

and the Fusiliers, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's Regiments of Horse, and that of the Body Guards towards St. Anthony, and to give them 6 Twelve-pounders; besides this, his Highness gave them the following Orders, viz. That when the Action should begin upon the Enemy's Left, M. de Sporcken, by Way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by St. Anthony, should do their utmost to advance and penetrate into the Enemy's Army; but, however, not to venture too far, unless they should be well assured that our Attack succeeded to our Wishes; his Highness chiefly recommended it to them, to make good Use of their heavy Artillery, in order to oblige the Enemy to employ their Attention as much upon their Right Wing and Center as on their Left, and to engage and divide their Attention equally in three different Places, which would prevent them from sending any Reinforcements to the real Attack, for fear of weakening themselves in some Part or other, where we might make Impression.

These Dispositions being made, his Highness put himself at the Head of the Grenadiers of the Right Wing at 8 in the Morning, and taking the Road that leads to the Village of Vorst, which was left on our Right, we advanced in two Columns towards Anraht, where there was a Detachment of 400 of the Enemy, half Horse, and half Foot, who, after some Discharges of Musketry on each Side, fell back towards their Camp, which was about half a Mile distant from them, and there gave the Alarm. His Highness then caused the Troops to advance, and double their Speed, to get out of the Defiles; he ranged them in Order of Battle in the Plain between the Villages of Anraht and Willich, and marched directly towards the Wood, which covered their Left.

It was One o'Clock at Noon when the Enemy began to act. The Duke caused his Artillery forthwith to advance, which being greatly superior to that of the Enemy, facilitated the Means of our Infantry forming themselves over against the Wood, and of our Cavalry's extending upon our Right, towards the Village of Willich, making a Shew as if they designed to turn the Enemy's left Flank, to take them in the Rear. After a Cannonade, as violent as it was well supported, his Highness saw plainly, he must come to the Point of endeavouring to force them out of the Wood by small Arms; wherefore the Hereditary Prince put himself at the Head of the first Line; that is to say, of two Battalions of the Grenadiers of Schulemburg and Schack, and of the Regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post and Drees, and advanced, with the whole Front towards the Wood. The Fire then became there extremely hot on each Side, and neither discontinued, or, in any Degree, diminished, for two Hours and a Half. In the mean while all the other Battalions entered likewise the Wood, so that there were but eight Squadrons, which formed a Corps Reserve upon the Plain, ready to be employed where Circumstances should require. The other 16 Squadrons, which were upon our Right, never could penetrate on the other Side of the Wood, on account of two Batteries which the Enemy had placed there, and which were sustained by above 40 Squadrons. In short, about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Hereditary Prince, assisted by the Major-Generals Kilmansegg and Wangenheim, gave Orders for an Attack to be made by the Grenadiers, upon the two Ditches that were in the Wood, and that were lined with the Enemy's Infantry. They were forced one after another. The other Regiments of Infantry did the same all along their Front; then that Part of the Enemy's Infantry was intirely thrown into Confusion, and retired out of the Wood, in the utmost Disorder, without ever being able to rally; our Foot followed them, but without venturing to pursue them, on account of the Enemy's Cavalry; which, notwithstanding the terrible Fire of our Artillery, not only kept the best Countenance possible, but even covered their Infantry, that were flying, in such a Manner as to protect them from our Cavalry, that between Five and Six in the Evening had found Means to get the Plain. The Hessian Dragoons, and Regiment of Cavalry of the same Nation, had two Shocks with the Royal Carabineers of Provence, and the Regiment of Rouillon; and broke them; this was all that the Cavalry had to do in that Day. A Squadron of the Carabineers attempted to penetrate through our Infantry, and attacked the Battalion of Post and Drees, but with a considerable Loss; and though about 40 of them did indeed force their Way, they were never able to rejoin their Corps, and were all killed either by Shot or Bayonet. The Enemy did not think proper, or find themselves in a Condition to dispute the Ground longer with us, but

retired towards Vischell, and from thence took the Road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our Artillery, and took a great Number of Men and Horses. During this whole Affair, the Fire of the Artillery of the Generals Sporcken and Oberg had done great Execution; but as the Distance they were at from us made them uncertain as to the Turn Affairs had taken on our Side, they never ventur'd to attack the Enemy's Front, opposite to them, so that the Enemy's Right Wing and Center retired in the greatest Order towards Nuys, leaving us Masters of the Field of Battle, after a Loss on their Side, of between 7 and 8000 Men killed, wounded and taken Prisoners.

Such was the End of this Action, which cost the King's Army between Twelve and Fifteen Hundred Men killed and wounded. The Trophies we gained were, Two Kettle Drums, Five Standards, Two Pair of Colours, and Eight Pieces of Cannon. The Light Troops were sent to harass the Enemy's Retreat; and at Nine at Night, all our three different Corps joined each other in the Field, from whence the Enemy had been driven, and remained there the whole Night under Arms.

