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Whitehall, May 26.

The following is a Copy of the Order issued the 30th of April last, under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for securing the due Observation of the Marine Treaty with the States General.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, and Trusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well: It having been represented unto Us, by Our Minister in Holland, that Exception is taken there to that Clause in Our Declarations of War against the Crowns of Spain and of France, whereby it is declared, that the Ships of all Nations, carrying Contraband Goods to the Enemies Ports, shall be liable to Confiscation; under Colour of which, it is apprehended there, that Vessels belonging to the Subjects of Our good Friends and Allies the States General may come to be confiscated, on Pretext of Part of their Cargoes being Contraband Goods, contrary to the express Articles of the Marine Treaty, concluded between Our Crown and that Republick, at London, the 1st Day of December 1674, confirmed by subsequent Treaties; Or, that by a larger Interpretation than was meant to be given to the general Words in the said Declarations, (viz. other Contraband Goods) the Captains and Officers of Our Ships of War, and others, acting under Our Commissions, may make Prize of Dutch Ships and their Cargoes, as well in Europe as in America, upon Pretence of their having on Board Spanish or French Effects, though not Contraband; and it being Our Royal Intention, that the said Treaty Marine, and all Engagements which subsist between Us and Our said good Friends and Allies, should be most carefully and religiously observed; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby authorize and empower you to enjoin all Captains of Our Ships of War, and Captains of other Ships, to whom you shall grant Letters of Marque, or Commissions for private Men of War, against the King of Spain and the French King and their Subjects, to observe carefully and religiously, the said Treaty Marine, and the latter to give Security, pursuant to the Tenth Article, for their due Performance thereof: And Our farther Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby authorize and require you to give Directions to Our several

Courts of Admiralty, where Claims relating to such Captures may come to be heard, to pay the strictest Regard to what is stipulated in the said Treaty Marine, and other Treaties subsisting between Us and Our said good Friends and Allies the States General. And so We bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 30th Day of April 1744, in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

Superfcribed **CARYERET.**
To Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, and Our Trusty and Well-beloved, Our Commissioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

Vienna, May 20, N. S.

The following is a Translation of the Queen of Hungary's Declaration of War against France and all her Adherents, published here the 16th Instant.

WE Maria Theresia, by the Grace of God, of Hungary, Bohemia, &c. Queen, Archduchess of Austria, &c. To all and every one to whom it may appertain. How religiously and scrupulously we have attended, since our Accession to our paternal Throne, to the fulfilling of the Treaties of Peace, Friendship and Alliance, contracted with the several European Powers, is a Fact notorious to the whole World, and so much the less liable to Contradiction, that even in several Places it was almost believed, that we had gone too far in this Respect. Yet this our Attention has not been able to restrain France from breaking the Peace sworn to but a few Years ago; from impugning the Succession guaranteed to us in the most solemn Manner; from carrying on the most hostile Negotiations to the Prejudice of our Archducal House, not only at all Christian Courts, but even at the Ottoman Porte, to the great Scandal and Abhorrence of that Court, which acts upon Principles of Truth and good Faith; from kindling the Flame of War in the North; in order thereby to deprive us of that Assistance we expected from thence; from over-running with numerous Armies our Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions, which he had engaged herself to guaranty, and totally exhausting the same, as her own Commanders have made it their Boast; from arbitrarily sharing out between others most of our Dominions;

from

from openly declaring, that she would enforce such unjust Conditions even upon the Bastions of Vienna; from either asserting, that our Archducal House was extinct, or threatening it with actual Destruction, as is above said; in short, from throwing the Empire, all Europe, and all Christendom into the utmost Confusion. These unchristian Attempts are still too fresh in every one's Memory, to want the least Proof: However, as France, on her Part, has now passed over all Rules of Decency, we shall soon impart to the World some Secrets which she endeavoured to conceal, and the publishing of which we have hitherto, out of an Excess of Regard to that Power, suspended. In the mean time, there can hardly be any one who must not own, that no Instance of the like Proceeding is to be found in History, and that this will hardly appear credible to Posterity: But what must seem still more incomprehensible, is, that this unheard-of, and almost incredible Proceeding, is covered with the Cloak of Friendship, Moderation and Love of Peace, and it is pretended to be not inconsistent with the purest Views; that is to say, it has been endeavoured (as it were in Contempt) to make the reasonable Part of Mankind believe, that Hostilities carried to the utmost, may be reconciled with sworn Treaties of Peace. We never suffered ourselves to be in the least misled by so unnatural an Imposition, or to swerve from what we owe to ourselves, to our Posterity, to our most loyal Subjects, to our most faithful Allies, to Germany our dear Country, and to all Christendom; and though an implacable Temper and a revengeful Mind are Characters we are so far Strangers to, that they never prevailed, nor ever shall, over the Considerations of a durable, and consequently truly happy State of Tranquillity and Welfare; yet, whereas all amicable Ways have been haughtily rejected by the other Party, which contented itself with alledging against what they contemptibly stiled Matters of Right, either the far superior Power of our Enemies, or the Weakness of our Archducal House left destitute, as it was pretended, we could not any longer forbear exerting our utmost Strength for the Defence we were forced to; reposing a Christian Confidence in God Almighty, (who seldom suffers Haughtiness, Perfidiousness and Perjury, to go unpunished) that, if even all human Help should fail us, his powerful Arm would still supply that Defect.

