

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday October 16, to Tuesday October 19, 1756.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 13th Day of October 1756,

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 29th of April last, for prohibiting the Exporting out of this Kingdom, or carrying Coastwise, Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, will expire upon the 29th Day of this Instant October: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, and the Safety of this Kingdom, that the same should be continued for some longer Time, — His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, require, prohibit and command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master General of the Ordnance for His Majesty's Service) do at any Time, during the Space of Six Months, to commence from the said 29th of this Instant October, (being the Expiration of the Time limited by His Majesty's aforesaid Order in Council) presume to transport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coastwise, any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or ship or lade any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any Parts beyond the Seas, or carrying the same Coastwise, without Leave or Permission in that Behalf first obtained from His Majesty or His Privy Council, upon Pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, entituled, "An Act to impower His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Salt Petre;" and to enforce the Law for "impowering His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms and Ammunition, and also to impower His Majesty to restrain the carrying Coastwise of Salt Petre, Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition." And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master General of the Ordnance, and His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. Blair.

[Price Two-Pence.]

Kensington, October 19.

LA S T Saturday Morning Colonel Lentulus, Aid de Camp to his Prussian Majesty, arrived here from the Prussian Army in Bohemia, with Letters to the King, which he had the Honour to deliver to His Majesty in a private Audience.

Berlin, October 9.

We have just received the following authentick Relation of the Action at Lowoschutz, on the 1st Instant, between his Majesty's Army and that of the Austrians.

On the 28th of September, the King set out from his Camp at Sedlitz, and joined his Army in Bohemia, which he had sent forward under the Command of Marshal Keith, in order to take Possession of and secure the Passes into Bohemia. This Army was incamped near Auffig, and consisted only of 25000 Men, because the King had been obliged to leave the main Body of his Troops in the neighbourhood of Pirna, in order to keep the Saxon Camp blocked up. The King, upon his Arrival, resolved to march forward. He formed a Vanguard of eight Battalions, ten Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight of Huffars. He put himself at the Head of this Body, and marched to Tournitz; and ordered his Army to follow him in two Columns, the one by the Way of Proscobot, and the other by the same Way his Vanguard had taken. From Tournitz he marched, with his Van, towards Welmina, where he arrived that Evening, an Hour before Sun-set. There he saw the Austrian Army, with its Right Wing at Lowoschutz, and its Left towards the Egra. That very Evening, the King, himself, occupied, with six Battalions, a hollow, and some rising Grounds, which command Lowoschutz, and which he resolved to make use of, the next Day, in order to march out against the Austrians. The Army arrived, in the Night, at Welmina, where the King only formed his Battalions behind one another, and the Squadrons in the same Manner, which remained, all Night, in this Position; the King himself, setting up all Night, and having no other covering but his Cloak, before a little Fire, at the Head of his Troops. On the 1st of October, at Break of Day, he took with him his principal General Officers, and shewed them the Ground which he intended to occupy with his Army, viz. the Infantry, forming the first Line, to occupy two high Hills, and the Bottom betwixt them; some

some Battalions, to form the second Line; and the third, to be composed of the whole Cavalry. The King made all possible Dispatch in duely strengthening the Wings of his Army upon these Hills: The Infantry at the Right possessed themselves of their Post, and took all their Precautions in order to secure it effectually; whilst the Left was forming, it fell immediately into an Engagement with the Enemy's Pandours, Croats, and Grenadiers, who were posted in Vineyards, inclosed with Stone-Walls. We advanced up in this Manner, till we came to the Declivity of the Hills towards the Enemy, from whence we saw the Town of Lowofchutz filled with a great Body of Infantry, and a large Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon before it, and the Cavalry formed Chequer-wise, and in a Line between Lowofchutz and the Village of Sauschutz. There being a thick Fog, this was all that could be perceived. The King sent to reconnoitre; and the Reports confirmed all that had been judged of the Enemy's Position. After the King had found, that the Battalions were possessed of that Hollow, in the Manner he had ordered it, he thought, that the first Thing to be done, was to drive back the Enemy's Cavalry, which stood in his Front. And with this View he ordered his own Cavalry to advance; formed them before his first Line of Infantry, and immediately attacked the Enemy's; which was broke: But, as the Enemy had placed, behind their Cavalry in hollow Places and Ditches, a great Body of Infantry with several Pieces of Cannon, our Cavalry, through the Briskness of their Attack, found themselves exposed to the Fire of this Cannon and of the Infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the Protection of our Infantry and Cannon, without the Austrian Cavalry daring to pursue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the Charge; then, neither the Fire of 60 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, nor that of their Infantry, which lay in those hollow Places, nor the Ditches, which they had in their Front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole Austrian Cavalry, and from forcing the Infantry, which was posted in those Ditches. After this Charge was over, the King ordered his Cavalry up to the Hill again behind his Infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean Time, the Cannonading still continued; and the Enemy made all possible Efforts to flank the Left of our Infantry. The King perceived the Necessity of supporting it, and ordered the Battalions of the First Line to turn to the Left; the Battalions of the second Line filled up the Intervals, which had been occasioned by this Motion; so that the Cavalry formed the second Line, which supported the Infantry. At the same Time, the whole Left of the Infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the Town of Lowofchutz in Flank, in Spite of the Cannon and the prodigious Infantry of the Enemy; set the Suburbs on Fire, carry'd the Post, and put the whole Army to Flight: After which Marshal Brown retired to the other Side of the Egra, and took his Camp at Budin. The King of Prussia not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day established his Head Quarters at Lowofchutz. The Prince of Bevern has signalized himself beyond any Thing that can be said in his Praise. Never were such Instances of Valour seen as well

