

in your Hands, that I may take Measures accordingly. I am fully resolved to ship as much Cotton as possible to Holland, while this Door is open; and to sell you the Truth, I am afraid it will not continue long, in which Case shall then be deprived of sending Bills of Exchange. This War does not suit us here; how do you like it in France? I presume by Land we have the better; but at the same Time am afraid we pay too dear for that Advantage. Our Success after the Battle at Prague, gave us Hopes of a glorious approaching Peace; imagining the King of Prussia, after sustaining so many Losses, would have been obliged to give out. But the two Battles he since gained of us, at Thuringia, upon the Austrians near Breslau, and the retaking that City, make us apprehend he has more Resources and Forces than we supposed. One of the Dutch Captains that are here, reported that the Swedes have made a Cessation with the Prussians, which takes from his Shoulders an Enemy, if not two, in Case the Swedes should turn their Arms against the Russians, who keep in Possession their best Provinces, a Thing very natural, consequently, very probable. This Century seems furiously inclined to War; but amidst all this, what says all the Powers of Europe? Is there none to offer a Mediation? Is there none to espouse the Cause? Pray what are our good Friends the Kings of Spain and Sicily doing? As to ourselves, we are in great Want of Bread, which is no small Article: But Flour is not plenty in Holland. This War causes more Uneasiness than real Damage. If we had received Supplies for the Garrison, we might do well enough. What Goods are imported by the Dutch, are taxed at Discretion, and rated at a Price that they may find their Account, without we pay too dear: The French, before the War, sold Goods dearer. Cotton is worth here 30 Sols, and Cocoa 8 Sols. I have the Honour to subscribe myself

ARTUR.

The following Letter has been wrote by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to the Princess Governante, in Answer to one she sent him the 28th of June.

MADAM,

WITH the Letter your Royal Highness was pleased to address me the 28th of last Month, I have received a circumstantial Note of the Damages which the Army under my Command has done to some Inhabitants of the Dutchy of Guelders. Although I am fully convinced that the Damages in Question are of very little Consequence, yet I cannot help observing to your Royal Highness, that if one had taken the Trouble to make a strict Enquiry into those Demands, most of them would have been found ill-grounded. But I have no Intention to dispute an Object of this Nature, especially as I have nothing so much at Heart as shewing, by sensible Proofs, the Regard I have and always shall have, for the Republic. Accordingly, I sent immediately the Inspector Bilgen, with the Sum to which the Damages in Question amount, agreeable to the Account your Royal Highness has transmitted to me. And as the said Inspector, after satisfying those who complain'd of being Losers, has brought their Receipts for the same, I have the Honour to send them inclosed to your Royal Highness, in hopes that you will be pleased to approve of this Mark of my Sentiments towards you, and of the highest Regard with which I remain, &c.

Signed, FERDINAND of Brunswick.

LOUISBURG, September 7, 1758.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's Ship Grampus, Capt. Scaife, with Dispatches for the Admiral. He left St. Helens the First of August, and the same Day Lord Howe, with 3 Ships of the Line, 20 Frigates, and 10,000 Land Forces, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough, sailed on another Expedition, and made Sail to the Westward. Prince EDWARD is on board with Lord Howe, and it is said, will be made Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain.

Capt. Scaife brings a Confirmation of the Accounts we had formerly of the Duke's having destroyed all the Shipping, Stores and Materials for Ship-building, at St. Maloes, when he went on the first Expedition.

L. George Sackville, and the Earl of Waldegrave, are gone with 3000 Horse and 6000 Foot, to join Prince Ferdinand near the Rhine; and it is expected the Prince will be able to carry the War into France this Campaign.

Olmutz was very near being reduced by the King of Prussia, when Count Daun, who was advancing with the Austrian Forces, surprized a large

Convoy of Military Stores and Provisions for the King's Army, which he took and destroyed, whereupon he was obliged to raise the Siege, but made a very close and regular Retreat, though hotly pursued by the Count with his whole Army. The Empress Queen upon this caused Te-Deum to be sung, and all the Courts of Europe rung with the great Advantage she had gained over the Prussians. These were the Accounts contained in the public Papers; but just before the Grampus sailed, a Messenger arrived from the King of Prussia, at the Court of London, acquainting his Majesty, that the King, in his Retreat from Olmutz having secretly posted a number of his Troops, with Orders to lay in Ambush till the Rear of the Austrians passed by them, and to fire three Guns as a Signal, and attack them in the Rear: The Stratagem had the desired Effect; the Austrians being attacked in Front and Rear, were immediately put into the utmost Confusion and were entirely destroyed, Count Daun himself being either killed or taken Prisoner. This appears to have been a very masterly Piece of Generalship in the King, and a Plan he had formed many Days before the Engagement; for having exactly reconnoitred the Ground by which he was to make his Retreat, he judged it impossible to draw in the Count, without first throwing the abovementioned Convoy of Stores and Provisions in the Way, to give a Colour to his raising the Siege.

