

Berlin, October 11. General Haddick has entered Brandenburg with a Corps of 15 or 16,000 Austrians, and Yesterday Afternoon arrived before this City, of which he demanded a Contribution of 600,000 Crowns, but contented himself with 210,000. While this was negotiating, the Suburbs, Copenick, and Strahlace, were pillaged, and the Privy Counsellor Stets, whom they found in his Garden, so ill used, that he died this Morning. After this Expedition, the Austrians retired with the utmost Hast, and Prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau's Vanguard entered here the same Evening.

Berlin, October 18. A Detachment sent by the Prince of Anhalt Dessau in Pursuit of General Haddick, came up with his Corps, attacked it, and recovered a considerable Part of the Contributions they had carried from hence a few Hours ago.

Berlin, October 23. After having provided for the Defence of this City, the King marched with the Body of Troops under his Command to Juterbock, on the Frontier of the Lower Lusatia, where his Majesty is at Hand to cover Brandenburg, and preserve the Communication with Silesia. His Majesty has judged it expedient that the Queen and the Royal Family should remove to Magdebourg, whither the Office for Foreign Affairs is likewise to be transferred; and accordingly they set out this Day: The Chamber of Finances, and College of Justice, remain here, with a Garrison sufficient to defend the City, in Case of a new Visit.

L O N D O N

October 20. The London Chronicle says, that Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke resigned all his Commissions in the Army.

It is said that very large Remittances have been sent to a great Protestant Prince in Germany.

The Jersey and Lyme Men of War have taken and carried into Leghorn Four rich French Ships.

It is reported that his Prussian Majesty has declared, that whatever Damage his Subjects may suffer from the French, the Saxons, to whose Assistance the French pretend to have marched into Germany, shall make good.

October 22. It is very certain, that a great Personage has lately declared, that he is determined never more to draw his Sword, unless the Defence of these Kingdoms, and of his Country, should render it necessary.

A Schooner Privateer of 6 Carriage Guns, and 54 Men, is taken by the Isis Man of War.

October 25. Two 74 Gun Ships are sailed from Rochefort to meet the Fleet, consisting of 28 Merchantmen, that are sailed from St. Domingo.

Fifteen Ships of the Line are ready to put to Sea from Brest, with the first fair Wind.

On Tuesday Night were taken up at a Public House in St. Catharine's by a King's Messenger, assisted by Mr. Bland the Surveyor, Two French Engineers, supposed to be Spies. Upon searching of them, in the Lining of their Coats, were found Draughts of several of our Harbours and Rivers, Plans of some of our Fortifications on the Sea Coasts, finely executed, with the Number of Guns, and Weight of Metal, in each fortified Place, a Book in Manuscript, with their Remarks on the above; a Scheme for landing of Troops where most practicable; the Names of all our Men of War which went on the last Expedition, with their Number of Guns, Men, and Land Forces. They were pinioned, and carried off in a Coach for Examination. They have been Eight Months in England, and speak good English. It is said they had completed their Design, and were going for Holland.

It is said that his Royal Highness Prince Edward will soon be appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

October 29. It is said that Application has been made to persuade a certain great Person to resume the Posts he has resigned, but hitherto to no Purpose.

There are 1500 Soldiers on board of Admiral Hawke's Fleet, who are to act as Marines.

November 1. On Sunday died at his Seat, at Nafton, in Suffolk, Edward Vernon, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ipswich, and a few Years since Vice-Admiral of the Blue, when he so greatly distinguished himself by taking Porto-Bello, &c.

We are assured, that a public and general Enquiry into the Conduct of the late Expedition, has been applied for by the Commander in Chief of the Land Forces employed upon that Service.

'Tis reported, that a certain great Personage will soon be created Lord High Admiral.

November 5. Yesterday at the Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, a Motion was made to

address his Majesty on the Miscarriage of the late Expedition to the Coast of France; and, after some Debate, the Lord Mayor was asked by a Member of the Court, if any Information had been given to his Lordship of an Enquiry being intended to be made touching the said Miscarriage: In Answer whereto his Lordship informed the Court,

"That on Monday Evening, October 31, 1757, William Blair, Esq; (one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council) came to the Mansion-House, and acquainted him, that he waited on the Lord Mayor, to let him know his Majesty had given proper Directions for an Enquiry to be forthwith made into the Behaviour of the Commanding Officers in the late Expedition against France, and the Cause of the Miscarriage of the said Expedition, and that such Enquiry would be carried on and prosecuted with the utmost Expedition and Vigour; or to that Effect."

Whereupon, after some short Debate, the Motion was withdrawn.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 8. The following Eight Ships, with Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, are arrived at Spithead and Portsmouth, from America, viz. the Invincible, Grafton, Devonshire, Captain, Nassau, Sunderland, Windsor, and Eagle.

Nov. 8. His Majesty's Ship Garland, and Jamaica Frigate, are arrived in the Downs from Virginia and Maryland, with 26 Sail of Ships under their Convoy.

Yesterday the Enquiry concerning the late Expedition began before a Board of General Officers, at the Horse-Guards, Whitehall.

