

we have just received an Account, that, on the 13th Instant, the Russian Army made a precipitate Retreat out of Prussia, which was executed in so hasty a Manner, that they left all their Sick and Wounded behind them, to the Amount of 15 or 16000 Men, and 80 Pieces of Cannon, &c. Marshal Apraxin masked his Design, by advancing all his Irregulars towards the Prussian Army, so that Marshal Lewald was not informed of it, till the Third Day, when he detached Prince George of Holstein with 10000 Horse, to pursue them, but with little Hopes of coming up with them, as they made forced Marches, in order to be the sooner in their own Country. The Cause of this extraordinary Event is not yet known. M. Lewald was said to be marching to Pomerania. By our Accounts from Germany, the French, under the Prince of Soubize, fly before the King of Prussia. Those with Marshal Richelieu seem to move much slower, since the Arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in the Duchy of Haverstadt, with a Corps of Troops, who has defeated the Van Guard of the French near Egeln, consisting of 1000 Men. The French seem to keep to the Hartz Mountains, instead of following the Plain, which may retard and embarrass them considerably; and it seems very uncertain, whether and how the Junction of their Army can be made.

From the French Camp at Clister Severn, September 14. Marshal Richelieu has sent the following circular Letter to the several General Officers acting under him.

"I have just concluded, Gentlemen, with a Minister from Denmark, a Suspension of Arms between the Armies and the detached Corps. I send you immediate Advice of it, that you may give the same Orders to the Troops under your Command, as I have just given to the whole Army, in order to prevent any Act of Hostility. This Suspension is a preliminary Article of a Convention between the Duke of Cumberland and me, which I shall impart to you when it is concluded, and which, I hope, you will find as advantageous as it is glorious for his Majesty's Arms."

Paris, Sept. 26. We have Intelligence from different Places, particularly from our Coasts, that the English Fleet is detained at Sea by so great a Calm, that it can neither advance, nor put back. M. de Conflans Fleet at Brest is getting ready with the utmost Diligence. The Men of War at Rochfort are ordered to Brest. We are in no Fear of the English in any Part, as we are prepared for them every where. Marshal Richelieu's Army is separated into Five Camps. A Part of the Right is making forced Marches to the Succour of the Prince de Soubize, who has retired from Erfurth to Eysenach.

Erfurth, Sept. 15. On the Road between Naumbourg and this Town, his Prussian Majesty received a Courier with Two Pieces of Intelligence, viz. the Hostilities begun in Pomerania by the Swedes, and the Death of the brave General Winterfeldt: Upon which, like a true Hero, like a Man whose Friendship always goes along with his Esteem, with Tears standing in his Eyes, he said, *I may find Resources against the Multitude of my Enemies; but how few Men are to be found like Winterfeldt?*

Eysenach, Sept. 18. The Prince of Soubize's Army and that of the Empire have retired towards this Place, in order to wait for Reinforcements, and unite with the Body of Troops which Marshal Richelieu is going to detach from the River Liene. The Van-Guard of the Prussian Army has had a very sharp Skirmish near Gotha with the Rear of the Prince of Soubize's Troops, of which several Waggons full of Wounded have been brought to Gotha, and to this Town.

Toulon, Sept. 8. M. de la Clue's Squadron is entirely carcened, and taking in Provisions with such Dispatch, that they work Sundays and Holidays. We have no Accounts from Corsica, nor of the English Fleet which blocks up Bastia. It is probable, that the Report of the great Preparations making here and at Marseilles will check the Ardour of the Rebels who are in Arms, and who, without Doubt, will be apprehensive of some fatal Overthrow. This Report is spread along the Coasts of Italy, and will easily reach Corsica.

Hamburg, Sept. 23. If Credit may be given to several private Letters received this Day from Magdebourg, a Prussian Officer is said to be there in his Way to Berlin, with an Account that the King of Prussia has attacked and beaten the Army of the Prince de Soubize. According to the same Letters his Prussian Majesty has prevailed with Part of the Army of the Empire to lay down their Arms, and has routed the rest of them.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 17. Advices from Dantzick say, that a very extraordinary Report has prevailed there for Three Days, viz. That the Kan of the Tartars of Crimea, in Concert with the Kan of Budziac, had taken the Field with a numerous Army, to insult the Frontiers of Russia, and make an Invasion in the Ukraine.

Admiral Boscawen is going out with a Squadron, as is another Admiral, said to be the Hon. George Bridges Rodney, Esq;

Sept. 24. His Royal Highness the Duke is speedily expected home, the Horse Guards having Orders to hold themselves in Readiness at a Moment's Warning.

It is said that the Troops that are to embark for Cork are ordered to South-Carolina.

After the Forces under Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive had taken the Town of Chandernagore, they found therein upwards of 180,000 l. in Bullion.

It is reported that the St. Alban's Man of War, of 60 Guns, has taken and carried into Lisbon, a French Man of War of 50 Guns.

