

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority

From Saturday November 25, to Tuesday November 28, 1758.

Journal of the Siege of Neifs, 1758.

THE Marquis de Ville began, on the 4th of August, to invest the Fortrefs of Neifs on the Side of Neuffadt; but the Side of the Cittadel remained open till the 30th of September, when Count Harfch joined M. de Ville, and took the Command of those two combined Corps. The same Day, the Enemy caused all the Cattle of the Villages about the Place to be brought off: But Measures had been so well taken, that the Garrison was in Want of nothing, and found itself abundantly provided with every Thing necessary for its Subsistence.

On the 3d of October, the Body of the Place, as well as the Cittadel, were invested on all Sides by an Army of about 20,000 Men, the Head Quarters whereof were at first at Stephanndorff, and afterwards at Giesmansdorff.

On the 5th, the Enemy erected two large Redoubts on his Right towards Klumpenau, and placed some Field Pieces therein, and two more Redoubts on their Left towards the Rochusberg: The Peasants and Soldiers had, in the mean While, made Gabions and Fascines, and stored them in particular Places, together with thick Planks, Boards, and Tools necessary for the Siege.

Lieutenant Eoda, of the Regiment of Preifac, was made Prisoner the 12th. The Enemy was, that Day, reinforced by two Battalions of the Regiment of Mercy, and lost considerably by Desertion, principally among the Saxons, Bavarians, and the Soldiers of the Hungarian Regiment of Simschæn.

The 15th, a Train of Artillery and Ammunition arrived at the Enemy's Camp; as did,

On the 16th, two Battalions of Palaviciny and Old Wolfenbittel. The Croats gave the Alarm to several of our Guards; but the Fire of our Artillery and Musketry obliged them to retire: And, according to the Report of Deserters, the Enemy lost also a great many Men and Horses by a pretty brisk Cannonading from the Town upon their Camp, which they had pitched too near the Cittadel; and were thereby obliged to remove it, the following Night, 800 Paces farther back.

A fresh Train of Artillery, and about a hundred Waggons of Ammunition, arrived, on the 20th, at the Enemy's Camp, whose Dispositions shewed that they were upon the Point of opening the Trenches; and such Measures were taken in the Place, as were most proper to interrupt their Operations.

Capt. Lippe, of the Bavarian Regiment of Moravitzky, was taken Prisoner by our Patrols, on the 24th. The Desertion was great amongst the Enemy. They also received, that Day, a large Train of heavy Artillery, and a great deal of Ammunition; and the Deserters reported, that, since the coming up of this new Supply, there were 100 Pieces of Cannon, 40 Mortars, and a large Quantity of Ammunition, in the Camp.

In the Night of the 26th, the Enemy erected two Batteries of Cannon, and one of Mortars. They began at Day-break to fire from them upon the Sluice N^o 14. Their Design was to let the Water out by destroying the Sluice, and afterwards to attempt an Attack upon some of the Outworks which are on that Side. They caused also the Fore-Ditch to be founded by the Croats, who were however soon obliged, by the Fire of our Artillery and Musketry, to retire with great Loss. The Sluice was immediately repaired, and there still remained Water in the Fore-Ditch eight Feet deep. The Cannon from the Place and Outworks dismounted also their Batteries. But Lieutenant Henschke, of the Artillery, was unfortunately killed upon the Rampart by a Cannon-Shot.

The following Night the Enemy raised a Redoubt opposite to the Fort Bombardier; and designed erecting a Battery thereon; but the Cannon of the Cittadel, as well as that of the other Works that could bear upon that Redoubt, soon destroyed all the Works thereof. The Enemy began also that Night a Parrallel behind the Mehrengasse.

The 27th, the Enemy repaired their Batteries in the Night, and continued firing; but their Cannon was again dismounted even before Night; and the Deserters, who came over in great Numbers, all said, that the Besiegers had sustained there a considerable Loss of Men, and even of some Pieces of Cannon, which had been rendered useless.