in the Cavalry, as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60000 Men strong; and, notwithstanding such a Superiority, our Infantry forced inclosed Vineyards, and Stone Houses; and, from Seven in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, they sustained the Fire of the Cannon and of the Infantry, and especially the Attack of Lowofchutz, which lasted, without Intermision, 'till the Enemy was drove out of it. Major Muller, of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major Generals of Cavalry, Luderitz and Oertz, are killed, as well as Colonel Holzendorff of the Gens d'Arms. General Quadt, of the Infantry, is also kill'd. The Loss of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 and 7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Prisoners; amongst whom is Prince Lobkowitz; five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours are fallen into our Hands: And we have lost, in all, 2000 Men, killed and wounded.

*From the Camp at Budin in Bohemia,
Sept. 24, 1756.*

General Wied, whom his Excellency Marshal Brown had detached with the Grenadiers and Hussars, ordered Colonel Peronni, with 8 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 Horse, to advance to Peterfalde: He was there attacked by a Body of Prussians on the 13th in the Morning, and repulsed them three Times: But the whole Corps under the Prince of Brunswic advancing, he abandoned Peterfalde, which he could no longer defend against the Superiority of the Enemy, and retired to Nollendorf, and from thence, on the 15th, to Auffig, where General Wied, with the rest of the Corps, remained: He was attacked a second Time on the 17th, and repulsed the Enemy with great Bravery; but as the whole Corps under the Command of the Prince of Brunswic was coming up to attack him, he abandoned Auffig, and took Possession of the Post of Lowofchutz. We lost two Hussars, and had one Lieutenant and four Soldiers wounded. The Loss of the Enemy must be more considerable, as several Waggons with wounded Men were sent away. The Army decamped on the 14th, in three Columns, from Kolin: One Column took its Rout by Koteliz, and the other two by Prague. On the 20th, 21st, and 22d, they entered this Camp, after which a regular Camp was marked out along the Egra, into which the Army entered the 23d, in order of Battle, in two Lines.

Within these few Days, near 60 Deserters from the Enemy, have come into our Camp.

The Battalions of Carlstadt, and of the Banat of Croatia, arrive successively.

The Saxon Army continues blocked up in their Camp at Pirna, by the Prussians.

His Excellency Marshal Brown having received Advice the 24th, that the Castle of Tettschen, where there was a Captain with some Invalids, had been attacked with Cannon, and forced to surrender, sent a Detachment under the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Macelligot, to take Possession of the Castle of Schreckstein.

The 25th he was attacked by the Prussians, but he repulsed them; and in his Turn he attacked the Bridge they had over-against Auffig, and by forcing the Head of it, obliged them to retire

retire with Loss, and to with-draw the Bridge : In these two little Affairs we had one Croat killed, and four wounded. The same Day the Marshal sent a large Detachment to Leitmaritz to secure the Country on the other Side of the Elbe, from the Incursions of the Enemy's Parties. Our Hussars and Croats daily bring in Prisoners.

General Haddick arrived here some Days ago with his Regiment; also five Battalions of Croats have joined us.

As we have received Advice that the Prussian Army is in Motion, we hold ourselves in Readiness to march; so probably we are on the Point of coming to an Action. Several Prussian Deserters arrive in our Camp; we give every one a certain Sum of Money; we buy their Arms and Horses, and give them Passports to go where they please.

On the 30th arrived here General Count Luchesi. He shines as much by his uncommon Valour, as by his other Qualities in the Art of War, so his Arrival caused a universal Joy in all the Army.

