

ed resolved to maintain his Ground in Bohemia. The Austrians now own, that the Prussians collected themselves in good Order, at a very small Distance from the Field of Battle, in Sight of M. Daun's Army, and afterwards retired in perfect good Order, the latter not being in a Condition to make any Use of the Advantage they had gained.

The King of Prussia having left the Prince of Bevern at Nimbourg, to which Place the Army had retreated after the Action, set out directly for the Camp before Prague, where he arrived the same Night, and immediately made the necessary Dispositions for raising the Siege: His heavy Artillery was drawn off the 19th of June at Night; and the Prince of Prussia marched at the same Time with his Corps, which encamped on the Side of the Zisca-Berg, to Nimbourg. Marshal Keith marched off on the 20th at Night; and Prince Charles of Lorraine was ignorant of the Whole, till he saw Marshal Keith moving off, when he sallied out to attack his Rear, which he could never break; and they now do not pretend to have killed 200 of the Prussians, nor to have taken one Piece of Cannon.

As to the Cannon taken at the Battle, they reduce it to one 24 Pounder, one 16, and a few Field Pieces.

By our last Advices from the Frontiers, the French do not seem disposed to pass the Weser. They are sending a Body of Troops behind them to East-Friesland.

Hague, July 5. According to our last Advices from Bohemia, the King of Prussia has maintained his Post at Brandeis and Nimbourg upon the Elbe.

Our latest Accounts from the Weser are of the 30th of June, at which Time his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had made some Alteration in his Disposition, by reinforcing the Corps under Lieutenant General Sporken towards Hamelen: The Navigation of that River was still free from that Place down to Minden, and his Britannic Majesty's Army well provided, and in perfect Order. The French had not then passed the Weser.

Amsterdam, July 25. By Letters from Marshal d'Estrees Army we learn, that this General has given Notice that he will hang up all Peasants that shall be taken in Arms against his Troops.

There are three Billets of the King of Prussia, which deserve to be preserved. They do him Honour. The first he wrote to Field Marshal Schwerin after the Battle of Lowositz, in these Words:

"The Austrians are more full of Wiles than heretofore; and take my Word for it, that under such a General as they have at present, it will cost an infinite Number of Men to beat them, unless we bring a great many Cannon against them."

The second was wrote by that Prince immediately after his Defeat on the 18th of June.

"I have no Reason to complain, says his Majesty, of the Bravery of my Troops, or the Experience of my Officers. I alone was in Fault, and I hope to repair it."

In the third, which was wrote from the Camp at Leitmeritz, he says,

"I am assembling my Forces, and wait for the Enemy; but to judge from their Dispositions, I must probably go and attack them."

According to some Accounts from Bohemia (which are said to be transmitted thither from the Duke of Cumberland's Camp) we may soon expect the News of another Battle between the Prussians and Austrians. The King of Prussia, they say, had collected all his Forces in the Neighbourhood of Nimbourg, since the Battle, and was resolved to have a new Trial of Skill with his Enemies, who gained their last Advantage only by Superiority of Numbers, and the Hills on which they were drawn up; Circumstances which have no way dispirited his Troops.

L O N D O N, July 6.  
The Emperor's Minister is set out on his Return to Vienna.—A Ship from Carolina, for Topsham, is taken.—The three East-India Ships from Ireland, are arrived in the Downs.

July 7. They write from Hanover, that Marshal d'Estrees lately sent an Officer to the Duke of Cumberland, to demand a free Passage through that Electorate; at the same Time giving his Word and Honour, that no Damage should be done to any of the electoral Dominions, and that the French Army should observe the most exact Discipline as they passed through; but that in Case of Refusal he would immediately make his Way Sward in Hand. To which his Royal Highness made Answer, That such a Demand was diametrically con-

trary to the Views which induced him to accept of the Command conferred upon him by his Royal Father; so that a Battle is expected very soon.