Notwithstanding what has been published of the Retreat or Neutrality of the Russians, we are extremely sorry to find, that they are still in his Prussian Majesty's Dominions, where they are committing the greatest Cruelties that ever were heard of in a Christian Country.

H A L I F A X, September 16.

On Monday last his Majesty's Ship Squirrel sailed from this Place, for the Bay of Fundy, having under her Convoy the Transports with the Troops destined for the Reduction of the Fortresses, &c. on the River St. John's, chiefly inhabited by the renegade Neutrals.

B O S T O N, September 28.

We have Advice from the Eastward, That a Vessel arrived at Black-Point last Thursday Evening, the 21st of Sept. in 5 Days from Louisburg, the Master of which informs, That just before he left that Place a Vessel which was dispatched by Sir Charles Hardy, arrived from the Bay of Gaspey on St. Lawrence River, with Intelligence, That they had taken several French Vessels; one of considerable Force; and that a great Number of the Inhabitants in those Parts, some say 7 or 8000, and others 10,000, had submitted to our Forces under General Wolfe, and that more Transports were sent for to bring them off. A Confirmation of this News is expected by the first Vessel, which arrives here from Louisburg.

October 2. Saturday last a Vessel arrived in 10 Days from Louisburg, by whom we are informed, that they have had no Advice there from Admiral Hardy since he failed with the Troops for Gaspey, so that the Report we had last Week, said to come by a Vessel arrived at Black-Point in a short Passage from Louisburg, of Admiral Hardy's having taken Possession of Bay Gaspey, together with several Vessels of Force, &c. still wants Confirmation: That about 1500 of the Inhabitants of St. John's Island had been brought there, and were daily embarking for France; and that Transports were gone to take on board the Remalnder, and are to proceed with them directly from thence for Old France, without touching at Louisburg: 'Tis said the whole Number of Persons on St. John's Island consisted of 4700.

By Captain Forster, who arrived at Marblehead last Saturday in the Afternoon, in just six Weeks from Lisbon, we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated at Lisbon, August 16, 1758, viz. "We are here anxiously longing after an Account of the Result of the Expeditions now in Agitation, on your Side; and full of the pleasing Hopes, that Louisburg is e'er this in your Possession. The Prints which Capt. Forster carries, will serve to explain the Repulse which the heroic King of Prussia had received in Moravia, and of which I gave you a Hint in my last. However, as I then surmisd, he would soon make Reprizals, so it has proved, for he raised the Siege of Olmutz to make a March, by which he possessed himself of two of the principal Magazines belonging to the Austrians, cutting to Pieces 2500 of their Men.—It is also reported, that Count Daun, endeavouring to prevent this Disaster, fell into a Snare, and was totally defeated in a general Battle, and himself taken Prisoner; however, this last Action wants Confirmation, should it prove true, it will be of great

Advantage to the Prussian Monarch, as it will enable him to make Head against the Russians, who are actually marching forwards, and committing great Ravages.—In short, the Scene of War seems to rage with repeated Violence throughout Europe; and the military Spirit seems to heighten greatly in our Nation.—Our Troops are embarked for Flanders; and Commodore Howe is again failed, 'tis supposed on another Expedition against the Coast of our ancient Enemy, wherein our Prince Edward is embarked as a Volunteer.—The Spirit now arisen in our Nation, 'tis to be hoped, will be productive of very good Effects, and may tend to prevent the Spaniards from taking Part in the general Broils. We are assured that our Court has demanded from them a categorical Answer of the Cause of their naval Armament; and as their Flotas are now safe arrived, we shall soon see if they mean any Ill towards us. For my own Part, I am willing to flatter myself they do not, or at least, the Blessings of Peace and their own Security, will prevent their shewing it."

N E W - H A V E N, September 16.

By several Letters received in this Neighbourhood from Number 4, we are informed, that on Sunday the 26th ult. when most of the People of that Place were assembled for religious Worship, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, four Persons, viz. one Stebbins, and his Wife, Aron Hill and Joseph Parker, went into the Corn-Field to gather green Corn, when they were surprized by about 15 Indians, who killed and scalped Stebbins, and carried off the Rest. They also killed a Horse and two Cows.—The Fort was immediately alarmed, and a Party ordered in Pursuit of them, but the Friends of the Captives apprehending that a Pursuit would occasion their being murdered, at their Request it was deferred till next Morning, when twenty Men pursued the Enemy all Day but without overtaking them, or any other Discovery but that of their Number.

N E W - Y O R K, October 9.