They write from Leghorn, that the English Fleet have blocked up Bastia, so as absolutely to prevent the Genoese Succours from entering the Place; and that it was believed General Paoli, who commands the Malecontents, would endeavour to storm the Place by Land, while the English, under Cover of their large Ships, would debark a great Number of Seamen, in order to make a like Attempt on the Works next the Sea.

Sept. 29. We hear that 8000 Men are going to be raised, in order to add a Battalion to every Regiment on the Establishment, that has not already had a Battalion added to them.

Several Ships of War are ordered to be laid upon the Stocks, particularly Two of 100 Guns, Four of 90, and Six of 80, to be completed as fast as possible.

October 1. It is supposed that the British Fleet (consisting of 18 Men of War) which has blocked up Bastia at Corsica, is to establish a Settlement upon that Island for receiving Men of War, the better to protect our Trade to the Mediterranean and the Levant.

Some Ships in the River, taking in Building Materials, are going for Anamaboe, on the Coast of Guiney.

It is said, that the Transports which are gone to Spithead, are Part of them to take in Troops at Southampton, and then proceed to Cork, where they are to take in the Draughts made from the Regiments on the Irish Establishment, and then go for some Part of America; but it is not said whether South or North.

October 3. Yesterday Mr. Mitchell, charged with the Affairs of the King of Prussia, received an Express from Marshal Lewald, informing him, that there had been a Revolution in Russia, and that General Apraxin was marching his Army back into that Kingdom, leaving behind him 9000 Sick and Wounded.

By an Account received of the Battle between the Prussians and Russians, it appears that the latter had 24,000 Men killed and wounded.

It is said that the Disputes have run so high in the Senate of Sweden, as to occasion the Members to Draw on one another, and that they were all killed except Two.

A Report has prevailed, since the signing of the Convention for Hanover, that a Cessation of Hostilities had been proposed to the King of Prussia on the Part of France, which his Majesty rejected with Disdain.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is expected at Kensington this Week from Stade, his Coaches being gone to Essex to wait for him.

Advices from Hamburg, dated the 23d ult. say, that by several private Letters received that Day from Magdebourg, they learnt that a Prussian Officer had passed through that City, going to Berlin, with the News that the King had attacked and defeated the Prince de Soubize's Army, and obliged a Part of the Army of the Empire to lay down their Arms, after routing the other Part thereof.

From Dantzick they write, that Advices had been received at Warsaw, by the Way of Bender, that the Turks had declared War against Russia; which, the Departure of Count Apraxin from Prussia, and his forced Marches to get back to Russia, seemed to confirm.

October 4. It is said that Marshal Apraxin nailed up, and left behind him in his Camp, Eighty Pieces of Cannon.

By this good Turn, Marshal Lewald will be at Leisure to come down and drive the Swedes out of

Pomerania, which will probably soon make the Swedish Senate alter their System, in order to keep Peace at home.

Some Ships of War are preparing with all Expedition to sail for the West-Indies, to relieve the Ships stationed there.

October 6. Though the Dutch Gazettes are not positive as to the King of Prussia's defeating the Prince of Soubize's Army, there are private Letters from Amsterdam which say, that a Battle was fought on the 22d of September, wherein the former gained a complete Victory; and that his Prussian Majesty had at the same Time defeated such Part of the Army of the Empire as did not acquiesce in his Proposal to lay down their Arms.

Upon comparing all the Accounts, it appears to be very uncertain whether there has been any Battle between the Prussian and French Armies; but it is beyond all Doubt there was a great Misunderstanding between the Princes Soubize and Hildburghausen, and that the Germans, as is very natural, shewed great Backwardness towards cutting one another's Throats, for the Service and Entertainment of the French.

Yesterday Part of the Furniture was carried from the Duke of Cumberland's Apartments at St. James's to Kensington, to furnish his Royal Highness's Apartments there.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, October 8, 1757. Yesterday an Account was received, that the Fleet, and Transports, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, were arrived at St. Helen's, having sailed from Basque Road, on the 1st Instant. On the 23d of September Sir Edward Hawke ordered the Vice-Admiral, with his Division, composed of the Magnanime, Barfleur, Neptune, Torbay, and Royal William, Frigates, Bomb Vessels, Fire-Ships and Cutters, to attack the Isle of Aix; between the Islands of Rhree and Oleron. The Magnanime led, and about Twelve the Fire began from the Fort, with Shells, and Great Guns, and continued while our Ships approached, till about Ten Minutes after One, when the Magnanime brought up within less than 40 Yards of the Fort, where she kept an incessant Fire for about 35 Minutes, as did the Barfleur, which brought up about Five Minutes after her, abreast of the Fort. About Three Quarters after One the Firing ceased, the Garrison having struck their Colours, and surrendered. They had in the Fort Eight Mortars of about 14 Inches Diameter, and Thirty Guns, Sixteen of which 18, and the Remainder about 14 Pounders. The Magnanime, tho' damaged in her Rigging, Yards, and Masts, yet had only Two Soldiers killed, and 11 Men wounded. Of the Garrison, which consisted of near 600 Seamen and Soldiers, only One was killed, and Seven or Eight wounded. The Works of this Fort have been since blown up.

