

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday August 25. to Tuesday August 28. 1744.

Moscow, July 26.

M. Bestucheff is declared Chancellor, and Count Worazow succeeds him as Vice-Chancellor. The Empress sets out the Day after To-morrow for Kiow, and is not expected back till towards Michaelmas.

Stockholm, Aug. 7. 'Tis now fixed, that the last Nuptial Benediction upon the Marriage between the Prince Successor and the Princess Ulrica of Prussia, shall be given on the 17th Instant at Droningholm, where their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive the same Day from Carlscrona. All the Foreign Ministers will be invited to assist at this Ceremony, and at the Diversions and Rejoycings that are to be made on that Occasion for two or three Days afterwards.

Stockholm, Aug. 10. On Monday last arrived here Count Finckenstein, the King of Prussia's Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court; and the next Day he had his first Audience of his Swedish Majesty, to whom he communicated a Declaration of his Prussian Majesty, containing the Motives which have determined that Prince to furnish the Emperor with Auxiliary Troops.

Rome, Aug. 8. A large Quantity of Biscuit is baking at Albano, and an Embargo is laid on all Vessels, fit for Transports, along the Roman Coast. The British Squadron lays at an Anchor at the Mouth of the Tyber; and on the 3d Instant a Body of 900 Licanians from the Army were arrived at Fiumecino. On the 31st past General Delon arrived in this City, to lay before the Pope some Remonstrances, on the Part of Prince Lobcowitz, on the Partiality which the Ministers of the See of Rome shew in Favour of the Enemies of the Queen of Hungary and her Allies. Extraordinary Congregations are frequently held at the Quirinal, before the Pope, to consult proper Expedients to supply the Armies with Necessaries, which put the Government to extraordinary Inconveniences. The Austrian Army is daily reinforced with Recruits, &c. both by the Tirol and Trieste, across the Adriatick Sea. Reinforcements of Neapolitan Troops have lately landed at Salerno and Naples, from the Lines of Sicily and Calabria, to join the Army at Velletri. Great Discontent appears amongst the People at Naples, on Account of the heavy Taxes lately laid upon them. Many have been sent into Confinement at the Fortres of Procida, on Account of their publick Complaints.

Florence, Aug. 11. There are several Letters in Town from Rome, which bring an Account, that his Britannick Majesty's Ships, under the Command of Commodore Long, lay at an Anchor at the Mouth of the Tyber; and that Preparations are making for an Embarkation of Part of Prince Lobcowitz's Army. The same Letters add, that in the Beginning of the

last Week, four Pieces of Cannon were transported from his Majesty's Ships to the Austrian Camp, with which a new Battery was made on a Hill which commanded One the Spaniards had lately raised on an Eminence called Monte de Giorgi, which incommoded the Austrians extremely; this new Battery is said to have had so good an Effect, that the Enemy's Battery was ruined by it the first Day.

From the Sardinian Camp of Beccetto, August 13.

The Enemy marched upon the 7th in five Columns towards the Post of Valoira, which was guarded by a Detachment of the Marquis de Gareffio's Regiment, consisting of 800 regular Troops, and some Hundreds of Peasants. That Officer had made very good Dispositions there, and defended the Post with great Valour for the Space of four Hours and a Half. But the great Superiority of the Enemy, amounting to above 8000 Men, at last obliged him to retire. He lost upon this Occasion 90 Men, amongst which are three Officers, wounded and made Prisoners. The Loss which the Enemy sustained in this Attack is much more considerable by the Reports of the Deserters.

Upon the 9th the Enemy advanced in great Numbers to attack the Post of Vaudier, and as the Troops that guarded it were in evident Danger of being intercepted, they chose to abandon the Post, and retired to Roocavion. The same Day the Enemy abandon'd their Posts at La Bicoque, Pierre-longue, Bellin and Chateau Dauphin; and upon the 10th the Corps which guarded the Eminencies of Elva having joined them, they marched to re-unite their whole Force in the Valley of Stura, having only left a small Corps at Acciglio, to keep open their Communication with the Valley of Maira. In Consequence of these Motions our Army will march To-morrow to Mele, and upon the 15th to the Neighbourhood of St. Damien, in the Valley of Maira, where his Majesty will fix his Head Quarters, in order to be nearer at hand to observe the Enemy, who have erected two Batteries upon the Eminencies on the Left of Demont, the one of eight Pieces of Cannon, and the other of six Mortars, though at present we do not know whether they have begun to play them or not. A Party of the Enemy's Horse has appeared at Bourg de St. Dalmas, but we do not know the Number of them, nor whether they stop'd there. The Count de Ja Manta advanced immediately on that Side to reconnoitre them.