Neither have we been disappointed in this our Confidence hitherto, nor have the happy Successes God has granted us, in the least diminished our peaceable Disposition. We explained ourselves after them, just as we did before, and insisted on no other Indemnification, but what is absolutely requisite (after having so severely felt the Insufficiency of repeated Promises, Treaties, Guaranties, Oaths, and, in short, of all the most sacred Engagements the human Mind can ever imagine) for our effectual Security against the like hostile Attempts for the future, and the dreadful Calamities attending them. Our Enemies were by no Means in the same Dispositions,

but were rather so inveterately bent on the total Oppression of our Archducal House, that they would not admit of any Proposals for a Reconciliation, unless they were such, that sooner or later it should not have been difficult for them to accomplish their Design of utterly ruining it. Particularly, at the End of last Year's Campaign, they even recalled all peaceable Declarations, which they had made before only for a Show; and, on the contrary, endeavoured a-new to their utmost, partly to terrify, partly to raise Jealousies, both still with the same View, of obtaining the End they aimed at from the Beginning, viz. of keeping our Allies, not only from fulfilling their Engagements, but also from regarding the publick, as well as their particular Security, of intimidating some Courts inclined, as becomes German Patriots, of insinuating to others Notions of aggrandizing themselves, at the Hazard of overturning the fundamental Constitution of their native Country, and in the End, of destroying, not only Germans by Germans, but also the rest of the Powers by each other, to such a Degree, that none should be able to decline the Laws of the House of Bourbon.

Thus, setting aside all Truth and Faith, they have made no farther Scruple of infringing the most solemn Treaties with Regard to us, as well as to the King of Great Britain, and after the intended Landing in England had miscarried, they used their utmost Endeavours towards an Invasion of the Electoral Dominions of Hanover, and to carry the Seat of War once more into several Parts of the German Empire; of which the Declaration of War published against his Britannick Majesty, not only as King, but also as Elector of Hanover, leaves not the least Doubt.

After such an Event, we should not have deferred declaring War, in our Turn, against the Crown of France and her Adherents, pursuant to the Assurances we had given as a faithful Ally, even if she had not proceeded farther, nor looked upon our Intentions to be as faithful and sincere as they really are, and if, consequently, after full previous Knowledge, that we would not separate ourselves from our Allies, nor be diverted from supporting the publick Liberty, she had not taken the Resolution of declaring War in Form against us, after it had been already carried on for some Years as far as was practicable, in open Violation of Peace, and with Disregard to the Laws of God and Man.

Now although whatever has been alledged for putting a false Gloss upon the said Declaration, is of such a Nature, that it cannot make any Impression, except where People will blind themselves, help to forge their own Chains, betray their own Country, and absolutely renounce common Sense, yet we will not fail to have the whole answered Article by Article. But, left in the mean Time we should be wanting in what we owe to our supreme Dignity, to our faithful Allies, to the fundamental Constitution of the German Empire, and to the Safety of the publick Liberty, we cannot, nor will de-

delay declaring War, in our Turn, against the Crown of France and her Adherents, as we do by these Presents.

We therefore command all and every one of our Subjects, Servants and Vassals, of what Condition or Rank soever, and in particular all our Commanders and warlike Forces, Horse and Foot, to regard the Subjects of the Crown of France, and of her Adherents, as Enemies, and to do them all possible Prejudice, at the same Time not to maintain with them the least Conversation, Intelligence, or Correspondence, on Pain of Death or corporal Punishment.

We also expressly and precisely renew the Ordinance issued on the 22d of December, 1733, by his late Imperial Majesty our Lord and Father, now with God, relating to the Removal of the Subjects of this hostile Crown, and of her Adherents, out of all the Austrian Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions: We therefore strictly ordain and will:

1. That from the Time of the Publication of this our Royal Ordinance in our several Dominions, all Subjects of the hostile Crown of France, and Dependants of her Assistants and Abettors, for the present dwelling in these Dominions, Males or Females, Clergy or Laity, of high or low Condition, especially Gentlemen Servants, and others who are Vagabonds, do absolutely depart all our Kingdoms and Dominions, within a Fortnight at farthest, or in Failure thereof be deemed Offenders against our Orders, and be proceeded against with all Severity.

2. Amongst these, however, we will not have to be understood such of the Clergy as may dwell in the Religious Houses and Convents, and who, by having made the Profession of their respective Orders, are therein incorporated; and whose Magistrates, Ordinaries and Superiors, shall have given sufficient Security, for which they are to answer themselves, that they will undertake Nothing by Correspondence or otherwise against our Good and Welfare, and that of our Archducal House.

3. Likewise, such of the French Nation, or her Adherents, who for many Years have been settled in the Country, shall not be comprehended under this our Ordinance; but they are to abstain from all suspicious Correspondence, on Pain of severe corporal Punishment, or even, according to Circumstances, of Death.

4. But if any Person should dare to entertain a Subject of the Enemy, other than those tolerated as aforesaid, and harbour him, or if he has Knowledge of his Stay, and does not forthwith denounce him to the Magistrate of the Place, and if this latter does not immediately give due Notice to our Court Commissaries, appointed and authorized in every one of our Kingdoms and Dominions; such wilful Transgressors of our Royal Ordinance shall be severely punished according to the Circumstances.

5. We farther ordain and will, that all Trade and Commerce, be it by Correspondence in Writing, Bills of Exchange, or any other Way,

with the foresaid declared Enemies to us, and our Archducal House, and their Abettors, shall be entirely suspended; consequently all Goods and Effects, coming either directly or indirectly from those hostile Countries, which are not proved to have been already negociated before Declaration of War was made, shall be prohibited to be brought in, after what Manner, and under what Pretence soever, on Pain of Confiscation.

