

of Forces, posted so that in case of Need they may be able to turn back by the Side of the Niemen, for which Purpose the Marshal is to leave a strong Garrison in Memel, provided with every Thing necessary for the Defence of the Place.

**Genoa, Sept. 18.** The Gallies which the Government lately sent with 400 of our best Troops to Corsica, returned here last Saturday, and have brought Advice, that the Rebels who lay before San Pelegrino, finding they were not supported by the English in the Manner they expected, had left it in the greatest Consternation, several of them being cut to Pieces, and particularly Four of their Chiefs, among whom was the famous Vincentelli. These Advices add, that since the ill Success of the Malecontents against San Pelegrino, great Difference has arisen between Paoli and the other Chiefs, and that it was not doubted but they would soon fall upon one another.

**Hanover, Sept. 27.** This Capital, which Three or Four Days ago swarmed with Military Men, is now in a Manner become a Desert. The Duke de Lauraguais set out for the Army the Day before Yesterday, and all the other Generals have followed him, excepting a few who are indisposed. There is still a great Number of Sick in the Hospitals, and in the Houses of the Burghers.

**Austrian Head Quarters at Jauer, Sept. 19.** We hear from Dresden, that 10,000 Recruits have been forcibly enlisted at Berlin, and other Towns and Villages; that the Militia is assembled; and that nevertheless there is a general Consternation and Panic throughout Brandenburg, but more especially at Berlin.

**Berlin, October 1.** The King was so surprized at the News of a Suspension of Arms, which he received while he was marching towards Thuringia, that his Majesty immediately wrote about it, in the most serious Terms, not only to the King of Great-Britain, but also to the Duke of Cumberland.

**Hanover, Sept. 30.** Some People imagine that the King of Prussia will find unexpected Resources even in the Multiplicity of his Enemies. It appears to them unnatural that so many various Interests should unite in one and the same Point: They imagine they already see the Operations of the Allies languish through Jealousy. That Potentate who labours at present to establish his Influence over the general Affairs of Europe, would be unwilling, perhaps, to gain this Advantage at the Expence of aggrandizing his Neighbour.

**Paris, October 3.** Two of our East-Indiamen are arrived at Bayonne, richly laden, one of them is the Duke de Penthièvre, which Spain has caused to be restored to us.

According to the last Letters from Rochelle, the English Fleet on the 23d attacked the Isle of Aix, which they took after a brisk Fire on both Sides. Whatever their Success may be, we comfort ourselves in some Measure, that as we remain Masters of Hanover, we shall thereby soon bridle the national Fury of the English.

**Hague, October 4.** On the 20th past Marshal Apraxin was at Tilsit with his Army, and had continued his March homewards on the following Days. We hear that Marshal Richelieu entered the King of Prussia's Dominions with his Army on the 27th, 28th, and 29th past, in three Columns; upon which Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has retired with his Detachment towards Magdebourg. We do not know any Thing further with Certainty about the King of Prussia's Army, tho' the Reports are, that that Prince intends to turn his Force towards Marshal Richelieu; and if the latter does not chuse to risk a Battle, at least to cover Magdebourg and Haberstadt, and prevent the French from taking Winter-Quarters there.

#### L O N D O N.

**Sept. 17.** Yesterday died, at his House in Golden-Square, SAVAGE MOSTYN, Esq; Vice-Admiral of his Majesty's Fleets, Member of Parliament for Woobly in Herefordshire, and Brother to Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. He died a Bachelor. His Flag was hoisted at Portsmouth on board the Royal Sovereign.

**Sept. 22.** Yesterday the Poplance were so exasperated at the Drawing of the Lottery at Guildhall, on Account of the Prizes not appearing, that it was with great Difficulty that they were persuaded to desist from pulling down the Wheels, to be satisfied whether they were in.

