, had it not been for the precipitate Execution; and we actually signified to the Marquess de Mirepoix, that the Guaranty of France could not take Place without our Consent: A Letter also was actually prepared and going to be sent to the Effect abovementioned, to Count Neiperg, when Advice came the 10th in the Morning that the Execution had been begun; so then nothing else was left to be done, than to confirm the Preliminaries, in themselves Null, by the Ratification of them which was extorted from us.

And we will no less religiously observe the said Preliminaries, than if all the forementioned Circumstances had not existed; and as if they were as advantageous to us as they are prejudicial; as we have desired the Marquess de Villeneuve to assure the Port, and as we have signified to Count Neiperg.

But as our Honour, Dignity, Engagements, and good Faith, oblige us to make known at Home and Abroad what has happened, we first of all wrote to the Czarina; and have since judged it proper that the whole Course of the Affair should be notified by this present Letter to all the Courts of Europe; with this Observation, That as on the one Hand we do extremely disapprove the Preliminaries signed; so on the other, we will exactly keep them, the Ratifications being once exchanged: That Count Neiperg has not only very much exceeded his Full Powers, but has also acted directly contrary to our Orders: That our Ministry here had no Part therein, and were in no Fault: And lastly, that in due Time we will not fail to do what Justice may require.

Petersbourg, Sept. 19. Upon Advice that the Court of Sweden had resolved to transport into Finland a Body of 6000 Men, to be followed by more Troops, it has been resolved here to reinforce the Russian Troops which are there; and it is reckoned we shall soon have upon the Frontiers of that Province 50000 Men, that if Need be, a considerable Army may be formed and put under the Command of Count Lacy. We have received no News from the Army in Moldavia since the taking of Choczim.

Hambourg,



Hambourg, Oct. 9. Some Letters from Stockholm advise, that upon the Arrival there of the News of Felt-Marshal Munich's having beaten the Turks and taken Choczim, it was considered whether transporting of Troops to Finland should be foreborn; but the Result was, that it should go on, lest that Circumstance should be thought to have given a Turn to Affairs.

Whitehall, October 6, 1739.

Whereas his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, received Yesterday, by the Post, a Letter dated the 2d Instant, signed Q. Q. If the Writer of the said Letter will come and make good what he promises, he shall receive all fitting Encouragement.

Lottery-Office, October 19, 1739.

The Managers and Directors of the Lottery, appointed by an Act pass'd the last Sessions of Parliament, entitled, An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Commissioners for building a Bridge, &c. do hereby give Notice, That the Third Payment of Two Pounds on each Ticket, is to be paid at the Bank of England on or before the 12th of this Instant October, the Cashires being ready to receive the same,

The Committee for Letting the Cities Lands in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City of London, give Notice, that they intend to Let by several Leases the following Lots, viz. No 1. One Messuage or Tenement in Sun Yard in Cornhill, in the Tenure or Occupation of Mr. Azariah Page. No 2. One Messuage or Tenement in Fore-street, in the Tenure or Occupation of Mr. Edward Hayward, Distiller. No 3. The Place or Office of Packers Porter. And that the said Committee will sit in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, London, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October Instant, at Four a-Clock in the Afternoon, to receive Proposals for the same: Of which more particular Information may be had at the Comptroller's Office in the Guildhall aforesaid.

Advertisements.

IN Pursuance of an Order made by the Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Creditors of Edward Halliday, a Bankrupt, who have proved Debts under the Commission of Bankruptcy issued against the said Edward Halliday, are to meet on Tuesday the 30th of this Instant October, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon of the same Day, at the House of John King, situate in Froomelwood, in the County of Somerset, and known by the Sign of the George, in order to chuse a proper Person to be Clerk and Solicitor under the said Commission, in the Room of Mr. John Phelps.

THE Creditors of Leopold Pick, late of New Bond Street, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, a Bankrupt, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October Instant, at Seven of the Clock in the Evening precisely, at the Half Moon Tavern in Cheapside, to assent or dissent to the said Assignees compounding Debts due to the said Bankrupt's Estate; and on other special Affairs.

