

might force the Austrians to a Battle, sent General Winterfeldt, with Part of the Army, to the other Side of the Neisse by the Bridge of Hirschfeld, to try to take them in Flank: But that being likewise found impossible, the Prussian Army, after lying four Days before the Enemy, returned, on the 20th, to their Camp at Bernstädel: They were followed by some Hussars and Pandours, who however had not the Satisfaction to take one single Pack-Horse in the Retreat.

The Austrians say, they are 130,000 Strong. Sure, they might have shewed a little more Manliness; for the King gave them the fairest Occasions. The Day he returned to Bernstädel, after he had retired about 2000 Yards, he drew up the Army in Line of Battle, and remained so upwards of an Hour: But not a Man stirred from the Austrian Camp.

*Cologne, Aug. 26.* On the 22d Gueldres was forced to capitulate for Want of Provisions, and the Troops that formed the Blockade took Possession of the Town the same Day.

*Dresden, Aug. 26.* Prince Maurice of Dessau continues with his Corps between Sedelitz, Zeitz and Pirna: He lately attacked the Pandours so suddenly, that they left their Tents standing. The Convoy with Provisions that went from hence last Sunday, is arrived in the Prussian Camp.

*Dresden, Aug. 28.* A great Number of Boats laden with Meal and Corn are arrived here within these few Days; they have disembarked all their lading, and it is already lodged in the Magazines here. The Magistrates of this Town have had Orders from the Commandant to prepare several Thousand Fathom of Fire Wood, for the Use of the Garrison here during the Winter. About 500 Waggons came in last Night from Lusatia with some sick and wounded Prussians, and some Austrian Prisoners, and they are to return this Day with Meal for the Prussian Camp.

*Dresden, Aug. 29.* Yesterday Morning, just as the Post was going off, a Courier arrived from the King of Prussia to the Commandant of this Town, to let him know, that his Majesty would come this Day to encamp here with 16 Battalions and 40 Squadrons. By all the Preparations made here, it is easy to see, that the King designs to maintain his Possession of this Place. The King and his Royal Highness Prince Henry are this Moment arrived here, and have taken their Quarters in a House just out of the Swarle Gate of the New Town.

*Hamburg, Aug. 30.* On the 28th Instant, his Britannick Majesty's Ship the Aldborough, Capt. Lynn, with the Trade from Hull for this Place and Bremen, arrived in the Elbe.

*Head Quarters at Salsingen, Sept. 1.* Yesterday Morning early the Army march'd from Rothenburg to Oldendorff in three Columns; that on the Right, composed of the Brunswick and Hessian Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant General Wutgenau; that on the Left, composed of seven Battalions of Grenadiers and three of the marching Regiments of the Right Wing, under the Command of General Zastrow; and the Centre Column, composed of the Hanoverian Infantry and Cavalry, was led by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, being the nearest at Hand to any Thing that

might happen: But the Enemy gave us no Interruption. This Day the Army march'd again in three Columns to this Place. The Enemy's advanced Corps, under the Command of M. de Chabot, who took Possession of Rothenburg, after we had quitted it, have this Day shewed themselves to the Rear Guard, but seem to intend nothing more than just to reconnoitre our March.

*Hague, Sept. 6.* His Prussian Majesty was to be at Leipzick with his Army on the 3d Instant, and it is thought will march forward to meet the Prince of Soubise, and the Army of the Empire, who may make together about 50000 Men at most, half of which are French. The French have taken Possession of the Town of Bremen.

Whitehall, September 6, 1757.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, that some malicious Person or Persons did on Tuesday Evening, about Nine of the Clock of the Twenty Ninth Day of August last, set Fire to the Coach House and Barn of Samuel Ruggles, Esq; in Backing in the County of Essex, whereby the same, and a great Quantity of Corn and Wool, was burnt and destroyed: His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the said wicked Crime, is hereby pleased to promise His most gracious Pardon to any one of them (except the Person who actually set the said Coach House and Barn on Fire) who shall discover his or her Accomplice, or Accomplices therein, so that he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

W. PITT.

And, as a further Encouragement, Samuel Ruggles, Esq; does hereby promise a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person or Persons that will discover the Person or Persons who set Fire to the same, or was aiding or abetting thereto, so as he, she, or they may be convicted thereof.

Sam. Ruggles.

Treasury Chambers, August 4, 1757.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury being informed that printed Schemes had been published in the City of Dublin and in England, for an Irish Lottery, to be determined by the drawing of the present State Lottery, hath given Directions to their Solicitor for prosecuting all Persons that have or shall be any ways concerned therein.

Navy Office, August 31, 1757.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that there is in the Hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, Money to pay off all Bills register'd on the Course of the Navy in the Month of March 1757, in order that the Proprietors of, or such Persons as are legally empowered to receive the said Bills, may bring them to this Office to be assigned for Payment accordingly.

Victualling Office, Sept. 9, 1757.

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Friday next the 16th Instant, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat for Wheat, to be delivered free of all Charge and Risque into His Majesty's Stores at Plymouth, for the Service of His Majesty's Navy.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Sloop Porcupine, that were on board the 6th of February 1757, at the Taking the Genevieve, a French Privateer, that they may receive their respective Shares of the Hull and Bounty of the said Privateer, at the Ship in Crutched Fryers, on Thursday the 22d Instant; and such Shares as are not then demanded and paid, may be received at the same Place on the first Thursday of every Month for three Years to come.

Custom-