

# 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.

**W**HEREAS 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 empower 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 empower 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.*

**L**A 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