

Cannonading began very early in the Morning on both Sides. The Left Wing of the Enemy extended as far as Legen, and their Right to Schorta; and our Army was posted in the Wood at Wancrodt. At Noon, our Army, as well as the French, had Orders to form the Line of Battle, and to march out of the Entrenchments which we had made. We advanced towards the Enemy, keeping a little however to the Left. The Enemy made a Feint of retiring, on which we redoubled our Pace, but we soon found what Kind of a Retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had sent some Squadrons towards Merseberg; but the rest of their Army was drawn up behind an Eminence, which concealed them from us. It must be confessed, that we fell compleatly into the Snare. The first Line of the French and our Cavalry continued advancing; when all on a sudden our Right Wing received a terrible Fire from the Enemy, which we returned briskly; but, as we had been obliged to advance in some Hurry, our Ranks were a little disordered, which made the Enemy's Fire fall the more heavily upon us. Our Cavalry fled the first, upon fell Gallop, but our Artillery supported us some Time longer; ... last the French fled likewise; and being then no longer able to resist the Enemy, the Rout became general. We have lost all our Baggage and Artillery, and at least 10,000 Men. We marched the whole Night, and passing the River at Freybourg, arrived at Eckersberg at Six o'Clock in the Morning. At Two o'Clock in the Afternoon the Felt Marshal and Prince George joined us. They had hardly sat down to Dinner but we perceived the Enemy at our Heels, who cannonaded us briskly; and as our Army was not got together, nothing was left for us but to retreat. Having again marched all Night, we arrived at last at Erfurth, where we now are in Want of every Thing, though we are rather better off than before. It is now Eight Days since our Men have had Bread; they have lived upon Turnips and Radishes, which they dug out of the Earth."

Extrait of a Letter from Leipzig, dated November 9, 1757.

"It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the combined Army has been totally defeated and dispersed. One Part of it has fled by Naumberg, the other by Freybourg. The Prince of Dessau pursues the one, and the King in Person the other. There have been brought to Merseberg above 5000 Prisoners, besides 300 Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

"The Army of the Empire has lost Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle-Drums, Colours and Standards, in great Number. General Revel, Brother to the Duc de Broglie, died Yesterday of his Wounds at Merseberg. This enormous Misfortune is attributed solely to the injudicious Dispositions of the Two Commanders; and it is assured, that for Two Days the Army had not had a Morsel of Bread. Three Hundred Waggons, with the heavy Baggage of the French Army, and a great Number of Mules, were taken Yesterday at Eckersberg. Posterity will never believe, that, at most, Eighteen Thousand Prussians could ruin an Army of above Sixty Thousand Men. Last Night Three Hundred Waggons came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swifs, who are in great Distress for want of a sufficient Number of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from Merseberg, that the Number of Prisoners amount already to Ten Thousand. The Peasants of Gotha and Thuringe bring in Numbers of them, in Remorsement of the bad Treatment they have met with from the French. They add further, that the Victors have taken in all One Hundred and Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that their whole Force will now fall upon Erfurth."

Paris, Nov. 19. Prince Soubise seems uncommonly touched with his Misfortune. In his first Letter to the King he expresses himself in the following Manner: *Sire, I write to you in the utmost Despair, your Majesty's Army is entirely defeated.*

Magdebourg, Nov. 15. Amongst the Officers made Prisoners in the late Battle and Pursuit, are, the Prince of Rohan, and the Count de Revel, who are both dead of their Wounds; the Marquisses de Custrine and de Rouge, Field Marshals, the former wounded; the Chevalier d'Ailly, Field Marshal; the Duke de Beauvilliers, wounded; the Marquis de Salutes, and the Duke de Coffe, wounded; the Viscount Choiseul; and the Counts de Duras and Salluces, besides several more general Officers. On the 7th there had already been 2095 Soldiers, and 440 Officers, conducted to Merseberg; and on the Evening of that Day upwards of 1500 more Prisoners were brought in.