Berlin, August. 22. We have hitherto no certain Information from the Prussian Army in Saxony, but it is supposed they are to incamp on the 25th or 26th at Peterswald. We hear that the March has been retarded some Days, in order to alter the Carriages of the heavy Artillery, Waggon, &c. their Axle-Trees having been discovered to be too long for the Roads in Bohemia.

Berlin, August 25, N. S. Felt Marshal Swerin, with the Corps of Twenty thousand Men under his Command, entered Bohemia by the Way of Braunow on the 14th Instant. The Junction of the Column which the King of Prussia led by the Way of Meiffin, and the other under the Command of the Prince of Dessau by the Way of Pirna, was to be at Peterwald as Yesterday. But there is no Account as yet, that General Marwitz is enter'd into Moravia.

Hamburg, August 25. The Elector of Cologne is set out this Afternoon for Harburgh, from whence his Electoral Highness intends to proceed this Evening for Bremen.

Hamburg, August 28, N. S. The Prussian Artillery and Ammunition, &c. (which filled 600 Boats) passed under the Bridge of Dresden the 21st and 22d Instant, going up the Elbe into Bohemia; and the Prussian Troops entred the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary the 23d of this Month. The Saxon Army is assembling in four different Corps, and the greatest Part of it is to be sent towards the Frontier of Bohemia.

Oudenarde, August 24. Duke d' Aremberg having had Intelligence upon the 23d, that 40 Oxen were coming from Montchapel to Berchi for the Garrison of Lisle, commanded a Lieutenant and 30 Hussars, supported by a Captain and 60 Men of our Free Companies, to endeavour to carry off the said Cattle. They marched accordingly to the Neighbourhood of Montchapel, and the Infantry lay in Ambush, whilst the Hussars formed themselves upon the Plain. The Enemy had a Detachment of 250 Horse, and 40 Hussars under the Command of Colonel Boissobre on one Side, and on another a Detachment of 120 Hussars. The Colonel having attacked our Hussars, they, supported by the Detachment of the Free Companies, broke through the Enemies Troop, and put them all to flight, having wounded a great many of them, and taken Prisoner a Captain of Horse and 11 Men with their Horses. The Captain is the same Marquis d'Ories, who had the Misfortune to be very much wounded at the Battle of Dettingen.

Courtrai, Aug. 30, N. S. A Detachment of 1500 Men from the Army of Count Saxe took Post on the 28th in the Morning between Bossut and Oudenarde, and being followed by another Detachment with four Pieces of Cannon, they advanced to the very Village of Bossut, which they plundered and sack'd Yesterday in the Afternoon, and returned afterwards to their Camp with their Booty. Count Saxe is making Lines from Comines to Menin. His Army remains encamped in two Lines, the Right extending to the Village of Biefeghem, and the Left to near Oyeghem. There are in the Town of Lisle ten Battalions and five Squadrons.

Journal of the Allied Army in Flanders from August 26th, N. S.

Wednesday 26. This Day the right Wing of the Army made a general Forage, covered by Six Hundred Horse and Two Thousand Foot, the Old and new grand Guards, and Six advanced Pickets of the British Foot, commanded by the General Officers of the Day, viz. Lieutenant General Ligonier, and the Majors General Laffrow and Grote. They foraged to the Right of Lisle, Part of the Detachment being posted within half a League of that Place, and Part at Waterloo, within a League and a half of Menin.

Thursday 27. Nothing happened.

Friday 28. The left Wing of the Army made a general Forage to the Left of Lisle, towards the Upper Deule, Part of the Covering Detachment being posted within half a League of that Town.

Saturday 29. Nothing particular.

Sunday 30. This Day the Right Wing made another General Forage towards the Right of Lisle. The Covering Body consisted of Seven Hundred Horse, and Three Thousand Seven Hundred Foot, commanded by the Generals of the Day, viz. Lieutenant General Ilton, and the Majors General Wentworth and Montigni: As there was not sufficient Forage upon the Ground, the Town of Lanoy belonging to the French was foraged, and what was found in it was equally divided amongst the Troops.

Brussels, August 31, N. S.

The following are Translations of two Articles from Rome and Otterdorf, which have been published here by Authority.

