1813

Declaration of the War of 1812

Great Britain. Parliament
The earliest endeavours of the Prince Regent to preserve the relations of peace and unity with the United States of America having unfortunately failed, His Royal Highness, Acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes, and origin of the war, in which the Government of the United States has compelled Him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to Great Britain. That her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American Government will not deny.

His Royal Highness does not however mean to rest on the favourable presumption, to which He is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America, with a spirit of unity, forbearance, and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable Object of the Ruler of France, to destroy the power and independence of the British Empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs.

He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the Channel as, combined with a numerous flotilla, should enable him to disembark in England an army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this country; and through the conquest of Great Britain he hoped to realize his project of universal empire.

By the adoption of an enlarged and provident system of internal defence, and by the valour of His Majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; and the naval force of France, after the most signal defeat, was compelled to retire from the ocean.

An attempt was then made to effectuate the same purpose by other means: a System was brought forward, by which the Ruler of France hoped to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain, to shake her public Credit, and to destroy her Revenue; to render useless her maritime Superiority, and so to avail himself of his continental ascendancy, as to constitute himself in a great measure the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.

With this view, by the Decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British territories to be in a state of blockade; and that all Commerce or even correspondence with Great Britain was prohibited. He decreed that every vessel and cargo, which had entered, or was found proceeding to a British port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the Mo-
For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means subversive of the clearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavoured in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of His Majesty's Government.

Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, His Majesty had abstained from any measure, which the ordinary rules of the Law of Nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of a Belligerent over his enemy, more complete and decided. Never was the opposite Belligerent so formidable dangerous in his power, and in his policy to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of Neutral Powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case, Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her enemy could find no just cause of complaint; and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the Ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law unsanctioned by any other authority, than his own arbitrary will.

The pretexts for these Decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships and goods; as if the only object of legitimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a State, or as if the Edicts, and the Courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar rigour; secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial towns and ports, and to the mouths of rivers; and thirdly that they had been applied to places, and to coasts, which neither were, nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact; whilst the others, even by the admission of the American Government, are utterly groundless in point of law.

Against these Decrees, His Majesty protested and appealed. He called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel, which should touch in Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war, His Majesty, having previously issued the Order of January 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the enemy, and the continued acquiescence of Neutral Powers, to revisit upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice; by declaring, in an Order in Council, bearing date the 11th of November 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France or to any of the countries from which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in Great Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time His Majesty intimated His readiness to repeal the Orders in Council, whenever France should rescind her Decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of His Majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of Neutral Powers, the operation of the Orders in Council was, by an order issued in April 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subjected to her immediate dominion.

Systems of violence, oppression, and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the Power against which such injustice is exercised, be debarred from the right of full and adequate retaliation: or, if the measures of the retaliating Power, are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression, and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission, or complacency.

The Government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the Orders in Council of Great Britain. Although they knew, that these Orders would be revoked, if the Decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were rescinded, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both Belligerents, instead of requiring France in the first instance to rescind her Decrees. Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor, and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of resistance, which, however varied in the successive Acts of Embargo, Non-Intercourse, or Non-Importation, was evidently unequal in its operation, and principally levelled against the superior commerce, and maritime power of Great Britain.

The same partiality towards France was observable, in their negotiations, as in their measures of alleged resistance.
Application was made to both Belligerents for a revocation of their respective edicts; but the terms in which they were made, were widely different.

Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States had been promulged by that Power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees, even if revoked, should not under some other form be reestablished; and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such revocation, the American Government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if Great Britain did not immediately rescind her Orders.

Whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the Orders in Council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued, and that the blockade of May 1806, should be also abandoned. This blockade established and enforced according to accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were on the contrary represented by the American Minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed, as to afford in his judgment, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British Cabinet towards the United States.

Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights; by acknowledging the Order of blockade in question, to be one of the edicts, which violated the commerce of the United States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negotiations;—and although the President of the United States had recently consented to abrogate the Non-Intercourse Act, on the sole condition of the Orders in Council being revoked; thereby distinctly admitting these orders to be the only edicts, which fell within the contemplation of the law, under which he acted.

A proposition so hostile to Great Britain could not but be proportionally encouraging to the pretensions of the enemy. As by thus alleging, that the blockade of May 1806, was illegal, the American Government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French Decrees.

After this proposition had been made, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, if not in concert with that Government, at least in conformity with its views, in a dispatch, dated the 5th of August 1810, and addressed to the American Minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that their operation would cease from the 1st day of November following, provided His Majesty would revoke his Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade; or that the United States would cause their rights to be respected; meaning thereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.

Although the repeal of the French Decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain, (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain could not submit,) or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America; the American President at once considered the repeal as absolute. Under that pretence the Non-Importation Act was strictly enforced against Great Britain, whilst the ships of war, and merchant ships of the enemy were received into the harbours of America.

The American Government, assuming the repeal of the French Decrees to be absolute, and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declarations, to revoke her Orders in Council. The British Government denied that the repeal, which was announced in the letter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measure adopted by France, the Government of the United States was called upon to produce the instrument, by which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees had been effected. If these Decrees were really revoked, such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be given for withholding it.

At length, on the 21st of May 1812, and not before, the American Minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy of such an instrument.

It proceeded to bear date the 29th of April 1811, long subsequent to the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 5th of August 1810, or even the day named therein viz. the 1st November following, when the operation of the French Decrees was to cease. This instrument expressly declared that these French Decrees were repealed in consequence of the American Legislature having, by their Act of the 1st March 1811, provided, that British ships and merchandise should be excluded from the ports and harbours of the United States.

By this instrument, the only document produced by America as a repeal of the French De-
...it appears beyond a possibility of doubt or evil, that the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America: that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American Government; that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition, simultaneously made to both Belligerents, but in consequence of a previous Act on the part of the American Government, in favour of one Belligerent, to the prejudice of the other; that the American Government having adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both Belligerents, in consequence of Edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures, as they affected that Power, which was the aggressor, whilst they put them in full operation against the party aggrieved; although the Edicts of both powers continued in force; and lastly that they excluded the ships of war, belonging to one Belligerent, whilst they admitted into their ports and harbours the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest, and most essential duties of a Neutral Nation.

Although the Instrument thus produced was by no means a general and unqualified revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this Instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest suspicions of its authenticity; yet as the Minister of the United States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the Instrument of revocation, the Government of Great Britain, desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of Maritime War, determined upon revoking conditionally the Orders in Council. Accordingly in the month of June last, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare in Council, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that the Orders in Council should be revoked, as far as respected the ships and property of the United States from the 1st of August following. This revocation was to continue in force provided the Government of the United States should, within a time to be limited, repeal their Restrictive Laws against British commerce. His Majesty's Minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the Government of the United States, that "this measure had been adopted by the Prince Regent in the earnest wish and hope, either that "the Government of France, by further relaxations of its system, might render persévérance on the "part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures un-"necessary, or if this hope should prove delusive, "that His Majesty's Government might be enabled, "in the absence of all irritating and restrictive reg-"ulations on either side, to enter with the Go-"vernment of the United States into amicable ex-"planations, for the purpose of ascertaining, "whether, if the necessity of retaliatory measures "should unfortunately continue to operate, the "particular measures to be acted upon by Great "Britain, could be rendered more acceptable to the "American Government, than those hitherto pur-"sued."