Hague, Nov. 15. His Prussian Majesty, immediately before the late Battle, made a short Speech to his Troops nearly in these Words: *My dear Friends, the Hour is now come, in which, all that is, and all that ought to be dear to us, depends upon the Sword which are now drawn for the Battle: Time permits me to say but little, nor is there Occasion to say much. You know that there is no Labour, no Hunger or Cold, no Waiting, and no Danger; that I have not shared with you hitherto, and you see me ready to lay down my Life with you, and for you. All I ask is the same Pledge of Fidelity and Affection that I give; and let me add, not as an Incitement, to your Courage, but as a Testimony of my own Gratitude, that from this Hour till we go into Quarters, your Pay shall be double. Acquit yourselves like Men, and put your Confidence in God.*—The Effect of this Speech was such as can neither be described nor conceived; the general Emotion burst in an universal Shout, and the Looks and Demeanour of the Men were animated to a Degree little short of Phrensy.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 24. Last Night a Messenger arrived from the King of Prussia, and by the Account he brings, the Victory seems to be greater than could be imagined; for he says, if the Battle had continued two Hours longer, there would hardly have been a Frenchman left, as they fell before the Prussians Fire like Swallows, the Soldiers sparing no Body.

Marshal Keith made the following remarkable Answer to the French General's Demand of surrendering Leipzig: *Sir, let your Master know, that I am by Birth a Scotsman; by Inclination, as well as Duty, a Prussian; and shall defend the Town in such a Manner, that neither the Country which gave me Birth, nor that which has adopted me, shall be ashamed of me: The King, my Master, has ordered me to defend it to the last Extremity; and he shall be obeyed.*

The Prussians have taken since their Engagement with the French, &c. 15,000 Stand of Arms; and the Churches in Leipzig, and other Places in Saxony, are filled with Prisoners, who are almost starved with Hunger, having been in want of Bread for some Days before the Action.

Nov. 26. After the late Victory, the Prussians found in one of the Enemy's Magazines a great Number of Crosses of the Order of St. Lewis, which the Prince de Soubise, by a special Message to the King of Prussia, desired might be returned; but his Prussian Majesty sent for Answer, that as the French King had designed those Marks of Distinction for the Troops who best deserved them, he thought none had so good a Right to them as his own.

We are assured that the French have lost more than 100,000 Men since their first entering Germany in June last.

Nov. 29. His Prussian Majesty, on the Night after the Battle of the 5th Instant, began the Pursuit, but having been up the whole Night before, he suddenly made a Stop at a Boor's Cottage; and alighting from his Horse, said to his Attendants, *Nature has now Demands upon me that I can no longer resist; stay but a few Hours, and we will see the Enemy in the Morning.* They then brought him a Hurdle and a Truss of Straw, on which he lay down, and instantly fell asleep. In 3 Hours he awaked, took some Refreshment while his Guards rested themselves, and then continued the Pursuit with the utmost Alacrity.

Extrait of a Letter from Capt. Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Unicorn, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Falmouth the 22d of November, 1757.

"In the Latitude of 45: 23: on the 22d of this Month, I chased a French Frigate, came up with her, engaged her Five Hours, and, after dismasting her, took her. She sailed the 2d of this Month with the French Fleet from Louisburg, in Number 22 Ships. She is as fine a Frigate as in the French Service, mounts Twenty-six Thirteen Pounders, and Two Nine Pounders."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 26.

By private Letters from London we have the following Intelligence, viz. That the People of England were much chagrined at their Disappointment from the grand Armament in America, and the Losing of Fort William-Henry, but much more so, when they heard of the Misfortune of our late secret Expedition; that, however, upon Mr. Pitt's giving Assurances that his Majesty was resolved to make a strict Enquiry into the Cause of the Failure of that Expedition, they seemed to be satisfied: That his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had resigned all his Commissions in the Army, but that it was thought he would soon be made Lord High Admiral of England; That the Admirals Hawke and Boscawen were sailed, with a strong Fleet, to cruise on the French Coast, in order to intercept the French Men of War from Louisburg, and the West-India Fleet, which was daily expected; and that above Seventy Privateers were also cruising for their Merchants: That Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, with Eight Line of Battle

Ships, were arrived at Spithead from America: That Four Transports from Halifax for London foundered at Sea: That Admiral Vernon was dead: That upwards of Thirty more Men of War were ordered to be fitted out for the Sea with the utmost Expedition: That Lord Duplein was appointed First Lord of Trade and Plantations: That a Draft of several Hundred Men, for America, was ordered to be sent out of the Regiments in Great-Britain: That the most heroic King of Prussia was determined to harraß the French and Austrians with a Winter's Campaign, and for that Purpose had ordered 100,000 Flannel Jackets to be made in England, and sent him: That Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; was said to be appointed Governor of New-York: And that the Hornet Packet, Capt. Bassall, was arrived at Falmouth from New-York, and had had an Engagement with a French Privateer, in which Five of his Men were wounded.

