

The London Gazette.

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From Saturday October 1, to Tuesday October 4, 1757.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 20th Day of *September*, 1757.

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 9th of April last, for prohibiting the Exporting out of this Kingdom, or carrying Coastwise, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, will expire upon the 29th Day of October next — And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, and the Safety of this Kingdom, that the said Prohibition 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 Day of October next, presume to transport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coastwise, any Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or ship or lade any Gunpowder, Saltpetre, 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 in the Twenty-ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to empower His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Saltpetre, and to enforce the Law for empowering 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 Saltpetre, 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.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 20th Day of *September*, 1757.

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 Ninth of August last, For paying the respective Bounties therein mentioned, to all Able and Ordinary Seamen, and also to all Able-bodied Landmen, who should voluntarily enter themselves in His Majesty's Royal Navy; and likewise for paying the Rewards to Persons discovering Seamen who should conceal themselves, is near expiring: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, That the Bounties and Rewards thereby given, should be continued to be paid for some Time longer; His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby Order, 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 of Thirty Shillings for every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, be continued to be paid to such Seamen and Landmen respectively, who shall, on or before the Fifteenth Day of November next, enter themselves in the Royal Navy, in the Manner directed by His Majesty's Proclamation of the Fourth Day of January last: And likewise, That the Rewards of Two Pounds for every Able, and Twenty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, be continued to be paid to any Persons who shall, on or before the said Fifteenth Day of November next, discover any Seaman or Seamen who shall conceal themselves, so as such Seaman or Seamen be taken for His Majesty's Service. Whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. Blair.

Erfurth, Sept. 17. The Prussian Army halted the 6th at Grimma, and marched the 7th to Rotha, a small Town upon the Pleisse. The 8th they came to Pegau upon the Elster, where Notice was received that the Van-Guard, led by the King of Prussia, had, the Day before, killed



killed 30 Austrian Hussars, and taken 106 Prisoners: They were sent from thence to Leipzig, together with the Sick of the Army. On the 9th the Army advanced to Ober Neffan, a Village about two Miles distant from Pegau; and this Day the Van-Guard made 24 Austrian Hussars Prisoners at Naumburg. The 10th the Army came to Naumburg, and the next Day, the 11th, one Column crossed the Saal upon a Bridge thrown over the River at Altenburg, distant a Quarter of Mile from Naumburg, and the other Column passed upon the Stone Bridge at Kosen. The Banks of the River Saal are very steep, and might have been easily defended with a small Number of Men; but 2000 Pandours that were placed there, abandoned them the Day before, upon the Appearance of one single Battalion of the Prussian Van-Guard, which passed the River that Day. The Head Quarters were at Frankenau, upon the high Grounds on this Side the Saal. The King of Prussia lay that Night at Braunroda, a very poor Village, in which six or seven Houses were accidentally burnt. The 12th the Army marched to Buttstadt, a small Town in the Dutchy of Weimar, and encamped with the Left to the Town. Here we had Notice that the French were retired from Erfurth. The 13th the Army halted at Buttstadt. The 14th the King of Prussia, upon Notice that the Austrians intended to attack Torgau, sent an Order to Marshal Keith to detach Prince Maurice of Dessau from Buttstadt, with ten Battalions and ten Squadrons, to reinforce that Place, whose Garrison was very weak. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was at the same Time sent with seven Battalions and ten Squadrons, and some Artillery, to Halberstadt, which it is hoped may occasion an Alarm to the French Troops in Hanover and Brunswick. The rest of the Artillery, escorted by one Battalion, marched to Ollendorff, a Village in the Territory of Erfurth, and the next Day, the 15th, arrived in the Morning at a Village within a Mile of Erfurth. Since the 6th we have had fine Weather, and good Roads, and hardly any Desertion among the Soldiers, who, as they flatter themselves with the Hopes of going into Alsatia to beat the French, bear the Fatigues of continual Marches with great Alacrity and Cheerfulness. The King of Prussia's Quarters are at Duttendorff, about half an English Mile distant from Erfurth. The Prince of Hilburgshausen, and the Prince of Soubise, who had been here since the 25th of last Month, left the Town the 11th in the Morning, upon Notice received of the Approach of the Prussian Army. What Magazines they had were destroyed, or distributed among the Inhabitants; and, it is said, that the French Army, consisting of 20 Battalions and 18 Squadrons, which were encamped near this Town, are retired behind Eisenach. The Army of the Empire, which was encamped two Miles from hence, consisted of upwards of 14000 Men: They have retired to Vacha, upon the Werra, in the Pais de Hesse, which is about ten Miles distant from hence. The 13th the