6. Also, our Vassals and Subjects, who either have themselves Commissions for such Goods, Debts or Effects, of what Kind soever, either French, or coming from other hostile Countries, or who know that others have them, or who are Debtors there, shall be bound and obliged faithfully and without fail to declare such Goods, Effects and Debts, under Penalty of Confiscation of their own Goods and Chattels, to the Fiscal residing in every one of our Kingdoms or Dominions, or to the Court-Commissioner by us appointed in special Cases, without concealing any Thing, much less clandestinely conveying any Thing away.

7. Though it would be unnecessary to make particular Mention in this present Declaration, of the Capitals belonging to and placed in the Bank of this City, by People of different Nations, whether Friends or Enemies, being exempt from Confiscation, because this Exemption is already notoriously comprehended in the Establishment of the said Bank, and has hitherto been observed: Yet we do hereby again declare, that the said Establishment, and particularly the 9th Article of the Letters Patent published in the Year 1705, and farther confirmed since, are to retain their Force, and that we will always see them maintained, according to the Words of the said 9th Article; which follow:

“ When Persons who are Foreigners, and
“ subject to foreign Jurisdictions, shall have
“ Capitals in this Bank, whether placed there
“ by themselves, or by others assigned, circula-
“ ted, or made over to them, they shall, in
“ Case of War and open Hostility breaking out
“ with their Nations or Sovereigns, be exempt-
“ ed from the Seizure or Confiscation, usually
“ thereupon ensuing, of Goods belonging to
“ Subjects of the Enemy, nor shall they ever be
“ molested, but all Capitals placed in the Bank
“ of Vienna, whether they belong to Friends or
“ Enemies, shall always be lawfully and effec-
“ tually maintained in an equal Security.

8. Ecclesiastical and Secular Magistrates are to watch with all possible Care, that the Enemy be not supplied out of these our Hereditary Dominions with Horses, Grains, Flower and Cattle, much less with Arms, Gunpowder, Lead, Brimstone, Saltpetre, and all other such Commodities, neither directly nor indirectly, under Penalty of actual Confiscation, and besides corporal Punishment against the Transgressors, and, according to Circumstances, Death itself.

Finally, We have sent to the proper Places precise and severe Orders, concerning the above-mentioned Prohibition of Correspondence in Writing and otherwise; and we do particularly hereby

hereby enjoyn every one, and more especially the Post-Officers, and all Carriers, that they observe the same with great Vigilance; that they do not receive nor forward any of the Enemy's Messengers, or otherwise suspected Courier, Servant, or unknown Passenger, without a credible Passport, but that they give Information to the next Magistrate, in order to having him stop'd, and that they do inform against such Offenders herein, as they shall be able to find out, in order to their being exemplarily punished.

This our Declaration of War, together with the Orders annexed to it, shall be published in the several Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions subject to our Jurisdiction, according to the usual Form, to the End that all and every one may know the Tenour of it, and consequently may, as much as in them lies, and concerns them, strictly observe it, not act contrary to it, nor suffer those who belong to them, or any body else to do so in any Manner, or wise, under Pain of our highest Indignation and Displeasure, and at their own Peril. For such is our Will. Given at Vienna, the Place of our Royal Residence, on the 16th of May, in the Year 1744, of our Reign the Fourth.

MARIA THERESIA.

(L. S.)

C. Count Ulfeld.

By Her Majesty's special Order,
John Christopher Bartenstein.

Circular Rescript from the Queen of Hungary, &c. to her Ministers in Foreign Courts.

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

THE Nature of the *Nieder Schonfeld* Convention has been sufficiently shewn in our two Rescripts of the 10th and 20th of July 1743, to all our Ministers.

According to the sixth Point of the Protocol of that Convention, Count Seckendorf offer'd of himself, *that he with the Bavarian Troops would not cause the least Hindrance, either directly or indirectly, to the Operations of this Court, and therefore hoped, that on the Part of the Austrians, no Hostility would be exercised against the Bavarian Troops; declaring at the same Time, that he had Orders from his Court to acquaint Marshal Broglie, who was retiring from Donawerth, that his Principal could not allow his Troops, and those of his Allies, to follow the French Army into the Empire, and since the latter had abandoned the greatest Part of Bavaria, he, Seckendorf, was ordered to separate himself, with the Army committed to his Charge, from the French.*

From which it is evident, that all that was then transacted and agreed to, was grounded, as a Condition, *sine qua non*, upon our high Adversary's breaking off from France, and especially upon the entire and firm Separation of his Troops from the French, and also the strengthening of

the inward Tranquility of the Empire, and that our Operations might not meet with the least Hindrance, directly or indirectly, either from him, our high Adversary, or his Troops. And farther, in Consequence of the said sixth Point of the Convention, it was eventually agreed, *that the Bavarian Army should remain, as long as Subsistence was to be found, at Wembding and those Parts, between the Circles of Franconia and Suabia, till the ensuing Accommodation or Peace, but N. B. never should make any Motion which might prejudice the Operations of the Austrian Army.*

In Confidence of which, and in Expectation of our Approbation, it being impossible we should then know either the Propositions in the Protocol itself, or the express Reservations in the Marginal Notes, *the late Count Kevenhuller made no Scruple to engage, upon the said Assurances of Count Seckendorf, that if the Bavarian Troops committed no more Hostilities, nor occasioned any Hindrance from driving the French out of the Empire, none should be exercised against them.*