**October 8.** When the Fleet and Troops arrived at Portsmouth from the late Expedition, the Ringers saluted them with a dumb Peal.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 9. Last Night Sir Edward Hawke set out for London, and he is expected down again very soon to resume his Command, the Fleet being ordered to be ready to

intercept the French Squadron on their Return to Europe.

On Sunday there was a grand Council at Kensington, at which we hear Sir Edward Hawke and General Mordaunt attended.

Part of a private Letter from the Hague, Octob. 5.

"I have procured a Copy of that Letter of the King of Prussia, about which you wrote to me. It is as follows:

"I just now hear that the Business of a Neutrality for the Electorate of Hanover is not yet dropt.

"Can your Majesty have so little Constancy and Firmness, as to sink under a few cross Events? Are

"Affairs in such a bad Plight, that they cannot be

"retrieved? Consider the Step which your Majesty

"purposes to take, and that which you have made me

"take. You are the Cause of all the Misfortunes

"that are ready to fall upon me. I never would

"have broken my Alliance with France, but for your

"fair Promises. I repent not of my Treaty with

"your Majesty; but do not shamefully abandon me to

"the Mercy of my Enemies, after having brought

"upon me all the Powers of Europe. I expect that

"your Majesty will remember your Engagements, renewed on the 26th past, and that you will not

"listen to any Engagements, in which I am not com-

"prehended.

"The Declaration delivered to Mr. Mitchell, dated

September 16, which is considered here as an Answer to this Letter, you have seen in the Gazette;

but a Piece of News I just now hear, you have not

seen in the Gazette; which is, that Count Podewils,

Minister of State to the King of Prussia, passed thro'

Minden, Sept. 22, going incognito with the greatest

Privacy to Paris.

The Hague Gazette informs us, that 3 Spanish Merchantmen, who were stopt going from Bilboa to Port l'Orient, with Goods belonging to the

French East India Company, have been released, upon Representation of the Spanish Ambassador; and that Two Things seem at present principally

to engage the Attention of his Britannic Majesty and his Ministry; the first is a Plan for accommodating the Affairs of Germany under the Mediation of certain Powers; and the other to push the War

against France with all possible Vigour, in order to compel her to make Peace on just and reasonable Conditions.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke has given his Majesty a particular Account of the Expedition under his Command, from the Departure to their surprizing unexpected Return.

Orders were sent this Morning from the Admiralty Office to Portsmouth, for all the Officers belonging to the Fleet to keep on board their respective Ships till further Orders.

By Letters from Gibraltar, we are informed, that a Man of War of Admiral Osborne's Squadron had taken a French Privateer of 16 Guns, which was on a Cruize in the Straights, and carried her in there.

We hear that several Difficulties have arisen between the Hanoverians and the French, relating to the late Convention.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the late Expedition.

"Our Destination continued doubtful till the 14th, when, from bearing down into the Bay of Biscay, it became evident that we intended for some Part of the Coasts of France. Some general Orders were issued from on board the Ramilies on the 15th, concerning the Manner in which we were intended to land, had not some strange Fatality interposed. From the Course we steered, it now became evident that either we were designed against Rochelle or Rochfort, or to make a Descent upon the Isle of Rbree or Oleron.

On the 19th, about Eight in the Evening, the whole Fleet was surprized by a Signal to lay to; the Wind being fair, the Night clear, and we yet upwards of 20 Leagues from the Land; and thus we continued for Eight Hours before we had a Signal to make sail.

On the 20th, about Three in the Afternoon, we made the Isle of Oleron; and soon after a French Man of War stood almost in the Middle of our Fleet; but perceiving her Mistake, bore away right before the Wind, under all the Sail she could crowd; and there was no Signal to chase till it was too late, for Four of our Men of War had the Pleasure to see her safe into the Garonne. The next Day we beat to the Windward, off the Isle of Oleron, till towards Evening, when the Fleet hoisted English Colours, and stood in for the Land; but the Wind coming suddenly a-head, we were obliged to come to an Anchor.

