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Berlin, August 10, N. S.

Translation of the King of Prussia's Manifesto.

THE King thinks himself obliged to inform Europe of the Measures, which the present Conjunctions oblige him to follow, for the Publick Good and Tranquility.

His Majesty not being able to look with Indifference any longer upon the Troubles which desolate Germany, after having try'd in vain all Ways of bringing about a Reconciliation, finds himself obliged to make Use of the Forces which God has given him, towards re-establishing Peace and Order, and for restoring the Laws to their Vigour, and the Head of the Empire to his Authority.

Since the Success which the Hungarian Troops had in Bavaria, the Queen of Hungary, far from proceeding with the Equity and Moderation which became her, has treated the Emperor's Hereditary Countries with infinite Hardheartedness and Cruelty.

This Princess and her Allies formed Designs unmeasurably ambitious, the pernicious End whereof was, to put Fetters for ever upon the German Liberty, the doing which has been, for above an Age past, the principal Object of the dangerous Policy of the House of Austria.

One need only examine the Facts which have passed these two last Years, in order to judge of the Malignity of the Intentions of the Court of Vienna, and to see clearly, that, in all her Proceedings, she has acted in a Manner entirely contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

Germany has seen itself over-run with Foreign Troops. They have been subsisted to the great Detriment of Neutral Princes of the Empire. They have been marched, without making previously the customary Requisitions.

The Queen of Hungary has concluded Alliances, to indemnify certain Powers for the extraordinary Succours which they have afforded her; and those Indemnifications have consisted, as well in Fiefs of the Empire, as in Hopes given with Relation to certain Bishopricks.

The Generals of that Princess have attempted seizing by Force some Imperial Towns; her Ministers have threatned some Electors, and have endeavoured to seduce others, and to overturn, by those Means, this Republick, composed of so many Sovereigns, and whom nothing but their Union has enabled hitherto to resist the Shocks which have so often indangered it.

How great a Contempt has been put upon Publick Faith, in the Infractions of the Capitulation of Braunau, and in the Attack of the Imperial Troops intrinched under the Neutral Imperial Towns, and under the Fortresses of the Empire, and even in forcing them to quit the Borders of the Empire, whereof their Master is the Head; Without taking Notice, that it may very well be reckoned a direct Affront and Contempt upon the Imperial Dignity and Majesty, to allow the Officers of the Queen of

Hungary's Troops to treat it with Indignity, as there are but too many Examples of their doing.

In a Word, to crown all the Insults offered by the Court of Vienna to the Majesty of the Roman Empire, one need only read the Protests of that Court, delivered in to the Dictature of the Elector of Mentz, whereby the Queen of Hungary declares the Election of the Emperour void to all Intents and Purposes, though made unanimously, and pretends that the present Dyet of Franckfort is illegal, thereby endeavouring to withdraw all the States of the Empire from the Obedience they owe to the Head whom they have elected.

So many Facts, and so many Proceedings, openly contrary to the Honour and to the Glory of the German Name, and to the Constitutions of the Germanick Body, clearly enough denote, that the Design of the Court of Vienna, is, to usurp, in Favour of a Foreign Prince, without any Possessions in Germany, the supreme Dignity devolved, by the unanimous and free Choice of all the German Nation, upon the most Serene Elector of Bavaria.

These are Attempts, which it is inconsistent with the Honour and the Dignity of every Elector, and of every Prince of Germany, to tolerate any longer; and it would be an horrid Baseness in the sacred Members of that August College, invested, from Time immemorial, with the Authority of electing their own Head, to suffer the Despotism and the Violence with which the Queen of Hungary would force this Right from them, in so ignominiously oppressing his Imperial Majesty.

It is not to the Emperour that the Queen does the Injury, but to those who have elected him, and whom this Princess despises to such a Degree, as to believe them insensible to their own Honour, and capable of so great a Weakness, as not to support, in the Person of his Imperial Majesty, the most noble of their Prerogatives.

The King has no particular Dispute with the Queen of Hungary.

He has no Pretension upon her: He desires nothing for himself, and enters no otherwise than in Quality of an Auxiliary, into a Quarrel which concerns the Liberties of the Empire only; and the open War, which the Queen of Hungary has lately declared against Germany, by the Hostilities which her Troops have committed there, would be a Reason sufficient, if there were no others, to justify the Conduct of his Majesty.