As soon as this Protocol came to our Hands, we immediately perceived how little Dependence was to be had upon the Promises of Seckendorf: But our most assiduous Care to avoid even the least Appearance of our giving any Occasion for the fixing the Theatre of the War in the Neutral Countries of the Empire, overcame in us even the most equitable Precautions for our own Security, in the comfortable Hopes, that on the Part of our high Adversary, such Proposals for a Reconciliation would be made, as, on the one Hand, were agreeable to the fundamental Constitution of the Empire, and on the other, were sufficient to preserve for the future, not only our Archducal House, but also the whole dear Country from such great Disturbances and exorbitant Calamities as it has been subjected to ever since the Death of his late Imperial Majesty our blessed Father. Accordingly we have since declared in our Circular Rescript of the 20th of July, notwithstanding the Advantages in our Hands, *That we would entirely let alone the Troops of our high Adversary, in the Neutral Countries of the Empire, as long as, on their Side, no grounded Suspicion should be given of a hostile Design against our Troops, or the Electorate of Bavaria.*

But all our Expectations were in vain. The World is acquainted with the very extraordinary Nature of the Proposals for Peace, from Time to Time, partly from our high Adversary alone, and partly from him and the Crown of France together. As soon as our high Adversary had saved his Troops, and France thought there was no more Fear of an Invasion of its own Countries, both chang'd their Language and their former Pretences of a Readiness for Peace. At Francfort the Assurances contained in Seckendorf's Protocol at *Nieder Schonfeld*, were as little regarded, as the known Declaration of *La Noue* was at Versailles.

We have for some Months past in our Hands a great Number of Proofs in Writing of the utmost Endeavours of the two above-mentioned Courts,

Courts, not only to disturb the interior Tranquility of the Empire, but also to attack the Countries of some considerable States of the Empire, who are not engaged in the War, purely because those States take to Heart its Welfare, and oppose those Designs of the French which are contrary to the same, and their Views in Consequence thereof, of kindling the War afresh in two Places.

Our Moderation keeps us from a farther Publication. But if we should be still constantly more and more pressed in it, the Time may soon come when we may be obliged to lay before the impartial World, certain Secrets which would otherwise have been concealed.

What we had a Right to do, according to the Law of Nature, and Nations, upon the late Advices of such dangerous Designs, is evident, without being necessary to alledge any Thing farther. But the same extraordinary Moderation, which with-held us in July last from improving the Advantages we had then in our Hands, has engaged us now, out of an exceeding Precaution, to examine all that has preceded, with a Design, if possible, to bring off our high Adversary from those Counsels, by which the French Court flattered themselves with obtaining the Ends it had in View, by exciting, keeping up, and extending the Troubles from the Beginning, and thereby destroying *Germans by Germans*, and in the same Manner to weaken the Northern Powers amongst themselves.

It is known to the Empire, that the above-mentioned Declaration of *La Noue*, did not hinder the Re-establishment of the Works, demolished in Virtue of Treaties, upon the so called *Marquisat Island*, and consequently upon an indisputable Neutral Territory of the Empire, and the erecting thereon a large Fort. Altho' the three solemn Treaties of Peace with the Empire, of Ryfwyck, Baaden, and Vienna, were thereby broke through, and notwithstanding the well-grounded Complaint made thereupon, on the Part of the Circle of Suabia, our high Adversary not only vindicated this Proceeding of the French, but also very clearly declared, notwithstanding the several essential Instances of their utmost Attention for him, our high Adversary, *that the Circle of Suabia was looked upon as our Place of Arms, and the real Seat of the War, but that it was not intended to be treated entirely in such a Manner.*

In Consequence of what has been communicated to us by some well-intentioned States of the Empire, we are obliged, in order to obviate as much as lies in our Power all that can be apprehended, to refer ourselves hereupon to our Letter of the 11th of last February to the said Circle, which has been since published. But instead of the other Side's opening themselves hereupon in the same clear and satisfactory

Manner as we had done before, they contented themselves with extolling, in an Obscure and confused Memorial, the great imaginary Advantage accruing to the Empire from the happy Alliance with the Crown of France, and to complain of the so called *Manifest National Prejudice*, representing our Alliance with the Maritime Powers, *as hurtful to the chief Fundamentals of the System of the Holy Roman Empire.*

This was enough to set all right with respect to what might appear necessary and expedient for our Security, and the Tranquility of the Empire. But to be ample, and to have escaped nothing that might be suspected, the abovesaid honourable Circle was addressed to a second Time by us in the most cautious and affectionate Manner, tho' at the same Time the Necessity was not concealed from it, *upon what we had before written on the 11th of February, with respect to being without Loss of Time, clearly and fully made easy and sufficiently secured.*

But this did by no Means succeed; on the contrary, as soon as they imagined every Thing enough prepared for a hostile Attack, partly against the Countries of the Electorate of Hanover, and partly against ours, an extraordinary Diligence was used to assemble the Bavarian Troops in a Place where they might be able to join the French every Minute, and, according to the Prescriptions of the Court of Versailles, might serve to effectuate the above-mentioned Designs.

We pass over in Silence the Violence done to us by the Detention of our Effects at Philipburg, and in otherways, at a Time when it depends wholly upon us, by the Law of Reprisals, to retaliate with Justice, what on the other Side is transacted with the greatest Injustice. But we do not intend to lose our Time herein, since our chief and prime Care is directed for the Deliverance of our dear Country, the Liberty of Europe, and all Christendom.

Even at Francfort no Secret is made of the designed Conjunction with the French, and that the Bridge of Boats over the Rhine is for that Purpose, while the Hostile Designs against the Electorate of Hanover are publicly extolled. Our high Adversary, it is to be hoped, will not deny, that all this was lately concerted and agreed to with his Knowledge and Consent, since we have the Proofs of it in our Hands, and should be sorry to be forced to produce them; altho' we, at the same Time, make no scruple to declare, as we do at present, to the whole World, that the Court of France, as well as that of Francfort, may publish what either of them has in their Hands of ours.