The 28th, they fired chiefly upon the Town, but without much Success. Lieut. Lankisch of the Regiment of Manstein was killed in the Guard-Room by the bursting of a Bomb: There was also one Soldier killed, and two wounded in the Barracks. The same Day, the Enemy were reinforced by three Battalions, the Names of them unknown. They finish'd their Parrallel in the Night, and made their Approaches within 200 Paces of the Covert-way of the Cittadel. They also made a large Redoubt at the Bottom of the Carnickelberg; but the Fire of the Cannon and small Arms, which was continued without Intermision, joined to the Granadoes and Stones which were poured down incessantly during the whole Night and the following Day, killed a great many of the Besiegers.

The 29th, the Enemy made a continual Fire upon the Town, which was as briskly answered. On the other Hand, they repaired their Approaches, as well as their Batteries and Redoubts; but our Fire greatly incommoded them. Theirs had a good deal slackened, their Batteries having almost been dismounted; but it was renewed the 30th in the Morning, and continued the 31st; but the Fire from the Town silenced it towards Evening. There were two Soldiers killed and one wounded in the Barracks. The Enemy was reinforced the same Day with four Battalions, which having incamped too near the Cittadel, were exposed to a smart Cannonading from it.

In the Night of the 1st of November, the Enemy withdrew their Cannons and Mortars from off the Batteries, and also begun drawing off their Artillery; several Pieces of Cannon, and some hundreds of Waggons with Ammunition having been carried over the Neifs near Klumpenau, and taken the Road to Ziegenhals. They have however been at work upon their Approaches and Redoubts; and our Artillery has been kept in constant Play. The Deserters, the Number of whom has been greater this Night, than it had yet been before, have all affirmed, that the Loss of the Besiegers had been very considerable. On the 2d, the Enemy continued that whole Day, and the following Night, sending back the Cannon, Mortars, and the Ammunition and Baggage-Waggons. The Deserters reported, that the King was approaching with his Army.

In the Night of the 3d, the Enemy raised, within 500 Paces of the Cittadel, a large Redoubt, which, in a few Hours, was demolished by the Fire of our Batteries.

On the 4th in the Afternoon, they at last marched off in three Columns, and encamped at half a Mile from the Place, between Tschauwitz and Klumpenau.

On the 5th a large Body of their Troops passed over the Neifs near that last mentioned Place; another Body still remained in the Camp; and as I observed that the Approaches and Redoubts were still full of Men, I ordered a Sally at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, with 600 Foot, 300 Horse, and 60 Hussars.

My

My Design was, that they should fall upon the Left Wing; and this Scheme was so well executed, that the Colonel Marquis de Grävis, of the Bavarian Troops, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, and 451 as well Subalterns as private Men, of divers Regiments, were made Prisoners, and about 60 of the Enemy killed. Eighty one Deserters came also over to us, and above 100 more the following Night. We had 6 Men killed, 9 wounded, and 12 missing.

The Enemy have, at last, entirely abandoned the Approaches on the 6th at One in the Morning, and marched to Ziegenhals. Above 70 Deserters came over to us that Day. The Enemy were obliged to leave behind them several Thousands of Bomb Shells of 50 and 70 Pound Weight, a large Quantity of Cannon Balls of 36, 24, 12, and Six Pound Weight, and a great many Granadoes ready charged, as may be seen in the following List.

De Treskow, Lieutenant General.

List of the Ammunition and Implements, which the Enemy abandoned near Klumpenau, before the Fortress of Neiss.

22000 Cannon Balls of 24 Pound Weight; 23000 Ditto of 12; 1700 Bomb Shells of 75 Pound Weight; 3900 Ditto of 50; 6100 Ditto of 36; 6000 Ditto of 10 and 7; 20000 Granadoes; 500 Iron Crows; 1000 Joists, and 500 thick Planks, for Batteries; and 10 Gunpowder Magazines.