From the Berlin Gazette, June 13. Yesterday at Six in the Morning a Courier from Orangeburgh immersed us in the deepest Sorrow, by bringing us the melancholy News of the Death of a Prince, whose Memory, ever dear to the Country, will at all Times put us in Mind of so considerable a Loss. In short, with extreme Affliction we have heard, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, after a few Days Illness, expired the 12th of this Month at Three o'Clock in the Morning, in the 36th Year of his Age, being born the 9th of August, 1722. In the Midst of the Successes with which the Almighty is pleased to bless the Justice of our Arms, the grievous Loss leaves no Room for any Sensation but the most pungent Regret. Heaven grant that the young Prince may tread in the Steps of a Father who has been admired by Europe, and adored by the faithful Subjects of his August Brother, and whose Death draws Floods of Tears from their Eyes. In 1742 he married the Princess Louisa Amelia, Daughter of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, who is with Child. Her eldest Son Prince Frederick William, now presumptive Heir to the Throne of Prussia, was born in 1744; the second Son Frederick Henry Charles, was born in 1747, and the Daughter Frederica-Sophia, was born in 1751.

Paris, June 16. The Damage done by the English at Cancalle, and the Neighbourhood, where they burnt, sacked and destroyed every Thing, not sparing what was consecrated to holy Uses, is computed at Two Millions of Livres (upwards of 80,000 Guineas.)

Dublin, July 4. There are many Reports by private Letters, &c. That the Duke of Marlborough is landed at Cherburgh; that the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia have made Peace; and that there is to be a tripple Alliance entered into by the Crowns of England, Hungary and Prussia, against France and her Allies: But we must wait with Patience for the Confirmation of these great Events.

An Express arrived from the Right Hon. Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, to Lieutenant-General Bligh, acquainting him, that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint him to the Command of a large Body of English Horse, supposed to be destined to reinforce the King's Army on the Rhine, under the Command of the Prince of Brunswick.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 27.

"Mr. Legge is to be created a Peer, and Lord Duplin is to succeed him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. All the Letters in Town, privately say, that a separate Peace is very far advanced between the King of Prussia and the Empress Queen: That the Prince of Brunswick's Army consisted of 32,000 Men, and the French of 65,000: And that Accounts from the Duke of Marlborough say, he is landed at Cherburgh, in Lower Normandy."

The most authentic Advices from London say, that the Troops under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough are to be landed (after they have made two more Descents upon the Coast of France) at Embden; that they are to be join'd there by the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, Bland's and Sir Charles Howard's Dragoon Guards, and Cholmondeley's and Mordaunt's Dragoons. That a separate Peace is absolutely concluded with the Empress Queen; that the Russians are to return home; and that four great Armies are to march into the Bowels of France, viz. one under the Command of the King of Prussia, a second under the Duke of Marlborough, to be composed of English Troops, a third under the Prince of Brunswick, and a fourth under Prince Henry of Prussia.

Indeed the present System seems to be that of reducing France to its ancient Limits, and disabling her any more from disturbing the Repose of Europe.

B O S T O N, September 4.

By Captain Winslow, who arrived here Yesterday in ten Days from Louisburg, we learn, That on the 21d of August last, Signal was made for the following Ships to weigh Anchor, in order to proceed to the Bay of Gaspay, in the River St. Lawrence, viz. Royal William, 84 Guns, Sir Charles Hardy, Bedford 64, Lancaster 64, Devonshire 60, Pembroke 60, Vanguard 64, 2 Frigates, the Aema Fireship, and 7 Transports, with three Regiments on board, under the Command of General Wolfe, there to make a Diversion on Land, and to distract the Enemy's Trade:—That great Numbers of our People were employed in pulling down the West Gate, which is to be rebuilt, and made stronger:—That the Ships employed in weighing those sunk by the Enemy, had given over their Undertaking, not being able to accomplish it:—That six Regiments were embarking for Boston:—That Col. Monckton with 1500 Troops, and several Frigates, were going to St. John's River, in the Bay of Fundy, to take Possession of the important Pass the Enemy now have there; by which Means it is hoped the French and Indians will be entirely routed from that Part of Nova-Scotia:—That the French 64 Gun Ship was retreating, and was going to England:—That the Inhabitants of that Island and St. John's daily came in, agreeable to the Vth Article of Capitulation, and as fast as they were put on board sailed for France:—And that Captain Roufe, in the Sutherland Man of War, of 50 Guns, was going to destroy the French Settlements at Newfoundland.

N E W - Y O R K, September 11.

Yesterday about Twelve o'Clock the Albany Post came to Town, after riding in an extraordinary Manner to bring us the following important Intelligence of the Success of Col. Bradstreet's Expedition on Lake Ontario. An Express first brought the Account to Albany on Thursday last from the Great Carrying Place, on the Road to Oswego; but the Post was then discharged, and a Gentleman there directly set out to overtake him, which he did after 20 Miles ride, and inclosed the following

Extract of a Letter from an Officer who was in the Expedition with Col. Bradstreet, on Lake Ontario, dated Oswego, August 30, 1758.