On the 22d we weighed, and stood in for the Land; but there being no Wind, were obliged about Noon to let go our Anchors. About Three in the Afternoon the Fleet made sail, steering between the Islands of Rbree and Oleron; and came again to an Anchor at Ten the

same Night. Some Orders dated the 25th on board the Ramilies by Sir John Mordaunt (concerning the Order and Discipline of the Officers and Soldiers, and promising that such Officers and Men as distinguished themselves, should be recommended in the strongest Manner to his Majesty and the Duke) were received with universal Acclamation, as indeed they were finely calculated to inspire the Officers with that Spirit, which is the very Soul of the Army in Time of Action.

The 23d, about Eight in the Morning, the Van of our Fleet stood towards the Isle of Aix, which lies in the Mouth of the River leading up to Rochfort; the rest of the Ships Anchoring at about 2 Leagues Distance from the Island. [This Correspondent's Account of the Attack of Aix nearly agrees with that already published by Authority.] Part of our Land Forces were put ashore to take Possession of this important Island. The Fort is said to have been a Piece of Vaulau's own Architecture; and when the Works, which were now adding towards the Sea, had been finished, would have been remarkably strong; but it's present Situation, if Capt. Howe had been acquainted with it's Strength, he had rather have made the Attack in his Long-Boat than in the Magnanime; for the Enemy, for Want of Embasures to cover them, must, by a few Volleys of Small Arms, have been obliged to fly from their Guns. The Circumference of this Island is about Five English Miles; and it produces nothing but a poor kind of Wine, which, for this Year, we did all in our Power to destroy. It were impossible to tell the Number of Boat-Leads of Grapes that were carried on board every Ship in the Fleet. Tho' this our first Conquest was of so little Importance, yet, as an Omen of farther Success, it gave vast Spirits to the whole Fleet. But Five Days did we stand in the greatest seeming Inactivity, within full View of Rochelle, and the whole Coast. I suppose our Chiefs had their Reasons for this Delay; but to us, who were not in their Councils (which were many and frequent) it seemed designed to give our Enemies Time to collect their Troops.

The Cause of Delay grew every Day more important; when, on the 28th in the Afternoon, the Admiral made a Signal for the Commanding Officers of the Regiments to come on board the Ramilies, and about Eight in the Evening Orders were read on board every Transport for landing the Troops that Night, tho' we were then at least 4 Miles from the Shore. However, the Boats were filled before Midnight, and waited Two or Three Hours for a Signal, when we were surprized with an Order for the Troops to return to their respective Ships till further Orders. The Two following Days were spent in blowing up the half finished Fortification on the Island of Aix; and on the first of October we boldly bid Defiance to our Enemies, and made the best of our Way home. In what Shape our evil Genius appeared, a National Enquiry will best determine.

Mr. PRIOR's Thought, a little altered. We went, we saw, were seen—like valiant Men Sailed up the Bay, and then—sailed back again.

October 13. It is said, that a Peace is negotiating between France and England, under the Mediation of the Kings of Spain and Denmark; where-in also are to be included, the King of Prussia and the Queen of Hungary.

Last Night a grand Council was held at Kensington on Affairs of Importance.

There are Letters by the last Flanders Mail from Frankfort, which say, that the French Armies in the Empire have suffered so exceedingly by Sickness, Death, and Desertion, that not less than 30,000 Men will be necessary to recruit and restore them to a Capacity of executing the Projects formed by the Courts of Vienna and Versailles; from whence some of their Politicians conclude, that it is not impossible that a Cessation of Arms may be very soon concluded, in Case his Prussian Majesty should at this Juncture think it consistent with his Interest to consent to it.

The Hon. East-India Company have received an Express over Land from Fort St. George, dated the 15th of March, with Advice, that the Great Mogul has been deposed, and a new one appointed in his Room; and that they had received an Account that Twelve French Men of War were sailed for Pondicherry.

