

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday October 21, to Tuesday October 24, 1758.

Whitehall, October 24.

THIS Morning a Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, with Letters from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; His Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, dated the 16th Instant from Dresden, importing,

That on the 14th, at Four in the Morning, the Right Wing of the Prussian Army, encamped at Hoh-Kirch, was unexpectedly attacked by the Austrians, and put into some Confusion; but that the brave Resistance made by the Regiments of the Margrave Charles, and the Prince of Prussia, gave Time to the rest of the Troops to get under Arms; and that, the King of Prussia coming in Person to that Part of the Army, the Enemy was repulsed. His Prussian Majesty afterwards thought proper to remove his Camp from Hoh-Kirch, and retire with his Right Wing towards Budissin; so that the Post, it now occupies, is between Budissin and Weissenburg, with the Head Quarters at Doebruchutz.

Marshal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunswick were unfortunately killed in the Confusion at the Beginning of the Action. Prince Maurice of Dessau and Major General Geist are slightly wounded. During the whole Time, his Prussian Majesty exposed himself to the greatest Dangers.

The same Letters bring an Account, that the Russians, after having failed in a second Assault upon the Fortrefs of Colberg, had raised the Siege thereof. And that General Hulshen, who was detached from Prince Henry's Army against General Haddick, has taken Freyburg.

Relation from General Oberg's Army at Langwehrehagen, upon the Frontiers of the Electorate of Hamver, October 7.

The Junction of Prince Isenbourg's Corps with that of General Oberg, was effected at Vellmar the 27th of last Month. The 28th and 30th the French continued making daily some Alterations in their Position, and were erecting Batteries and Redoubts upon the Kratrenberg, and at Kirchditmar, in such a Manner, as to convince us that they were putting themselves upon the defensive, in which the Nature of the Ground was of great Advantage to them. They were sending away their Raggags every Day; and, to give them Disturbance, we sent out Detachments, which got round them. The Hessian Hussars took some Soldiers and Horses from them at Werckel; and Colonel Luckner shewed himself at the Back of their Camp at Wahlershausen, and alarmed them. They remained notwithstanding in the same Position. The Night between the 30th of September and

1st of October, Orders were given for turning their Left, and gaining upon them the Height of Winterkosten, whilst a Body of Cavalry was to threaten their Rear by the Way of Hoff, and all the Army to be under Arms to take Advantage of that Movement. But as there was an Appearance, that the French would not have quitted their advantageous and fortified Posts, so that we should have been obliged to return to our Camp, whilst they contented themselves with waiting for us; and as a Letter had been received the same Night, by which it seemed that they were sensible of the Risk of Retreating in Sight of our Army, and persuaded that they should lose more Men by it than by a Battle: Besides this, the Consequences to the Town of Cassel, and its Neighbourhood, from our taking such a Step; the Advices we received at the same Time of the Corps that was reinforced by a Body of Saxons being actually in Motion, and the Danger of their putting us between two Fires; the Expediency likewise of encouraging the Retreat of the Enemy, if they really had such a Design, and of covering a good Part of the Country of Hesse towards the Werre; as also the being better enabled to receive our Provisions by the Weser, and by Munden: All these Considerations induced General Oberg to quit his Camp at Ober Vellmar the 3d Instant, which he accordingly did, at Ten in the Morning, with Drums beating, and Trumpets sounding. The French detached a large Body of Cavalry, with all the Grenadiers of their Army, to an Eminence above Nieder Vellmar towards Cassel. Their Light Troops skirmished with our Hunters and Dragoons. Fischer's Corps followed our Rear, which had already quitted the Village of Ober Vellmar. This Body of French advanced no farther than the Tannen Waldgen, from whence they fired some Cannon Shot without any Effect. Our Army formed itself; the French continued upon the Eminence; and we then quietly took Possession of the Camp between Hohenkirchen and Rothwursten.

On the 4th we arrived here, and the French, to the Number, as was reported, of 5000, made a Motion towards Munden. An Accident disappointed that Design, which would have greatly embarrassed us, and perhaps have made it necessary to march to the Weser, as well for Sustainance, as to prevent the Saxon General Count de Lusace from coming upon our Flank.