If the King thinks himself at present obliged, for these Reasons, to take violent Measures, it is not without Regret, nor without having first tried every Method of Reconciliation.

He made Steps towards obtaining it with the King of England, when that Prince was encamped at Hanau.

The Emperour too declared, at the same Time, that, for the Sake of Peace, he would for ever renounce all the Pretensions which he had upon the House of Austria, upon Condition

of the Restitution of his Hereditary Dominions.

These advantageous and most moderate Terms were flatly rejected by the English Ministry; a sufficient Proof that the Intention of the King of England was not to restore Peace to the Empire, but rather to make his Advantage of its Troubles.

The King did afterwards offer his Mediation, jointly with that of the Empire, to the Maritime Powers, in order to put an End to this fatal War.

But the Republick of Holland, being sensible of the Obstacles which she should meet with from the Stiffness of the Courts of Vienna and London, declined it in a pretty categorical Manner.

His Majesty, always full of the same Zeal, and employing himself with the same Activity in every Thing which might re establish the Repose of Germany, thought, that making just and equitable Proposals of Peace directly to the Queen of Hungary, would be the shortest Method of manifesting his salutary Designs.

The Proposals that were made at Hanau, were repeated at Vienna. The Emperor, who means nothing but the Good of the Empire, offered his Consent to every Thing; and this magnanimous Prince, like a true Father of his Country, was determined to sacrifice to it his own Interests. A generous Action! which for ever justifies the Choice which was made of him.

The King backed this Negotiation with the most pathetic and strongest Remonstrances and Persuasions.

But the more Moderation the Emperor shewed, the more visible was the inflexible Haughtiness of the Queen of Hungary.

Therefore that Princess ought to blame the despotick Maxims of her own Council only, which raises up new Allies to her Enemies.

But if she attacks the Germanick Liberties, she rouses the Defenders of them. And as she undertakes to strip the principal Members of the Empire of their Rights, she ought to think it just for them to make Use of the Means which she obliges them to make Choice of for their Support. The Race of those ancient Germans, who did for so many Ages defend their Country and their Liberties, against all the Majesty of the ancient Roman Empire, still subsists, and will defend them with the same Zeal at this Day, against those who dare to attack them.

This is what appears by the League of Franckfort, wherein the most respected Princes of Germany, have united themselves to oppose its Destruction.

The King has joined himself with them, judging, that it is the Duty and Interest of every Member of the Empire, to maintain the System thereof, and to assist the Weak against the Oppressions of the Mighty.

His Majesty thinks that the most noble and the most worthy Use which he can make of the Forces which God has entrusted him with, is, to employ them in the Support of his Country, which the Queen of Hungary would enslave; to avenge the Honour and the Rights of all the Electors, which that Princess would forcibly deprive them of; to afford a powerful Assistance to the Emperor, to support him in all his Rights, and upon that Throne, from which the Queen of Hungary would pull him down.

In a Word, the King demands nothing, and the Question is not about his personal Interest; but his Majesty has Recourse to Arms for no other Reason but that of restoring Liberty to

the Empire, Dignity to the Emperor, and Tranquility to Europe.

Constantinople, June 23. About a Fortnight since the Koul Kayhaw of the Janisaries went hence, attended by a great Number of Officers, to Asia. He is to gather up, on the Road, any straggling or deserting Soldiers, and conduct them to Cars, where the new Shaugh is: He is likewise to endeavour to regulate some Disorders in the Camp there, the Army having been ready to mutiny for want of their Pay.

Stockholm, July 24, O. S. General Keith; with the Troops under his Command, was not failed from Romansoe, when the last Letters came away from thence. His Swedish Majesty goes To-morrow to Ekelsund, an Estate about seven Swedish Miles off, which belonged to the late Countess Taube, where he proposes to take the Diversion of Hunting till the latter End of the Week. The Princess Ulrica of Prussia was expected as Yesterday at Carlsrona, if the Wind proved fair. The last Ceremony of the Nuptials between her Royal Highness and the Prince Successor, will be performed at Droningholm, where she will arrive ten Days after her Landing.