On the 29th of September the Resolution was taken to return to England with the Troops, no Attempt having been made to land on the Coast of France.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 7.

"Yesterday in the Afternoon Admiral Hawke's Fleet arrived at St. Helen's, with all the Transports, and they are now got to Spithead and safe moored. It is said they were becalmed Seventeen Days in the Bay of Biscay, within which Time all the French Coast was alarmed, so that there was no Prospect of making a Descent on the Main with any Success; but they attacked the Isle of Aix in the Bay of Biscay, and took it without any Resistance, except one Discharge from the Garrison in Return to a Broadside first given by the Magnanime; after which they demolished the Fortifications, and brought the Governor and People (except the Women and Children) away Prisoners. There were Two Marines killed on board the Magnanime. 'Tis said there were some Dissentions between the General Officers of the Navy and Army; but as yet can't learn the Particulars, very few People being come on Shore, the Wind blowing hard at S. S. W."

The Reasons assigned for the sudden Return of the Forces sent upon the secret Expedition, are so various, that we don't chuse to insert any till we have better Authority.

The Hardi, a French Man of War, of 74 Guns, homeward bound from Martinico, fell in with Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet in the Bay, and was chased by Five of our Ships; and finding she could not run into the River Garonne, she bore away to Sea, and got clear of them all, and is arrived safe at Port Passage.

We hear an Order is given for Vistualling the Fleet employed in the late Expedition for some Months longer.

There are private Letters in Town, which say, that 70,000 Turks have entered the Territories of the

the Empress of Russia, on Behalf of Prussia.

B O S T O N, November

The Master of a Vessel arrived at informs, That on the second Instant, the Vert, in the Dawn of the Morning, and a Half Distance, he discovered standing E. S. E. and that they three white Ensigns.—That on the Third member, between Bank Vert and Bank about Twelve or One o'Clock, he saw large Ships, about 3 Leagues Distance Colours, standing about E. N. E.—On the 4th of November, in the Dawning, being on Bank Quero, he saw (he thought) a Schooner, about a League standing about S. E. and by E.

Our Advices from the Westward at Loudoun, with 3000 Regular Troops Fort Edward; and that he intended, to discharge all the Men belonging to —And that Captain Thody, who with a Scouting Party from Fort Edward and captivated 13 Frenchmen, Scout.

N E W - Y O R K, Nov

Our last Accounts from Albany at last, which positively assure us, that about 300 Indians, and 100 Frenchmen ally fallen on that Part of the German on the North Side of the Mohawk burnt and destroyed every House came across, had killed and scalped Twelve of the Inhabitants, and carried away at least One Hundred and Twenty Women and Children, besides the all such Beasts they could not carry some of the Indians continued at Three Days, laying waste the Country. One of the Captives had made his Enemy, and come back, reporting March he lagged pretty much, which did not notice, and that coming near Lake (about 20 or 25 Leagues on the west) he observed a Number of very busy in Landing of Cannon thought, to erect a Fortification either or somewhere on Wood-Creek.

Wednesday last returned from a Five Weeks, the (extraordinary) sloop Sloop Harlequin, mounting 8 Guns, a few Swivels, and carrying merely one of our Pilot Boats: She had [and it would have proved a had not] a French Prize Ship, which the Second Instant, in Lat. 28, 30 after a tough Engagement from 1 o'Clock, when Monsieur struck. The large Carriage Guns, had 28 Men the Marshal De Resellue, Monsieur mander, Burthen between 250 and an entire new Vessel, and loaded sheads of Sugar, 166 Barrels, 49 Hogheads of Coffee, besides other Ship was bound from Martinico and failed in Company with Ten men, and Four Men of War, One of 54, and Two Frigates. Birmingham was a Ransomer on board her having taken an English Vessel for 5000 l. Sterling, a few Harlequin took her.

The same Day arrived a Prize Francois, Peter Tourame, Master 24, in Lat. 19, Long. 58, by the Privateer, of this Port, Capt. bound from Marseilles to the West loaded with Claret, White Wine Brandy, Soap, Candles, Olives, vics, Almonds, Oil, &c. She had 33 Hands.

About a Fortnight ago Two to the Regulars, being at a distance Fort Edward, looking for some and scalped by a Scouting Party Several Parties from Fort Edward out on a Scout, but made no the Enemy being nigh the Fort until the above; save, indeed, had come over the Lake to get Roots, which had been sown Fort William-Henry before it destroyed.

N E W A R K, in New-Jersey Last Sunday Evening; the PETER SCHUYLER arrived at borough; and was saluted by Discharge of Thirteen Cannon