The 5th General Oberg passed the Fulde, and got hither without the least Misfortune. Yesterday, we having reconnoitred the Enemy, they appeared to be encamped, as they are still, in five different Bodies; their main Body, and the Cavalry especially, being between Wehlheyden and Oberzwehren. They occupy Bettenhausen; and we continue in the same Camp as before,

and shall take Possession of Kauffungen To-day. A large Detachment of our Hussars and Hunters is set out to observe what passes upon the Road of Fittlar. We have possessed ourselves of Wittenhaufen and Gottingen. We shall take some other Precautions, but without weakning ourselves, and shall wait to see what Prince Soubise will resolve on. We have no certain Advice of the Arrival of the Count de Lutace at Arolsen, whose Force is said to consist of 22 Battalions and 24 Squadrons.

From General Oberg's Camp at Guntershoim, October 12.

The Succour sent by M. de Contades to the Prince de Soubise, encamped the 8th Instant under the Cannon of Cassel, near the French Army. General Oberg, who, ever since the 25th past (viz.) from the Time he arrived near Cassel, had been desirous of attacking the French, but prevented from doing it, by the Difficulty of the Ground they occupied, and which they had made stronger by all possible Care, could not doubt, but that the French Army, thus reinforced, would endeavour immediately to enter upon Action. He would have wished to avoid standing upon the defensive; but the Superiority of the Enemy, joined with the Advantage of their Position, did not allow him either to pass the Fulde above Cassel, and so to separate himself from the *Weser*, and from his Subsistence, or to risk the Loss of all by a hazardous Attack; he resolved therefore to keep the advantageous Post which he had taken near Sanderhausen, and take Advantage of the least Motion the Enemy might make. In the mean while, the Prince de Soubise marched his Army the 9th in the Morning on the Side of Neuenmuhl, leaving all his Tents standing. He made different Motions all that Day, and in the Evening took Possession of the Camp near the Waldau, from Cassel to Oberkausungen, towards which Place his Right Wing extended. General Oberg, whose Army was under Arms, was in Hopes of being attacked: But the Motions of the French were made at a Distance, upon Eminences divided by hollow Ways; and as the Superiority of the Prince de Soubise enabled him to send a large Detachment towards Witzenhaufen, and to get round us by the Road of Munden, which would have been of very dangerous Consequence, General Oberg's Care was to prevent being turned. He decamped the 10th, at Four in the Morning, and passing by the Village of Landwernhagen, intended to encamp behind Lutternberg. The March was unmolested, but the French were prepared to follow us; and, instead of encamping, General Oberg formed his Troops in Order of Battle. The Right was to the Fulde, the Left to a Thicket upon an Eminence, where five Six-pound Pieces were placed. The Cavalry supported the Wings in a third Line. The Village of Lutternberg was behind us, and a strong rising Ground on the Side of the Village was furnished with four Twelve-pound Pieces.

By Seven in the Morning, the Head of the French Army, which had followed us by the Way of Landwernhagen, cannonaded our Troops without much Effect, at the Time they were forming. Immediately afterwards we saw a considerable Body of Troops file off at a Distance from our Left; which Body marching towards Sichelstein might be able to get Pos-

session of an Eminence covered with Wood, and take us in Flank and Rear, or pass by Niernhagen to Munden; our Hunters were on that Side, and routed them; and as General Oberg had detached Major General Zastrow of the Brunwick Troops, with two Battalions of the second Line, sustained by four Squadrons, the French, whom our People attacked with their Bayonets, were obliged to quit the Wood again, and retire to some Distance. But they pushed forward still more Troops, as well Infantry as Cavalry; and having passed by Landwernhagen, they posted their Left towards the Fulde; their Right extended far beyond our Left; and they planted in their Front more than 30 Pieces of Cannon.

General Oberg made every possible Disposition for opposing the Enemy vigorously in every Part. The whole second Line was employed both in reinforcing Major General Zastrow with four Battalions and four Squadrons, and in supplying two Battalions, supported by two Squadrons of Dragoons, which were placed behind a thin Wood lying between our Left and Major General Zastrow, through which the Enemy might have come and attacked us; besides that, that little Body of Troops might fall upon the French Flank, which out-lined our Left.

