

# The London Gazette.

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From Saturday September 1. to Tuesday September 4. 1744.

*Constantinople, July 19.*

**A**DVICE has been received from the Frontiers of Persia, that the Seraskier Achmet Bashaw, of Cars, was marched out of that City with the Army under his Command, and had posted and entrenched himself under the Cannon of the Place; in Expectation of the Enemy's Approach, who was then advanced, to the Number of 200,000 Men, as far as Usquitifé in the Province of Revan, and was soon expected to be near Cars, from whence it is but ten Days March; so that it is generally believed that an Engagement must have ensued; and if so, we may in very few Days expect to hear the Issue.

*Vienna, August 22.* The Night before last Prince Lobcowitz's Aid de Camp, having been dispatched from the Queen's Army in the Ecclesiastical State, with several Colours and Standards taken from the Enemy at Velletri, brought with them the News of the late Advantages gained there, which consist of the following Particulars: General Brown having taken a Round of 15 Italian Miles with 4000 Foot, amongst which was a select Body of Lycanians, and of 2000 Horse, surpris'd, lying before the Town and unmounted, three Regiments of Spanish Horse, La Reine, Bourbon, and another, totally defeated them, took their Standards, and 1000 Horses: After this Success, they entered the Town itself, and had a like Advantage over four Regiments of Foot, the King and the Duke of Modena escaping with the greatest Difficulty, by the Means of a Reinforcement sent by M. de Gages, who, in the mean while, sustained upon the Heights two false Attacks from Prince Lobcowitz's Army, which cost the latter 600 Men. The Affair would have been much more compleat on the Side of M. Brown, had General Linden, with a Party of Horse, arrived at the same Moment, by another Route, at Velletri. As it is, the Spanish Cavalry is nearly destroyed, for the Horses that could not be cartied off, were hamstringed; and besides those belonging to the three Regiments above-mentioned, the Stables of the Town were full of all Sorts of Equipages. The Loss of the Spaniards is 3000 Men. There are 87 Officers Prisoners, most of them, as is said, Irish; and amongst these Prisoners there are a Brigadier General, and M. Mariani, who had the Second Command in the Enemy's Army. General Novati, who was searching the House

of the Duke of Modena, where his Highness was supposed to have been concealed, was forgotten in the Retreat, and left a Prisoner in the Hands of the Spaniards.

*Vienna, August 22, N. S.* The Queen returned the Night before last from Presburg, fully satisfied with the Zeal of the Hungarians. The Prussians are advanced from Silesia by Braunow to Jarowitz, to German Miles from Konigsgratz, to the Number of seven Regiments of Foot, and eight Regiments of Horse, with some Artillery. On the other Side of Bohemia, General Bathiani has turned to Caaden; and we hear that the Saxon Troops are assembling at Zwickaw, Chemnitz and Fridberg. Within these few Days several Prussian Deserters, as well Horse as Foot, have arrived here.

*From the Austrian Camp at Oitersdorff in the County of Baden, August 25, N. S.*

**O**N the 15th Instant our Army marched from Vingerfen to Wirsheim behind the River Sor, and incamped there, being a Situation proper for covering our Bridges, and disappointing any Designs of the Enemy upon the Brisgau and Fribourg.

General Nadasti, who had repulsed the Duke of Harcourt at Sabern, was ordered to return to the Army, which was prepared, and in a Condition to give Battle to the Enemy, even after their Junction:

The 16th we had Advice that a Part of the Enemy's Army had passed the Canal of Molsheim, and incamped over-against Strasbourg, and that the rest was to follow the next Day.

The 17th we learnt that the Enemy was in Motion towards our Right Wing, marching along the Caufey, and approaching towards Haguenuau.

The 18th and 19th we had a false Alarm of their marching towards our Left Wing, tho' it appeared afterwards to be only a Motion to cover their Foragers. Hereupon however we thought proper to extend our Right Wing, in order to enlarge our Front, whilst our Left Wing continued in the same Position upon the River Sor. In the mean while we had Advice that the Enemy was forming upon our Right, with a Design to attack us the next Morning. Accordingly our Army was put at Day-break in Order of Battle, waiting quietly for the Enemy; who however did not stir; but, upon our Left Wing's advancing towards him, retreated, and incamped

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incamped two Leagues from us. On our Part the Resolution being taken to repass the Rhine, in order to defend our own Country against the King of Prussia; and it not being judged convenient to attack the Enemy in his advantageous Camp, we sent away our Baggage to Drusenheim, and from thence, on the 21st, to the Bank of the Rhine, whilst our Army kept its Post, and offered Battle to the Enemy all that Day, and till Three of the Clock the next Morning. Then we began our March, and passed the River Motter upon four Bridges. The Infantry lined the Banks of that River, from Rhorweiler to Bischweiler, and the Cavalry incamped between the two Hills. In this Position, the Enemy not daring to molest our Rear, composed of four Regiments of Hussars, of all the Croats and Pandours, (excepting General Bernclau's Corps) of 42 Companies of Grenadiers, and of the two Hungarian Regiments of Forgatsch and Esterhazy, nor to make any Motion with their Army, we set forward on our March, and incamped at Beinheim without any Molestation, excepting the Firing of the great Artillery at Fort Louis upon us, which however was at too great a Distance to do us Hurt.