N. B. The Balls, Bomb Shells, and Granadoes, not being ranged pyramidically, we have not been able to give a more exact Account of it in this List; but we have likewise found a great Quantity of Ammunition of all Kinds dropt upon the Roads as far as two Leagues from the Fortress.

De Merkatz, Colonel of Artillery.

Neiss, Nov. 10, 1758

After raising the Siege of Neiss, General Harsch retired from Freudenthal, where he arrived the 9th, into Bohemia, by Alt-Stadt and Grulish, and General de Ville by Neustadt to Troppau. The Desertion in these two Corps continues to be very great, and sometimes 100 Deserters come in one Day to Neiss.

The Fortress of Cossell, which has been blockaded these four Months, is likewise relieved, by the Resolution the Enemy took in the Night between the 9th and 10th, to retire and take the Route of Troppau.

Berlin, Nov. 18. Marshal Daun perceiving, that notwithstanding the Advantage he had gained at Hochkirch, he had failed in his principal Design, which was, to prevent the King of Prussia from marching into Silesia, and raising the Siege of Neiss, thought it proper however to take Advantage of the Absence of his Majesty, by falling upon Saxony, in Hopes of making himself Master, at the same Time, of the Cities of Dresden, Leipzig, and Torgau. For this Purpose, he followed the King no farther than Gorlitz, and after detaching a Body of about 24000 Men, in order to make his Majesty believe by their March, that the whole Austrian Army was upon his Skirts, he himself made forced Marches with the main Body towards Dresden, after having passed the Elbe at Pirna. On the 8th Count Schmettau, Governor of Dresden, was informed, that Marshal Daun approached the City with his whole Army, and a Part of that of the Empire. Finding himself threatened with a Siege, he gave Orders to the Free Battalions quartered in the Suburbs, to defend themselves from House to House, and to set fire to the Streets, where they could not keep their Ground. The Court having been informed of these Orders, sent M. de Bose to Count Schmettau, to signify to him, that their Royal Highnesses hoped that, in the Place of their Residence he would not proceed to such Extremities; to which M. Schmettau made Answer, that the City of Dresden being a Fortress, with the Defence of which he was charged, he could not avoid burning the Suburbs, whenever they became detrimental to him; but nevertheless, if the Court could induce Marshal Daun to give his Word of Honour not to attack the Town on that Side, he, on his Part, would give his, not to touch the Suburbs: But the Court made Answer, That their Hands were too much tied up for them to interfere therein. Here it is proper to add, that it was declared, several Months be-

fore, both to the young Court, and to the States of the Country, and Magistrates of Dresden, that it depended upon the Court to prevent the Suburbs from being burnt, if they would agree with the Austrian Generals that that Capital should not be attacked. On the 9th, about Noon, the Enemy advanced, with their whole Army, behind the Grand Garden. The advanced Posts immediately charged our Free Battalions and Hussars, drove them into the Suburbs, attacked the 700 Foot which were posted there under the Command of Col. Itzenplitz, and pushed forward as far as the Pirna and Ram Gates, from whence however, they were repulsed. About Midnight we learned, that Marshal Daun was erecting four Batteries, under Cover of which he intended attacking the Suburbs. M. Schmettau, therefore, on the 10th, could no longer defer setting Fire to that Part of the Suburbs, which are close to the Ramparts, in order to prevent the Enemy from making a Lodgment there. However, not more than one Third of the Houses were consumed. In the Afternoon, Marshal Daun sent Col. Savoiski to Count Schmettau, to acquaint him, that such Proceedings were not usual in a Place, which was to be considered as the Residence of a Royal Family; and that he, in his own Person, must be responsible for it: To which M. Schmettau answered, That the Marshal ought to be too well instructed in the Rules of War, to be surprized at it, and not to know, that when an Enemy approaches a Town, and attacks it as a Fortress, it is usual to burn the Suburbs. As M. de Savoiski replied, that the Marshal hoped they would, at least, spare the City, M. Schmettau answered, that that depended on the Marshal; but if they intended to batter the Town in Breach, and take it by Assault, he would defend it from Street to Street, and at last the Castle itself.