The Day was spent in these Dispositions, when, at Four in the Afternoon, the French began a very brisk Cannonading, which however, by Reason of the Situation, did but little Execution, and in the same Instant, they fell, with a strong Body, upon Major General Zastrow. Their first Line was composed of Infantry, which Major General Zastrow attacked with the Bayonet and routed; but it was supported by a considerable Line of Cavalry, which, taking our Infantry in Front and Flank, broke it the Moment that it had repulsed the French Infantry. Our eight Squadrons attacked the Enemy's Cavalry and broke some Squadrons of it, but their Number increased, and came upon us from the Wood. The French Infantry which had not been engaged, came on. Ours had been partly broken, the Remainder was obliged to retreat, but did it in good Order. The French then came out almost upon the Back of our first Line, they placed the Cannon, which they had with them, at the same Time that all the rest of their Army was in Motion towards us. The Moment was Critical; General Oberg, who had constantly given his Directions with admirable Composure, commanded a Retreat, which was made in excellent Order quite up to the Wood, where the Defile, which leads to Munden, begins. The French, instead of pushing us with their Cavalry, which was so greatly Superior, continued firing upon us with their Artillery, which they brought on, very briskly, under the Conduct of the Duke de Broglie. Some of the Shot falling among our Troops near the Defile, the Horse threw themselves into it precipitately. The Artillery and Ammunition Waggon coming down in haste, broke down, and were overturned. The Battalions filed off: Three or four of them formed themselves before the Opening of the Defile. Night came on, the Whole passed the Defile, marched through Munden, and lay all the Night under Arms, on the other Side of the *Weser*, in the little Plain near Ginpen. In our Retreat through the Defile we were followed by the Hussars only, who were driven back by the Battalion of Buckebourg. When the whole

Army

Army had passed Munden by Midnight, we saw, in the Woods upon the Eminences, some Fires, by which we judged the Enemy, who had pursued us through the Defile, were about three or four Thousand Men. The Sick and wounded were carried from Munden in the Night; only 150 were left behind, who were not in a Condition to be removed. There remained at Munden but a very small Quantity of Hay and Straw. General Oberg withdrew the Garrison, and Yesterday the 11th, at Day break, we marched and encamped here, near Gunterheim, without having our Rear at all molested.

We cannot as yet make any certain Estimate of our Loss in wounded and slain. It is thought not to be considerable, and that it does not exceed the Number of One Thousand Men. The Regiments of Isenbourg and Canitz have suffered the most, and are almost ruined. The French had the Advantage of a very great Superiority, for though their Officers, whom we have taken Prisoners, talk of Fifty Thousand Men, it is certain they, at the lowest Computation, exceeded Thirty Thousand, the Saxon Corps having been augmented by a large Detachment under M. de Chevert, and afterwards by the Troops under the Command of Mess. de Fitz-James and Chabot.—It appears that their capital Point was to get between us and Munden; for, besides the unsuccessful Attempt to do it, which they had made on the 9th of October, they detached on the 10th, even in the Midst of the Action, a Body of 5 or 6000 Men to this Side of the Fulde, to try the Foras behind us, which we kept guarded.

Head Quarters at Munster, October 12.

On the 8th Instant, the Army under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, marched to Nottelin, in three Columns, where being joined by the two detached Corps of Lieutenant Generals Imhoff and Wutgenau, we encamped, and the next Day marched to this Place. At the same Time the Corps, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince and the Duke of Holstein, marched to Telligt, and Yesterday advanced towards Warendorp. A few Days ago Lieutenant Colonel Luckner attacked a Party of the Enemy, composed of Infantry and the Hussars of Nassau Saarbruck, in the Neighbourhood of Mulsungen, whom he defeated, and took three Officers and 56 Men Prisoners.

October 14. This Morning the Corps under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, marched from Warendorp to Rheda; and the Prince of Holstein, with his Corps, is marched to Warendorp, and the Army that was encamped here to Telligt, leaving a Garrison at Munster.

Shobdon Court, October 21, 1758.

Whereas a proper Number of Gentlemen qualified to serve as Officers in the Militia Forces for the County of Hereford, according to the Direction of the several Acts of Parliament for the better ordering the Militia Forces, &c. did not offer themselves at the last Meeting, All Persons qualified and willing to accept Commissions, are desired to meet at the Green Dragon in the City of Hereford, on Thursday the 2d Day of November next, and deliver their Names in Writing (specifying the Rank in which they are willing to serve) to His Majesty's Lieutenant of the said County, or to such Person as he shall appoint to receive the same. BATEMAN.