Rome, August 13. Prince Lobcowitz having long been contriving some Action of Consequence against the Enemy, which might make up for the Loss of his Posts on the 17th of June last, formed a Design to carry off the King of the Two Sicilies from his Camp at Velletri, and, in effect, the Measures which he had taken were so well laid, that he had all the Reason in the World to hope for Success, but for an Accident which it would have been very difficult to foresee, which was his Cavalry's not coming up at the Time appointed to the Post agreed upon, and where the Attack was to begin. But although this Project did not entirely succeed, the Advantages gained over the Spaniards and Neapolitans are not less important. In the Night of the 10th Prince Lobcowitz ordered a vigorous Attack to be made, and the Mountain, upon which the Spaniards had a very advantageous Post, by Reason of the Intrenchments they had made there, to be invested. General Brown, with a Body of 4000 Men, having marched without any Noise up to the Corps of Spaniards and Neapolitans, who guarded the Neighbourhood of Velletri, disabled Part of them, and made the rest Prisoners of War. After this he advanced with his Corps to the Gates of the Town, which he forced, and having entred it, he bore down all that opposed him. Thereupon the Alarm being spread amongst the Confederate Troops that were in the Town, they retired to the King's Quarters, and the Palace where he was being fortified, as well as all the neighbouring Houses, a dreadful Fire was made from thence upon the Austrians.

General Brown perceiving, that, in such a Situation, it would be absolutely impossible to force the King's Quarters, without sacrificing the greatest Part of his Corps, thought proper to retire, which he effected in good Order, his Men having had Time to carry off the rich Plunder they had just made, which they conducted to the Camp with 1500 Prisoners, among which is General Mariani, with 87 Officers of different Ranks, and 800 Horses; but not being able to bring off 600 more that they had taken, they took Care to hamstring them, to prevent their being of any Use to the Enemy. They also nailed up two Pieces of small Cannon which they found in Velletri, after having set Fire to some Magazines, and the whole Camp of the Cavalry, which burnt with so much Fury, that it was not possible to save a single Tent or Carriage.

The Enemy lost in this Action, by their own Confession, nine Colours, three Standards, and 4000 Men, including killed (amongst which are General Beaufort and 50 other Officers) and Prisoners, without reckoning a great Number of Deserters, which are just come up to our Head Quarters.

At the other Attack the Enemy lost all the advantageous Posts they were in Possession of, excepting that upon the Top of the Mountain, which Prince Lobcowitz did not think proper to attack at that Time, as it would necessarily have been attended with the Loss of a great many Men, to have attempted Forcing a Post so well fortified with Artillery and Soldiers.

Otter/dorff, Aug. 24, N. S. Prince Charles having had Advice upon the 20th of this Month, that 16,000 of the Prussian Troops had actually entred Bohemia through the County of Glatz, and that the rest, amounting in the Whole to the Number of 80,000, were in March through Saxony and Lusatia, and were to enter that Kingdom upon the 24th, called a Council of War upon the 21st, at which the Marshal, the Generals of Horse and Foot, and all the Lieutenants General of his Army, assisted; when he acquainted them with this Intelligence, with the Treaty of Union of Francfort, and that the Corps under Marshal Seckendorff, with all the German Regiments in the French Service, were to pass the Rhine, in order to join the Palatine, Hessian, and other Troops of the Confederate Princes, to destroy our Bridges, and to cut off all our Communication with Germany, and all Means of assisting the Hereditary Countries of her Majesty; and he demanded the Opinion of each of them, what was to be done in these Circumstances. They were all unanimous, that it was absolutely necessary, to prevent Marshal Seckendorff, and to repass the Rhine without Loss of Time; many of them even declaring, that as a Battle, attended with Success, must also be attended with the Loss of a great many Men on our Side, it would be weakening ourselves without any real Advantage, since a Victory would not, after all, prevent our being obliged to repass the Rhine for the Preservation of the Hereditary Countries, and her Majesty's Crown, the Army under General Bathiani, though considerable, not being sufficient to make Head against the numerous Forces of the King of Prussia. The Prince, notwithstanding this Unanimity of Opinions, judging by the Motions of the French, that their Design was to attack him, kept his Ground all that Day, as also the 22d and 23d, and put his Troops in Order of Battle, in Hopes of bringing them to an Engagement; but finding at last, that they declined it, in order to pursue the Project of Count Seckendorff's Passage, he determined, after having sent all the Baggage and Equipages over the Rhine, to repass that River upon the 23d at Night: For this Purpose he marched towards Benheim, where, at Sun-Set, all the Cavalry passed over the Bridges without any Confusion, and in the best Order possible. The Infantry being drawn up in a Square, in order to face the Enemy on all Sides, followed the Cavalry, and was followed by the Rear Guard, consisting of all the Grenadiers of the Army and the Pandours, under the Command of Lieutenant General Count Daun, who conducted them with his usual Prudence and Courage. The Enemy attacked the Rear with great Fury; but Count Daun having received them with a general Discharge of all the Grenadiers, which brought down three or four