In order to provide for the contingency of a Declaration of War on the part of the United States, previous to the arrival in America of the said Order of Revocation, 24 Instructions were sent to His Majesty's Ministers extra-ordinary accredited to the United States, the execution of which instruc- tions, in consequence of the suspension of M. Foster's missions, were at a subsequent period, entrusted to Admiral Sir John (Sir Michael Warren), directing him to propose a negotiation. Inquiries should they have commenced; and further to offer a simultaneous repeal of the Orders in Council on the one side, and of the Restrictive Laws on British ships and commerce on the other.

They were also respectively empowered to acquaint the American Government, in reply to any inquiry with respect to the blockade of May 1806, whilst the British Government must continue to maintain its legality, "that in point of fact this particular Blockade had been discontinued for a "length of time, having been merged in the gen- eral retaliatory blockade of the enemy's ports "under the Orders in Council, and that His Ma- jesty's Government had no intention of recurring "to this, or to any other of the blockades of the "enemy's ports, founded upon the ordinary and "accustomed principles of Maritime Law, which "were in force previous to the Orders in Council, "without a new notice to Neutral Powers in the "usual form."

The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "Letters of "Marque," notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the Report of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as fundamental laws of the French Empire,
under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all States. From the penalties of this Code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.

In a Manifesto, accompanying their Declaration of Hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the Orders in Council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such, as were ever before alleged by the American Government to be grounds for war.

As it to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, of such a tenor, as deprived the Executive Government, according to the President's own construction of that Act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two States, so far at least as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should reassemble.

The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an Armistice; but, however, on the admission, that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her unadulterated right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of His Majesty; and this concession was required upon mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a Foreign State, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the Agent who was charged with this Overture, either as to the main principles, upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain.

This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an Armistice, provided the British Government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a Treaty of Peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise, as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, secretly to abandon, what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the Orders in Council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights, on which those Orders and Blockades were founded.

Had the American Government been sincere in representing the Orders in Council, as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States, calculated to lead to hostilities; it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those Orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their 'letters of marque,' and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the Two Powers.

But the conduct of the Government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations.

The Order in Council of the 23d of June being officially communicated in America, the Government of the United States, saw nothing in the Repeal of the Orders in Council, which should of itself restore Peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American Merchant Ships.

The proposal of an Armistice, and of a simultaneous Repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of His Majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the Government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this Right, and also without any Armistice being concluded, but Great Britain unrequired previously.

No. 16891. B
to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative Regulations of a foreign State, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that Right, in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, Regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those, on which the two States might have to negotiate: It has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American Government: It has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships:—But it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found, to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties, as the British Commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the Commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British Government in this country. The Agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority himself, to sign an agreement on the part of his Government. It was obvious that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British Government, whilst the Government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment: This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports, or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land.

His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized.

His Royal Highness can never admit that Great Britain can be debarred of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral.

His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any Neutral State as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a Sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a cull which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.

If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this Right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practiced towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.

But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legiti-
mote Sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory, as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of Great Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the Government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the Declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the United States, the System, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of Licences; provided the United States would act towards her, and towards France with real impartiality.

The Government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation, was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of His Majesty, and accepted by the Government of the United States.

It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of His Majesty’s Government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow.

The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American Government.

Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit, which has long unhappily actuated the Counsels of the United States; their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavours to inflame their people against the defensive measures of Great Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such counsels, that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed to war against Great Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the Government of the United States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800 between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in every harbour subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnations under the Rambouillet Decree, anticipated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French Decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the Government of the United States, only such complaints as end in acquiescence, and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France, to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.

This disposition of the Government of the United States—this complete subserviency to the Ruler of France—this hostile temper towards Great Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French Government.

Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, His Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin—from their common interest—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the United States were the last Power, in which Great Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument, and abettor of French Tyranny.

Disappointed in this His just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy, which the British Government has so long, and invariably, maintained, in repelling injustices, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favour of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, His Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which He has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, January 9, 1813.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Drawing-Room will be held at St. James's, on the 4th of February next, for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.

Whitehall, January 6, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Frederick Samuel Secretan, of Arcadia House, in the parish of Elandridge, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., His Majesty's royal licence and authority, that he and his issue male, by Mary Secretan, his wife, may take the name of James Woodhouse in addition to their present surname, and also to bear the arms of James Woodhouse, in compliance with a clause in the last will and testament of James Woodhouse, late of the city of Hertford, Gentleman, deceased (cousin of the said Mary Secretan), such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise His Majesty's said royal licence and permission to be void and of no effect:

And also to order, that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Admiralty-Office, January 12, 1813.

A LETTER has been received at this Office from Captain Lambey, of His Majesty's ship the Narcissus, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq., and dated from the Island of Nayaee, the 26th of November last, stating, that on the preceding day the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieutenant Crive, had, after a chance of three hours, captured the American privateer Joseph and Mary, of four guns and seventy-three men: in the approach of the boats under the fire of the privateer they had one man killed and one wounded; the enemy had three wounded, and surrendered at the moment the boats were preparing to board.

Admiralty-Office, January 12, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hubbar, of His Majesty's Ship the Phoenix, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated at Sea, December 23, 1812:

Be pleased to inform their Lordships, that His Majesty's ship under my command captured this evening the American brig privateer Hunter, Mr. Jonathan Upton, Commander, mounting, at the commencement of the chase, fourteen guns, and having on board seventy-three men: twelve of the former were thrown overboard when making from us.

War-Office, January 12, 1813:

1st Regiment of Life Guards, R. Dean, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, without purchase.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant William Shirley, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Long, who retires.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, James Archibald Richardson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Farmer, who retires.

12th Ditt, Captain Stephen White; from the 16th Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Vernon, who exchanges.

16th Ditt, William Beckwith, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hall, promoted.

17th Ditt, John Tomlinson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.

19th Ditt, Cornet William F. Arnold to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lucas, who retires.

6th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Moore, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice De Noy, appointed Staff-Captain at the Army Depot.

10th Ditt, Captain John Vernon, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice White, who exchanges.

21st Ditt, Lieutenant Edmund S. Long, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Shirley, who exchanges.

23rd Ditt, Lieutenant Francis Bernard, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Mee, who exchanges.

25th Ditt, Surgeon Alexander Melville, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Stewart, placed upon half-pay.

27th Ditt, Lieutenant Robert Edmonds, from the 6th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Pike, who exchanges.

32d Ditt.

To be Ensigns.


James McComdy, Gent., by purchase, vice Quill, promoted.

35th Ditt, William Levitt Hobbing, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marshall, who retires.

36th Ditt, Lieutenant William Wainwright to be Adjutant, vice Wall, appointed to the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.

41st Ditt, Breuer Lieutenant-Colonel Holm McKenzie to be Major, without purchase.

To be Captains of Companies, without purchase, Lieutenant William L. Crowther, Lieutenant George Fowler, Lieutenant Simon Heil, from the 73d Foot, vice McKenzie.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase, Ensign Thomas Martin.

Ensign and Adjutant John Smith to have the rank of Lieutenant.

Ensign J. H. Jehobie.

Ensign Edward Edge, vice Sutherland, dead of his wounds.

Ensign W. O'Reilly, vice Crowther.

Ensign William Hickey, from the 46th Foot, vice Fowler.

To be Ensigns.

Samuel Vignoles, Gent., vice Edge.

Henry Procter, Gent., vice O'Reilly.