King of Prussia marched at the Head of two Battalions, one Regiment of Dragoons, and five Squadrons of Hussars, and after some Hours spent in Negotiation, he entered the Town of Erfurth, having agreed that the Garrison in the Petersberg, (which consists of three Battalions of the Elector of Mentz, and one Austrian) should observe a perfect Neutrality, during the Stay of the Prussian Army in this Country; and that the small Fort of Cyriacberg, which is without the Town, should be evacuated, and left unoccupied. Its Garrison consisted of forty Invalids. On the 15th, in the Morning, his Prussian Majesty marched from the Head Quarters at Duttendorff with two Regiments of Dragoons, and some Squadrons of Hussars, to reconnoitre. We had no News of him till towards the Evening, when he sent Word he was not to return that Night. He dined that Day at Gotha, and returned the next, but has left the Dragoons and Hussars at Gotha. Some very free Expostulations have passed between the Prince of Soubise and the Prince of Hilburgshausen, the first loudly complaining, that he had been deceived; and that Prince Hilburgshausen promising to be ready, and insisting on the French Troops advancing, had been the Occasion of the Affront they now received.

Gotha, Sept. 17. On Saturday the 10th, at Ten o'Clock at Night, the French Army arrived in two Columns, and encamped on the Kranburg between Gotha and Goldback. Prince Soubise, and all the General Officers, took Quarters at Gotha. Never was the Town fuller.

Sunday the 11th, Prince Soubise desired the Duke to lend him four Mortars and five Pieces of Cannon, and, in Consequence thereof, the French Gunners drew them this Morning out of our Arsenal. The Prince has given his Word to return them, as soon as he has no farther Occasion for them. The French Army not only remained this Day in Camp, but, on Advices the Prince received of the Prussian Army, he declared that it should remain here four Days longer, and afterwards return towards Erfurth. The Report was general among the French, that the King had repassed the Saal at Naumburg, to wait there for his Enemies. The Troops of the Empire, which were returning towards Franconia, received Orders this Day to march back towards Waltershausen and Eisenach.

Monday the 12th, the French Army remained quiet in their Camp the whole Day; but in the Evening, on receiving Advice that the Van Guard of the King's Army was at Eckardsberge, the Prince went to the Castle, and beginning with relating the News of the Defeat of General Winterfeld by Count Nadasti, and that the former was killed, added, that he was going away.

Tuesday the 13th, the whole French Army marched to Mechterstedt, leaving here only a Garrison of 300 Volunteers drawn from several Regiments. The King arrived, at Ten o'Clock this Morning, at Erfurth, with a Van Guard of 6000 Men. He immediately summoned the Town

Town and Castle to surrender: The first capitulated directly, because there was no Garrison in it; but the Castle, which was defended by some Regiments of the Troops of Mayence, proposed to remain neuter, to which, it is said, the King agreed. He entered the Town at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, made no Stay, but proceeded to Elversgelfafen. Two Regiments of Austrian Hussars, and one of French, which were left at Esfurth to form the Rear Guard, arrived here at Four in the Afternoon, and cantoned in the Suburbs, to wait the Approach of the Prussians. At Ten at Night, a Detachment of the Train of Artillery arrived, which returned from Mechterstadt, with Orders to take along with them ten more Pieces of Cannon, and to render the rest unserviceable. They worked all the Night and the next Morning.