Monday last the Privateer Duke of Marlborough, Captain Richardson, returned into Port. We have the following melancholy Account of the Disaster which obliged her Return before the Cruise was out, as taken from the Journal, viz. "September 13th, 1758, in Latitude 31, 40. Longitude 62. West, the Forepart of the Day a fresh Gale and large Sea from the N. E.—At Two, P. M. gave to under a double reefed Main-sail, Head to the Southward.—At Four got down the Main-top Yard, and Cross Yard, and struck the Main-top-mast.—At Twelve at Night came on to blow a violent Hurricane of Wind, with Abundance of Rain, was obliged to cut away the Main-mast, and parted with the Main-boom.—At One in the Morning got before the Wind and Sea, under the Foremast, then shipped a large Sea over the Stern, which carried away the Starboard Crutch, Baricado, Hen Coops, Bulk Head of the Cabbin, the Binnacle, Wheel, together with the First, Second and Third Lieutenants, the Master (who were standing on the Quarter Deck) and Seven of the common People, none of whom were saved, except the Third Lieutenant, Master, and Two of the common Men: The Sea also at the same Time hove the Vessel on her Beam Ends. At Half past Two put the Helm apart, which wore her Head to the Eastward, and she righted.—The Violence of the Gale increasing, was obliged to part with the Foremast; and lay her Hull to the Mercy of the Wind and Sea. The Seas striking so violent under our Stern, were obliged to lighten her abaft, throwing overboard our Powder, Shot, and all the Small-Arms, together with Six Great Guns and Swivels. The Names of those lost are, Thomas De Lacey, First Lieutenant; Samuel Cotton, Second Lieutenant; Hugh Cameron, John Cannon, Thomas Folliott, William Emmet, and Robert Brown.

On the first of September last, in Lat. 32, about Fifty Leagues to the Eastward of Bermuda, Captain Stoddard, in the Greyhound, of this Port, on his Way to South-Carolina, with only 45 Men and no Doctor, fell in with a large Ship under Spanish Colours, and on his giving her a Gun or bring to, she fired her whole Broadside (of 12 Twelve Pounders) into the Greyhound; by which Capt. Stoddard received three dangerous Wounds, and Richard Harris and Christian Yonga, Seamen were killed, besides five others wounded; and fortunately falling in with Captain Richardson on the Morning of the 13th of September, he was carried on board to have his Wounds dressed, but in the Evening was separated from his Vessel, in the above mentioned Gale, and is come in with Captain Richardson.

Monday also, Captain Folger Days from Bermuda: He informed that the French, in the Boscawen, and the Dreadnought, both Port, were safe at that Island at 13th of September; but that the delphis, bound for St. Kitts, away on the Rocks near Bermuda entirely lost, and the Crew

Monday likewise was sent in a Hester, Capt. Dale, a Ship to St. Domingo; her Cargo was Ship was one of the first Privateer Port, at the Beginning of the by Captain Blair of Philadelphia on a Voyage from Newry to the carried into France.

Friday last Captain Moore Days from Louisburg: Before five Transports that were sent John's were returned to Cape a Thousand of the French: Transports had failed to bring as it was said there was not less on the Island, but it was not they should be sent; that no News from Sir Charles Hardy a since they left Cape-Breton; the extremely healthy, and all very plenty.

Next Day returned here a Privateer Ship Colonel Prevost, Commander, without having Success than what has been seen In the Gale of the 13th of September Caldwell sprung a Leak, that so fast, that both Pumps could not stop the Ship free.

By Letters from Bermuda a Privateer Brig Lord Howe, Capted out at Rhode-Island; but Merchants in New-York) has into that Island, a large Dutch Keel, loaded with 700 Hogheads, 150 Hogheads, and many Barrels sides Cotton, &c. The Ship is Holland, and that she has been that it is generally believed to Property. If this Ship be condemned, she will certainly prove has been taken in the American Commencement of the present

Extract of a Letter from Roger Edwards, September 16.

"The 6th Instant a small (who were sent forward to acquire way Brook, that the Teams were coming down the Lake to Fined upon by a Party of Indians jeant belonging to Captain Lov was killed.

"The same Day came in of the Rangers, from a Scout to about 7 Men; who informs, that the Port, and says that there campment there, and that the some Block-Houses at their Bre Indians are there. He way-Fort, where came along a Cano in it; he being forward of his him that paddled, and shot his upon which the other cry'd out the first recovering a little, said, ble! into the Water, and swam upon the other, who did the Party swam and fetched the Car a beautiful Gun, and Sundries doubt but both the Indians re Wounds. The Party being in Sight of the Fort, who beat it prudent to retire as fast as possible.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, Captain John Ellegood is a from Madeira, which Place he a Month, and advises, that the arrived at that Place from Cape from whence he failed under Colonel Men of War of the Line, they were joined off Cape St. them from 64 to 74 Guns, bomb, and two Fire-ships, and acted their Course for Cape-Fin supposed they will be met by Tom Ferrol, and from thence in the French. Capt. Ellegood in the Madrid Gazette of the following Paragraph: "On