July 9. The Government have contracted for more Transports, and Camps are forming in different Parts of the Kingdom.

July 10. The York Man of War has taken two St. Domingo Ships, and a French Privateer. The Fleet from Leghorn is arrived.

July 12. A Letter received in Town says, That about a Fortnight since, Admiral Boscawen was seen off Cape-Clear, with nine Ships of the Line, steering towards North-America, where he is destined, notwithstanding it was reported, at the Time of the Admiral's sailing from hence, he was going to cruise in the Bay of Biscay.

The following is an Abstract of a Letter from Gen. Clieve, Chief Commander of the Land Forces in the late Expedition to Bengall.

"I have now the Pleasure to inform you, that Success hath attended our Army hitherto by Sea and Land. Calcutta is retaken and fortified, and the second City in this Province is taken by Storm and plundered.

"We are encamped with our little Army, and the Nabob at the Head of 40,000 Men is upon the March to give us Battle. I am in hopes every Thing will be concluded to the Company's Advantage, though not in so glorious a Manner as I could wish."

July 30. By a private Letter from Warsaw, dated June 18, we learn that the Russian Army is in full March towards the Frontiers of Prussia, in three Divisions. The first, which moves in two Columns, is under the Command of Field Marshal Apraxin; the second, under General Lapuchin; and the third under General Lieven. If we may give entire Credit to this Letter, the greatest Part of this numerous Army is composed of raw Soldiers, many of them Boys, ill clothed, and wretchedly provided.

This Morning the Cartel has hoisted her Flag of Truce, in order for sailing with Exchange of Prisoners to Sherburgh as before.

St. JOHN'S, in ANTIGUA, August 6.

Yesterday there was a Privateer Schooner sent into English Harbour by Captain Leslie, Commander of the Bristol Man of War, of 50 Guns. On Wednesday a Barbados Privateer, Captain Clifford, brought in here a French Privateer Sloop; and this Morning came in a Dutch Sloop, laden with Cordage and Ammunition, taken by the Privateer Tartar, Captain M'Lane, of this Island; all her Hands are French; the Privateer was left in Chace of another Vessel.

August 13. On Thursday Night last arrived here (to the great Relief of the whole Island) the Snow Muggy, Capt. Allison, from Philadelphia, loaded with Bread and Flour. About five o'Clock on Wednesday Morning, he saw a large Ship in full Chace of him, when he immediately crowded all the Sail possible; but some Hours after observing two Sloops coming from the Southward, and imagining there was much more Danger to be apprehended from them, than from the Ship, he lay to for her; she very fortunately proved to be the Bristol Man of War, of 50 Guns, commanded by Capt. LESLIE; who took the Snow under his Convey, and saw her safe into St. John's Road on Thursday Evening.—Capt. LESLIE never once attempted to chase the Privateers for fear of losing the Snow, well knowing of what inestimable Value her Cargo was in this present Scarcity of Provisions; to prevent her separating from him in the Night by bad Weather, he lent her a Hawser, and took her in Tow, he also attempted to put some Marines on board, who in Case of an Attack would have been of great Service, but was prevented by a heavy Squall coming on: This Behaviour of Captain LESLIE is the fullest Proof of his Duty to his Country, and his disinterested Generosity, in preferring the Welfare of a Community to his own PRIVATE Interest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Scott, at St. Kitts, dated August the 11th, to his Correspondent in Antigua.

"I had the Misfortune of being taken the 26th ult. in Sight of Antigua, by two French Frigates of 34 and 32 Guns, and carried into Martinico; I was bound to Jamaica in the Ship Prince of Wales, William Lewis's Commander, a Letter of Marque, 18 Six Pounders, 2 Four Pounders, and 80 Men; the Day before we were taken, we engaged two French Privateers, and obliged them to sheer off, and at the Time of our being taken we were engaging a French Privateer of 12 Guns and 120 Men."