Yesterday Evening between Six and Seven, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Kensington.

We are informed that a Gold and Silver Mine, lately discovered in the Electorate of Hanover, is already begun to be worked under the Directions of the French General: And that the Palace of his Britannic Majesty at Herenhausen has been most rudely stripped of all it's Valuables, the Family and Household Paintings not excepted.

We hear that the Troops which went on the late Expedition,

Expedition, are ordered to be ready again on the first Notice

Part of a Letter from Amsterdam, Octob. 5.

"The Death of the Empress of Russia, lation in that Country, the Invasion of the Kan of Crimea, and other fine Str which they have endeavoured to cram the

more Imaginations. Her Imperial Majesty's Health, all is quiet in the Empire, and the Peterburg invariably persists in the Principles adapted. As to the Retreat of the Russian Army, the Prussians, and the Corps which Lebrwald detached towards Pomerania, the Abatements to be made in these Articles, seem that it is only a Part of the Russian Army is gone to Tilsit. There is a violent Ferment in Sweden and Dalecarlia."

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, Octob. 5.

"His Prussian Majesty having received intelligence that the French Troops, under the Duke de Richelieu, were in full March, he retired the Electorate of Brandenburg, and left the Command of his Troops in Silesia to his Brother Prince Henry, and put himself at the head of his Troops there, which, when they joined them, would make up 30,000 Men for the Defence of his said Dominions. Letters are also coming in, that they expected the Prussian Troops to oppose the Enemy."

D U B L I N, October 7.

Letters by this Day's Post from Kingston, an Account, that on Saturday last, the Privateer of Bristol had brought in the East-India Ship of about 900 Tons Burthen, she had taken a few Days before. The Privateer had put into a Port in Spain, where she ran away from her, by which she was taken in Spaniards in their Room, to the home, who would not fight when they

It is confidently reported, that the King has made the following Proposals of Peace to the British, viz. That Minorca shall be given to the French in better Condition than when it was taken; that Hanover, and all the Territories thereof, shall be restored: That there be a Cessation of Arms in America, until a Peace be made; and Commissaries appointed to settle the Boundaries of the English and French Colonies in America. And that all the Ships taken from the French before the Declaration of War, shall be restored or Satisfaction for them in Money. That we are informed, that our Sovereign has given a glorious Answer; That the French have offered the most ungenerous Terms, which he would not accept of, unless they would send a Ship of War to fight.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, Nov. 1.

At a Meeting of the Honourable Council of his Majesty's Council and the General Assembly of this Island, on Monday the 1st Day of October, 1757,

It was Resolved by both Houses, That Twenty-five Guineas be paid out of the Treasury of this Island to Captain P. P. Commander of the Privateer named the Conqueror, to buy him a Sword; as a Testimony of the Legislature's Sense of the good Service he hath done to the Public, by taking the Privateers of the Enemy; and that the Commanders to do their Duty in the same manner, that they may be publicly rewarded.

On Sunday Morning was brought to the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. James of New-York, a Brig in Ballast, called the Mary, which had been taken from the French. She was retaken by Griffiths on Friday Morning last, with the loss of the Fort at Guadaloupe. The Snow Revenge was about Twelve o'Clock, he was attacked by the Privateer Sloops; the largest of which was the Invincible, of 12 double fortified Swivels, and 125 Men; the other was the Conqueror, of 10 Six-pounders, 18 Swivels, and 100 Men; being both manned with Veterans sent out of Guadaloupe on purpose for the Revenge. They engaged her till Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, when it falling Calm, she made off, in a very bad Condition, with her Pumps going. The Captain of the Revenge, who fell from the Round-House, was killed; and the Conqueror fell on the second Broadside she received. The Revenge could perceive a very great Slaughter among the French, and 'tis supposed that the two Sloops had less than 100 Men. The Revenge had Six and Four Pounders, and