Victualling Office, October 16, 1758.

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wednesday the 15th of

November next, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be inclinable to undertake to deliver a Quantity of Irish Pork into His Majesty's Stores at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Gibraltar. The Conditions of the Contracts may be seen by applying to His Majesty's Post Master General at Dublin, or the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Cork, or at the Secretary's Office at the Victualling Office, London,

Victualling Office, Oct. 23, 1758.

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wednesday the 1st of November next, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be inclinable to undertake the Victualling such of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels as may touch at Madeira, and be in Want of Provisions. The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the Secretary's Office at the Victualling Office, London.

Hand in Hand Fire Office.

The Directors give Notice that a General Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held at their Office in Angel Court on Snow Hill, on Friday the 10th Day of November next, at Three in the Afternoon.

N. B. The Election of Directors for the Year ensuing, by Ballotting, will be held at the same Place on the three preceding Days, from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship Centaur, who were actually on board at taking the Dange Privateer, in Company with his Majesty's Sloop the Dispatch, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the said Prize, on board at Portsmouth, on Wednesday the 1st Day of November; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the French Horn in Crutched Fryers the first Thursday in every Month for three Years to come, after the Ship is paid.

The Officers and Ships Company of his Majesty's Ship Antelope, Capt. Samuel Hood, Commander, who were on Board at the taking the Jeannette Snow, the 23d of May, 1757, that the Books being made up, they may receive their respective Shares any Time after the 28th of October Instant, till the Arrival of the Antelope at Portsmouth; and afterwards the first Tuesday in every Month for three Years to come, at Messrs. Linzee and Rickman's in Portsmouth.

In a few Days will be published,

Neatly printed in one Volume Octavo,

FORMS of DEVOTION for the Use of FAMILIES: With a Preface, recommending the Practice of FAMILY RELIGION.

Printed for W. Johnston, in Ludgate Street; and R. Griffiths, in Pater Noster Row.

Admiralty-Office, August 8, 1758.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having received authentick Information, that a Dutch Ship named the City of Rotterdam, whereof Warner Pieterfon was Master, laden with different Kinds of Merchandize; and also with the Baggage, consisting of very valuable Effects, of the Marquis de Pignatellij, Minister from the Court of Spain to the Court of Denmark, and having likewise on Board his Household Steward, Confectioner, and Cook, and also the Coachman of the Danish Ambassador residing at Paris; and being bound from Rouen to Rotterdam, was, in the Course of her said Voyage, on the 30th Day of June last, boarded three several Times, by the Crews, or Parts of the Crews, of three different English Ships or Vessels, pretending to be Privateers; and that some of the Crew of one of the said English Vessels, (which had two Masts) went on Board the said Dutch Ship, about Six o'Clock in the Morning of the said Day, and after searching her, took and unlawfully carried away with them two Oars, one Boat Hook, and a Dutch Cheese: And that

that about Nine o'Clock the same Morning, Ten of the Crew of another of the said English Vessels, (being a Cutter, or one Mast Sloop) went armed with Cutlasses, Pistols and Hatchets, on Board the said Dutch Ship, and after examining the Papers, they by Violence forced open the Hatchways, and went into the said Ship's Hold, and there broke open two Trunks belonging to the said Marquis de Pignatellij, wherein were rich Cloths, and laced Liveries, which they took and carried away, to their own Ship: And that about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, the Commander, who was a young Man, and wore a Gold laced Hat, together with some of the Crew of another of the said English Vessels, (being a Cutter, or single Mast Sloop, mounted with four Guns) came armed as aforesaid, on Board the said Dutch Ship, and after examining the Ship's Papers, and those of the Passengers, pretended the same were False and Counterfeit, and then went into the said Ship's Hold, and began to plunder the Effects there; and that whilst they were so doing, the Crew of the aforesaid English Vessel, which Boarded the said Dutch Ship about Nine o'Clock that Morning, returned again, and joined those who were then in the said Ship's Hold, and that then both the said Crews in Conjunction, committed very great Outrages, by breaking open all the said Marquis de Pignatellij's Cases, and Trunks, and taking and carrying away all the valuable Effects, which were in six of the said Cases and Trunks, and destroying or damaging the Rest of those Effects; and then falling upon his the said Minister's Officers, and beating them in a very cruel and shameful Manner, and stripping them of their Cloths, and carrying the same off, together with their Letters of Credit, and a Bill of Exchange.