Therefore, in such Circumstances, not to be wanting in our Duty, not only towards ourselves, our Archducal House, and faithful Subjects, but also towards our Country, our Allies, the

the Freedom of Europe, and the Safety of all Christendom; we could not any longer defer the Introduction of the greatest Part of our Troops, which have been quartered this Winter in Bavaria, and the Upper Palatinate, into those Parts, where such great Objects require them. And since on the one Hand the Convention of *Nieder Schonfeld* has been in several Respects broken through by our high Adversary, notwithstanding the exceeding Attention shewn to it on this Side, and on the other Hand, in the above-mentioned manifest Circumstances, the said great Objects could not possibly be provided for without being fully and solely Master of the Passage of the Danube; therefore we could not neglect the taking Possession of the City of *Donawerth*, with a Body of our Troops, having been voluntarily abandoned by those of our high Adversary, and which has been joined to the Circle of Bavaria above 100 Years. And upon this Occasion to give a fresh convincing Proof of our great Inclination for Peace, we have treated the Bavarian Colonel, and the few Invaders who were still there, with the greatest Friendship and Civility; and have given the strictest Orders that our high Adversary's Officers and Subjects at *Mindelheim*, *Wietenstiege*, and other Places belonging to the honourable Circle of Suabia, should not be molested in the least, as long as on the other Side the Neutrality of the Circle should not be evidently broken.

And as such a Conduct, as the above-mentioned is, requires no other Justification than a true Exposition of the Nature of the Affair, therefore we have thought proper to acquaint you with the same, as we do by the Present, to the End that you may make known the Contents of this present Rescript, where it may be necessary or serviceable. Whereby you will fulfil our Commands, and we remain, &c.

Vienna, the 13th of May, 1744.

Vienna, May 20. Letters from Paris affirm, that the Prince of Conti had cantoned his Troops in Despair of making any Progress, unless reinforced by 10,000 Men, which the Court of Versailles despaired as much of furnishing him with, unless they were drawn from the Army on the Rhine, which was thought to be impracticable.

Berlin, May 23. His Prussian Majesty set out on Wednesday last the 20th: He proposed reaching *Wolfenbuttle* that Night, where he was to stay one Day only; so that he is supposed to have arrived at *Pyrmont* as last Night.

Copenhagen, May 23. The King and Queen of Denmark, together with the two Danish Princesses, are now settled at *Hirschholm*, a fine Country Palace belonging to the Queen, who has lately had the Roof of it raised, and new Apartments fitted up with extraordinary Magnificence. Yesterday, for the first Time since the Removal, a

Council was held there, and the Court was very numerous. The Prince and Princess are at *Jagerspreis*, a Seat at the Distance of almost five Danish Miles from *Hirschholm*, where her Royal Highness, who had been indisposed, has found great Benefit from the Air of the Country, and is now in perfect Health. Count *Rantzau* of *Ashberg*, formerly the Danish Minister in England, who is now in this Place, was Yesterday made titular Privy Counsellor. The same Dignity, we hear, was then likewise conferred upon three others, namely, Baron *Solenthal* Administrator of the County of *Rantzau*, the youngest Count *Raventlau*, and *M. Holstein*, Amptman of *Tundern*.

Brussels, May 28. The Confederate Army still remains in the Camp near *Afche*. Menin continues invested. The French Intendant, *M. de Sechelles*, has sent an Order to the People of *Dixmude* to furnish Three hundred thousand Rations, and transport them to *Courtrai*, threatening them with Military Execution if it be not comply'd with.

Hague, May 29, N. S. This Day we received Advice from *Aurick*, that the Prince of *Oost-Frise* died there in the Night, between the 25th and 26th Instant, after a short Indisposition. Since the Wind is come to the West, some of the Men of War that are sitting out at *Amsterdam*, have got over the *Pampus*; and, if the Weather continues a few Days as it is at present, it is hoped the rest may be able to follow. The Advices from *Flanders*, that came in To-day, bring nothing particular, but that Count *Saxe*, who had seized the Post of *Pont-Espierres*, was said to be fortifying himself there. Letters from *Hallbron* mention, that Prince *Charles* joined the Army there on the 19th, and found it in very good Order, and eager for Action. General *Bernclau* had already passed the *Neckar*, and was advanced to *Eppingen*; and it was thought his Highness would proceed with his whole Army as soon as possible down to the *Rhine*, the Passage of which River the French and Imperialists seem'd preparing to dispute with him.

Dover, May 22. We hear from *Ostend*, that on Friday Evening the Yachts and Transports from England arrived there, with the Loss of one Horse only: That the Men and Horses began to land on Saturday, and marched away, as they disembarked, directly for *Bruges*.

Admiralty Office, May 23.

Captain *Gordon*, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop the *Hound*, in her Passage home from *Virginia*, in Latitude 48. met with and took a French Ship homeward bound from *Martinico*, called the happy *Mary*, Burthen 220 Tuns, 32 Men, and 6 Guns, laden with Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, &c. for *Bourdeaux*, which is reckoned a valuable Prize.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, May 26.

His Majesty's Ship the Salisbury, commanded by Captain Peter Osborne, having Vice-Admiral Leftock, who took his Passage in her, on board, arrived the 24th in the Morning at Spithead from the Mediterranean, with nine Ships for London, and one for Bristol, under her Convoy. Capt. Osborne, in his Passage from Mahon to Gibraltar, met off Cape de Gat, a French Ship from Marseilles bound for St. Domingo, laden with all Sorts of Merchandize, and carried her into Gibraltar.

