

The Prussians finding their Efforts vain, began to throw red hot Balls into the Village of Lowofchutz, and set fire to it; our Infantry thus finding themselves between the Fire of the Village and the Enemy's Attack, were obliged to quit the Eminence on the Right of the Village, to form themselves in the Plain; after which the Fire slackened, and ceased entirely at three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

His Prussian Majesty retired behind the Field of Battle, upon which Marshal Brown remained the whole Night; but finding the next Day that they were in Want of Water, his Excellency returned to his Camp at Budin on the 2d, and the Prussians had not yet taken Possession of the Village of Lowofchutz.

The Imperial Cavalry performed Wonders, driving back that of the Enemy twice, so that they did not dare appear again, and were obliged to retire behind their Infantry.

The Number of the Killed and Wounded on the Part of the Imperialists, do not amount to 2000 Men; of the Officers of Distinction, General Radicati, and Colonel Szentilani are killed, General Prince Lobkowitz is wounded and Prisoner, General Rantzow, Col. Caroli, Adjutant General Hager, and the Marshal's Son, wounded; Gourville and Laffi are also wounded.

The Enemy's Loss must be much more considerable; we are assured that three of their Generals are killed; we have made some hundred Prisoners, among whom are a great many Officers. [So far the Gazette.]

P A R I S, September 17.

The Nine following Articles contain the Ratification of the Treaty lately concluded between the Court of France and that of Petersburg.

I. THE Empress of Russia accedes to the Treaty of Versailles concluded the First of May, engaging to employ all her Forces, whenever it shall be required, to enforce the Execution of what is thereby stipulated.

II. The King of France guarantees to the Empress of Russia in Perpetuity, the Order of Succession, as she has established it in Favour of the Duke of Holstein, her Nephew, and his Descendants, promising to perform that Guaranty as well by his good Offices, as by giving all necessary Assistance.

III. The King guarantees to the Empress all her Conquests made upon Sweden, in such Manner as never to support any Claims which may at any Time hereafter be made thereto.

IV. The two contracting Powers shall, as far as in them lies, contribute to support the Archducal House of Austria, and to secure the Indivisibility of her Estate as settled by the Pragmatic Sanction.

V. The Empress engages to assist either, or even both of the Parties, if the Case requires, or it shall be demanded, with 30,000 Men, when a Requisition thereof shall be made.

VI. When Providence shall inspire one of the Parties at War with a Desire of Peace, and Proposals for an Accommodation shall be made, the three Powers shall unite and act in Concert in laying the immovable Foundation of solid Peace, and employ for that End all their Forces as well as their Mediation.

VII. The King and the Empress shall conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, to the reciprocal Advantage of their Subjects; for which Purpose a Tariff shall be drawn up, as was done in the Time of Peter the Great.

VIII. The great Object of the contracting Parties being to hinder the Flames of War from spreading farther than the Broils between the Crowns of Great-Britain and France have already extended them, they will employ their good Offices with the King of Prussia, in order to adjust, in an amicable Manner, the Differences which subsist between that Prince and the Court of Vienna.

IX. As the Cultivation of the Grand Signior's pacific Sentiments is necessary to the restoring and maintaining of Peace, the present Treaty shall be communicated to the Ottoman Porte, and the contracting Powers shall study to maintain a good Understanding with the Court of Constantinople.

D U B L I N, September 18.

Sunday last an elderly Lady, hearing a reverend Divine, in one of our Parish Churches, preaching Forgiveness of our Enemies, suddenly rose up with the following Exclamation: *What! forgive*

Byng, the Betrayer of his Country! not I truly, I will forgive no Traitor to his King and the Public.

L O N D O N, September 30.

Extract of a Letter from BOULOGNE.

"Capt. De Ferne, commanding a Sloop of 12 Guns, from four to six Pounders, and 148 Men, was met fourteen Leagues from Edinburgh by Captain Orrok, Commander of the Adventure of 10 Guns, and 52 Men; when Capt. Orrok, like a brave Scotsman, immediately came to an Engagement, tho' every Way inferior to the Sloop, except in Point of Courage; he had the Misfortune to have 5 Men killed and about 18 wounded, and Capt. de Ferne had 7 Men killed and 25 wounded. The Engagement lasted two Hours, with continual Firing; and de Ferne would certainly have lost more Men, had not an Accident happened to Capt. Orrok, which was, his Powder taking Fire, when the Intrepid Scotsman gave an amazing Instance of Courage, for having no more Powder, they then threw the Balls at the Enemy with their Hands; but the great Superiority of the French, who were provided with every Thing, obliged them to surrender. I cannot sufficiently praise the brave Action of these unfortunate Men, who merited a better Fate.