46th Ditt, Hamilton Joseph Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hickey, promoted in the 41st Foot.
HOSPITAL STAFF.

Thomas Clarke, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate for General Service.

The King's German Legion.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, Frederick Zem-mermann, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Reinecke, promoted.

4th Battalion of the Line, Lieutenant Frederick Schmidt to be Captain of a Company, vice Ulmenstein, who retired.

Ensign George Siebold to be Lieutenant, vice Schmidt.

5th Ditto, Ensign John Charles Krüger to be Lieutenant, Vice Lieutenant, in the Corps of Engineers.

The Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry Regiment.

Lieutenant Joseph Cuppaune, from the Royal Canadian Rangers, to be Captain of a Company, vice Liberzopulo, superseded, being absent without leave.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet Colonel Maxwell, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, is superseded, being absent without leave. Lieutenant Tennant, of the 78th Foot, who was superseded in the Gazette of 28th July last, is reinstated in his rank.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 15th and 22nd ultimo, and 5th instant.

3d Foot Guards.

For Lieutenant J. J. Cochrane to be Captain of a Company, &c.

Read Captain J. J. Cochrane to be Captain of a Company, &c.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

For Hugh Kennedy, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate, &c.

Read William Kennedy, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate, &c.

3d Garrison Battalion.

For Lieutenant Richard Kirby, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, &c.

Read Lieutenant Charles Kirby, from, &c.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

Eastern Regiment of Essex Militia.

Charles Rush, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Crossgrove, promoted. Dated September 6, 1812.

John Osborn, Gent. to be Ditto, vice Bell, promoted. Dated September 7, 1812.

John Collins Light, Gent. to be Ditto, vice Hall, promoted. Dated September 8, 1812.

Walter George Atkins, Gent. to be Ditto. Dated November 28, 1812.

Charles Grahame, Gent. to be Ditto. Dated November 28, 1812.

William Still, Gent. to be Ditto. Dated November 30, 1812.

Western Regiment.

Peter Backworth Herne, Esq. to be Captain, vice Stephenson, resigned. Dated December 5, 1812.

William Henry Hasellfoot, Esq. to be Ditto, vice Boggis, promoted. Dated December 6, 1812.

47th Regiment of Foot, Quarter-Master James Young, from the 73d Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Munkin, who exchanges.

54th Ditto, Ensign — Perse, from the Galway Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

56th Ditto, Lieutenant John E. Carrick to be Captain of a Company, vice McEwen, deceased.

Hospital-Mate James Kennedy to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Howard, who resigns.

60th Ditto, Lieutenant-General John Robinson, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion, vice Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, appointed to the command of the 75th Regiment.

Ensign John Hamilton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Pelt, appointed to the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

73d Ditto, Ensign George Dawson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hechi, promoted in the 64th Foot.

John Y. Lloyd, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dawson.

Quarter-Master John Munkin, from the 47th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Young, who exchanges.

76th Ditto, Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. from the 60th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir Thomas Musgrave, deceased.

78th Ditto, Ensign Adam Kennedy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tennant, who retires.

83d Ditto, Captain James Ferguson, from the 43d Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Darleys.

84th Ditto, Michael Crowe, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Moore, who retires.

85th Ditto, Ensign David Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice White, deceased.

Carey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

87th Ditto, Lieutenant William Byrne, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

90th Ditto, Brevet Major James Archibald Hope, from the 24th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Brown, who retires.

92d Ditto, Captain William Phipps to be Major, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires.

Lieutenant William Little to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Phipps.

Ensign James Hope to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Little.

2d Garrison Battalion, Major-General George Porter, from half-pay of the late 117th Regiment, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Robinson, appointed to the command of a Battalion of the 60th Foot.

5th Ditto, Lieutenant John Mce, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bernard, who exchanges.

6th Ditto, Lieutenant John Pike, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edmonds, who exchanges.

Royal Veteran Battalion, Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel Wall, from the 36th Foot, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Keith, placed on the Retired List.

STAFF.

Colonel Sir Sidney Beckwith, of the 95th Foot, to be Quarter-Master-General to the Forces serving in Canada, vice Macdonell, deceased.

No. 16891. C
Ensign John Watson to be Lieutenant, vice Farr, resigned. Dated December 5, 1812.

Ensign John Wallis to be ditto, vice Evans, deceased. Dated as above.

Ensign Charles Deane to be Lieutenant, vice Wade, resigned. Dated as above.

John Lewis Butcher, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Trigg, promoted. Dated as above.

Manasseh Brooke, Gent. to be ditto, vice Watson, promoted. Dated as above.

James Brett Kingsbury, Gent. to be ditto, vice Wallis, promoted. Dated as above.

Anthony Nugent Irvin, Gent. to be ditto, vice Dennis, promoted. Dated as above.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hants.

Charles Hulse, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Dated December 29, 1812.

Commission in the Royal Clarence Regiment of Cardiganshire Local Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Price to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas Lewis to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Price.

Captain John Vaughan to be Major, vice Lewis.

Adjutant John Williams to be Captain by Brevet.

War-Office, January 2, 1813.

To Widows of Officers of the Land and Marine Forces.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, having been graciously pleased to abolish the former practice of transferring the payment of the pensions of the widows of officers of the land forces, from Great Britain to Ireland, and vice versa, upon the removal of regiments from one establishment to the other, and to direct, that in future every widow shall, from the 25th day of December last, inclusive, receive payment of her pension in the country in which she resides; the following rules are to be observed in this respect, viz.

Every widow, whether on the British or Irish establishment, should immediately notify her place of residence to the War-Office in Dublin, in order that official directions may be given for the payment of her pension in Great Britain from the date above-mentioned.

In like manner, any widow residing in Ireland, whose pension is now issued in Ireland, should make a similar report to the War-Office in London, when instructions will be given for the payment of her pension in Great Britain from the date above-mentioned.

If a widow should afterwards be desirous of changing her place of residence, she is to give two months' previous notice of her intended removal, to the War-Office of the country in which she is then resident.

Grand Western Canal.

Whereas the Committee of Management of the affairs of the Company of Proprietors of the Grand Western Canal, did, at a meeting of the said Committee, held on the 18th day of March 1812, make a call from the several Proprietors of the navigation and undertaking authorized to be made and carried on by the said Company of Proprietors for the sum of 10l. for and in respect of every share in the said navigation and undertaking, the said being then found wanting and necessary by the said Committee, in order to defray the expenses of and to carry on the said navigation and undertaking, and did appoint 5l. in respect of every share (part of the aforesaid sum of 10l.) to be paid into the hands of Henry Skinner, Esq. Treasurer to the said Company of Proprietors, in Collumpton, in the County of Devon, on or before the 20th day of May then next ensuing, and 5l. in respect of every share (remainder of the aforesaid sum of 10l.) to be paid into the hands of the said Henry Skinner, Esq. Treasurer as aforesaid, in Collumpton aforesaid, on or before the 20th day of July then following, and did cause such notice thereof to be given as is directed by the Statute in that case made and provided:

And whereas the several persons mentioned in the schedule, or list of shares hereunder written, were respectively, on the said 18th day of March, and from thenceforth until the respective forfeitures hereinafter mentioned, Proprietors, or were registered in the books of the said Company as Proprietors of the several and respective shares in the said Canal, set against their respective names in the said schedule or list hereunder written, and distinguished by the numbers also set against their several and respective names in the same schedule, and have respectively neglected to pay their respective proportionable parts, or any part of the money so called for as aforesaid, for and in respect of their respective shares in the said navigation and undertaking, for the space of three calendar months after the time appointed for payment thereof as aforesaid, whereby they severally and respectively absolutely forfeited their several and respective shares, parts and interests in the said undertaking, and all profit and advantage thereof, and all money thereby advanced by them respectively on account thereof, to and for the use and benefit of the other Proprietors of the said undertaking:

Now notice is hereby given to the said several persons mentioned in the schedule or list hereunder written, their respective executors, administrators, and assigns, of the said respective forfeitures, and that unless they or their respective executors, administrators or assigns, shall respectively, on or before the 17th day of January next, pay into the hands of Henry Skinner, Esq. Treasurer of the said Company, in Collumpton, their respective proportionable parts of the money so called for as aforesaid, for and in respect of their said respective shares, the said Committee will, at their next general meeting, intended to be held on the 20th day of January next, at the house of Samuel Medley, Esq. No. 32, Threadneedle-Street, in the City of London, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, declare the said shares respectively to be forfeited, and that advantage will be taken of the said for-
IN pursuance of an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, of the 31st day of December 1812, notice is hereby given, that application is now making to Parliament for a bill for enlarging the market-place at Smithfield, in the City of London; for improving the avenue into and about the same; and for the better regulation of the said market.

T. Tyrrell, City Remembrancer.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Commissary in Chief's Office, Great George Street, January 1, 1813.

Notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of contracting to supply the following articles for the use of the army, viz.

BREAD, to His Majesty's Land Forces in Camps, Quarters, and Barracks, in the under-mentioned Counties and Islands:
- Durham (including Northumberland, and Holy Island), Southampton.
- Isle of Wight.

OATS, to His Majesty's Cavalry in Camps, and Quarters, in the under-mentioned Counties:
- Kent.
- Surrey.
- Middlesex.
- Sussex.
- Suffolk.
- York.

As also Forage, viz. Oats, Hay, and Straw, to His Majesty's Cavalry in Barracks, and Oats in Camps, and Quarters, in the under-mentioned Counties:
- Durham.
- Northumberland.

Proposals must be made separately for each county and island, and each proposal must be the offer which is annexed to the tender properly filled up by two persons of some property, engaged to become bound with the party tendering, in the usual manner, in the printed particular, for the due performance of the contract; and no proposal will be accepted unless made on a printed tender, in the terms expressed in words at length, and must be made by the 26th day of January, instant; but none will be received after twelve o'clock on that day; and, if made by post, the postage must be paid.

Proposals must be made separately for each county and island, and each proposal must be the offer which is annexed to the tender properly filled up by two persons of some property, engaged to become bound with the party tendering, in the usual manner, in the printed particular, for the due performance of the contract; and no proposal will be accepted unless made on a printed tender, in the terms expressed in words at length, and must be made by the 26th day of January, instant; but none will be received after twelve o'clock on that day; and, if made by post, the postage must be paid.

Particulars of the contracts may be had upon application at this Office, between the hours of eleven and five, at the Office of Deputy Commissary-General, Querens; and at the Office of Deputy Commissary-General, Low, Jersey.
Navy-Office, December 29, 1812.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy do hereby give notice, that on Monday the 18th of January next, at twelve o'clock, in the forenoon, Commissioner Cunningham will put up to sale at Woolwich, certain lots of Old Stores, consisting of

- Canvas, Cables, Rope, Rigging, Paper-Stuff,
- Topsets, Raking, Shaking, &c. &c.

all lying in the said yard.

Persons wishing to view the lots, must apply to the Commissioner of the yard for a note of admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and conditions of sale may be had here, and at the yard.

R. A. Nelson, Secretary.

Navy-Office, January 9, 1813.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy do hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 27th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the Honorable Commissioner Grey will put up to sale at the Pay-Office in His Majesty's Yard at Portsmouth, several lots of Old Stores, consisting of

- Old Canvas, Junk, Rope in Paper-Stuff, Bolt-rope, Lashing, Rounding, and Spun Yarn, Nets, Oarum, &c. &c.

all lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the lots, must apply to the Commissioner of the Yard for a note of admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and conditions of sale may be had here, and at the Yard.

R. A. Nelson, Secretary.

East India House, January 8, 1813.

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 held (by adjournment) at their House in London, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take into further consideration the papers laid by the Court of Directors before the General Court this day.

James Cobo, Assistant Secretary.

London Dock-House, January 5, 1813.

The Court of Directors of the London Dock Company do hereby give notice, that a half-yearly general meeting of the Proprietors of the said Company will be held at the London Dock House, Princess-street, Bank, on Friday the 15th instant, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of declaring a dividend upon the Company's stock for the half-year ending the 31st December last; and an order of the

George Robinson, Secretary.


Notice is hereby given, that a special General Court of Proprietors will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday the 5th day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the several salaries to be given to the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of this Company are to be determined.

J. Polder, Secretary.

Office for Taxes, Somerset-Place.

January 12, 1813.

Pursuant to an Act, passed in the forty-second year of His present Majesty's reign, notice is hereby given, that as the proceeds of the Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, sold at the Bank of England this day, was £600 and under £61 per Centum.

By order of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes,

Matt. Winter, Secretary.

London, January 4, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, that an account of the sums reserved for the Leda's proportion, part of the booti captured at Buenos Aires, on the 27th June 1806, by the detachment of the army under General Beresford (of which Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, K. B. was Commander in Chief), will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

Pall-Mall-Court, January 5, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, that an account of the sums reserved for the Leda's proportion, part of the booti captured at Buenos Aires, on the 27th June 1806, by the detachment of the army under General Beresford (of which Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, K. B. was Commander in Chief), will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Angus Macdonald, Agent for the Army.

London, January 5, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, that an account of the sums reserved for the Leda's proportion, part of the booti captured at Buenos Aires, on the 27th June 1806, by the detachment of the army under General Beresford (of which Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, K. B. was Commander in Chief), will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Alexander Davison, Agent.

London, January 6, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, that the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury having waived the benefit of an appeal on the part of the Crown, so far as relates to the hull and stores of the Mariana, captured by His Majesty's ship Crocodile, Edward Henry Colbourn, Esq. late Commander, on the 20th April 1810, an account of said prize will be delivered into the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, as directed by Act of Parliament.

Omnimacy and Drury, Agents.

London, December 26, 1812.

Notice is hereby given, that a distribution of the net proceeds of the Little Mary, captured on the 3rd January 1810, at Frankfurt, re captures on the 9th November 1811, by His Majesty's ship Desiré, Arthur Farquhar, Esq. Commander, will be...
No. 16691.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Thomas Stabb, Agent.

January 9, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

London, January 4, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 7, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 4, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 7, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 4, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 7, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 4, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 7, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 7, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 4, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 7, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 4, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 7, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 4, 1813.

Office is hereby given, that an account proceeds arising from the capture of the schooner Virginia, on the 11th August 1810, by His Majesty's ship Bounty, Arthur Eyrehold, Esq. Commander, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

James Sykes, of London, and J. S. Hulbert, of Portsmouth, Agents.

London, January 4, 1813.
the capture of the American brig Dolphin, that they will pay their respective proportions of prize-money arising from the said capture, on board, on the brig's arrival at Cork; and that the shares and then demanded will be recalled at No. 13, Clement's Inn, on every Monday and Thursday for three months, agreeably to Act of Parliament.