Kensington, May 23.

This Day the Baron d'Ehrthall, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Mentz, had a private Audience of Leave of his Majesty; to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. the Lord Carteret, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Courell Dormer, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Admiralty-Office, April 30, 1744.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased, by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the Relief of Poor Widows of Commission and Warrent Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerks of the Checque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Dept, and Kinsale; where all such Widows as intend to lay in their Claims, may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows as live at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; as the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August 1732, as well as to the Widows of those who died since that Time, whose Circumstances come within the Rules of the Establishment, such Monies as may be due to them, on the 31st Day of May next: This is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applied, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do so as soon as possible; and that all such Widows whose Claims have been already allowed, may send or bring to this Office, by the 31st of next Month, the Affidavit required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Pension or Bounty.

Navy-Office, May 16, 1744.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having appointed Money for paying of Half Pay to Sea Officers, from the 1st of July 1743, to the 31st of December last, according to his Majesty's Establishment on that behalf: These are to give Notice, that the said Payment will begin to be made at the Treasurer of the Navy's Office in Broad Street, at Nine of the Clock in

the Morning, the following Days, to wit, on Monday the 28th Instant for the Captains, Tuesday the 29th for the Lieutenants, and Wednesday the 30th for Masters and Surgeons, that all Persons concerned may then and there attend to receive what may become payable to them, and not only bring with them the Affidavits required touching their not having enjoyed the Benefit of any publick Employment, either at Sea or on Shore, during the Time they are to be paid the said Half Pay, but also produce Certificates that they have subscribed to the Test, and taken the Oaths required by Act of Parliament to his present Majesty. And in Case any of the said Officers shall not be able to attend themselves to receive their Money, but employ Attorneys for that Purpose, that the said Attorneys may produce the like Certificates and Affidavits from the Persons they are employed by.

London, May 12, 1744.

Whereas it is the Intention and express Meaning of the Act now in Force, for the speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, that those Regiments should be the sooner compleated with able-bodied Men, and such, as from their Age, Size and Strength, were fit to serve his Majesty and the Country as Soldiers;

Nevertheless several Colonels, and commanding Officers of Regiments, having represented to the Field-Marshal Earl of Stair, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in South Britain, that the Commissioners, at some of their Meetings for putting that Act in Execution (mistaking the true Meaning and Intention of it) have insisted on Officers taking Men, that appeared, on account of their Age, Size, and Infirmities, unfit for the Service, particularly at St. Albans, where Colonel Chalmondely, after a strict Inspection and Examination, in which he was attended and assisted by two Surgeons, discharged Six and thirty Men, turned over by the Commissioners, being absolutely unfit for the Service; the insisting such Men being as he said, that if not immediately stop'd, would prove highly detrimental to his Majesty's Services, my Lord Stair finds it therefore absolutely necessary to order; and does hereby order the Officers employ'd in Recruiting, to refuse to accept of any Boy that is too weak to carry Arms, or that is turned of Forty Years, unless he is strong, active, and other Ways fit for his Majesty's Service. They are likewise to refuse any Press Man for the Maxims that does not measure full Five Feet four Inches high, or upwards.

And whereas the Regiments at Gibraltar, Minorca, the West Indies, and also those of Marines, are already near compleated, his Lordship orders, that in such Places where there are no Officers belonging to the Corps above-mentioned, attending the Meetings of the Commissioners, that the Officers of the other Corps employed in Recruiting, on inspecting Recruits, are not, for the future, to receive any Man, but what are Five Feet four Inches high, or upwards, and fit for the Regiments of Foot now in Great Britain.

Whatever extraordinary Expences may arise from subsisting the Men received, or other Incidents, the Field Officers, in their several Districts, are (notwithstanding any former Order) to grant Bills on the Agent of the Regiment of Foot or Marines to which they belong, who has Orders to pay the same.

His Lordship not doubting but every Commissioner for executing the Act now in Force for the speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, acting with Zeal for the Publick Service, will co-operate

rate with the Officers employed in Recruiting, in such a Manner, that the Corps may be not only speedily, but also effectually recruited, with Men fit for the Service, according to the true Meaning and Intention of the Act.

His Lordship also gives this publick Assurance to the Commissioners, that he has ordered all the Officers who were appointed to recruit, and who were as many as could be spared from other Services, to attend their Meetings, as regularly and constantly as the Nature and Circumstances of the Service will at present admit of.

By Command of the Field-Marshal Earl of STAIR,
C. Ellifson, Dep. Adj Gen.

Stamp-Office, May 17, 1744.

The Commissioners for managing His Majesty's Stamp Revenues do hereby give Notice, That by a Clause in an Act of last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Million out of the Sinking Fund, and for applying a Sum remaining in the Exchequer, arisen by the Coinage Duty, and so forth, it is, (inter alia) enacted to the Effect following, That for the Relief of any Person or Persons, who, through Neglect or Inadvertency, have omitted to pay his Majesty's Duties of Sixpence in the Pound for every Sum of Fifty Pounds or under, and of Twelvpence in the Pound for every Sum amounting to more than Fifty Pounds, given, paid, contracted, or agreed for, or any Part thereof, with Clerks, Apprentices, or Servants, within the respective Times limited by the several Acts of Parliament in that Case made; or who have omitted to insert and write in Words at Length, in the Indentures, or other Writings, containing the Covenants and Agreements relating to such Clerk, Apprentice or Servant, the full Sum or Sums of Money, or any Part thereof, received, or in any wise, directly or indirectly, given, paid, agreed, or contracted for, with or in relation to such Clerk, Apprentice or Servant, every such Person or Persons, Clerks, Apprentices and Servants, are acquitted and discharged of and from all Penalties and Incapacities incurred by Reason of such Omissions, upon Payment of the said Rates and Duties, on or before the First Day of August 1744.