Yesterday's Letters from Dartmouth advise, that the 22d Instant came in there, in an open Boat, the Master of the Alexander, Thomas Johnson, from North-Yarmouth for Liverpool, with 12 Seamen, who found Means to escape from a Prison they were confined in at Morlaix in France. The said Master is since gone to Plymouth to take Possession of his Vessel, she being retaken by the Ambuscade, and carried into that Port. The above Persons left Morlaix Yesterday se'night, at Eleven o'Clock at Night, at which Place were a 36 Gun Frigate, and two Privateer Sloops ready to put to Sea. There were likewise in the said Port 14 Prizes they had taken from the English.— These bold Enterprizers having, under Favour of the Night, passed by two Privateers, a Man of War, and the Castle, unnoticed, put to Sea in their little Bark, destitute of Compass or Food (excepting a little Bread they had saved out of their scanty Allowance for two Days before) trusting to the Stars by Night, and the Sun by Day, to point them over to their Native Shore. They met with extrem bad Weather in their Passage, expecting every Moment to be swallowed up in the Deep: And in their Distress spoke with a Dutchman, told him their dismal Case, but could get nothing from him but abusive Language. (*Horrid Barbarians! Is it possible such Monsters in human Shape should exist in any Part of the Globe enlightened with the divine Rays of the Gospel!*) As soon as they arrived there, like a Parcel of drowned Rats, they waited on the Governor, who received them with all the Humanity their piteous Condition deserved; and, by his Recommendation to the charitably disposed Inhabitants, procured for them a comfortable Relief after so perilous a Voyage.

They declare, that the great Hardships they endured in Prison (which is the same the Felons are commonly kept in) made them resolve upon attempting an Escape, which they effected by Means of an Iron Bar wrenched out of the Window, and with breaking through a thick Stone Wall, and forcing three strong Doors, got into the Street: That the Masters are treated with the same Rigour as the common Men; but that both were generally imputed to the Inhumanity of the Goal-er. [*Strange! that in the Country of the Most Christian King, such unchristian Hearts should dwell.*]

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated October 9.

"On Saturday last arrived the Revenge Privateer, Capt. Gyles, from a Cruize; his Men when they came on Shore made a handsome Appearance, each Man having a clean French ruffled Shirt on, which they had taken on board a Bark, Sept. 15, in Lat. 44. 10. Lon. 7. from London; the Vessel belonged to Vigo, and was bound to Bayonne, with some of the Officers and Seamen belonging to the Prince de Conti, a French India Ship, lying at Corunna. When the Privateer boarded her, they found 24 Frenchmen hid below, and none but Spaniards upon the Deck, however they took Care to ease them of their Dollars, Silver Buckles, private Adventures, &c. and have brought in 732 Ounces of Silver, 13 Ounces of Gold, 5 Chests of India Goods, &c. and two Tons of Coffee.

"On Sunday last arrived here the Anson Privateer from a Cruize, and brought in the Arabonetta, a fine Ship, of about 320 Tons Burthen, John Arreau, Master, from St. Domingo bound for Nantz, laden with Sugar, Indico, Coffee, Cotton, Hides, &c. valued at 20,000 l.

"The Anson's People have had particular Marks of Providence conferred on them this Cruize; for tho' they have taken the Alexander, a Prize of 400 Tons; outward bound, worth 5000 l. and the Juno, a Privateer of equal Force with themselves, besides the forementioned Prize, yet not one of their Hands has received the least Damage."

October 19. They write from Dresden, that as his Prussian Majesty cannot advance farther into Bohemia with Safety, while the Saxons remain in their intrenched Camp at Pirna, he has given his Polish Majesty thrice twenty-four Hours to sign the Articles that have been proposed to him; and in Case they are not complied with, the Prussian Troops have Orders to attack those Entrenchments in twelve different Places at once; for the due Execution of which they have been furnish'd with heavy Artillery, Mortars, and an immense Quantity of Bombs, Bullets, and Ammunition.

We hear that the Grand Signior has threaten'd that if the Empress of Russia marches any Forces to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary, he will march 100,000 Men into her Dominions.

We are inform'd that the Fleet going to the Mediterranean are to relieve some of the larger Ships which have been in those Seas some Months, while they go to Gibraltar with the Sick and get clean'd, refitted and water'd, from whence they are again to rejoin the Fleet with recover'd Men, upon which other Ships will sail from the Fleet for said Purpose.

It is rumour'd that the Right Hon. H— F— has resign'd.

N E W - Y O R K, December 20.

Monday last was sent in here, by the Privateer Brig King George, Capt. Arnold, of this Port, the Ship Count de Clermont, Monsieur Martin Dumann, late Commander, of 14 Carriage Guns, 6 Pounders, and 42 Men, which he took in Lat. 23 and 1/2, Lon. 62, after a smart Engagement of five Glasses, in which the French Captain was killed, by a double-headed Shot that went in clove by the Cabin Window, where he was fighting one of the Guns, and two others wounded, one of which is since dead. Capt. Arnold received a slight Wound in the Throat by a Splinter, Lieutenant Harison, and upwards of 20 others wounded, besides one Boy killed in the Main-Top.

The above Prize is about 400 Tons, is loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Indico, was bound from Cape Francois to Bourdeaux, and Part of a Fleet of 40 Sail that left the Cape the 4th of November, being convoyed clear of the Islands by Pierre Salvart, with 6 Men of War; and when taken was in Sight of 4 Ships more, some of which Captain Arnold immediately gave Chase to, and as several Guns were fired that Night, 'tis imagined he came up with, and engaged them; and we are in daily Expectation he will send us in some more of the same Sort.