On Wednesday the 14th we were greatly alarmed. Several French Soldiers got together in the Streets, saying aloud, that they had Permission to pillage the City before their Departure. The Thing appeared the more credible, because not only some French Hussars, but their Officers also, taking Advantage of the Confusion, and finding the Doors of the Arsenal open, stript it of every Thing that could be of Service to them, as Pistols, Fuses, Bandeliers, &c. This Regiment ought to be named for their everlasting Honour: It was the Regiment of Volontaires de Nassau. But, on the other Hand, we ought to do the Justice to the two Regiments of Austrian Hussars, to say that they were not Accomplices of this base Action. Their General assured the Court, that he would shoot the first that he should even suspect of such an Intention. It is true that at last some French Officers, of more generous Principles, put a Stop to the Disorder, and even returned some of the Pistols; but our Troubles did not end here. Scarce was this over, when General Landon arrived with his Croats, and immediately detached 100 of them to the Castle, with Orders to destroy the whole Arsenal; but on seeing the Business already done, they retired without committing the least Disorder. The Dutchess, who took it for granted they would plunder the Castle, was in the utmost Fright; but they were wrong'd; for upon the whole they behave well, and their General is very humane. Our Apprehensions did not cease till Ten o'Clock next Morning, when the French Infantry quitted the City, and we were freed from any Garrison. There were but four Austrian Hussars to guard the Castle, and those at the Desire of the Court. They have not nailed up the Cannon that is left, having only dismounted them and broke the Carriages.

Thursday the 15th the Austrian General and Officers had engaged to dine at Court, but this Appointment was broken; for at Noon the first Division of the Prussian Troops appeared at Tittleben, about a League off. There they formed themselves; and at One in the Afternoon, one of their Regiments of Hussars came on, full Gallop, to attack the outermost Picquets of the

Austrians, who retired in very good Order towards their Corps which was on the March to Eisenach, and there was no Blood spilt. At half an Hour after Two, the King, attended only by Prince Henry, a Regiment of Hussars, and a Regiment of Dragoons, arrived at the City Gates, and sent Word by a Gentleman that he came to dine with the Duke. He was extremely chearful, and full of Discourse. He invited Madame de Buchwald, and insisted on her dining with him. He departed at Five o'Clock with his Attendants only, without any Escort, and returned to Gamstedt, half Way between this Place and Erfurth. He had left a Regiment of Horse there. The French Army marched this Day as far as Eisenach, since which we have heard no more of them.

Friday the 16th the King went back from Gamstedt to his Camp near Erfurth. M. d'Einfiedel, who was sent to him at Gamstedt from the Court with a Compliment, brought back a Letter from him to the Dutchess. Our Garrison consists of the Regiments the King brought with him. It is not yet known what he intends. The Country is ruined.

Dresden, Sept. 20. The Austrian Light Troops continue to wander all over the Country hereabouts, and are very troublesome to such of the Inhabitants of this Electorate, whose Business obliges them to go to or from this City, pretending always, that they are inclined to the Prussians; under which Pretext, these Parties take away every Thing that Travellers have about them, without Respect of Persons. They stop all the Posts going and coming, open the Letters, and dispatch only what they like; which occasions a strange Confusion in all Correspondence and Commerce, and puts such Difficulties upon every Kind of Trade, that nobody dares send any more Goods down the Elbe, even in Saxon Vessels, for Fear of being plundered by the Austrians, who make no Distinction between Friend and Enemy. And as the Prussians send nothing more, either by Land or Water, all the Losses fall upon the Saxons. The Commandant of this Town keeps very good Order, and the Moment that any Austrian Pandours or Hussars shew themselves, some Cannon-shot is fired at them, which at first disturbed the Inhabitants very much; but now, though it continues Day and Night, they begin to be so accustomed to it, that they do not mind it at all. The Picquets out of the Town are now doubled every Night, and the Garrison is placed by Companies in Houses, that they may be in Readiness upon the first Alarm. Hitherto it does not appear, that it will be so easy for the Austrians to dislodge the Prussians out of this Place. According to Advices received here from the Army under the Command of the Prince of Bevern, it is marched by Greiffenberg towards Silesia, and the Austrians march towards Schweidnitz under the Command of the Generals Kolowrath and Nadasti. As to the King of Prussia's Motions, we hear that his Majesty had made his Entry into Erfurth on the

the 14th, and had taken Possession of that City; but that some Austrians, and some Troops of the Empire, were posted upon the Petersberg to defend it. As for the French Army, it marched away the 10th from Erfurth, upon the Approach of the Prussians, and encamps not far from Langen Saltza, while the Army of the Empire is behind Eisenach. People here are very impatient to see the Event of this Enterprize, since the Court is in full Expectation that a French Army will come to Saxony, and oblige the Prussians to quit the Electorate. In the mean Time, his Prussian Majesty has detached from his Camp Prince Maurice of Dessau with 14 Batallions, who encamped last Saturday between Wurtzen and Eulenbergh; about three Miles on this Side Leipzig.