Whilst Marshal Daun was thus employed in reducing the City of Dresden, a Body of the Army of the Circles, advanced before Leipzig; and General Haddick marched with 10000 Men towards Torgau, imagining he should carry, by Storm, a Place almost without Defence. But the King, who had not been imposed upon by these Demonstrations of Marshal Daun, had given Orders to Lieutenant General Count Dohna, and Major General de Wedel, to march with a Part of the Troops under their Command towards Saxony, to supply the Place of those who were drawn off by his March into Silesia. On the 12th M. de Wedel got to Hertzberg, where he heard of the Arrival of General Haddick before Torgau; and having Recourse only to his Courage in so pressing a Danger, went, with 200 Hussars, with the utmost Haste, to Torgau; the Rest of his Cavalry and Infantry following as fast as possible. After which M. de Wedel attacked the Enemy with 15 Squadrons so briskly, that he obliged them to retire, with great Precipitation, as far as Eulenbourg. We made on this Occasion about Twenty Prisoners. General Wedel waited at Torgau for Count Dohna, who having joined him on the 14th, they directed their March together towards Eulenbourg. The King marched at the same Time, with all possible Expedition, on his Return into Lusatia. On the 15th his Majesty came to Lauban; Marshal Daun did not think proper to wait the Arrival of the King, but after having made several unsuccessful Attempts before Dresden, between the 8th and 16th, he retired, on the last mentioned Day, to Pirna, giving up his great Designs upon Saxony. Thus the King, merely by the Report of his marching, occasioned the raising of two Sieges in 14 Days Time; which plainly proves the Falsity of the exaggerated Accounts published by the Enemy, of the famous Action of Hochkirchen. The Body of Troops, which remained near Dresden under the Command of Lieutenant General Itzenplitz, finding themselves too weak to oppose the united Forces of Prince Deux Ponts and Marshal Daun, filed off by the City of Dresden, and posted themselves on this Side of the Elbe, where they wait to be reinforced, in order to repass the Elbe, and pursue the Enemy.

The Journal annexed will shew the Particulars of what passed in this Army, as well as at Dresden, from the 5th to the 14th of this Month. Lieutenant General Maistrasch remains with a considerable

considerable Body of Troops to observe the Russians and Swedes. Nothing lately has happened with the Swedes except that our Hussars, on the 14th, put to the Sword some Swedish Hussars, and made eight Prisoners.

All the Accounts from Pomerania confirm, that the main Body of the Russians have not only quitted their Camp at Dramburg, but have even entered Poland, directing their march by Timpelburg towards the Vißuia; there only remains now a few Parties of Cossacks, who ravage the Circles of Pomerania adjoining to Poland.

On the 9th, a Russian Captain arrived with 70 Men at Stargard, to reclaim the Soldiers who had been left as Safe-Guards in Pomerania, and after receiving Satisfaction, he returned to his Army by Drambourg. Two Swedish Vessels are arrived at Rugenwalde, loaded with Ammunition for the Siege of Colberg; but that Siege being raised, they set Sail again for Stralsund.

Journal of what happened at Dresden, and at the Army encamped there, from the 5th to the 14th of November 1758.