Brussels, Oct. 15. On Saturday last, the Letters from Holland brought us an Account of a Victory gained on the 1st Instant at Lowoschutz, by the King of Prussia, over the Austrians, commanded by Marshal Brown; but the next Evening a Courier arrived here from Vienna, with the following Particulars of that Action.

Marshal Brown's Relation to their Imperial Majesties, of the Battle of the 1st of October.

The 30th of September, the King of Prussia marched in the Night, at the Head of 40000 men, towards the Imperial Army.

Marshal Brown being informed of it, caused the Vineyard and Avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 Croats on each Side, and from thence began to fire about 2 o'Clock in the Morning.

At Break of Day the Prussian Army was seen through the narrow Passes of Welmina, where they formed themselves on the Hills to the Right, on the Left, and in the Bottom of Lowoschutz, and the Battle began at 7 o'Clock, when the Fog cleared up.

The Fire on both Sides was very brisk, and the Prussian Cannonade such, that every one agreed they had never heard any thing like it; notwithstanding which, the Imperial Troops performed Prodiges of Valour, by sustaining the Fire of the Artillery with the greatest Firmness, and by repulsing the Enemy's Attacks several times.

The Prussians finding their Efforts vain, began to throw red hot Balls into the Village of Lowoschutz, and set fire to it; our Infantry thus finding themselves between the Fire of the Village and the Enemy's Attack, were obliged to quit the Eminence on the Right of the Village, to form themselves in the Plain; after which the Fire slackened, and ceased entirely at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

His Prussian Majesty retired behind the Field of Battle, upon which Marshal Brown remained the whole Night; but finding the next Day that they were in Want of Water, his Excellency returned to his Camp at Budin on the 2d. and the Prussians had not yet taken Possession of the Village of Lowoschutz.

The Imperial Cavalry performed Wonders, driving back that of the Enemy twice, so that they did not dare appear again, and were obliged to retire behind their Infantry.

The Number of the Killed and Wounded on the Part of the Imperialists, do not amount to 2000 Men; of the Officers of Distinction, General Radicati and Colonel Szentilani are killed, General Prince Lobkowitz is wounded and Prisoner, General Rantzow, Col. Caroli, Adjutant General Hager, and the Marshal's Son, wounded; Gourville and Lassi are also wounded.

The Enemy's Loss must be much more considerable; we are assured that three of their Generals are killed; we have made some hundreds Prisoners, among whom are a great many officers.

Victualling-Office, October 11, 1756.

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wednesday the 8th of December next, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as are inclinable to undertake the Victualling such of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels as shall arrive at Leith, Leith Road, and Firth of Edinburgh, and be in want of Provisions. The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the Secretary's Office at the Victualling Office, London, or by applying to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Leith.

Advertisements.

This Day is published,

Neatly printed in One Volume 8vo,
Price bound 5 s.

(Being the first Book of the Kind ever printed in our Language.)

Dedicated to His Royal Highness the
Duke of CUMBERLAND,

The C A D E T, A MILITARY TREATISE.

Containing,

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| Chap. 1. On the Necessity of Military Discipline. | Chap. 13. Of Officers in private Life. |
| Chap. 2. On the Exercise of Troops during Peace. | Chap. 14. Of Subalterns. |
| Chap. 3. Of Marches. | Chap. 15. Of Captains. |
| Chap. 4. Of Courts Martial. | Chap. 16. Of Majors. |
| Chap. 5. Of Exercise. | Chap. 17. Of Lieutenant Colonels. |
| Chap. 6. Scheme of Exercise. | Chap. 18. Of Colonels. |
| Chap. 7. Scheme for the hollow Square. With several Plans. | Chap. 19. Of General Officers. |
| Chap. 8. Of Companies commanded by respective Officers. | Chap. 20. Of Honour. |
| Chap. 9. Of Artillery. | Chap. 21. Of Valour. |
| Chap. 10. Of Soldiers. | Chap. 22. Instructions for Officers commanding Detachments. |
| Chap. 11. Of Corporals. | Chap. 23. Castrametation. |
| Chap. 12. Of Sergeants. | Chap. 24. Reflection. |

Interpersed with Observations and Remarks, taken from the best Authors who have wrote upon that Subject.

By an OFFICER.

Printed by W. JOHNSTON, at the Golden-Ball, in St. Paul's Church Yard.

ALL Persons who had any Claim or Demand on the Estate and Effects of Dorothy Walker, late Mercer and Draper in Whitehaven, on or before the 8th Day of February 1755, at which Time she made an Assignment of her Estate and Effects to Mr. John Todd, Attorney at Law, and Mr. William Skyrin, Merchant, both of Whitehaven aforesaid, in Trust for her Creditors, for the Purposes therein mentioned; are desired to send a Proof of their respective Debts, due at that Time, to the said John Todd, or the said William Skyrin, on or before the 20th Day of November next, when a final Dividend is intended to be made of the assign'd Effects, otherwise they will be excluded the Benefit of any Dividend from the same.