Navy Office, May 24, 1744.

These are to give Notice, that on Tuesday the 5th of June next, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to Sale at this Office, in pursuance of Orders on that Behalf, the Hulls of his Majesty's old Ships under-mentioned, viz.

Rates.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Where lying.
4	50	Nonsuch	at Portsmouth.
5	40	Hastings	at Portsmouth.
6	20	Shoreham	at Deptford.
		Sbeerness	at Deptford.
		Rose	at Deptford.

The Ships to be viewed at the Places where they now lie, till the Time of Sale, with some Particulars that are to be sold with them; that such Persons as incline to buy, may attend at the above Time accordingly.

Lottery Office, May 29, 1744.

The Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery Anno 1741, and to deliver out Certificates in Lieu thereof, payable by the Cashires of the Bank, are by a

Clause in an Act passed last Session of Parliament, vested with Power and Authority to exchange such of the said Tickets of the said Lottery as shall be claimed and produced to them on or before the 6th Day of December, 1744, in such Manner as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said last mentioned Act, do give Notice, that daily Attendance will be given at their Office near the Exchequer, from Ten to One (Holidays excepted) to take in the said Tickets, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof.

London, May 26, 1744.

The Committee of the Company of Proprietors of the Undertaking for recovering and preserving the Navigation of the River D B E, give Notice, that they shall be ready on the 29th Day of September next, to pay off the Company's Bonds, with the Interest due thereon, at their Office in St. Switthin's Lane.

Queen Square, Westminster, May 26, 1744.

This is to give Notice to the Possessors of Bills of Exchange, drawn upon me, for His Majesty's Service, by the Hon. General James Oglethorpe, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in South Carolina and Georgia, in America, which remain unsatisfied, That I am ready to pay the said Bills, and that Attendance will be given for that Purpose at my House, on Tuesday and Friday next, from Eleven to One each Day, and at the same Hours every Tuesday and Friday after.

Harman Verelst.

Note, The Bills brought on Tuesdays, are to be left for Examination and directing for Payment, and be received on the Fridays following; and those brought on the Fridays are to be left for the like Purpose, and received on the Tuesdays following.

East India House, May 23, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be holden at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, on special Affairs. That their Transfer Books will be shut up on Thursday the 21st of the said June, at Two o'Clock, and opened again on Thursday the 19th of July next. And that the Dividend Warrants, due at Midsummer next, will be ready to be delivered out on Friday the 27th of the said July.

Advertisements.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before William Spicer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, on Thursday the 5th Day of July next, between the Hours of Four and Six in the Afternoon, A Freehold Estate at Bramhope near Otley, in the County of York, of the yearly Value of 25 l. Also a Freehold Estate at Bishopton in the County of Durham, of the yearly Value of 6 l. Also the Reversion in Fee expectant on the Death of Ann Hawkrigge, Widow, (upwards of 45 Years of Age) of an Estate at Leeds in the said County of York, of the yearly Value of 8 l. 2 s. And also the Sum of 728 l. South Sea Annuities, subject to the Payment of an Annuity of 30 l. to the said Ann Hawkrigge for her Life, and the Deficiencies of the said Annuity, and 200 l. at her Death, late the Estates and Annuities of William Rontree, of Bishopton aforesaid, Gent. deceased. Further Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, London, or of Mr. Barstow of Leeds.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the specialty Creditors of Edward Higginson, late of Hawkebury in the County of the City of Coventry, Yeoman, deceased, and of George Higginson his Son, late of the same Place, Yeoman, deceased, are to come in and prove their Debts before William Kinaston, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, London, on or before the last Day of this Trinity Term, or in Default thereof they will peremptorily be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

TO be peremptorily sold, together or in Parcels, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Thomas Bennett, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, on Friday the 15th Day of June next, between the Hours of Five and Seven in the Afternoon, The Estate of John Clemens, late of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, Ship Builder, deceased, being a Farm at Trimley St. Mary's and St. Martin's in Suffolk, lett at 24 l. per Annum. Also a House and Timber Yards, and four small Tenements in Duck's Street in Ipswich. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree and subsequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before William Spicer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, on Thursday the 28th Day of June next, between the Hours of Four and Six in the Afternoon, Two Freehold Farms, two Freehold Cottages, and 72 Acres of Coppice Wood, and Wood Ground, being Freehold; and two Copyhold Messuages, and 22 Acres of Land, all (except the Wood Ground) lett to good Tenants, and are together of the yearly Value of 233 l. Likewise a great Quantity of large Timber on the above Freehold Estates of a considerable Value; all which said Premises are situate in the several Parishes of Boreham, Little Waltham, Terling, and Hatfield Peverell, within three Miles of Chelmsford in the County of Essex, and late the Estates of William Tending, Esq; deceased. Further Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, London.