On the 3d of November, the Army of the Empire had changed its Position, and on the 4th their Van Guard having reached Frybourg, and an advanced Post having been placed at Nossen, the Remainder of the Army, and the Corps under Serbelloni being encamped at Lauenstein, there were only some thousand Light Troops, which kept the old Camp at Struppen, the Post of Pirna, and the Bridges on the River. Major General Meyer, in order to be certain of this, on the 4th in the Evening attacked the advanced Posts of the Pandours with 500 Men of the Free Battalion and 200 Hussars, and drove them from the Brick Kila of Pirna, which was consumed, during the Attack, by the Enemy's setting Fire to it. He pursued them by Klein-felditz to the Garden of Gros-felditz; and after having sufficiently reconnoitred the Position of the Enemy, and being assured of its March, he returned to the Camp with two Prisoners, having lost only one Chasseur and two Men of his Battalion in these Circumstances the Generals resolved to quit the Posts of Gamig and Mixon, to prevent the being flanked by the Enemy. In Consequence of which Resolution, the Army marched on the 5th, at Day-break, in Columns, to Bennewitz and Kesselsdorff, where they arrived about Noon; and fixed their advanced Posts at Potchapel, Hertzogwalde, and Wildstruff. In their March there was a Skirmish between the Rear Guard and the Pandours, who harassed them incessantly, in Hopes of getting some Plunder. In order to draw them into the Plain, and get rid of them, Lieutenant Colonel Belling, of the Black Hussars, lay in Ambuscade in a Village on the Side of the Road, whilst the Pandours, who imagined their Retreat open, kept advancing into the Plain, till on a Signal given, two Companies of the Battalion of Wrench, and a Squadron of Mejncke, faced about and charged them in Front and in Flank: They then attempted, with the utmost Precipitation, to return towards the Village; but M. Belling rushed upon them Sword in Hand, killed about an Hundred, dispersed the rest, and sent 1. Lieutenant, 1. Cornet, 6 Hussars, and 46 Pandours, Prisoners, into the City. The rest of the Day passed quietly. On the 6th in the Morning they learned, that a great Reinforcement, which Marshal Daun sent to the Prince of Deux Ponts, was on the 5th, after five forced Marches, at Bichoffswarda; and on the 6th, at Night, they could easily see the whole of this Corps, which they imagined to be near 20,000 Men, range themselves in Order of Battle on the Heights of Lockwitz, after having crossed the Elbe. The Suburbs of the City being unguarded, the whole Garrison of Dresden remained that Night under Arms; it however passed quietly. On the Seventh, in the Morning, General Meyer posted himself in the Suburbs with his Battalion, that of Chassignon, and the Black Hussars. On the Eighth, about Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, the Enemy caused a large Detachment of Cavalry and Hussars to advance, in Order to reconnoitre the Out-skirts of the Town; about 300 Men, divided into 4 Troops, advanced within Musket-Shot of the Garden of Mofchinka, and skirmished there a long Time with our Hussars,

