

The London Gazette.

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From Saturday January 10, to Tuesday January 13, 1756.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 18th Day of December 1755.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by His Majesty's Proclamation, bearing Date the Eleventh Day of November last, "For recalling and prohibiting Seamen from serving Foreign Princes and States; for giving Encouragement to Seamen and Able-bodied Landmen, to enter themselves on Board His Majesty's Ships of War; for granting Rewards for discovering such Seamen as shall conceal themselves; and also for taking up all Stragglings Seamen;" His Majesty was graciously pleased to promise and declare, That the Bounties of Three Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Thirty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Twenty Years; and also that the Bounty of Thirty Shillings for every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, should be paid to every such Seaman and Landman respectively, who should, on or before the Thirty first Day of this Instant December, voluntarily enter themselves to serve in His Majesty's Royal Navy, in the Manner directed by the said Proclamation; as likewise that the Rewards of Two Pounds for every Able, and Twenty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, should be paid to any Person who should, on or before the said Thirty first Day of this Instant, discover any Seaman, or Seamen, who should conceal themselves, so that such Seaman, or Seamen, should be taken for His Majesty's Service: And whereas the Time limited for paying the said Bounties and Rewards is now near expiring; and it being judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, that the same should be continued for some longer Time; His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, That the Time limited by the said Proclamation, for Payment of the said Bounties and Rewards, be prolonged and extended from the said Thirty First Day of this Instant December, to the Thirty First Day of January next inclusive. And that the said respective Bounties and Rewards be continued to be paid by the Persons, and at the Times, directed by His Majesty's aforesaid Proclamation.

W. Sharpe.

Bern, Dec. 27. The Earthquake which happened here on the 9th, has likewise been felt much more violently in the Country of Valais, at the Foot of the immense Chain of Mountains that divide Italy from Switzerland. By the Accounts we have received from thence; the Shocks began about the same Time they did here, but they were much stronger and often repeated; inasmuch that, from that Day, to the coming away of the Post on the 18th, they have been daily renewed, and generally more than once. Several Edifices, and some Churches in particular, have been brought to the Ground; and the Borough of Brig, which two or three Months ago had suffered greatly by a sudden Inundation, has been totally ruined by this last Calamity, which has left few of the Houses standing. We do not however hear that any considerable Number of Persons has either perished, or been hurt by this dreadful and melancholy Event.

Hamburg, Jan. 2. The Bishop of Lubeck with his Princess set out this Morning from hence, on their Return to their Residence at Eutin; and the Bishop alone received, before his Departure, the Compliments of Condolence from the Foreign Ministers, &c. upon the Demise of the Dutchess Dowager of Holstein his Mother. His Excellency Count Raab, the Imperial Minister here, who has passed some Months at Vienna, returned to his Post a few Days ago; by the Way of Brunswick.

Brussels, Jan. 2. According to our Advices from Lorraine, Orders have been given for preparing Stables in all the Villages about Metz and Thionville, for a Number of Horses that are expected there for the Use of the Artillery, and for remounting the Cavalry. The same Advices add, that there were at Metz fifteen Pontoons, and as many sharp pointed Boats, with their Tackling, already loaded upon Carriages; that a considerable Number of Hands were employed in preparing Caissons, Waggon, &c. for the Artillery; that 200 Wool Packs were lately arrived at Rodemacher, to make Matresses (as was given out) for the Use of the Troops; that the two Furnaces at Hayange were constantly employed in casting Bomb Shells; and, that there were Commissaries at that Place to receive and dispatch a great Number of Waggon, which were expected there, in order to transport Cannon Bullets, and Shells, eight Thousand of which were to be removed by the first Convoy to Rodemacher and Sirck.

Cologne,