TO be sold peremptorily, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Esq, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, on Friday the 22d of June next, between Five and Seven in the Afternoon, The Manor of Yardsly Hall, with the Appurtenances, and Capital Messuage of Broad Oaks, and several other Messuages in the Parishes of Debden, Thackstead, and Wimbish, in Essex, late the Estate of Wiseman Clagett, deceased, now lett at 230 l. a Year, subject to an Annuity of 50 l. for ever. Particulars may be had at the Master's Chambers.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Lewis, late of Bermondsey-street, Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Peake-maker and Victualler, 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 11th of June next, and on the 7th of July 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. Lewis, Attorney, No 13. in Clifford's Inn.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Samuel Straton, of Lawrence Lane, London, Merchant and Warehouseman, 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 8th of June next, and on the 7th of July 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. Sparrow, Attorney, in Bread-street, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Crispe, of Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer in Wines 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 6th of June next, and on the 7th of July 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 assent to the Assignment already made, or chuse a new Assignee or 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. Gibbons, Attorney in Lincoln's Inn, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Lambert Middleton, of Gould-square, London, Cornfactor, 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 6th of June next, and on the 7th of July 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.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt issued against Thomas Cotton, of Rolls Buildings in the County of Middlesex, Scrivener and Broker, have agreed to meet on Monday the 11th Day of June next, at Four in the Afternoon, at Hamlin's Coffee-house in Swithin's Alley, to consider further of the Proposal made to them at their last Meeting, and on other Affairs relating to the said Commission.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against George Nation the Younger, of Falmouth, in the County of Cornwall, Chandler and Chapman, intend to meet on the 19th of June next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the House of Paske Bown, Widow, called the Royal Standard in Falmouth 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 William Lockwood, of New Bartlet Street, in the Parish of St. George Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, Taylor and Chapman, having met on the 24th of May Instant, at Guildhall, London, pursuant to Notice in the London Gazette, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; the said Dividend was, at the Request of the Creditors then present, adjourn'd to the 1st of June next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall aforesaid; at which Time and Place, such of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt who have not proved their Debts, are to attend and prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of such Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against James Brown, late of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, Butcher, intend to meet on the 20th Day of June next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the House of John Lucas, being the Sign of the White Bull in Billsborrow in the said County, 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 said Creditors are also desired to meet the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt at the same Time and Place, either to assent to or dissent from the Assignee's commencing or defending one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity touching the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, and to consent to the said Assignee's compounding and agreeing any Masters in Difference relating thereto, and on other special Affairs.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Edward Warner, of the Parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, Grocer and Tobaccoist, intend to meet on the 21st of June next, at Three o'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 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 George Bell, late of the City of Oxford, Mercer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 26th Day of June 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 a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Christopher Threlkeld, late of the City of Bristol, Bedlace and Fringe Weaver and Chapman, intend to meet on the 30th of June next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Exchange Coffee House in Corn-street, Bristol, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Thomas Geheen, late of Broad-street, London, Merchant and Mariner, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, that the said Thomas Geheen hath in all Things conform'd 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 16th of June next.

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.

Pursuant to an Act of the Sixteenth Year of his present Majesty, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, I give Notice to John Hodgson, late of the Parish of St. Dunstan in the West, London, Coffeeman and Chapman, Prisoner in the Fleet, to subscribe and deliver a Schedule of all his Estate and Effects, for the Purposes mentioned in the said Act, to the Justices of the Peace for the City of London, at their next General or Quarter Sessions at Guildhall, to be held next after 30 Days from this Date; and of this all his other Creditors are to take Notice.

Richard Mackrell.

London, May 26, 1744.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered themselves to the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, London, hereby give Notice, that they intend 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, intitled, 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, that shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Marshall, late of Tadcaster in

the County of the City of York, Chapman. George M'lieh, late of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, Surgeon. Peter Megrah, late of Charles-street, St. Paul Covent Garden; Yeoman. Edward Angel, late of the City of Norwich in the County of Norfolk, Hoher.

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. William Curtis, late of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the Liberty of Westminster and County of Middlesex, Pedler. William Randall, late of Dorking in the County of Surry, Brasier.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendered themselves to the Keeper of the Poultry Compter, hereby give Notice, that they intend 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, intitled, 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. Enoch Symon, late of St. James Duke's Place, Engraver. Thomas Skegg, late of Oakham in the County of Rutland, Brasier. Joseph Bolus, late of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, Hatter.

The following Person being a Prisoner for Debt in the Poultry Compter, London, 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 Majesty King George the Second, intitled, 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, at the Guildhall of the said City, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Armstrong, late of Yarmouth in Norfolk, Dealer and Chapman.

The following Persons being Prisoners for Debt in St. Thomas Ward in the City of Exon, in and for the County of Devon, give Notice, that they intend 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, intitled, 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, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Andrew Pime, late of the Parish of Wettleigh in the County of Devon, Butcher. Elizabeth Darch, late of the Parish of Ringsash otherwise Ashreany, in the County of Devon, Single Woman Spinster.

The following Person being a Prisoner for Debt in his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, 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 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. John Tarran, late of Danby Wisk in the County of York, Clerk.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered themselves to the Keeper of Wood-street Compter, London, hereby give Notice, that they intend 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 City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Phillip Manuell, late of the Parish of St. James Duke's Place, London, Barber. Morgan Merryweather, late of Stepney, Mariner.

The following Person being a Prisoner for Debt in the Northgate Goal in and for the City of Gloucester, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late 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 in and for the City of Gloucester, and County of the said City, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Jones, late of the City of Worcester, Butcher.

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 Morpeth, in and for the County of Northumberland, 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 Hexham, in and for the said County of Northumberland, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty

Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Samuel Emanuel, late of Morpeth aforesaid, in the said County of Northumberland.

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. Stephen Fletcher, late of the City of Bristol, Waterman.

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. John Dormar, late of Gravesend in the County of Kent, 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 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 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 for the said County, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Cornelius Toogood, late late of the City of Exeter, Tallow Chandler and Chapman.

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.