Hugh Stanger, of London, and Matthias March, of Cork, Agents.

London, January 9, 1813.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of His Majesty's ship Ethalion, Edmund Haywood, Esq. Captain, who were actually on board (in company with His Majesty's ship Torture), at the capture of the St. Peter and St. Simeon, on the 3d June 1811; the St. Helene, on the 4th June 1811; the St. Johannes, 5th June; the Danish galliot No. 7 and No. 9, and the St. Aelix, on the 26th June; the pocket of Abo and Espressen, on the 4th July; and (in company with His Majesty's ship Chig) at the capture of the Opole, on the 12th April 1812, that they will pay their respective proportions of the prize-money arising from the said capture, on board the Ethalion, on Sherness, on Saturday the 16th instant; and the shares not then demanded will be recalled at No. 70, Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury, for three months, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

John Page, Agent.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership herefore subsisting between us the undersigned David French and Joseph West, carrying on business in Cranch-Prers, in the City of London, under the firm of French and West, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January instant.—Dated this 12th day of Jan. 1813.

David French.
Joseph West.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership herefore subsisting between us the undersigned David French and John Saunders Benoist, of Falcon-Street, Aldersgate-Street, London, carrying on business as Attorneys and Solicitors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Witness our Hands the 11th day of January 1813.

David French.
J. Saunders Benoist.

T H E Partnership between Sarah Jennings, widow, and Robert King, of No. 23, Vauxhall-Lane, Newgate-Street, Bookshutters, was by mutual consent, dissolved December 29, 1812.—Witness our Hands this 9th day of Jan. 1813.
Sarah Jennings.
Robert King.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between Richard Bosner and Anthony Robinson, of Derby, in the County of Derby, joiners, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all debts owing to and from the said Partnership concern will be received and paid by the said Richard Bosner. Witness the Hands of the said Parties the 29th day of December 1812.

Anthony Robinson.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between the undersigned Samuel Slack, William Slack, Richard Coleman, and Thomas Witle, of the City of Bristol, under the firm of Thomas Witle and Co., Linen-Drapers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as respects the said Thomas Witle only.—Witness our Hands this 9th day of January 1813.

Samuel Slack.
William Slack.
Richard Coleman.
Thomas Witle.

T H E Partnership herefore existing between us the undersigned Nehemiah Southwell Price and Thomas White, carrying on business as Publishers of the London Mercantile Price Current, under the firm of Price and Company, and as Agents, under the firm of Price White, and Co. in Basinghall-Street, City of London, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—September 24, 1813.

Tho. White.
N. S. Price.

T H E Partnership hitherto subsisting between us, as Ships-Chandlers and Painters, under the firm of Syers and Walthen, and as Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Salesmen, under the firm of Richard Walther and Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As witness our Hands, at Liverpool, this 29th day of December 1813.

Will. Syers.
Rd. Walthen.

Liverpool, January 4, 1813.

The subscribers hereby give notice, that the Partnership hitherto carried on by them, under the firm of Hamilton, Crowder, and Co., is expired, as to the interest of the under-named Andrew Clark, who has in consequence withdrawn from the same; and that the undersigned Richard Hamilton and Thomas Crowder have no longer any share or interest in the firm of Clarke and Currie, in the island of Trinidad.

Quintin Hamilton.
Tho. Crowder.
Andrew Clark.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between William Hyde and Peter Walker, carrying on the business of Linen-Drapers, Grocers, &c. in the Parish of Whinstone, in the County of Somerset, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th day of March last.—Dated this 30th day of December 1812.

Wm. Hyde.
Peter Walker.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between Josiah Wilkinson and William Cook Cooper, of Last-Lane, Warehousemen, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th day of November last.—Dated this 9th day of January 1813.

Josiah Wilkinson.
William Cook Cooper.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between Messrs. John Spencer and Joseph Spencer, in the business of Nail-Manufacturers, in Newgate-Street, Belper, in the County of Derby, was on the 9th day of December last past dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 7th day of January 1812.

John Spencer.
Joseph Spencer.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned William Middler, of Lougham, in the County of Kent, and Arthur Middler, of Holingborne, in the said County of Kent, Taylor's, is this day dissolved by mutual consent: As witness our Hands this 1st day of January 1813.

Wm. Middler.
Arthu Middler.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between the undersigned Thomas Dunn and Edward Robertson, of Dean-Street, Holborne, in the County of Middlesex, is this day dissolved by mutual consent: All debts due to and owing to the said Partnership concern are to be received and paid by the said Edward Robertson, by whom the said trade will in future, he carried on in Dean-Street aforesaid, on his own separate account.—Witness our Hands this 11th day of January 1813.

Thomas Dunn.
Edu. Robertson.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between us the undersigned Mary Hall, William Hall, Thomas Hall, Frances Hall, and Thomas Neck, in the business of Tail-Makers, carried on in the town of Kingstowm-Hall, under the firm of Thomas Hall and Sons, hath been this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that the business will in future be carried on by the said
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of Nathaniel Core and Joshua Rickenman, of White Friars Dock, in the City of London, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that all debts due to and from the said firm will be paid and received by the said Joshua Rickenman, by whom alone in future the said trade will be carried on at White Friars Dock aforesaid.—Despatched December 31, 1812.

NATH. CORE.

Thomas Rickenman.

ALL persons having any claims or demands against the estate of James Sutherland, late of Bircham Lane, Cornhill, Notary-Public, deceased, are required to send in immediate, a particular statement of the same, mentioning whether the debt is due, bond, note, or open account, to his Executors, at No. 23, Bircham Lane aforesaid; and all persons who shall have obtained a bankruptcy, in its name, and who have obtained a decree thereon, are requested to pay the same to his Executors as above.—Despatched January 8th, 1813.

JAMES LAMB, Factor for the Executors of Captain John Avis.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Trustees for the Creditors of Captain John Avis, deceased, in terms of the Deeds of Trust under which they have acted, hereby intimate, that a second and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors who have proved their debts according to a scheme of ranking and distribution made up of this date, and which lies in the Counting-House of the Factor, Mr. James Lamb, Wallace-Court, Glasgow, for the inspection of Creditors, until 30th February next, when said final dividend will be paid, being 1s. 3d. per pound upon the debts ranked.