who had one Officer and three Men wounded, whilst General Meyer, having placed some small Pieces of Cannon in the Great Garden, and sent some Companies to support the Hussars, killed many of the Enemy, who retreated about Sun-set: As it was thought in the Town, that this Affair would have been more serious, the Alarm was given, and the whole Garrison kept under Arms. However, this Night too passed quietly. Our Generals had resolved at Eight in the Morning to quit that Post, and to retire towards Meissen, in order to draw near to the Succours, expected from the Marche; but that Resolution was altered, and they remained in the same Position the Eighth, whilst a Bridge of pontoons was made upon the Elbe, below the City, over which the Baggage passed that very Night. On the 9th, every Thing remained in the same Situation all the Morning; but towards Three in the Afternoon the Body of the Enemy's Army advanced in Order of Battle to the Town on the Side of the Grand Garden, before the Pirna Gate. Two Hundred Black Hussars, and the same Number of the Battalion of Chassignon, who were posted there, skirmished with the Enemy, till they were obliged, by too great Superiority against them, to confine themselves within the Suburbs, whilst the Enemy's Flanks were fired upon by four Pieces of Cannon placed at the Garden of Zinsendorf. Towards Sun-set the Firing ceased on both Sides; and the Enemy encamped behind the great Garden, so near the Town, that their Tattoo Drums could be heard upon the Ramparts. The Houses of the Suburbs, that were nearest the Ramparts, and most detrimental to the Defence thereof, had, the Day before, been filled with combustible Matter. That Evening Lieut. General Schmettau gave an Order to the Free Battalions to defend themselves in Case they were attacked at Night, in the Suburbs, from House to House, and to set Fire to all the Streets where they could not keep their Ground. The Court having been informed of this Order, sent M. de Bose to Lieut. General Schmettau, to signify to him, that their Royal Highnesses hoped he would not proceed to such Extremities in the Place of their Residence; To which the General returned for Answer, That as he was charged with the Defence of the Fortres of Dresden, he could not avoid burning its Suburbs, as soon as they became detrimental to him; but however, if the Court could induce Marshal Daun to engage his Word of Honour not to attack the Town on that Side, he would likewise engage his own, not to touch the Suburbs. Upon which the Court having replied, That their Hands were too much tied up for that, nothing more passed that Evening, whilst our Army was filing off by the Bridges they had thrown over the Elbe, and remained the whole Night under Arms. About Midnight we learned, that the Enemy, whose Army Marshal Daun commanded in Person, erected four Batteries, under the Cover of which he would attack the Suburbs, which might have put us under the Necessity of abandoning them, without being able to set Fire to them; therefore, on the 10th, at Three o' Clock in the Morning, as soon as we saw the Enemy approaching the Suburbs, Directions were given to the Free Battalions to fall back into the City, and set Fire to the Suburbs, which was immediately executed, and at the same Time red hot Balls being fired from the Cannon and Haubitzen of the Ramparts, and some Royal Granadoes, the Conflagration soon became general enough to secure the Ramparts from any Attack. Then the Free Battalions were ordered to march through the City, and to pass the Elbe over the great Bridge, whilst the Army marched round the New Town and encamped under the Cannon of the Ramparts. In the mean while, Lieut. Colonel Wrench was sent, with two Battalions to dislodge the Pandours from the Defiles of Weissenhirsch, in which he succeeded, made five Prisoners, and took Post so as to secure the right Wing of our Army from any Attack. About Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, Marshal Daun sent a Colonel with a Trumpet to Count Schmettau. This Officer was ordered to tell him, from Marshal Daun, that he was greatly surprized at the unheard of, and unchristian-like Manner, in which he had acted, in setting Fire to the Suburbs of a Royal Residence, and that he in his own Person should be responsible for this Misfortune, as well as for any other which might hap-

pen to the Town. To which Count Schmettau made Answer, that having the Honour to be known to the Marshal, he flattered himself, that his Excellency knew him to be acquainted with the Rules of War; that he answered, and would answer, for all he had done and might do; that, according to the Exigency of War, it was usual to fire the Suburbs of the strong Places that were to be defended; that, in short, as he had been obliged to proceed to this Extremity for the Service of his Master, he would do the same for the Defence of the Ramparts; and when he could no longer maintain them, he would defend himself from Street to Street. Nothing more considerable happened the Remainder of the Day, except some Messengers sent by Trumpets attended by Officers, which passed between the Governor and Marshal Daun; and towards the Evening, every Thing was entirely quiet. On the 12th, in the Morning, the Enemies made a Shew of taking Post in that Part of the Suburbs, which the Fire had not entirely consumed, and of which two Thirds were left standing; which occasioned our firing again some hot Balls, Bombs, and Royal Granadoes; and about Noon the whole of the Austrian Army being under Arms, and advancing slowly, in Order of Battle, towards the City, we had all the Reason imaginable to believe, they intended attempting an Assault; therefore made every Disposition in Consequence of it, and ordered 500 Cuirassiers into the Town, and some Pieces of heavy Artillery. But the Army of the Enemy, after having passed some Hours in holding themselves in Order of Battle, retired with their Camp behind the Great Garden, and passed the Night quietly.

Dresden, Nov. 15. Nothing has happened this Day, nor have the Enemy changed their Position. It is now generally Thought that the Austrians have failed in their Attempt upon this Town, in which there is a Garrison of twelve Battalions, besides General Fink's Corps encamped under the Cannon; and the Governor has had Time to make hasty Reparations of the Fortifications, where they were wanted, and particularly to strengthen and fortify the different Gates by Traverses, and other Works.