hundred of them, the French did not make any farther Attempt to follow us; so that our whole Army encamped the 24th at Otter/dorff, where the Head Quarters are at present. The Rhine was repassd without any other Loss, on our Part, than that of 32 Men of the Rear Guard. A Retreat as glorious for this great Prince, as the Passage of the Rhine itself, since the united Forces, under the Marshals Noailles, Coigny, and Seckendorff, were obliged to remain quiet Spectators of it, without being able either to embarrass, or prevent it. Hereby our Communication with the Army under Count Bathiani is preserved. The Prince proposed to march on to the Neckar, in order to get between Count Seckendorff and the Prussians, and to be at Hand to send Count Bathiani the Reinforcements that should be judged necessary.

Hague, Aug. 28, N. S. Letters from Prince Conti's Army of the 19th mention, that Demont had capitulated the 17th, and that Coni was invested.

Hague, Sept. 1. The Spanish and French Ministers here represent Prince Lobcowitz's Loss in the Attack of the Intrenchments upon the 11th, as little inferior in Point of Men, to that of the Spaniards on the Side of Velletri. The same Ministers assert, with great Confidence, that Prince Charles did actually lose in repassing the Rhine, no less than 5000 Men, and in particular, that out of 32 Companies of Grenadiers, there did not escape 20 Men.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furnish Gentlemen or others with Post-Chaises, safe, easy, and well secured from the Weather, upon as short a Warning as for Post Horses, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occasion to go Post on the above Roads, are desired to apply to Mr. Roberts, at the Black Bull in Whitechappel.

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

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

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

Advertisements.

WHereas Notice was given in the London Gazette on the 28th of July last, that the Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt against Henry Gambier, of London, Broker and Chapman, intended to meet on the 30th Instant, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects: This is to give Notice, that the said Meeting is put off to a further Time, of which Notice will shortly be given.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Hoyes, late of Newark upon Trent, in the County of Nottingham, Tanner, intend to meet on Monday the 24th Day of September next, at the House of Mr. James Thom'inson, being the Sign of the White Hart in Newark aforesaid, in order to make a final Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

WHereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Richard Phillipps, late of the City of Bristol, Chapman and Dealer in Earthen Ware and Glafs, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 3d and 4th of September next, and on the 9th of October following, at Ten in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the Three Tuns Tavern in Corn-street, Bristol, 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. Francis Freeman, Attorney, in Corn-street, Bristol.

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

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt and beyond the Seas on or 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. Andrew Rooker, late of Waltham Green, in the Parish of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex; Farmer and Chapman. William Inglis, late of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Mariner. Henry Wethered, late of Gracechurch street, London, Grocer. Robert Balentine, late of Bread street, London, Mariner. William Griffiths, late of Sheer-lane, London, Cyder Merchant. John Bowes, late of New street, in the Liberty of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman. John Mathews, late of Ash, in the Parish of Martock, in the County of Somerset, Hat-maker. Thomas Williams, late of Cumarvan, in Monmouthshire, Farmer. William Smith, late of Erith, in the County of Kent, Waterman. Jonathan Woods, late of the Parish of St. Mary le Bone, in the County of Southampton, Labourer. Nathaniel Strait, late of Weathersfield, in the County of Essex, Butcher. John Finch, late of Stroud, in the County of Kent, Dealer, Chapman and Farrier. Charles Gibbs, late of Bocking, in the County of Essex, Butcher. Robert Snarey, late of Rotherhith, Shipwright.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the 1st of January 1742, and having surrendered themselves to the Keeper of the Marshalsea Prison in Southwark, 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 Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. David Cake, late of the Parish of the Holy Trinity, in Wareham, Dorsetshire, Butcher. Thomas Wondey, late of Viller's Street, York Buildings, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Painter.

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. Abraham Brodeairs, late of the Parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London, Cordwainer.

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 Bodmyn, in and for the County of Cornwall, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the said County, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Richard Wills, late of the Borough of Tregony in the County of Cornwall, Mason.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and who before he had an Opportunity of surrendering himself, pursuant to the late Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, was arrested at the Suit of George Churchy, and now is detained in the Custody of the Marshall of the Marshalsea of the King's Bench Prison, in the County of Surry, 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 in and for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Sawyer Neale, late of Old Brentford, in the County of Middlesex, Distiller.

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.