JAMES LAMB, Factor for the Trustees of Captain John Avis.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against Thomas William, of Cafston-Street, in the City of Edinburgh, and Richard Crook, of 75, Broughton Street, in the City of Edinburgh, are hereby required to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Thursday the 11th day of January instant, at Twelve o’Clock at Noon, at the Office of the Assignee, of the said Bankrupt, in the person of Mr. William Forrester, Solicitor, No. 63, Old Town, in order to assort or dissent from the said Assignee’s selling, by private contract or public auction, the household furniture, effects, linen, &c., of any part thereof, at such prices or sum as the said Creditors present shall agree to accept and take as a consideration for the same; and also to assort or dissent from the said Assignee’s making the sale of any stock or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt’s estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against George Robinson, late of London, in the Parish of Saint Othobert, in the County of Cumberland, Doctor and Chapman, are hereby required to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 11th day of January, at Eleven o’Clock at Noon, at the Office of the Assignee, of the said Bankrupt, or in his behalf, at the said Assignee’s selling, by private contract or otherwise, to the allotment and sale of any part thereof, at such prices or sum as the said Creditors present shall agree to accept and take as a consideration for the same; and also to assort or dissent from the said Assignee’s making the sale of any stock or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt’s estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against Richard Wood, of Hanover, in the County of Essex, Fisherman, Doctor and Chapman, are hereby required to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next, at Eleven o’Clock at Noon, at the Assignee’s selling, by private contract or otherwise, to the allotment and sale of any part thereof, at such prices or sum as the said Creditors present shall agree to accept and take as a consideration for the same; and also to assort or dissent from the said Assignee’s making the sale of any stock or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt’s estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against Richard Wood, of Hanover, in the County of Essex, Fisherman, Doctor and Chapman, are hereby required to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next, at Eleven o’Clock at Noon, at the Assignee’s selling, by private contract or otherwise, to the allotment and sale of any part thereof, at such prices or sum as the said Creditors present shall agree to accept and take as a consideration for the same; and also to assort or dissent from the said Assignee’s making the sale of any stock or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt’s estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against Richard Wood, of Hanover, in the County of Essex, Fisherman, Doctor and Chapman, are hereby required to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next, at Eleven o’Clock at Noon, at the Assignee’s selling, by private contract or otherwise, to the allotment and sale of any part thereof, at such prices or sum as the said Creditors present shall agree to accept and take as a consideration for the same; and also to assort or dissent from the said Assignee’s making the sale of any stock or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt’s estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against Richard Wood, of Hanover, in the County of Essex, Fisherman, Doctor and Chapman, are hereby required to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next, at Eleven o’Clock at Noon, at the Assignee’s selling, by private contract or otherwise, to the allotment and sale of any part thereof, at such prices or sum as the said Creditors present shall agree to accept and take as a consideration for the same; and also to assort or dissent from the said Assignee’s making the sale of any stock or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt’s estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against Richard Wood, of Hanover, in the County of Essex, Fisherman, Doctor and Chapman, are hereby required to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next, at Eleven o’Clock at Noon, at the Assignee’s selling, by private contract or otherwise, to the allotment and sale of any part thereof, at such prices or sum as the said Creditors present shall agree to accept and take as a consideration for the same; and also to assort or dissent from the said Assignee’s making the sale of any stock or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt’s estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.
or disposing of, by public auction or private contract, the fishing snags or vessels, stock in trade, household furniture, property, and other personal effects of the said Bankrupt, to any person or persons whatsoever; and to assign to or deduct from the said Assignees commencing an action at law, in equity, or taking proceedings, as may be advised, against Richard Wood the Younger, alleged to have been the author of the said Bankruptcy, in the City of London, Fishmongers (the son of the said Bankrupt), for the recovery of a certain fishing snag or vessel called the Good Intent, of their value, with her tackle and appurtenances, the property of the said Bankrupt; and also to assess to or deduct from the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Charles Eastland, of Great Sand Helen's, in the City of London, Merchant and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 19th day of January instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Office of Messrs. Kersey and Spur, No. 116, Bishopsgate-Without, in order to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto, also to assess to or deduct from the said Assignees putting up safe and dispose of, by public auction or private contract, the whole or any part of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, and to authorize and empower the said Assignees to exercise such policy or policies of insurance as to them may seem expedient, on such part of the said Bankrupt's estate as consist of ships and of the freight thereof, and to continue such insurance as to the same are sold and disposed of; also to assess to or dissent from the said Assignees giving to the said Bankrupt the whole or any part of the household furniture, or any thing in or about his dwelling-house at Kentish Town; also to authorize and empower the said Assignees to employ the said Bankrupt, and (if necessary) an accountant, to assist them in the winding up the estate, and to make him such allowance as may be reasonable; and on other important affairs.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Whist, of the City of London, Merchant and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 19th day of January instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Office of Messrs. Kersey and Spur, No. 116, Bishopsgate-Without, to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; also to assess to or dissent from the said Assignees giving to the said Bankrupt the whole or a part of the household furniture, or any thing in or about his dwelling-house; also to authorize and empower the said Assignees to employ the said Bankrupt to assist him in winding up the estate, and make him such allowance as may be reasonable; and on other special affairs.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Thomas Ryall, of Sandhill Street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre's, in the County of York, and William Ryall, of Portmouth in the County of Kent, to whom is known, as Cutlers, Hardwaremen, Dealers, Chapman, and Coopermakers, are desired to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Wednesday the 25th day of January instant, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Commercial Inn, in Sandhill aforesaid, to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees selling and disposing of all or any part of the freehold and leasehold estates of the said Thomas Ryall, one of the said Bankrupts, either by public sale or private contract, in such lot or lots as they may think fit, and also to assent to or dissent from the said Assignee commencing an action at law, in equity, or taking proceedings, as may be advised, against Thomas Ryall of Hanover-Lane, alleged to have been the author of the said Bankruptcy, to the end that the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt may be disposed of, or the estate and effects of the said Assignees secured by such mortgage or indentures, or to the end that the said Bankrupt, or any other matter or transaction between the said Bankrupt and any persons to whom the said Assignees are to take such other proceedings as at law in equity, or in bankruptcy, for getting in and recovering any part of the said Bankrupt's estate, or to assent to or dissent to the said Assignees to employ the said Bankrupt, either of them, as they may think proper, to exercise such policy or policies of insurance as to them may seem expedient, on such part of the said Bankrupt's estate as consist of ships and of the freight thereof, and to continue such insurance as to the same are sold and disposed of; also to assess to or dissent from the said Assignees giving to the said Bankrupt the whole or any part of the household furniture, or any thing in or about his dwelling-house at Kentish Town; also to authorize and empower the said Assignees to employ the said Bankrupt, and (if necessary) an accountant, to assist them in the winding up the estate, and to make him such allowance as may be reasonable; and on other important affairs.

The Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Richard Owen, of Upper North Street, Friary-Square, in the County of Middlesex, Insurers, Bankers, and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Thursday the 15th day of January instant, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Office of Messrs. Rutter and Davie, Cornhill, to determine on the means to be pursued to close the accounts between the said Bankrupt and John Locock, Esq. and to consider and determine upon any proceedings, as to law or equity, or in bankruptcy, for getting in and recovering any part of the said Bankrupt's estate, or to assent to or dissent to the said Assignees to employ the said Bankrupt, either of them, as they may think proper, to exercise such policy or policies of insurance as to them may seem expedient, on such part of the said Bankrupt's estate as consist of ships and of the freight thereof, and to continue such insurance as to the same are sold and disposed of; also to assess to or dissent from the said Assignees giving to the said Bankrupt the whole or any part of the household furniture, or any thing in or about his dwelling-house at Kentish Town; also to authorize and empower the said Assignees to employ the said Bankrupt to assist him in winding up the estate, and make him such allowance as may be reasonable; and on other important affairs.
THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Williams, late of Suffolk-Steeet, in the City of Middlesex, Coach-Maker, are desired to meet the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Monday the 15th day of January instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the George Inn, Dale-Street, Liverpool, to assist to or dissent from the said Assignee commencing, prosecuting, or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and also to assist to or dissent from the said Assignee employing the said James Horsey Rochhield in collecting and getting in the debts and effects due, or belonging to his estate, and allowing him such fees for the same as the said Assignee shall think fit; and on other special affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Hayes, of Rush Mills in the parish of Huntingdon, in the County of Northampton, Paper-maker, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, on Friday next the 10th day of January instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely, at the office of Messrs. Abbott, No. 1, Abchurch-ya,bd, to assist to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any suit at law or in equity for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing any matter or thing relating thereto; and also to assist to or dissent from the said Assignees employing the said John Hayes, of Rush Mills, in the parish of Huntingdon, in the County of Northampton, Paper-maker, in the collection and recovering the debts due, or belonging to his estate, and allowing him such fees for the same as the said Assignees shall think fit; and on other special affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against George Dickin, late of the Old-Jerry, in the City of London, Wine-Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, on Monday the 25th day of January instant, at Eleven o'Clock precisely, in the Hall of the Old-Jerry, to assist to or dissent from the said Assignee employing the said George Dickin in collecting and getting in the debts due, or belonging to his estate, and allowing him such fees for the same as the said Assignee shall think fit; and on other special affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Benjamin Paine, late of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Merchant, are desired to meet the Assignee of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, on the 9th day of January instant, at Twenty-one o'Clock at Noon, at Mr. Johnston's, the sign of the Rose and Crown, Turner's-Hill, Cheapside, in the said City, to assist to or dissent from the said Assignee employing the said Benjamin Paine in collecting and recovering the debts due, or belonging to his estate, and allowing him such fees for the same as the said Assignee shall think fit; and on other special affairs.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against John Field, of Edward-Street, in the County of Middlesex, Builder, and Thomas Fowles, Iron-Plates-Worker, Builder and Thomas Fowles, Iron-Plates-Worker, Builder and Merchant, to and on the Bankruptcy, &c., the Assignee is hereby required to surrender himself to the said Commissioners, and to come prepared to prove his Debts, and at the next Sitting to prove Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and on other special affairs.
Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Hughes, of Coss, in the Parish of Compton Bishop, in the County of Somerset, Dealer in Leather and Calf-puffers, and 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 18th and 31st of December instant, and on the 4th and 19th of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon on each day, at Guildhall, London, and at all the Creditor, are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to choose Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to answer 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. John Woodcock, Solicitor, London, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Pever, of Nether Compton, in the County of Dorset, Landing Master, and 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 18th and 31st of December instant, and on the 4th and 19th of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon on each day, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discharge and Declaration of his Estate and Effects; and where the Creditor, are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to choose Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to answer 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. Stevenson, Solicitor, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Richard Dibby, of Whitchurch, in the County of Southampoton, Victualler, Sack-maker, Dealer and Chandler, and 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 18th and 31st of December instant, and on the 4th and 19th of January next, at Eleven in the Forenoon on each day, at Barb Inn, Andover, in the County aforesaid, and make a full Discharge and Declaration of his Estate and Effects, and where the Creditor, are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to choose Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to answer 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. Fleet, Andover, or to Messrs. Kindeley, Long and Austin, Solicitors, Andover, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Jonathan Coaker, of Calistar, in the County of Lincoln, Victualler, Dealer and Chandler, and 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 5th of February next, at Four in the Afternoon, and on the 8th and 15th days of the same month, at Ten O'clock in the Forenoon, at the Angle Inn, in Gtgmore-Bigggs, and make a full Discharge and Declaration of his Estate and Effects; and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to choose Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to answer 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. Tophy Ellis, Chancery Lane, London, or to Messrs. George and Paterson, Holgate, Solicitors, Gurnand-Braggs, in the said County of Lincoln.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against James Turton, of the Parish of Cribb, in the County of Derby, Cooper, Dealer and Chandler, and 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 30th of January instant, at Four in the Afternoon, on the 31st of the same month, and on the 2nd day of February next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the Swan Inn, in Mansfield, to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to answer 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. Henry Blacklock, Solicitor, Sergeant's Inn, Mansfield, or to Mr. William Woodcock, Solicitor, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against James Smith, late of Newton Heath, but now of Fisworth, near Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Victualler, and 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 18th and 25th days of the same month, at Ten O'clock in the Afternoon, at the Inn, in Manchester aforesaid, and make a full Discovery and Declaration of his Estate and Effects; and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to choose Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to answer 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. James Heathcote, Solicitor, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street, London, or to Mr. William Woodcock, Solicitor, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Robert Pize, late of Sywrowe, in the County of Suffolk, Draper, Dealer and Chandler, and 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 25th and 30th days of the same month, at Four in the Afternoon, and on the 1st and 8th days of the same month, at Ten O'clock in the Forenoon, at the Angle Inn, in Gtgmore-Bigggs, and make a full Discharge and Declaration of his Estate and Effects; and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to choose Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to answer 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 Messrs. Tarrent, Clarks, and Richards, Solicitors, No. 186, Chancery Lane, London, or to Mr. Edmund Sale, Solicitor, No. 196, Spring Garden, Manchester.
deceived 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. W. S. Chapman, Solicitor, Manningtree, Essex, or to Mr. Thomas Evan, Solicitor, Hatton-Garden, London.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Sharp, of North Shields, in the County of Northumberland, Grouser, 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 10th day of January instant, and on the 11th and 30th days of February next, at Eleven in the Forenoon on each day, at the Commercial Hotel, Howard Street, North Shields aforesaid, and make a full Discourse and Discovery of his Estate and Effects; and whom and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to choose Assignee, and at the Last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to disband his Examination, and the Creditors are to attend to or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, and the major part of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give notice to Messrs. Robinson and Hammond, Solicitors, No. 19, Austin-Franc, London, or to Mr. John Taylor, Solicitor, Dock-Square, North Shields.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Sharp, of North Shields, is hereby required to give notice to Messrs. Robinson and Hammond, Solicitors, No. 19, Austin-Franc, London, to meet on the 10th day of January instant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to receive the Proof of a Debt under the said Commission.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William and Mary Palmer, of Ward Street, in the County of Middlesex, Straw Hat-Makers, and Partners with Alice Peppett, late of the same place, Straw Hat-Makers, but now of Half-Moon Street, according to the Act of the County of Middlesex, intend to meet on the 10th day of January instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at Guildhall, London, in order to receive the Proof of Debts under the said Commission.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Collins, of Hampstead Road, in the County of Middlesex, Scavenger, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th day of January instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to proceed to the choice of an Assignee or Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and effects, and where and when the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and with those who have already proved their Debts, vote in such choice accordingly.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Philip Cooper, of Limeley, in the County of Worcester, Grocer, Shopkeeper, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th day of January instant, at One o'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, in the room of one of the present Assignees, who has become Bankrupt; and when and where the Creditors, who have given notice of their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, vote in such choice accordingly.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against George Brough, of Bingham's Street-Without, in the City of London, Trainer, Maker, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th day of January instant at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at Guildhall, London (by Adjournment from the 9th of January instant), to take the Last Examination of the said Bankrupt where and when he is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discourse and Discovery of his Estate and Effects, and where and when the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, vote in such choice accordingly.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Daniel Clark, late of Coventry-Street, in the County of Middlesex, Bankr., and have re-issued the same, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, vote in such choice accordingly.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against George Bancroft, of Great Newport-Street, in the County of Middlesex, Engraver, Printseller, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 2nd day of January instant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London (by Adjournment from the 9th of January instant), in order to take the Last Examination of the said Bankrupt; where and when he is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discourse and Discovery of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, to assent or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Thomas Ridge, of Pimlico, in the County of Somerset, Tailor and Chapman, intend to meet on the 9th of February next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the George Inn, in Tottenham, to take the Last Examination of the said Bankrupt; where and when he is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discourse and Discovery of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, to assent or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Robert Chapman, of Gray's-Inn-Lane, in the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Tailor, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th day of January instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to take the Last Examination of the said Bankrupt; where and when he is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discourse and Discovery of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, to assent or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Robert Chapman, of Gray's-Inn-Lane, in the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Tailor, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th day of January instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to take the Last Examination of the said Bankrupt; where and when he is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discourse and Discovery of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, to assent or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Robert Chapman, of Gray's-Inn-Lane, in the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Tailor, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th day of January instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to take the Last Examination of the said Bankrupt; where and when he is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discourse and Discovery of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, to assent or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Robert Chapman, of Gray's-Inn-Lane, in the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Tailor, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th day of January instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to take the Last Examination of the said Bankrupt; where and when he is required to surrender himself, and make a full Discourse and Discovery of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and, with those who have already proved their Debts, to assent or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.
T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 24th day of March 1811, awarded and issued forth against John Webb, late of Sheringham, in the County of Norfolk, Merchant, Dealer, and Chapman, (involving partner of Charles Corby, deceased, who was the said Joshua Corby, the partner and trader, till the decease of the said Charles Corby,) intend to meet on the 9th of February next, at Four in the Afternoon, at the White Swan Inn, in the Parish of St Peter in Norwich, in the City of Norwich, in order to make a Final Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 34th day of October 1811, awarded and issued forth against John King, of Brick-Lane, Spitalfields, in the County of Middlesex, Taylor, intend to meet on the 8th of February next, at Twelve at Noon, at Guildhall, London, to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 19th day of February 1812, awarded and issued forth against John Buckle, of Halifax, in the County of York, Linen-Draper, Dealer, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 9th of February next, at Eleven o’Clock in the Forenoon, at the White Swan Inn, in Halifax, in the said County of York, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 29th day of February 1812, awarded and issued forth against Joseph Weakley, now of Old Surrey Street, in the Parish of Saint James, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Silk-Mercur, Dealer, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 23rd day of October next, at Eleven o’Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, to make a Final Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 25th day of May 1812, awarded and issued forth against Samuel Bennett, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Leather-Dealer, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 5th day of February next, at Eleven o’Clock in the Forenoon, at the Warren Bankers Inn, Stockport, to make a Final Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 30th day of March 1811, awarded and issued forth against Richard James, of New London Street, in the City of London, Merchant, (Co-partner with Herman Gerhard Ribbeck, of the same place, and Christopher Buss, of Russia, Merchant,) intend to meet on the 27th of February next, at Eleven o’Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, (on Adjournment from the 14th of December last,) to make a Dividend of the Separate Estate and Effects of Richard James, one of the said Bankrupts: 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 17th day of October 1811, awarded and issued forth against John Wood, late of Brights-hill, in the County of Cumberland, Grocer, intend to meet on the 1st day of February next, at Eleven o’Clock in the Forenoon, at the Old Ship Tavern, in Brightshill, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 20th day of November 1810, awarded and issued forth against John Wood, late of Brightshill, in the County of Cumberland, Grocer, 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 24th day of March 1811, awarded and issued forth against John King, of Brick-Lane, Spitalfields, in the County of Middlesex, Taylor, intend to meet on the 9th of February next, at Eleven o’Clock in the Forenoon, at the Old Ship Tavern, in Brightshill, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 19th day of February 1812, awarded and issued forth against John Buckle, of Halifax, in the County of York, Linen-Draper, Dealer, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 9th of February next, at Eleven o’Clock in the Forenoon, at the White Swan Inn, in Halifax, in the said County of York, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

T HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 29th day of February 1812, awarded and issued forth against Joseph Weakley, now of Old Surrey Street, in the Parish of Saint James, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Silk-Mercur, Dealer, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 23rd day of October next, at Eleven o’Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, to make a Final Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; 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. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.
WHERAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupts awarded and issued forth against George Shadie, of Princes Street, Cavendish-Square, in the County of Middlesex, Bookseller and Stationer, Dealer in Books, have certified to the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said George Shadie hath in all things confirmed 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 late Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd day of February next.

WHERAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupts awarded and issued forth against James Nuttall, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Dealer in New-Book, Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, Book-Maker, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Thomas Purser hath in all things confirmed 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 late Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd day of February next.

WHERAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupts awarded and issued forth against John Johnson, late of Finchburh-Street, London, Druggist, Dealer and Chapman, but now of the East India Chamber, Leadenhall-Street, London, Ship-Owner and Underwriter, have certified to the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said John Johnson hath in all things confirmed 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 late Majesty's Reign, and also of another Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd day of February next.

WHERAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupts awarded and issued forth against George Brown, of Southampton-Heights, in the Parish of Saint Peter's, in the County of Southampton, Builder, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said George Brown hath in all things confirmed 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 late Majesty's Reign, and also of another Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd day of February next.

No. 10691. F
that, by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, and also of another Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless same be shown to the contrary on or before the 26th day of February next.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Gravely William Seleborne, of Ratcliff Cross, in the County of Middlesex, Mast and Block-Makers, have certified to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Gravely William Seleborne 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 late Majesty's Reign, and also of another Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless same be shown to the contrary on or before the 26th day of February next.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Samuel Patten Irish, on King-Street, St. Swithin's in the Parish of Saint Anne, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Taylor, have certified to the Right Honourable John Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Samuel Patten Irish 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 late Majesty's Reign, and also of another Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless same be shown to the contrary on or before the 26th day of February next.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Robert Anstee, of the Parish of Walsall, in the County of Worcestershire, Butler, have certified to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Robert Anstee 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 late Majesty's Reign, and also of another Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Acts direct, unless same be shown to the contrary on or before the 26th day of February next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Prisoners charged for Debt exceeding 2000L.

The following Persons being Prisoners for Debt in the Gaols or Prison hereafter mentioned, and having been charged in Custody on the Fifth Day of June One thousand eight hundred and twelve, with Debt or Debts, Sum or Sums of Money, exceeding in the whole the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds, do hereby give this Public Notice, That they intend to apply to the Barristers appointed under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the Fifty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty George the Third, intitled An Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England, for the purpose of taking into consideration applications in cases of imprisonment where the Debt shall amount to a sum exceeding Two Thousand Pounds, and of granting relief to the same, at the next meeting of, and at the time and place to be appointed by the said Barristers for that purpose; and that the said following persons intend to take the benefit of the said Act, and also of another Act of Parliament, made and passed in the fifty-third year of His said present Majesty's reign, intitled An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the fifty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled An Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England, and to enlarge the Powers of the same in certain Cases; and to seek their discharge under and by virtue of the said respective Acts.—And they do hereby give notice, that true and perfect Schedules containing discoveries of all their real and personal Estates, hereafter to be sworn to, are now ready to be delivered to any Creditors applying for the same, to the Keepers or Gaolers, or their Deputies, of the said Prisons.

Prisoners in the KING'S-BENCH, in the County of Surrey.

SECOND NOTICE.
Napier Charles Burton, late of Upper Brooke-Street, Grosvenor-Square, in the County of Middlesex, and since of Baker-Street, Portland-Square, in the said County, Esq.

THIRD NOTICE.
John Tasker, jun., formerly of Morpeth, in Northumberland, and late of Docking, in the county of Norfolk, Esq.

N.B. If any person in the foregoing list of prisoners shall find on the perusal of this Gazette that there is an error, such error shall upon notice be rectified in the next Gazette grants.

Printed by ROBERT GEORGE CLARKE, Cannon-Row, Parliament-Street.
[ Price Three Shillings. ]