Friday last Capt. Dennier arrived here from St. Eustatia, and reports, That three Days before he left that Place, a Sloop came in there from Antigua, the Master whereof said, that Capt. Grigg, in the Privateer Brig Johnson, of this Port, had taken and sent into that Island, a French Privateer Sloop of 10 Carriage Guns, and 80 Men, a French Schooner, and two Dutch Sloops, one of which was condemned.

December 27. Capt Haddon, in the Privateer Schooner Peggy, of this Port, has taken a French Ship of about 200 Tons, bound from Old France for the West-Indies, and sent her into Rhode-Island.

Since our last, his Majesty's Ship Nightingale, James Campbell, Esq; Commander, sailed on a Cruize; as did also, the Privateer-Snow Hornet, James Spelling, Commander.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 16.

In a Letter from Barbados by Captain Rodgers there is the following Paragraph, viz.

"By a Letter from Guadaloupe, dated: October 5, we are informed, that a Xebeck is arrived at Martinico from Marseilles, of 22 Nine Pounders, 1 Eighteen Pounder, and 300 Men; and that she, a Frigate, and a Sloop of 14 Six Pounders, are to go out on a Cruize in Concert. I am afraid they will do much Mischief; as the Xebeck rows with 48 Oars. There are two more Xebecks of the same Force daily expected from Marseilles."

Since our last Captain Stokes came to Town. He was bound to New-York from Dublin; but taken by a Privateer Schooner from Louisburg, and carried in there. He was very ill used, being stripped of every Thing that was valuable; and the Crew of the Privateer were so naked; that they cut up his Sails to make Trowers of them.

December 23. By Capt. Fabre from St. Christophers there is Advice, that the Denny Privateer,

of this Port, had taken a French Schooner from Guadaloupe, and sent her to Antigua; she was re-taken by a French Privateer, and sent into Guadaloupe.

Extract of a Letter from Reading, dated the 10th.

"We have an Account from Fort Beaufort on Friday last a Boy was killed and (scarcely) wounded by the Indians, within a Mile of said Fort. Lieutenant Humphreys, who was wounded Lad says he saw but two Indians painted black, the other red; they cut off his hair, but would not scalp him, for fear of the Infection, as is supposed."

A N N A P O L I S, January 10.

Yesterday about Three o'Clock in the Evening a large Ship went into the Mouth of the Chesapeake, which was supposed to be from London. Letters or Papers are yet come from her.

Capt. William Street, in the Brigantine of Pool, arrived Yesterday in Severn, from Hampton, having had a Passage of about 10 Months.

On Saturday last, WILLIAM MURPHY, of Prince George's County, was Married to MRS. HAMILTON, of this City, a most agreeable and virtuous Lady, of excellent Accomplishments, and a most temperate.

Mr. G R E E N,

AS the Reputation of Merchants in the Consignment Business, and Dependence for Bread is upon the good Character of the People here have of them, is very tender to them, I think I cannot do Justice to the Gentlemen for whom I am concerned, without clearing up a Matter, which has been very unjustly charged, by inserting the following Affidavit herewith sent, in your GAZETTE.

As I am sensible the Charge was spread by much Industry as it contained Falshoods, I tell who it may have reach'd, I don't know what other Way so effectually to reach Innocence.

The Charge I mean, and which many of our Readers, I know must have heard, is as follows: Edward Scott, together with his Law and Brother, owned the Ship Betsey, which Edward Scott had mortgaged his Part to his said Father-in-Law and Brother-in-Law, who had Chartered by Messieurs Sedgley, Hilbous, to load Tobacco to Bristol, and was, by the Orders given to them to Sell her to the highest Bidder, and Pay the Money due on the Mortgage, and Pay the Money due on the Mortgage, and Edward Scott went Master of her: That Edward Scott bought the Ship in the Manner aforesaid, and Davits set forth: But Edward Scott, turned to this Country again last March, and maliciously, and for no other Reason than to get Credit and advance what Monies he wanted) asserted and told many People, that those Gentlemen had sold the said Ship to themselves in a very unfair Manner, and that they had prevented him from selling her for more than Five Hundred Pounds Sterling more for her than she was sold for; that Mr. Knox had agreed to sell her for Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, and that Mr. Knox had been a sunken Vessel, had been hurt and was Weak and good for little, and that Mr. Knox off from Buying her, and that he had engaged other People not to Bid for her, if he had not got a Man to Bid for her, they would have gotten her for Two Hundred Pounds Sterling: And many other Things, which are False, and Malicious; to shew which is no more, but refer your Readers to the Affidavit.

And am, S I R,
Your humble
Chester-Town,
Jan. 1. 1757.

THOMAS Knox, Esq; Solicitor at Law, Merchant, and Edward I. Knox, Esq; Merchant, all of the City of London, do hereby make Oath; and each of them for himself, faith, And First, That the Deponent Thomas Knox, said in the Month of December last, did not sell the said Ship Betsey, Master of the said Ship, to himself, or to any other Person, but that he applied himself to this Deponent, and desired the said Ship Betsey for Five Hundred Pounds Sterling: In Consideration of which, said