We hear that a Guard is now set over a certain Officer in his own House, under the Command of a Captain.

Orders have been issuing some Days, for keeping in Town several Officers employed in the late Expedition, in order to attend the Judge Advocate of the Army, upon Notice given for that Purpose.

Advices from Toulon (in the Brussels Gazette) say, that they have upwards of Three Thousand Hands employed in building new Men of War and Frigates; the smallest of the former are to mount Sixty Guns, and the smallest of the Frigates Thirty-four Guns. They add, that a Body of 26 or 30,000 Men is assembled in Provence.

A few Days since, Four more Spies, Natives of Ireland, who acted in Concert with the Two taken a few Days before, were apprehended at Portsmouth, by Means of an Excise-man, who, by Direction of the Government, had insinuated himself into their Confidence, and was made privy to their Designs. They had effected all their Purposes, such as taking Plans of our fortified Towns, and the most convenient Places for landing Men, &c. and had hired a Dutch Trader to carry them to Holland, and had fixed a Time for their Departure.

Nov. 9. A French Snow from St. Domingo, is taken by the Garland Man of War, and brought into the Downs.

A Privateer of 14 Carriage Guns, belonging to Dunkirk, was taken the 4th Instant by the Black Prince Privateer, Capt. Creighton, in Company with the Medway and Unicorn Men of War.

Nov. 12. The Victory Privateer, of London, has taken a French Privateer in the Bay of Biscay, of 20 Guns, and 220 Men, and retaken a West-Indiaman, called the Buchanan.

Thursday Morning an Express arrived from Fal-mouth, with Advice, that the Defiance Privateer, lately commanded by Capt. Dyer, but now by his First Lieutenant, had taken and brought in there, after an obstinate Engagement, a French Privateer, called the Provost of Paris, of 24 Nine Pounders, and 325 Men. The Defiance had 22 Six Pounders, and 200 Men. The Engagement lasted Six Hours, wherein the Defiance had 11 Men killed, and 21 wounded. The Frenchman had 70 Men killed and wounded. This is the 22d Prize taken by the Defiance this War, Four of which are Privateers.

Nov. 15. A Letter from on board the Britannia Privateer, dated at Sea, October 30, says, "In Company with another Ship, we have taken Three very rich Prizes, and sent them into Gibraltar."

We hear that the Transports from North-America are all arrived except Three, which are supposed to be lost.

On Saturday Admiral Knowles and Admiral Broderick arrived in Town from Portsmouth, to attend the Enquiry on the secret Expedition.

We hear an Express was dispatched on Sunday

Morning to Portsmouth, to order some more Ships of the Line to sail to join Admiral Hawke, as it is probable he may fall in with the French Fleet, on its Return from Louisburg.

Nov. 16. Last Week a large Quantity of Gun-powder was shipped for Virginia.

We are informed that the Sloops employed by Admiral Hawke to take the Soundings on the French Coast found Thirteen to Fifteen Fathom Water in Places, where, according to the magnificent Collection of Sea Charts lately published at Paris, under the Title of *La Neptune*, they were to expect only Four or Five. Such Art do the French use to keep other Nations ignorant of their Coasts.

Nov. 17. A Draught is ordered to be made of several Hundred Men for America, out of the Regiments in Great-Britain.

In a few Days it is thought a strong Squadron will sail from Spithead, there now being upwards of 20 Sail there, and the Workmen in the Yards are ordered to dispatch all the Ships for Sea as soon as possible.

We hear that Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; Member for Andover in Hants, is appointed Governor of New-York.

Nov. 15. On Saturday the Board of Enquiry met, and the Journals were produced; as also the Minutes of a Council of War, but the latter not being authenticated, they were disallowed.

Then General M read his Defence; and the Board adjourn'd Yesterday, when it opened about Twelve o'Clock, with General Cornwallis's reading his Defence; and Admiral B was examined in Regard to a Letter he wrote Admiral H which he shewed to the General before he sent it; whereby it appeared to be his Opinion, that he might have landed the first Embarkation before Break of Day, and returned to the Ship.

Then the Duke of M, as President, asked several Questions of the General, which, with their respective Answers, were wrote down. Then Col. Wentworth was called in, by Request of the General, and examined as to his Opinion about landing, and what he had heard relating to the Attack of Fort Fouras, which was intended for a Place of Retreat, in Case they did not succeed, which was, that the Men might land near Chantelailon, there being only a Battery of six Guns that he could discover; but then there were many Sand-Hills, that so small a Force as 1000 Foot, and 2 or 300 Horse, might prevent their landing; and as to Cape Fouras, it might be carried by Storm, Capt. Cornish offered to batter it with his Ship; that the Fort, to the best of his Knowledge, was a weak one, having only one Platform, of 24 Embarfures, next the Water Side, as he could discern by the Help of Glasses; and that as it was on a Peninsula, the Forces might have attacked it on both Sides at the same Time that the Ships lay before it; and that he proposed a Feint towards Rochelle, and the Ile of Rhee, during this Attack and Landing. He being dismissed, was desired to attend in the next Room; and the President proceeded in examining the General.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Nov. 16.