The 22d we halted, and the Enemy came up to Bischweiler. We had the Night before evacuated Drusenheim, and broke the Bridge which he had there over the Rhine.

On the 23d we heard that the Enemy was marching towards us, and seemed inclined to engage us. Our most advanced Posts on the Right, consisting of a Company of Grenadiers of Bernclau, and 2000 Croats, commanded by the Major General Prince of Dourlach, had been already overthrown, the Croats having behaved ill, and having abandoned, through Negligence, their two Pieces of Cannon. At the same Time our advanced Posts on the Left, composed of some Croats, and of 42 Companies of Grenadiers, commanded by General Count Daun, supported a furious Attack near the Village of Sessenheim, and were at first put into such Disorder, that some Companies gave Way. But Count Daun leading on the two Hungarian Regiments with their Drums beating, and making a fresh Attack with his Grenadiers, repulsed the Enemy with considerable Execution, and maintained his Post till Midnight, when he was ordered to draw off towards the main Army; which he did in the best Order, and without losing a single Man in his Retreat. These Skirmishes cost us 522 Men killed and wounded, including 13 Officers. The Enemy's Loss was much greater, and that was their last Attempt upon us.

In the mean while our Army was kept in Order of Battle from Four in the Afternoon till Eight, in the Plain under Roppenheim, whilst all the Artillery and Baggage passed the Rhine upon two Bridges below Fort Louis; then followed the Cavalry of both Wings, then the Hussars. To cover this March of the Horse, the Infantry formed a long Square in the Plain of Beinheim, two Regiments from each Wing being detached to secure General Daun's Retreat. After the Cavalry, the Foot of both Wings passed, and all in the best Order, and

with so little Disturbance, that we did not hear a single Piece fired; so far was the Enemy from pretending to give us any Molestation in our Passage. General Daun, who passed last, ordered the Bridges to be broken behind him. After that we burnt the Pontons, being of no farther Use, since our Orders to march to Bohemia, and not having any Place upon the Rhine where we could safely have kept them. It was Three in the Morning when the Rear Guard passed, and, though it was broad Day when all were over, yet we did not see a Man of the Enemy: And, upon the Whole, it was not possible that a Passage, over so great a River, should be better executed, nor more successful, all Circumstances considered, since, excepting the Loss above-mentioned, the whole Army got safely over the Rhine; and was so far from having done it with Fright and Precipitation, that the Enemies themselves cannot pretend they have any Marks of such a Retreat to produce, or that we left behind us so much as a Sutler's Cart.

*Hague, September 4.* We hear from the Empire, that M. Seckendorff and Noailles had both passed the Rhine with considerable Corps, and that some Palatine, Wirtemberg, and Hessian Troops were in Motion to join them. The Prince of Holstein Beek, who had the Government of Boileduc, being dead, their High-Mightinesses have removed the Prince of Homburgh from Breda to Boileduc; General Ginkle from Bergen Opzoom to Breda; General Vander Duyn from Venlo to Bergen Opzoom; and conferred Venlo upon the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal. We hear from Berlin of the 29th of August, N. S. that they begin again there to talk of assembling an Army of 20 or 30,000 Men towards Magdebourg; and that the Regiments of Prince Leopold, Dessau, and Ferdinand, which have been but a very little Time there, have received Orders to march, but that it was not known whether they were to join the King of Prussia, or to go to Magdebourg.

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, Sec.*

General

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,  
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East India House, August 31, 1744.

*The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, that a General Court of the said Company will be holden at this House in Leadenhall-Street, on Wednesday the 26th of September next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, the same being a Quarterly Court.*

*Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship Anglesea, who were on board at the taking a French Prize called the Felicite, 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, on Saturday the 15th of September, 1744. And that the Shares of such as are not then demanded, may be received by the Parties, or their lawful Attorneys, at the said House, on the first Saturday in every Month for three Years after.*

#### *Advertisements.*

**W**Hereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Patrick Russell, of Cannon-street, London, Stationer, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Patrick Russell 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 25th of September Instant.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Gerrard Oldroyd, late of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, Tinplate-worker and Chapman, intend to meet on the 27th Day of this Instant September, at

Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

**T**HE 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 Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the King's Bench Prison in the County of Surry, 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, 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. John Carlile, late of the Parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, Cork-cutter.

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 Woodstreet Compter, hereby gives Notice, that he intends 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. Isaac Solomon, late of Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, Chapman, and Dealer.

The following Person being a Prisoner for Debt in the Common Goal in and for the County of Denbigh, 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 at Denbigh in and for the County of Denbigh, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Arthur, late of Rhiwlas, in the Parish of Llanfiliin,

**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.