Rome, July 18, N. S. Upon the 11th of this Month M. Gages sent a Detachment of his Men to get Possession of a Post and a Well near Monte Artemisio, but they were repulsed by the Austrians with the Loss of 40 Men killed, and double that Number wounded. On the Austrian Side there were five killed, and about 15 wounded. The Spanish and Neapolitan Armies are in great Want of Water. By an Estafette arrived from Civita Vecchia this Evening, we hear, that three English Men of War, three Frigats, and three Bomb Ketches, had cast Anchor Yesterday in that Port, and that the remaining Part of the Squadron, under Commodore Long, was left at Leghorn to careen; after which, they were to join him here.

Florence, July 28, N. S. His Britannick Majesty's Ships, under the Command of Commodore Long, appeared on the 23d Instant off Fiumicino. M. de Gages detached lately a Body of 3000 Men, with a View of surprising the Austrian Magazines at Tivoli, which were guarded by 500 Men only: But Prince Lobcowitz having got Notice of their Design, sent a sufficient Reinforcement in Time, to prevent the Execution of it; so that the Spaniards did not think it safe to advance farther than Arfoli. The Pope has lately ordered about 4000 Militia from several Towns in his State, to repair to Rome, which are to be formed into three Regiments, of which he has appointed the Grand Prior Antinori, Count Ruffi, and Marquis Vitelli, Colonels. The Plague has again broke out at Reggio in Calabria, and has extended itself to the neighbouring Village of Palupo.

Paris, August 8, N. S. By Letters of the 1st. from Strasbourg, there is Advice, that Prince Charles has taken Possession of Sabern, and the Passes of Phaltebourg, from whence the Duke of Harcourt was obliged to retire with the Detachment of 6000 Men under his Command.

Berlin, August 10, N. S. His Prussian Majesty's Guards march this Day the straight Road to Dresden, and the other Troops, to the Number of 50,000 Men, are to march in four or five Columns, by different Routs, through Saxony into Bohemia; and the Boats which are loaded here, at Magdebourg, and other Places upon the Elbe, with Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, are now coming up that River. Those Troops likewise, which are to reinforce the Army in Silesia, are already in Motion.

From the Camp of the Allies near Pont à Trefsin, August 10, N. S. Upon Advice that Count Saxe was in Motion to take Post behind the Marque; we made a forc'd March of three Days and two Nights, without pitching our Tents, and on Saturday last took Post, with a Part of our Army, on the Lisse Side of the Marque, and the remaining Part passed that River this Morning, and are now encamped, the Right about a Mile advanced before Trefsin, and our Left about the same Distance before Perone, about a League and half from Lisse. When our advanced Guard was in Sight of Trefsin and Bouvine, the Enemy's Detachments, posted at the Works they had thrown up for the Defence of the Bridges, abandoned them; so that we had no Difficulty or Obstruction in laying several Bridges of Pontoons for the Passage of the several Columns. The next Day after we came to this Camp, three Deputies came from the Chatellenie of Lisse, proposing to bring us dry Forage for the Army, if we would spare the Corn that was ripe and ready to cut; but when they saw the great Quantity that was demanded, they declared it was impossible to comply with it, and begged us to spare the Country as much as we could to save the Inhabitants from utter Ruin. Count Saxe has thrown four Battallions of Foot into Lisse, and 25 Squadrons are encamped upon the Glacis of the Citadel.

Hague, August 14. By Letters of the 6th Instant from Prince Charles's Quarters, it appears, that his Highness, with his main Army, was then encamped near Hochfelden, and had, by a Detachment under Count Nadasti's Command, occupied the Town and Passes of Sabern, whilst M. Coigni was supposed to be posted behind the Canal of Moltzheim. The Flemish Letters of Yesterday mention no Motion that the Confederate Army had made since its Entrance last Saturday into the District of Lisse.

London, August 3, 1744.

By the Commissioners for Distributing the Moiety of Prizes taken from the Spaniards,

Notice is given, That they intend to meet at their Office in Aldermary Church Yard, to receive the Proofs of the Losses which have been claimed and are entered at their said Office; where all Persons concerned may be informed when their respective Claims will be examined into. The Claimants are therefore to give Attendance accordingly, and come prepared with such Vouchers as are necessary to support their Claims.

By Order of the Commissioners,
Jo. Sedgwick.

Victualling-Office, August 10, 1744.

The Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy give Notice, That on Wednesday the 19th of September next, in the Forenoon, they will be ready to receive Proposals from such Persons who are inclinable to furnish Oxen and Hogs at the Ports of London, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Dover, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship the Romney, (Thomas Grenville, Esq; Commander) who were on Board at the taking a Spanish Prize called the L'Sta Rosa, that they may receive their respective Shares of the Produce of the said Prize and her Cargo, at the Sign of the King's Arms on Great Tower Hill, of Mr. Samuel Savage, Agent, on the 11th Day of September 1744. And that the Shares of such as are not then demanded, may be received by the Parties, or their lawful Attornies, at the said House, on the first Thursday in every Month for three Years after.

LINCOLN RACES, 1744.

HIS Majesty's Plate of One Hundred Guineas will be run for on Tuesday the 4th of September next, on the Round

Course on the South Side of Lincoln, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, being no more than six Years old last Grass, carrying twelve Stone, three Heats; to be shewn and entred at the Nag's Head at Waddington, on Monday the 3d Day of September, in the Evening before they run; and if any Difference arise, either in Betting or Running, the same shall be determined by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, or whom he shall appoint, according to such his Majesty's Orders which shall be then and there produced.

On Wednesday the 5th will be run for on the same Side, (on a two Miles Course) the City's Plate, a Purse of Fifty Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won a Plate or Purse before, and no more than five Years old last Grass, as must be certified under the Hands of the Breeders; to carry ten Stone, three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to pay Three Guineas Entrance; the Stakes to go to the second best Horse, &c. Horset, &c. for this Plate, to be shewn and entred at Mr. Bateman's, at the Red Lyon below the Hill in Lincoln, on Monday the 3d Day of September, betwixt the Hours of Six and Twelve in the Forenoon.

On Thursday the 6th will be run for on the same Course, (where his Majesty's Plate was run for) Fifty Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, six Years old, carrying eleven Stone, and upwards twelve Stone; the best in three Heats, four Miles each Heat: Subscribers to pay One Guinea Entrance, and Non-Subscribers Three Guineas; the Stakes to go to the second best Horse; to be shewn and entred at Mr. Bateman's Houfe at the Red Lyon below the Hill in Lincoln, on Monday the 3d of September, betwixt the Hours of Six and Twelve in the Forenoon.

On Friday the 7th will be run for on the same Course, a Purse of Eighty Pounds, called the Ladies Plate, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that was not above six Years old last Grass, as must be certified under the Hands of the Breeders; to carry eleven Stone, three Heats: Subscribers to pay One Guinea Entrance, and Non-Subscribers Four Guineas; the Stakes to go to the second best Horse, &c. No Horse, &c. that ever won a King's Plate any where, to be permitted to run for this Plate; nor any Horse, &c. to be entred, that is not bona fide the Person's own. Every Horse, &c. without shewing, may be entred any Time before Six o'Clock, at the Starting Post, the Night before Running, by the Clerk of the Race, with whom the Certificates are to be left.

To be sold by Auction, to the highest Bidder, at the Royal Standard Tavern in Falmouth, on Monday the 10th of September next, the undermentioned Goods, from on board the Le Amarillas Prize, from Martinico, taken by the King William Privateer of Bristol, and condemn'd the 2d of August Instant, in the High Court of Admiralty.

To be put up in Lots. The Particulars of the Lots and Cargo to be view'd three Days before the Sale, from Eight in the Morning till Eight in the Evening.

At the same Time the said Ship will be sold in like Manner.

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|--------------------------|---|---------|
| 201 Hogheads, | } | Rocou. |
| 6 Quarters, | | |
| 1 Barrel, | | |
| 73 Hogheads, | } | Sugar. |
| 12 Quarters, | | |
| 46 Hogheads, | } | Cocoa. |
| 9 Cales, | | |
| 42 Hogheads, | } | Coffee. |
| 37 Barrells, | | |
| 2 Baggs, | | |
| 1 Case, | | |
| 2 Planks, | } | Wood. |
| 20 Sticks, | | |
| 1 Case Mercury and Toys, | | |
| 1 Barrel of Indico. | | |

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Nathaniel Blackerby, late of Old Palace Yard, Westminster, Esq; deceased, are to come before Edmund Sawyer, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, and prove their respective Debts, on or before the last Day of Michaelmas Term next, or, in Default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

IN Pursuance of an Order made by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Edmund Homer and William Homer, of Austin Fryars, London; Druggists and Partners, intend to meet at Guildhall, London, on Tuesday the 11th Day of September next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, to take an Account of the separate Estate and Effects of each of the said Bankrupts, and to make a Dividend of the same amongst their respective separate Creditors; when and where such of the separate Creditors of the said Bankrupts respectively, as 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.

