

# The London Gazette.

published by Authority.

From Tuesday October 26, to Saturday October 30, 1756.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 29th Day of October, 1756.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

**H**IS Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to Order, that the Parliament which was to meet on Thursday the Eighteenth Day of November next, should be prorogued to Thursday the Second Day of December following.—And that the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain should cause a Commission to be prepared in the usual Manner, for proroguing the Parliament accordingly.

**W**HEREAS, in Pursuance of His Majesty's Commands, an Embargo was some Time since laid upon all Ships and Vessels laden with Beef, Pork, and Butter, going from any of the Ports of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, which Embargo is at this Time subsisting—And whereas it hath been represented to His Majesty at this Board, by the Merchants and Traders of the City of Cork, that the prohibiting the Exportation of Butter must inevitably be attended with the most fatal Consequences; His Majesty this Day took the same into His Royal Consideration, and is hereby pleased, with the Advice of his Privy Council, to Order, that the said Embargo, as far as relates to Butter, be taken off from all Ships and Vessels, and that they be permitted to proceed on their respective Voyages.—And his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, is to give the necessary Directions herein accordingly.

*W. Blair.*

*Vizna, Oct. 16.* Yesterday, being the Emperor's Name Day, it was celebrated at Schonbrunn as usual; there was a numerous Court in the Morning, and their Imperial Majesties dined in Publick with the three eldest Archdukes, and two eldest Archduchesses, the Pope's Nuncio, and the two Cardinals, attending; after which the Cardinals, Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, and principal Nobility of both Sexes, dined at a publick Table prepared for them; and, in the Evening, there was a drawing Room, and the French Theatre in this City was magnificently illuminated, and a fine Concerto given in it. It appears by some Lists handed about in Town, that the Number of Austrians killed in the late Action near Lowoschutz in Bohemia, amounts to 3008 Men, including the Officers, of whom 18 were killed on the Spot, and 95 wounded.

*Dresden, Oct. 20.* The Saxons remain'd in the Camp of Pirna till the Night between the 12th and 13th, when the whole Army passed

the Elbe, on a Bridge of Boats, under the Cannon of Konigstein; but the Bridge broke before the Baggage was all got over, and the Prussian Hussars have plundered a Part of it. The Saxons then took Possession of a new Camp in a narrow Plain, shelving towards the River, which lies directly opposite to Konigstein, and is bounded on one Side by the Banks of the Elbe, which are very steep and rocky, and on the other, by a very high Rock called the Lillienstein, which again is surrounded with other high Rocks and Ravines, having at one End of it a deep Wood, and at the other a Road towards Waltersdorff, of difficult Access at all Times, but then rendered almost impracticable by the Prussians. In this Situation, shut up on all Sides, the Saxon Army continued from Wednesday to Friday, when they began to capitulate, but they marched out of their Camp only on Sunday Morning. Bread was sent to the Soldiers as soon as the Capitulation was agreed upon.

Marshal Brown came to Mitteldorff near Schandau with about 8000 Men, in order to have forced the Passes that were defended by the Prussians under General Leistwitz, distant about one Mile from the second Saxon Camp; but as soon as the Prussians had Notice of his Approach, they reinforced the Party under General Leistwitz, and all their other Detachments on the other Side of the Elbe, so that Marshal Brown could do nothing; and in his Retreat the Prussian Hussars attacked his Rear Guard, and cut to Pieces two Companies of Grenadiers, and upwards of 150 Hussars.

On Sunday the 17th, the Saxons Troops, preceded by their General Officers, crossed the Elbe, at a Place called Raden, where the Prussians had a Bridge of Boats; from thence they marched into a Plain in the Neighbourhood, and, after passing between two Battalions of Prussian Guards, they were received by two Battalions of the Prince of Prussia's Regiment; drawn upon the Right and Left; they there formed a hollow Square, and had the Articles of War read, and the Military Oath administered to them. As there was but one Bridge laid over the River, and the Roads from the Saxon Camp were extremely bad; and as every Regiment took the Oath separately, this Ceremony lasted all that Day and the next. The Soldiers were all armed, but the Officers have refused to enter into the Prussian Service.

The whole Saxon Army consisted of 16,000, 3000 of which were Horse and Dragoons. The Soldiers are extremely well-looking, and mostly young Men, and do not seem to have suffered for Want of Provisions during the Blockade of five Weeks. The Cavalry is almost ruined.

The Convention and Capitulation, which His Prussian Majesty has made with the King of Poland, is said to be in Substance, 1. That the King of Poland yields his whole Army, in Saxony, to the King of Prussia: The Officers

not