TO be pre-emptorily sold, together or in Parcels, 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 Curstow-street, London, on Wednesday the 7th Day of November next, between the Hours of Four and Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, The Reversion of the Freehold and Copyhold Estates of Benjamin

Mawson, late of Chiswick in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, deceased, expectant on the Death of Margaret Mawson, Widow; the Freehold, consisting of Eleven Acres of Meadow Land, lying in the Parish of Acton, in the said County, lett at 22 l. a Year; and the Copyhold, consisting of Nine Brick Messuages situate at Turnham Green, in the same County, lett at 62 l. a Year. Particulars may be had at the said Master's House.

TO be sold by the Candle, at Lloyd's Coffee House in Lombard-street, on Tuesday the 16th Day of this Instant October, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, Four Sixth Parts of four Messuages or Tenements in Colen's Lane in Thames-street, upon Lease of 68 Years to come, yielding 64 l. per Annum. and not paying above 5 l. 8 s. a clear Ground Rent, well Tenanted and in good Repair. Inquire for further Particulars of Mr. Radcliffe, Attorney, near Fishmongers Hall, Thames street.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Innes, of St. Dunstan's Hill, London, Grocer, 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 10th and 17th of October Instant, and on the 17th of November 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. Longborne, Attorney, in Little Wild-street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Stephen Jackson, of the Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Vintner, 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 15th and 16th of October Instant, and on the 17th of November next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of 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. Matthew Grave, Attorney, in Sejeants Inn, Fleet-street.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded against George Clay, of King's Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, Merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners on the 15th and 16th Days of October Instant, and on the 17th Day of November next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the said Days, at the Guildhall in King's Lynn aforesaid, 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 first 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.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Henry Carter, of Great Marlow, in the County of Bucks, Maltster and Victualler, intend to meet on the 7th of November 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. At which Time will be sold (to the best Bidder) before the said Commissioners, A Freehold Messuage situate in the High Street in Great Marlow aforesaid, now in the Tenure or Occupation of Joseph Webb, Butcher, held by Lease at 5 l. per Annum; of which there is about 16 Years to come. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, are forthwith required to pay their respective Debts to Mr. John Lattemore,

temore, of Great Marlow aforesaid, or to Mr. Edward Fitzwater, of Richmond in the County of Surry; or to Mr. A. Slett, Attorney, in Clifford's Inn, London, or they will be sued without further Notice.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Tarrant, late of Tower-street, London, Tobaccoist, intend to meet on the 5th of November next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a 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 Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Hudson, of Howden, in the County of York, Mercer, Draper, and Grocer, intend to meet on the 2d of November next, at Two in the Afternoon, at the House of John Wray, being the King's Head and Cross Keys Inn in the Town of Kingston upon Hull, in order to make a 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 Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Lurcock, late of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, Vintner, and the Assignees of his Estate and Effects, intend to meet on Friday the 2d of November next, at Two in the Afternoon, at the House of Thomas Wallis, being the Sign of the Globe in Stamford aforesaid, 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 Richard Shermer, late of Highworth, in the County of Wilts, Chapman, intend to meet on the 30th of October Instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Samuel Harrison and Robert Wear, of Shoe-lane, in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holbourn, London, Brewers and Patners, intend to meet on Tuesday the 30th of October Instant, 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 a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Henry Fenn, of the City of Norwich, Worsted Weaver, intend to meet on the 31st of October Instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at the House of James Royal, being the Three Tun Tavern in the Parish of St. Peter of Mancroft, in the said City of Norwich, in order to make a third 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 against Margaret Yeates, otherwise Slade, intend to meet on the 17th Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the said Bankrupt's Creditors are required to attend the said Commissioners, to be by them examined (pursuant to an Order made by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, bearing Date the 16th Day of July last) touching the Reality of certain Debts proved under the said Commission; and also touching what Rewards or Considerations have been given to any of the said Creditors for their signing the said Bankrupt's Certificate.

WHEREAS the aSsing Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Richard Webb, of Fromelwood, in the County of Somerset, Clothier, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Richard Webb hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 26th Instant.