Hague, Sept. 27. By an Express from Berlin, we have just received an Account, that, on the 13th Instant, the Russian Army made a precipitate Retreat out of Prussia, which was executed in so hasty a Manner, that they left all their Sick and Wounded behind them, to the amount of 15 or 16000 Men, and 80 Pieces of Cannon, &c. Marshal Apraxin made his Design, by advancing all his Irregulars towards the Prussian Army, so that Marshal Lehwald was not informed of it, till the third Day, when he detached Prince George of Holstein, with 10000 Horse, to pursue them, but with little Hopes of coming up with them, as they made forced Marches, in order to be the sooner in their own Country. The Cause of this extraordinary Event is not yet known. M. Lehwald was said to be marching to Pomerania. By our Accounts from Germany, the French, under the Prince of Soubize, fly before the King of Prussia. Those with Marshal Richelieu seem to move much slower, since the Arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in the Duchy of Habsstadt, with a Corps of Troops, who has defeated the Van Guard of the French near Egeln, consisting of 1000 Men. The French seem to keep to the Hartz Mountains instead of following the Plain, which may retard and embarrass them considerably; and it seems very uncertain, whether and how the Junction of their Army can be made. The French continue to extort Forage and Contributions from all the Countries they go through in the most exorbitant Manner, and, of late, their Demands have risen considerably. One very melancholy Circumstance attending their Abode in Lower Saxony is, that they have not left Corn enough to the Farmers to sow their Winter Grain, which may create a more violent Calamity hereafter.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Oct. 3, 1757.

Orders for the Court's going out of Mourning on Sunday next, the 9th Instant, for the late Dowager Queen of Prussia.

Dublin Castle, September 26, 1757.

Yesterday arrived his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom. His Grace was received at his Landing by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of Dublin. The Foot Forces in Garrison, lined the Streets through which his Grace (attended by a Squadron of Horse) proceeded, amidst the Acclamations of the People, with the usual Ceremony, to the Castle, where, in the Council Chamber, his Grace took the Oaths appointed to be taken by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and received the Sword from their Excellencies the Lords Justices; after which the great Guns in His Majesty's Parks the Phoenix were fired, and answered by Vollics from the Regiments on Duty, which were drawn out upon College Green; and his Grace, repairing to the Presence Chamber, received there the Compliments of the Nobility and other Persons of Distinction, upon his safe Arrival to take upon him the Government of this Kingdom.

*Office of Ordnance, Tower of London,
Sept. 23, 1757.*

The Lieutenant General and Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance give Notice, that they will sell, by publick Auction, on Wednesday the 12th of October Instant, (instead of Tuesday the 4th) Sundry Lots of old Showels, Spades, Hand Hatchets, Pole Axes, Halberds, Drums, Lanthorns, Powder Horns, Hand-screws, Horse Harnefs, Tanned Hides, Small Armes, Swords, Bayonets, Broken Musquet Barrells, Rope, Paper Cartridges, and other old and unserviceable Stores, lying in the Tower, where they may be view'd until the Time of Sale, and printed Lists of the Lots will be deliver'd to such Persons as apply for them.

*Custom-House, London, Sept. 29, 1757.
For S A L E,*

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, in the Long Room at the Custom-House, on Thursday the 6th of October 1757, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

Sugars and Ginger in Time.
The Goods to be view'd at the New Warehouse at the Custom-House, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, to the Time of Sale.

Navy Office, October 1, 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 registered on the Course of the Navy in the Month of April 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, October 1, 1757.

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that there is Money in the Hands of the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, to pay Interest and Non Interest Bills, registered on the Course of the Victualling in the Month of April 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.