S I R,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, That I arrived here this Day with a Brig under my Command, deeply loaded with Furr, Skins, Balsams, Liqueurs, &c. &c. The Brig is the same that was taken from us by the French at Oswego two Years ago.—I have not Time to be very particular as to the Siege of Cadaraqui, or Frontenac; but shall inform you, that on the 25th Instant, at Night, we landed, and invested the Fort:—The 26th we mounted two Cannon on an Eminence, which we kept constantly firing on the Fort: The 27th Col. Bradstreet ordered 1200 Men (almost one Half what he had with him) round the Fort, and mounted two more Pieces of Cannon. I was on this Command: We found the Enemy's Fire very hot; but towards Night they fired mostly over our Heads, and only killed one Man; and wounded eight. The Vessels which lay in the Harbour kept a constant Fire up; but were silenced by our first Battery: They attempted to go off by making Sail, and going down the River St. Lawrence; but by the Hotness of our Fire, were obliged at last to take to their Boats, and let the Vessels drive; which went ashore about 5 Miles below the Fort, where we sent and got them off. The 28th, the Fort was given up to us on the following Conditions, viz. That the Garrison should go to Canada on their Parole of Honour, and return an equal Number of our Men to Fort William-Henry:—And that the Governor of the Fort (who is the Third in Command with the French) should return Col. Schuyler in his Place:—I am, in Haste, Your humble Servant.

The following further Particulars of this happy Turn, we have in another Letter that was inclosed with the foregoing, viz. That about 150 or 200 Prisoners were taken, and 15 killed, with the Loss of only 3 killed on our Side, and 17 wounded: That our People brought off between 80 and 100 Pieces of Cannon; burnt 5 of their Vessels; levelled the Fort to the Ground, and destroyed 2000 Barrels of Provisions:—That the Person mentioned in the foregoing Letter to be the Third in Command with the French, was the Lieutenant Governor of Canada (as spoke of in our last Gazette to be bound thither on a Treaty.)—That Col. Bradstreet had proceeded on with his little healthy successful

Army, but no one knew whether, on the 21st of August, he was to be against Oswegatchi, or Fort La Jonquiere, about 35 Miles below Frontenac, on St. Lawrence River, and about 85 Miles from Montreal. The Plunder got at the Fort was worth Sterling: And, that there was a surprising Success in the Behaviour of the Indians, in carrying Place, for the better.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer who was in the Expedition with Col. Bradstreet, on Lake Ontario, dated Oswego, August 30, 1758.

"We arrived here in perfect Health of last Month, and have met with a most hospitable Reception from the Governor (who is now here) as well as from the Ranks and Degrees of People; nor is so long either taken ill, as to ourself, or the Commander in Chief who kept us.—I have heard no Doubt e'er now, That Col. Schuyler is authorized by General Abercrombie both himself, and me, and 3 other Kings, who have been some Time Prisoners, to take this Exchange the Governor of Canada, and has assured us, that he will take Place whenever he receives our Answer to the Proposals he now makes for a general Exchange of all the Soldiers, Prisoners on both Sides; and are, no doubt, equally desirous to have a Peace, this cannot miss to take Place, if the Prisoners can be collected together, to the Place agreed on, which is to exceed a Month at farthest; till which time Col. and myself are to remain at Montreal, and all the Prisoners they have are to be returned to the English Dominions, I will embrace it, but I fancy not, and you from English Ground in a Month, Yours, &c.

A Letter from Rogers's Island, near Oswego, dated August 23, 1758.

"Lieutenant Brewer, and six Men, arrived here last Sunday, and brought with them a Prisoner, which they took about four Miles from Crown-Point.—Some Parties were sent to the Lake last Night, in Quest of Prisoners; of our Serjeants and 5 Rangers returned from a Scout to Carillon, but without any discovery by a Scouting Party, they never discovered each other, within 3 Rods, when they exchanged, and so parted. There begins to be a great desire to return to Carillon.—Others desire it, and many are afraid to desert, came into the Lake the Night before last; that the Indians in Rogers's Battle went all home, except who were left drunk."

Extract of a Letter from Halifax.

"The Carpenters of this Place are ordered by the Admiral to repair the Ruins of the Fort, and Families are forbidden from barking to settle there, so that we may be esteemed a Place of our other American Colonies.—The Inhabitants of this Place and of the French and Indians, and was this Year executed; as cannot be discovered there, followed her down the River, there discovered and took Notice of the Fire-Arms, loaded and primed, known to his Captain; thereupon made, they were found and carried to the Governor, and Enquiry being made, was a Plot laid betwixt the Dutch and disaffected Persons, with the French, suddenly to fall in upon this Place, with every Person in it that could be taken; and this Night was a cruel Attempt. They took this our Men-of-War were all at Loss this Night all to be under Arms, Designs are frustrated, we are to return back to the Woods, and not to be disturbed by them.—Not far from this Place four French and seven Yesterday, and 'tis not doubt