Their Lordships therefore, in order to discover and bring to Justice, the Persons guilty of the Piratical Offences above-mentioned, are pleased to promise a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, without any Deduction, unto, or amongst such Person or Persons as shall, within three Months from this Time, discover any two or more of the Offenders concerned in committing the Piracies abovementioned, so as such Offenders shall be apprehended and duly convicted thereof: Which Reward shall be paid by Samuel Seddon, Esq; Solicitor of the Admiralty, immediately after the Conviction of such Offenders.

And as a further Encouragement, any of the said Offenders, (other than, and except, the respective Commander or Commanders of any of the above-mentioned English Ships or Vessels) who shall discover and prosecute to Conviction, any two or more of the said Offenders, shall be likewise entitled to His Majesty's most Gracious Pardon.

J. Cleveland.

Admiralty-Office, August 14, 1758.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received many repeated Complaints of divers outrageous Acts of Piracy committed on Board great Numbers of neutral Ships, sailing in the English Channel, by the Crews of Ships and Vessels pretending to be English Privateers;

Their Lordships therefore, in order to detect and bring to Justice the Persons guilty of such Offences, in Violation of the Laws of Nations in general, and of this Kingdom in particular, are pleased to promise a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, unto, or amongst such Person or Persons as shall, within three Months from this Time, discover any two or more of the Offenders guilty of any such Acts of Piracy as aforesaid, so as such Offenders shall be apprehended and duly convicted thereof; which Reward, shall be paid, clear of all Deductions whatsoever, by Samuel Seddon, Esq; Solicitor of the Admiralty, immediately after the Conviction of such Offenders.

And as a further Encouragement, any of the said Offenders, (other than and except the respective Commander or Commanders of any such Piratical Ships or Vessels) who shall discover, and prosecute to Conviction, any two or more of the said Offenders, shall

likewise be intitled to His Majesty's most Gracious Pardon.

J. Cleveland.

WHEREAS the Patent-Shot, in two Months Sale, has met with great Encouragement, and the Demand is daily increasing, as Gentlemen are now convinced of the extraordinary Power of this Shot: This is farther to acquaint Sportsmen and others, who are desirous of having this Shot, that the Patentee, to render the Sale of it convenient in the remote Parts of the Kingdom, will send them, free of Freight, to any Merchant for Exportation, or to Shop-keepers to sell again, in any Port Town in Great Britain or Ireland. A proper Discount will be allowed in the Wholesale; but on no less than five Bags, containing 42 lb. each, sealed with his Arms; who will duly answer such Letters as are sent to him, directed for Henry Raminger, Patentee, near the Falcon Stairs, Southwark.

N^o I. and II. are equal to Balls for Water shooting, but a small Charge of Powder is required to bring them to the Object, otherwise they will throw wide and scatter.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Tully, late of Charter-house Square in the County of Middlesex, Instrument Case Maker, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on Friday the 3d Day of November next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Globe Tavern in Hatton Garden, in order to assent to or dissent from the Assignees compounding or submitting to Arbitration, or otherwise agreeing one or more Debt or Debts owing by the said Bankrupt, or any Matter in Dispute relating to the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Farrington, of Kidderminster in the County of Worcester, 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 2d and 3d of November next, and on the 5th of December following, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on each of the said Days, at the dwelling House of John Aingworth, commonly known by the Sign of the Talbot, situate in Kidderminster aforesaid, 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.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against James Ridgeway, of Wincanton in the County of Somerset, Merchant, 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 1st and 8th of November next, and on the 5th of December following, at Four in the Afternoon, 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. Lyddal, Attorney, in Threadneedle Street, London.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Richard Pollard, late of the City of Bristol, Dealer in Corn, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 14th of November next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Rummer Tavern in All Saints Lane, Bristol, in order to make a final 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.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Barton Hofe, late of Adde Street, London, Cornchandler, have certified to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that the said Barton Hofe hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act passed in the fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 14th of November next.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Burton, late of Lawreney Pountney Hill, London, Packer, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Henley, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that the said John Burton hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 14th of November next.