To be sold peremptorily, on the 28th of this Instant August, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, before the Commissioners authorized in and by a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Peter Flower, late of London, Merchant, The Leasehold Estate of the said Bankrupt, situate in Alderman Walk, in the Parish of St. Botolph without Bishopgate, London.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Joseph Browning, of Mark-Lane, London, Merchant, intend to meet on the 24th Day of August instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to proceed to the Choice of an Assignee or Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects under the said Commission; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, and to chuse an Assignee or Assignees accordingly.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Edmund Homer and William Homer, late of Autfin Fryars, London, Druggists and Partners, intend to meet on the 11th Day of September next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupts 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. And the Creditors, who have proved their Debts, are desired to meet the Assignees at the Time and Place aforesaid, to assent to or dissent from the Assignees commencing or detending a Suit or Suits in Equity relating to the said Bankrupts Estate; and also to their compromising some Matters in Dispute relating to the said Bankrupts Estate, or submitting the same to Arbitration; and on other special Matters.

Whereas the Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against David Falconer, of London, Merchant, did meet pursuant to Notice in the London Gazette, on the 31st of July last, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a 2d Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; but several Persons, who had made Claims under the said Commission, not appearing to make Good their said Claims, the said Dividend was adjourned till farther Notice; This is to give Notice, that the said Commissioners intend to meet on the 8th of September next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a 2d and final Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same; and all Persons, who have already claimed under the said Commission, are to come to make Good their Claims, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Creditors, who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Todd, of Tunbridge Wells in the County of Suffex, Vintner, Innholder, and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignee of the said Bankrupt's Estate, on Thursday the 16th of August instant, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Union Coffee-house in Cornhill, London, in order to empower the said Assignee to sign a Lease or Leases, and other Agreements for the Benefit and Advantage of the said Bankrupt's Estate; and on other special Affairs.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Henry Williams, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Woollen-draper, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 16th Day of August instant, at Three in the Afternoon, the 18th Instant, at Nine in the Forenoon, and on the 22d of September next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Tapscott, Attorney in Clifford's Inn, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Gibbs, of Curzon-street, in the Parish of St. George Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer 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 14th of August instant at Three in the Afternoon, on the 18th of the said Month of August, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 22d Day of September next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Joseph Keene, Attorney, in Bennett-street, St. James's.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Tratt, late of Clare Market, in the County of Middlesex, Measfector, Corn-chandler and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said John Tratt 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 1st of September next.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Addy, of Ave Maria Lane, London, Bookbinder and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said John Addy hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parli-

ament 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 1st of September 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.

The following Person being a Prisoner for Debt in St. Thomas's Ward, in and for the County of Devon, hereby gives Notice, that she intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the said County, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Elizabeth Darch, late of the Parish of Kingfish, otherwise Ashreany, in the County of Devon, Single Woman, Spinster.

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 Woodstreet Compter, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of the late Act made in the sixteenth Year of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Amory, late of the Parish of Southbint, in the County of Somerset, Tallow Chandler and Innholder. Thomas Bear, late of Vagg, in the Parish of Yeovil, in the County of Somerset, Farmer. John Baker, late of Harrington Marsh, in the County of Somerset, Yeoman and Chapman.

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, 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, that shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Samuel Horlock, late of the Parish of Fulham, Dealer and Chapman. John Snowden, formerly of Cadney in the County of Lincoln, but late of Colchester in the County of Essex, Feltmonger.

The following Persons being Prisoners for Debt in his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at the Guildhall of the City of London, in and for the said City, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after 30 Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Robert Ellis, late of St. Bartholomew the Great, Cabinet-maker. Joseph Hyde, late of Taunton in the County of Somerset, Painter. Thomas Cane, late of Gough Square, Fleet-street, London, Attorney at Law.

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.