N E W - Y O R K, September 12.  
By several Letters that came in the Packet, to

Gentlemen in this City, from their Correspondents in London, we have Advice, That a grand Alliance is agreed upon between the Courts of Spain and England; and that they intend to act in Conjunction in some very grand Enterprise, for which Purpose large Provision was making in the Ports of both Kingdoms; that the Populace of the Orange Party in Holland, being jealous of the growing Power of France, were inclined to take up Arms in Favour of England; that the King of Prussia, in a Letter to his Britannic Majesty, blames himself much, in not waiting for a Reinforcement of 12,000 Men that were on their March to join him, the 18th of June, the Day he attacked Marshal Daun, the Austrian Army consisting of 65,000, and his own not more than 32,000; and that three Regiments more were ordered to hold themselves in Readiness to embark for America on the first Notice.

By Letters received from Boston last Post, we have certain Advice, That two English 64 Gun Ships were spoke with by some Fishermen, on the 29th ult. who some Days before parted from two Ships of 74 Guns each, all bound to Halifax, to join the Fleet under the Command of Vice Admiral Holbourne.

Wednesday last the Privateer Sloop Harlequin, Capt. Doran, of this Port, returned here from her fourth Cruise, being only 35 Days from Rhode-Island. On the 20th of August, in Latitude 32: 20, Capt. Doran, in Company with the Privateer Brig King Hendrick, Capt. Tomkins, of Rhode-Island, of ten 3 Pounders, took the following Vessels, viz.

Ship Le Triumphant, Monsieur Arnave, of eight Guns, 35 Men.

Ship Le St. Francis, Mon. Duove, 10 Guns, 40 Men.

Brig Quatre-Amies, Monsieur Duran, 12 Men. They were all bound to Bourdeaux, from Martinico, and are loaded with Coffee, Cotton and Sugar. The Ship Le Triumphant is brought in here; and the other two Capt. Tomkins carried to Rhode-Island.

Saturday Night last at 11 o'Clock arrived the July Mail from England, brought by the Earl of Leicester Packet Boat, formerly under Captain Ratford, deceased, but now under Captain Morris, formerly of the Earl of Halifax Packet Boat. Besides the foregoing Account of the Routing of the King of Prussia's Army before Prague, we have only Time at present to insert the following Particulars in a short and concise Manner, some of them being taken from the public Papers, and others from private Letters and Captain Morris's Intelligence.—viz.—That on the 27th of July was brought into Falmouth by the Defiance Privateer of 18 Guns, and 200 Men: She took also at the same Time a Jamaica Snow bound to London, and a Brig, which the Frenchman were conveying to Port: In the Chace the French Privateer threw 15 of his Guns overboard.—That the Ferret Privateer of Bristol, Capt. Inghish, had carried into Falmouth two Dutchmen bound to France, laden with Corn and Timber.—That the Blenheim of London had taken, in her Passage to the Groyne, a Snow bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, called L'Aigire, Capt. Brunette, laden with Sugar, Indico, and Cotton.—That the Britannia, Capt. Fowler, was chased off Scilly the 10th and 11th of June, full 30 Hours, by the Granville Privateer of 38 Guns, and 280 Men, who came up with him at Ten at Night, and engaged four Hours, when the Granville sheered off, and soon after blew up: Capt. Fowler saved four Men from the Wreck.—That great Preparations are making for embarking twelve or thirteen Regiments of Forces, besides a large Train of Battering Cannon, Scaling Ladders, &c. that the Transports were taking in their Provisions for six Months; and the Admirals Boscawen (who was returned with his Fleet from an unsuccessful Cruise in the Bay, having met with only five French Privateers, who, as usual, escaped) and Hawke, are to command the Fleet; that various were the Reports concerning their Destination, some inclining to think they are going up the Mediterranean; others as confidently affirm they are for the Baltic; while some others say, that it is our Turn to spread the Terrors of an Invasion, and that they are actually designed against the Southern Parts of France; tho' in all Probability they may be all mistaken, as the Designs of the Ministry are kept very secret; and that these Reports of their Destination, are nothing more than to alarm France; while they may be designed upon some of their remote Settlements.—That a sumptuous Monument is erecting

ing in Westminster Abbey, to the Memory of Sir PETER WARREN.—That the General V. Capt. Lutwyche, was safe arrived at Falmouth. The Gosport Man of War has taken a Schooner Privateer of Cape-Breton, and carried her into John's in Newfoundland. She had taken several English Prizes a few Days before, some belong to Philadelphia.