"The Privateer sent in Yesterday by the Antelope, belonged to Bayonne, was called the Moras, and mounted 22 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and 245 Men. She had taken 8 Prizes, fought the Antelope an Hour and Half, lost her Mizzen-Mast and all her Rigging in the Engagement, and had 32 Men killed, and 20 wounded."

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 16. On the 2d of this Month, Captain Lockhart in his Majesty's Ship Tartar, of 28 Guns, and 200 Men, after a Chace of near 30 Hours, and an Engagement of 5 Hours, took the Melampe, a French Privateer of Bayonne, of 700 Tons, 36 Guns, 320 Men. The Tartar, when she first began the Chace, was in Company of several of the King's Ships, but during her Engagement, and when the Privateer struck, she was hardly in Sight of them from their Mast-Heads.

During the Chace, Capt. Lockhart retook a Prize belonging to the Privateer, called the Princess-Amelia, bound to Halifax, with Provisions. And on the 29th of last Month took another Privateer, called the Countess Gramont, of 18 Guns, and 155 Men.

The Tartar has taken 10 Privateers, and Prisoners to the Number of 1988. The Melampe is 116 Feet long upon her Keel, her extreme Breadth 33 Feet, and is but Two Months old.

The Dorset Privateer of Pool, Capt. Penny, of 20 Guns, was sunk by a French Frigate of 36 Guns in the Bay of Biscay, after an Engagement of 3 Hours, in which the Dorset had 40 Men killed and wounded; the Remainder of the Crew, except

cept 6, were taken up by the Frigate, which since taken by the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart brought into Portsmouth by the Essex Man of War.

Nov. 19. It is said that a Court-Martial be held in a few Days, in Relation to some Mutinies in the West-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Nov.

"There are two large Ships at St. Helens, one of which is said to be a French Man of War of at least 50 Guns: Both seem to be disabled."

"At Spithead; 18 Men of War."

The Board of Enquiry sat on Monday till 10 o'Clock, when A. K. was heard, who affirmed that the Bomb Vessels could not come nearer than three Miles off the Fort Fouras; and that the Vessel, in which he went to reconnoitre the Place, was a-ground five Times in the Hour; as he said he knew, that if the Mortar had had Powder requisite, it would not throw the above two Miles three Quarters; therefore could not come within Reach to destroy the Fort by Sea. After this the Board adjourn'd till Tuesday when they opened, and again asked A. K. interesting Questions; and after him C. C. examined, and answered the several Questions to him with great Judgment, in a very distinct and clear Manner, and said, "That he was still firm in the Opinion which he had given before he went on the Expedition."

for which he was obliged to trust and depend on his Memory, having destroyed his Papers."

the Observations he had made before he went to Rochefort, for Fear of being taken up for a mutinous Man, and again asked A. K. by the Engineer, Commandant, and a Lieutenant, man he took at the Isle of Aix, all of which was very particular with."

He drew with Pencil, before the Engineer, that Part of the Fort which was the weakest when he was there, and the Engineer confirmed that there had been no Addition or Alteration since; and that the Ditch could not be overflowed by Reason of the Unequalness of the Ground; and that the Port-board the Magnanime offered to pilot them to the River Charante as a Thing very practicable."

Some Instructions given by Sir J. L. having been read on Monday by the General, the Hon. Colonel of the Guards, that those Instructions were not given as Commands, but as Advice from the Experience and Knowledge he had by long Service; to which the General assented.

About Three o'Clock the Enquiry proceeded to a Conclusion; when Lord G. S. made a Speech to the General, and concluded, that the most disagreeable Thing next to being tried, was that of being appointed to sit on a Board of Enquiry of those Gentlemen whose Courage and Delicacy had been so often tried; after which J. M. thanked the Board for their Candour and Indulgence, and concluded with the following Speech.

"I am conscious of having done my Duty to the best of my Judgment, for his Majesty's Service, in the Conduct of this Expedition."

"I have submitted myself voluntarily and cheerfully to this Examination. I desire no Favour, and I know I shall have the most impartial Justice, in the Report this Honourable Board will make."

"I apprehend that an Enquiry into the Conduct of an Expedition, without any Prejudice formed, or any Charge laid, is a Proceeding not quite common; and however strange, Guilt a Man may feel himself, there is no Man who can stand so strict an Examination."

"There is nothing but the high Opinion of both of the Justice and Candour of this Board, could make me easy in such a Situation."

"I therefore hope you will be indulgent to my Errors, but I desire no Mercy for my or known Disobedience; and with these Sentiments, I submit myself to the Court."

In the Course of the Enquiry, among other Papers produced before the Board, a following List is said to have been given of the Number of the French Forces, and what they were doing:

119,000 in Germany.
25,000 in America and their Islands
4,000 in the East-Indies.
10,000 on the Sea Coast of France,
Vallery to Bayonne, being
of 400 Miles.
29,000 in the Garrisons and Intrenchments
of France next the Empire,
Calais down to Provence.

187,000