

of this Instant April—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, Lieutenant General, or principal Officers 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 this Instant April, 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 in the Twenty Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to empower His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Salt Petre, 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 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 Lieutenant General and principal Officers of the Ordnance, and His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

*Hen. Fane.*

*Constantinople, March 17.* On Wednesday last the Birth of a Royal Princess was made known to the People; and the following Evening publick Rejoycings began on Account of this happy Event. The Illuminations, which exceed all that were ever remembered in this City, are to continue for a Week, and are to be followed by Fireworks, which are to be played off three Nights together on the Canal before the Seraglio. All possible Care is taken to prevent Accidents or Disorders during these Rejoycings; and, for this Purpose, all the Taverns, which are very numerous, are to remain shut upon Pain of Death.

*Rome, March 31.* The Pope has received an Account of the Death of Cardinal de Tavannes, by which Twenty-one Hats are vacant in the College of Cardinals.

*Florence, April 7.* A few Days ago anchored at Leghorn, His Britannick Majesty's Ship the Portland, Captain Arburthnot: She came from Gibraltar as Convoy to a Fleet of Merchantmen from England; and is to take up all the Homeward bound Ships. On the 4th Instant anchored likewise at Leghorn, from a Cruize, His Britannick Majesty's Ship the Lyme.

*Landshut, in the Mountains of Silesia, 15th of April.*

On the 12th Instant, His Prussian Majesty march'd from Bolkenkayn, and fixed the Head

Quarters at Landshut; the Troops that were behind had Orders likewise to advance, and are cantoned in the Villages in the Mountains along this Frontier.

This Morning an Out-guard of Hussars was attack'd by about 300 Austrian Cavalry. The Officer that commanded the Prussian Party retired to Libau, with the Loss only of one Man made Prisoner. It is said, that the Right of the Austrian Army is at Braunau, and the Left extends to Gabel.

*Prince Henry of Prussia's Head Quarters at Linay in Bohemia, April 17.*

The greatest Part of the Austrian Troops, which were upon the Borders of Saxony, having marched towards the Frontiers of Silesia and the Empire, his Royal Highness Prince Henry formed a Design of driving such of them as still remained in Bohemia beyond the Eger, and seizing the Magazines which the Enemy had upon the Elbe, and in their late Quarters; and accordingly the Prussians entered Bohemia the 15th Instant: One Column marched towards Peterwalde, and another, under the Command of General Hulsen, towards Pafsberg and Commottau. The Van Guard of that which marched to Peterwalde found the Eminence behind the Village fortified by a Redoubt, before which a considerable Number of felled Trees were laid, defended by 600 Croats, and some Hungarian Infantry: This Pass was forced, and, upon that Occasion, a Major and about 30 Men were made Prisoners, and 15 of the Enemy were left dead upon the Spot. The Time necessary for clearing a Way for the Passage of the Troops, facilitated the Enemy's Retreat, and gave the Alarm to their Quarters. The Van-guard divided into two Bodies, one of which marched to Auffig, and the other to Toplitz, but the Enemy retired, on all Sides, with the utmost Precipitation. The Magazine at Auffig was destroyed, and all the Boats on the Elbe were burnt. The Van-guard joined again on the 16th at Wellmina. All the Meal and Forage which the Enemy abandoned at Loboschutz and Leitmeritz was seized, and all the Boats and the Bridge, which the Austrians had lately built there, were burnt. The Vanguard is to be this Day at Budin, where the Enemy has another Magazine of Provision.—General Hulsen, on his Part, found the Pass of Pafsberg defended by a Body of Croats, and by the Regiments of Konigseck and Andlau. The Cavalry, which pass'd thro' Presnitz, attacked the Enemy in the Rear, at the same Time that they were attack'd by the Infantry, who drove the Austrians out of all their Intrenchments. General Renard, with 51 Officers and 2000 Men, were made Prisoners. Three Pair of Colours, Two Standards, and Three Pieces of Cannon, were taken. The Prussians lost only 70 Men killed and wounded in the Attack of Pafsberg.

*Admiralty Office, March 13, 1759.*

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received many repeated Complaints of divers outrageous Acts of Piracy committed on Board great Numbers of Ships, as well English as Neutral, sailing in the English Channel, by the Crews of Ships or Vessels being or pretending to be English Privateers:

Their Lordships therefore, in order to detect and bring to Justice the Persons guilty of such Piracies and Robberies, (in Violation of the Laws of Nations in general, and of this Kingdom in particular,

and