Saturday last one John Cotes, who lately was at Conojohary, in Albany County, passed by in his Way to New-Jersey; but first gave us the following Account, viz. That sometime last Week there were 46 Persons carried off by the French and Indians from the German Flats.—That Numbers of the (pretended) Friend Indians were among the Enemy.—That the Inhabitants are all moving away.—And that the Enemy, it is thought, consisted of some Hundreds, pillaging and ravaging the Country, and captivately scalping all they come across, Coates himself being one among the Fugitives.

Letters from Halifax, mention the Return of Admiral Holbourne, with his Fleet, from Longburg, where the French Fleet are still at Anchor in the Harbour, and whose Number of great Ships on board their Line of Battle Ships, exceed that of the English by 158.

We also learn that the French Encampments are quite thick all along the Sea Side, on Cape Breton Isle, particularly in such Places where there was any Likelihood of landing a Body of Men, having also several strong Batteries newly erected. The Highland Forces are arrived at Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.  
Extra of a Letter from Falmouth, dated July 20.

"On Saturday Evening an outward bound French East-Indiaman was brought into Plymouth taken by five of our Privateers.—She had 40 Guns mounted, but was pierced for 74. Cartel is at last settled, and several Prisoners exchanged on both Sides."

In a Letter from Albany, dated the 5th of October, it is said, that five Days before two People had come in from Ticonderoga, and formed, that all the Canadians and Savages were gone off; and that the Regulars, excepting St. John's, &c. but that the Indians were ordered back again some Time next Month.

Another Letter from the same Place mentions that Captain Putman was returned from Ticonderoga, where he saw but few Tent Men: And that a large scouting Party of Canadians were gone out.

A Prize Snow, retaken, bound to Carolina, Liverpool, is in the River.—She was taken by Stanwyx Privateer of this Port, and two Privateers of New-York, it is said: What her Ladings consists of not known.

Since our last an Express arrived here from Northampton with Advice, that two Indians come to Fort Allen from Diahogo, and informed that a little above that Place they had seen Frenchmen, and five French Indians, who they expected to be joined by twenty more; that they designed to come down the Minifinks a Scalping; take a View of our Camp, and endeavour to get some Prisoners, in order to be informed of the Strength of the Country, and go away to Fort Johnson, and so return home to their Intelligence to the French General.

Friday Morning last one James Tidd was taken and scalped in the Minifinks by some Indian Soldiers shot in the Back, but likely to do well.

On Tuesday last the second Battalion of Royal Americans passed by here, on their March to Carlisle; the Colonel of the Battalion, Mr. B. died at New-Brunswick.

ANNAPOLIS, September 1.  
For Frederick County, the following Gentlemen are elected Representatives, viz. Capt. Joseph Linn, Mr. Edward Dorsey, Mr. Thomas Beall, Col. Thomas Cresap. The Election lasted three Days.

For Cecil County, Major Nicholas Hylton, Henry Baker, Capt. Henry Ward, and Mr. Earl.

The General Assembly of this Province meet here on Wednesday next.

Last Thursday an unhappy Affair happened at Frederickburg in Virginia: Thomas Frazer, late faithful diligent Post-Rider, getting into Dispute in a Tavern with an Officer of the Virginia Regiment, the Officer gave him a Blow in the Face, of which he died in Three Quarters of an Hour. The Officer immediately delivered himself up to Justice, and had a decent Burial for the Deceased.