Dresden, Nov. 16. This Morning, at Four o' Clock, the Austrian Army began to decamp; the Route they have taken is towards Pirna and Gitschel. A Bridge of Boats has been thrown over the River for the Passage of all our Cavalry, Dragoons and Hussars, in order to harass the Rear of the Enemy, which we still see on the Heights. The King proposed to march from Schweidnitz on the 10th, and from thence it is conjectured, he may by this Time be arrived at Lauban, or perhaps Goslitz.

Hague, Nov. 24. The French are still upon their March to repass the Rhine. The Prince of Soubize's Motions are so contradictory, that no Judgment can yet be formed of his real Intentions. The last Accounts were, that M. de Contades's Army was to cantoon from Cleves to Coblenz, and that the Prince de Soubize was to place the Left of his Army to the Rhine, and carry his Right along the Lahne.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, November 27.

Orders for the Court to leave off the Mourning on Thursday next, the 30th Instant, for that Day, being her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales's Birth-Day.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship Unicorn, that was on Board the 2d of May 1757, at the Taking the Invincible, a French Privateer, that they may receive their respective Share of the Bounty thereof, on Wednesday the 29th of November, at the Prince George in Plymouth. And the Shares, not then demanded, will be paid at the same Place, the first Wednesday in every Month for three Years.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Richard Edwards, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane, London, on Tuesday the 19th Day of December next, between the Hours of Five and Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, One Undivided Moiety of the Tythes, &c. of the Parsonage of Christ Church in the County of Southampton, (Part of the Estate of Dame Lydia Mews, deceased) of the yearly Value of 400 l. or thereabouts, held by Lease from the Dean and Chapter of Winchester for 21 Years, renewable every seven Years. Further Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt against Richard Wootton, late of Fenchurch Street, London, Druggist, as well those of the late Partnership between him and Elizabeth Pemberton, deceased, as the private Creditors, are desired to meet the Assignee on Friday next, the 1st of December next, at Bicknell's Coffee House in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, at Five o' Clock in the Afternoon, to assent or dissent to the Assignee's referring to Arbitration, or compounding, or otherwise agreeing several Matters in Dispute relating to the Bankrupt's Estate; and on other special Affairs.

THE several Persons who were Creditors of George Spencer, late of the City of New York in America, Merchant, on the 1st Day of January 1755, discharged out of His Majesty's Prison of the Fleet as a Fugitive for Debt by Virtue of the late Act of Parliament for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, are desired to meet on Monday the 4th Day of December next, at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, at Guildhall Coffee House near Guildhall, for the Choice of one or more Assignee or Assignees of his Estate and Effects, pursuant to the said Act.

Pursuant to an Order made by the Right Honourable Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, for Enlarging the Time for Forty Nine Days, to be computed from the 25th Day of November instant, for William Holland, late of Lincoln's Inn in the County of Middlesex, Dealer in Corn, Slate Merchant, and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to surrender and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named and authorized, or the major Part of them, will meet on the 13th Day of January next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the said Bankrupt is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination, and the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Margaret Wade, of Chertsey in the County of Surry, Shopkeeper, Dealer and Chapwoman, and she being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender herself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 5th and 12th Days of December next, and on the 9th Day of January following, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of her 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 her Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of her Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of her Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Constable, Attorney, in Abchurch-lane, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Samuel Mellor, of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, Distiller 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 12th and 21st Days of December next, and on the 9th Day of January following, at Four 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. George Ellis, Attorney, in Dean Street, Fetter-Lane, London.

THE Commissioners in a renewed Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against William Carter, late of New Bond Street in the County of Middlesex, Linen Draper, will meet on the 13th Day of December next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, for a new Choice of an Assignee or Assignees, in the Room of John Rountree, deceased, and Alexander Barclay now beyond the Sea; (the former Assignees) when and where the Creditors are to come and prove their Debts, and chuse a new Assignee or Assignees accordingly.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Samuel Edgley, of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, Feltmaker, intend to meet on the 19th of December next, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; 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.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Spurr, late of Chertsey in the County of Surry, Scrivener, Dealer, and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that the said John Spurr 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 19th of December next.