TO

TO be sold by Auction, at the Salutation Tavern in Grey Fryers, Newgate-freet, on Monday the 25th Day of October instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, A large convenient Dwelling-house in good Repair, at Bromley near Bow in Middlesex, pleasantly situated, with a Malthouse large enough to make 100 Quarters of Malt per Week; Store-rooms and all other Conveniences for the Malting Business, and with a large Yard, Stabling, Hoggies, &c. and a convenient Wharf on the River Lee, for Shipping, and Landing of Corn, &c. with Water sufficient for a Ship of 100 Tons Burthen to Load and Unload. The Whole Freehold, and adjoining together. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. James Lucas in Crane Court in Fleet-freet, or at the said House.

THE Creditors of M^rWilliam and Shedden, late of the City of Bristol, Bankrupts, are desired to send a Proof of their Debts to Moses Gronow, at Mrs. Roe's, in Bristol, or to George Buchanan and Arthur Stewart, in Glasgow, (Assignees to the Estate) on or before the 1st Day of December next, when a Dividend is intended to be made of the said Bankrupts Effects, or they will be excluded the Benefit thereof. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, who do not pay their Balances within twenty Days to Moses Gronow, will be sued forthwith.

THE Creditors, who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Thomas Tearne, now or late of the Parish of Bromsgrove in the County of Worcester, Whittler of Cloth and Linnendrapers, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on Tuesday the 2d Day of November next, at the House of Richard Delves, situate in Bromsgrove in the County of Worcester, and known by the Sign of the Golden Cross, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, in order to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing and prosecuting or defending one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate, and to their referring to Arbitration or otherwise compounding or agreeing any Debt, Difference or Dispute relating to the said Bankrupt's Estate or Effects; and on other special Affairs.

THE Creditors of Richard Williams, of Brentwood in the County of Essex, Shopkeeper, who have executed the Deed of Assignment of the Estate and Effects of the said Richard Williams, are required to make an Affidavit of their Debts by a Covenant in the said Assignment, if the same amounts to Ten Pounds or upwards; This is therefore to give Notice, that unless the Creditors of the said Richard Williams, whose Debts amount respectively to Ten Pounds or upwards, call on Mr. Jos. Smith, in Bell Savage Yard, Ludgate hill, to make an Affidavit of the same, pursuant to the Covenant in the said Assignment, on or before the 1st Day of November next, they will be excluded the Benefit of the Dividend.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Braddock, of the Parish of St. George Hanover-square in the County of Middlesex, Farrier, Blacksmith, Dealer, and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 28th of October instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 5th and 30th of November next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the two last Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Darley, Attorney, in Barnard's Inn, London.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Joshua Harle and Richard Harle, of the Parish of St. Buttolph without Aldgate in the County of Middlesex, Grocers and Copartners, intend to meet on the 11th Day of November next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a final Dividend of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Rowland Morris, late of the City of Worcester, Grocer, intend to meet on the 6th Day of November next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Thomas Killigrew, being the Fountain Tavern in the City of Bristol, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against James Dickinson, late of Hounsditch in the Parish of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London, Pawnbroker, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 16th of November next, at Four of the Clock in the After-

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

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

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1755, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the King's Bench Prison in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Twenty Eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the said County of Surry, or at the Adjournment of that, or of the last General or Quarter Sessions, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz.

First Notice.

William Dore, late of Dulcut Paper Mill, in the Parish of St. Cuthbert, near Wells, in the County of Somerset, Paper Maker.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1755, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of Newgate, in the City of Bristol, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Twenty Eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the said City of Bristol, or at the Adjournment of that, or of the last General or Quarter Sessions, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the FIRST Publication of the under-mentioned Name, viz.

Second Notice.

Gilbert M^rCullum, of the City of Bristol, Mariner.

The following Persons being Fugitives for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1755, and having surrendered themselves to the Warden of his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Twenty Eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at the Guildhall of the City of London, in and for the said City, or at the Adjournment of that, or of the last General or Quarter Sessions, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the FIRST Publication of the under-mentioned Name, viz.

Second Notice.

Mary Lambe, late of Rotherhith Wall in the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, in the County of Surry, Shop Keeper.

Third Notice.

Thomas Graham, formerly of the Parish of St. James, in the Liberty of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Pattern Drawer and Haberdasher.
William Burton, formerly of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, late of Bristol, Victualler.