

The London Gazette.

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From Saturday July 12, to Tuesday July 15, 1760.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 11th Day of July, 1760,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this Day read at the Board, an Extract of a Letter from His Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Turin, to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the Eighteenth of June last, representing, That he had just received Advice of a Vessel being arrived at Marseilles from Soria; with the Plague on Board: That upon opening the Hatches, three Persons dropped down dead, and several others were taken very ill, and that three other Vessels sailed in Company with the abovementioned one from the Levant; but as they have not been heard of for some Time, it is apprehended their Crews are all dead.—And whereas a Quarantine of Forty Days is at this Time subsisting upon all Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean;—His Majesty in Council doth therefore hereby Order, That the said Quarantine be duly and punctually complied with: And that the Officers, appointed for the Service of Quarantine, do use their utmost Care and Diligence in causing the several Rules and Regulations established for the due Performance thereof, to be strictly pursued and carried into Execution.—Whereof the said Officers, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. Sharpe.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 12th Day of June, 1760,

P R E S E N T,

The Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majesty's Proclamation of the 15th of May last, "For giving Encouragement to Seamen and able bodied Landmen to enter themselves on board His Majesty's Ships of War; for granting Rewards for discovering such Seamen as shall conceal themselves; for pardoning such Seamen as have deserted and shall return into the Service; and also for taking up all stragling Seamen," hath been prolonged and extended to the 21st of this Instant June;— And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, that the same should be continued for some Time longer;— It is therefore hereby ordered in Council, that the said Time be prolonged and extended from the aforesaid 21st Day of this Instant June, to the 31st Day of July next; and that the Bounties and Rewards given and granted by His Majesty's aforementioned Proclamation, be continued to be paid until the said 31st Day of July next.— Whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. Sharpe.

Magdeburg, July 1. General Laudohn having been repuls'd with great Loss, in an Assault which he ventured to make upon Glatz the Night between the 17th and 18th, left but a small Number of Troops before that Place, and march'd in order to attack the Corps under the Command of General Fouquet. The latter, who was desirous of maintaining the Post at Landshut, from whence he had just dislodg'd the Generals Geisrugg and Jahnus, took all Measures immediately for making a good Defence. He was obliged, however, to send off Major General Ziethen with four Battalions and two Squadrons towards Frauenstein, in order to preserve a Communication with Schweidnitz, as well as Major General Grant, on the other Side, with some Cavalry; so that there were but few Generals left with him, and Part of his Corps, of which the Whole was already in itself but weak.

The 23d, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, General Laudohn, with all his Forces, attacked all the Redoubts which General Fouquet occupied near Landshut, and carried three of them, viz. those on the Heights of Mummel, Beuch, and Blassdorf, after a very vigorous Defence on the Part of the five Battalions that guarded them. Amongst others, one of Mosel's Battalions distinguished itself extremely on this Occasion.

General Fouquet, having then thrown himself into the two Redoubts, which he had still in his Possession, upon the Heights of Kirchberg and Galgenberg, was twice summoned on the Part of General Laudohn to surrender with his People, which he refused complying with. In consequence whereof, he was attacked with great Fury by the Enemy, who by their superior Force penetrated at last into the Redoubts, which had been defended till Six o'Clock. General Fouquet fell there into the Hands of the Enemy, after having received two Wounds; but Part of his Infantry, and almost all the Cavalry, made their Way, and got to Breslau.

Major General Ziethen likewise, upon the Approach of the Enemy, threw himself into Schweidnitz, with his four Battalions and two Squadrons, without the Loss of a single Man. This Affair, however unfortunate, cannot but do great Honour to General Fouquet, for having defended his Post with the utmost Bravery, though he had but a Handful of Men, opposed to an Army, which, as the Enemy themselves have declared, consisted of 50,000, and did not yield till after having occasioned as great a Loss, as they would have suffered by a Defeat in a pitched Battle. According to Accounts received from the Austrians themselves, they have had near 6000 Men killed in the Affair, and almost double that Number wounded; which is the more credible, as Marshal Daun has found himself obliged to detach five Regiments of Infantry and two of Cavalry from his own Army towards the County of Glatz, upon the News of this Action.

By Letters from Prince Henry's Head Quarters at Landsberg, upon the Wartha, of the 27th of June, we learn, that his Royal Highness having detached some