

# The London Gazette.

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From Saturday May 29, to Tuesday June 1, 1762.

At the Court at *St. James's*, the 28th of May, 1762,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

**W**HEREAS His Majesty was pleased by His Order in Council of the 2d of April last, to direct, That the Bounties of Six Pounds for every able Seaman, and of Three Pounds for every ordinary Seaman, should continue to be paid to every such able and ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who should, on or before the 31st Day of this Instant, voluntarily enter themselves to serve in His Majesty's Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majesty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board such Tenders as should be employed for raising Men for the Service of His Majesty's Royal Navy: And also that the Bounty of Thirty Shillings should be continued to be paid to every able bodied Landman not above the Age of Thirty Five, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who should, on or before the said 31st Day of this Instant, voluntarily enter themselves in like Manner to serve in His Majesty's Royal Navy; and that a Reward of Five Pounds for every able, and of Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, should continue to be paid to any Person who should discover any Seaman or Seamen who may secret themselves, so that such Seaman or Seamen should be taken for His Majesty's said Service, on or before the said Thirty-first Day of this Instant. — And whereas the Time limited for paying the said Bounties and Rewards is near expiring; And it being judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, that the same should be continued for some Time longer; His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that the Time limited for Payment of the said Bounties and Rewards, be prolonged and extended from the said 31st Day of this Instant May, to the 31st Day of July next. And that the said Bounties and Rewards be paid in the Manner directed by His Majesty's aforementioned Order in Council of the 2d of April last. Whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

*W. Blair.*

*Berlin, May 18.* The Duke of Wurtemberg arrived at Breslau the 13th. The Corps under his Command, which consisted of six Battalions, and of his own Regiment of Dragoons, has been disposed of in the following Manner: Three Battalions have marched into the fortified Camp, and the rest are to join General Verner in the Higher Silesia.

The 16th, the King of Prussia left Breslau, and has fixed his Quarter at Bettlern, a Village distant five English Miles from Breslau: The Troops that accompany him do not encamp, but are scattered in the different Villages, in that Neighbourhood, into Quarters of Cantonment. The rest of the Army remain in the Quarters they have formerly occupied; and we do not hear of any Movement made by the Austrians, except that a small Corps, commanded by General Brentano, had shewn itself in the Plain of Zobten: The others remain still in the Mountains.

*Hamburg, May 25.* We have received Advice, that, since the considerable Advantage which Prince Henry of Prussia obtained on the 12th Instant, over an Advanced Post of the Austrian Army near Döbeln in Saxony, the Austrians have abandoned Dippoldswalda: That the Army of the Empire has separated from the Austrians, and is retreated into Bohemia; but that the Prussian General Seidlitz was in Pursuit of the Enemy.

Prince Henry's Head Quarters are at present at Freyberg, three German Miles from Dresden.

The Treaty of Peace, between their Prussian and Swedish Majesties, was signed here the 22d Instant, by M. de Hecht, Minister Plenipotentiary on the Part of the King of Prussia, and by M. de Olthoff on that of the King of Sweden.

*Hague, May 28.* Accounts are just arrived, that Prince Henry has had further Advantages in Saxony. He sent General Seydlitz to attack the Austrians at Dippoldswalda and Maxen; and General Hulfen to Kesseldorp, and the Plunfche Grund: They were both successful, and drove the Austrians on all Sides, who have lost above 4000 more Prisoners. A Battalion and two Regiments of Austrian Horse were taken at Dippoldswalda by General Seydlitz, besides 2500 Horses, 365 Waggons, and several Pieces of Cannon, Standards, and other Trophies.