Captain Montgomery, from Jamaica, informs us, that off Cape Nichola he was brought to by one of our Men of War, and told, that Admiral Coates's Squadron had fallen in with a French Fleet, and had taken Two large Men of War, and drove a Frigate ashore, which was destroyed; and that they had likewise taken Three French Privateers, and Twelve Sail of Merchantmen. Three Privateers, belonging to New-York, were with our Ships, when they engaged the French.

A N N A P O L I S, February 2.

Our General Assembly is to meet here, next Monday. This Day the Company of Militia, commanded by Capt. Henry Coffin, arrived here from Queen Anne's County. We hear that they are to march To-morrow for Fort Frederick.

It may be worth Notice, that the Grand Victory obtain'd by his most Heroic Majesty, the King of Prussia, over the numerous and combined Army of Enemies to the Protestant Religion, happened on that ever-memorable and never-to-be-forgotten Day, the Fifth of November, which shall ever be remembered with great Joyfulness by every true Protestant, for the signal Favours of Heav'n, on that Day especially shewn our Nation.

T O B E S O L D,

A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beam, and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the First Day of March next, at the House of the Subscriber, near South-River Church,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for Sterling or Paper Cash: Also a Parcel of Horses, Mares, Cattle, and other Stock; and some Household Furniture.

ANNE CHAMBERS.

January 28, 1758.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, in Violation of the Institution of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause, of her own accord, Eloped from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt, 4 Silver Table Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and some China. This is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts she Contracts.

C. HOMEWOOD.

THERE is at the Plantation of Cephas Child, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a bright Bay Mare; about Twelve Hands high, is Hand-dock'd, has no Brand, and is about Three Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of Joseph Johnston, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small Iron Grey Mare, has a Blaze in her Face, neither branded nor dock'd, and is about Four Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6 per Hundred; and good WEST-INDIA RUM, by Retail. JOHN RAY.

CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM; MELASSES, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis. LANCELOT JACKSON.

THERE is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to Charles Carroll, Esq; who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of March next, Actions will certainly be brought against them.

R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

M A R Y

L O N D O N, December 1.

THIS Day his Majesty went, with the State, to the House of Peers, and of the Session of Parliament with the following gracious Speech from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT would have given Me the greatest Pleasure to have acquainted you, at the Opening of this Session, that Our Success in carrying the War had been equal to the Justice of the Cause, and the Extent and Vigour of Measures formed for that Purpose.

I have the firmest Confidence, that the and Bravery of this Nation, so renowned Times, and which have formerly surmounted many Difficulties, are not to be abated by Disappointments. These, I trust, by the Blessing of God, and your Zeal and Ardour for My Honour, and the Welfare of your Country, will be retrieved. It is My fixt Resolution, to apply the utmost Efforts for the Security of My Kingdom, and for the Recovery and Protection of the Possessions and Rights of my Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the Exertion of Our Naval Force, as by all other Methods. Another great Object, which at Heart, is the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe; and, in View, to adhere to, and encourage My Allies.

For this Cause, I shall decline any Inconveniences; and, in this Cause, I earnestly desire hearty Concurrence, and vigorous Assistance. I have the most certain Assurance, that the late signal Success in Germany has given a Turn to Affairs, which it is incumbent upon Me to improve; and in this critical Conjunction, the Eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that My German Ally, the King of Prussia, may be supported in such a Manner as His Majesty's active Zeal for the Common Cause deserves.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I give Me the utmost Concern, that the Supplies which you have already granted, carrying on the War, have not produced the good Effects we had Reason to hope for. I have so great a Reliance on your Wisdom, not to doubt of your Perseverance. I am such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Service; and, to that End, have ordered my Estimates to be laid before you; which depend upon it, that the best and most frugal Economy shall be used.

My Lords, and Gentlemen, I have had such ample Experience of your Fidelity and good Affections of My faithful Subjects towards Me, My Family, and Government, in Circumstances, that I am confident they will be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking that Spirit of Disorder, which has shewn amongst the common People in some Parts of the Kingdom. Let Me recommend to you Part in discouraging and suppressing the same, and for maintaining the Laws, and lawfulness. If any Thing shall be found to explain or enforce what may have been understood, or misrepresented, I am persuaded will not escape your Attention.

Nothing can be so conducive to the Peace, as that all that is done to us, as well as for us, should be done in Reason, as Union and Harmony amongst Ourselves.

The Humble Address of the Right Honorable Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, to His Majesty's most Excellent Majesty, the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg. Le.