

Battle, and that the latter had not lost less than 25,000 Men. That on their Retreat towards Poland, they found their Bridges broken down; and that 400 Waggon, going with Provisions to their Camp, were cut off; so that their Situation was most deplorable. These Letters add, that three Princes of Russia are taken Prisoners; and the whole Russian Army was so effectually dispersed, that not a single Company was to be found together.

In a Letter from an Officer in the King of Prussia's Army, we have the following List of the killed and wounded.

P R U S S I A N S.

2 Generals, 2 Aids de Camp, and 560 Men killed. 1082 Men wounded.

R U S S I A N S.

General Brown killed. 18,000 Men killed. 7 General Officers taken Prisoners. 1700 Men Prisoners. 17 Colours and Standards, with 73 Cannon.

The Cash in the Military Chest amounted to 200,000 l. Sterling; a great Number of Waggon, and all their Ammunition taken; the Pursuit lasted three Days, and when the Express came away the Russians were entirely furrounded; and therefore it is judged very few of them will ever return home.

By the last Dutch Mail some of our Turkey Merchants have received Letters from Constantinople, importing that the Turks were just ready for a Rupture with the Russian Empire. Vast Quantities of all Sorts of Ammunition have been embarked on the Black Sea.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, September 7.
"There is a running Report here, that Lord Anson in the Bay has taken three rich Martinico Men, and three French Men of War."

We are informed that the States General have given up the Dispute in Relation to their Vessels carrying French Property, to or from the French Islands in the West-Indies.

His Majesty was pleased to make a Present of 500 l. to the Captains Amherst and Edgecumbe, who jointly brought the News of the taking of Cape-Breton; and to order a further Sum to each of those Gentlemen, to purchase a Sword and Ring.

September 12. Two Holland Mails are just arrived, which bring Letters from Liege, advising, that the Prince of Ilenbourg, Commander of the Hessian Troops, having received some large Reinforcements, had attacked a Corps of the Army of the Prince de Soubise, and gained a considerable Advantage.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, August 29.
"To-morrow there will be a Thanksgiving in all our Churches, for the Victory gained by his Majesty over the Russians. General Romanzow no sooner heard of the Defeat of the Russian Army, than he abandoned Schwedt, and retired towards Konigsberg, in the New Marche; so that we kept the King's Dominions will soon be delivered of the Russians. They acknowledge having lost 18,000 Men. The Number of Prisoners increases hourly. On our Side, there were 563 Men killed, and 1082 wounded. In the Number of the first are Messieurs Eroideville, and de Zietzen, Major-Generals of Cavalry; as well as the young Count de Schuerin, and M. d'Oppen, the King's Aid de Camp. We had 85 Officers wounded, amongst whom are the Generals de Fortade, Kablden, and Bulow."

Count Dobna continues in Pursuit of the Russians, while another Detachment is gone to oppose the Progress of General Laudohn in Lower Lusatia.

Cutters are daily going and coming from the Fleet commanded by Lord Anson, and by the last we hear they are all well.

Private Letters from France say, that all Persons whatsoever are forbid to talk of News, on Pain of being sent to the Bastile.

By the Portuguese Ship arrived at Lisbon from Bengal there is Advice, that Admiral Pocock was well with his Squadron at Madras the eleventh of March, and expected to be joined by Commodore Stevens every Day.

According to a Letter received at the Hague, from an Officer of Distinction in the Prussian Army, the Russian General Fermer thought the Post he had taken, two Miles from Custrin, inaccessible, having a Mountain on one Side, a Wood on the other, and a Morass in Front. The Prussians made their Attack through the Wood, which they forced with incredible Difficulty, the Russian Infantry making an obstinate Defence. The Passage once opened, their Cavalry gave Way at the first Attack, and the Foot being left uncovered, a dreadful Slaughter ensued.

Sept. 14. It is said that the Instructions to Com-

modore Lord Howe, and General Bligh, are renewed for six Weeks, and that they have there-with a discretionary Power granted them.

While his Prussian Majesty was taking the necessary Measures to drive the Russians out of his Dominions, the Austrians, under General Laudohn, penetrated into Lower Lusace, where they plundered and burnt all the open Towns and Villages, with as much Inhumanity as the Russians; but have been since driven out by a Detachment from the King's Army, and some Hundreds of them made Prisoners.

As small as the Loss of the Prussians appears to be, in this amazing Victory, Part of it was occasioned by an unlucky Mistake; the Horse under General Seidlitz, not distinguishing the Blue Uniforms of the Prussian Regiments of Kalkem and Bevern from the Green, in which the Russian Infantry are clothed, fired upon them, by which Accident there were a great many killed and wounded. Notice has been given to the Russian Prisoners, that if their Countrymen continue their bloody Barbarities in Prussia, Reprisals (however unwillingly) will be made upon them.

Sept. 16. Thursday Night the King was pleased to appoint Major General Amherst to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America, and Colonel of the Royal American Regiment. General Abercrombie comes home.

We hear his Majesty has appointed the Hon. Col. Gage to be a Brigadier General in America.

His Majesty's Ship Renown has brought into Portsmouth a French Frigate of 22 Guns.

A Letter from the Prussian Army, on the Frontiers of Poland, dated the 30th ult. has this Paragraph: "By the best Calculations we can make, the Number of the Enemy slain, in the late Engagement, and since, amounts to between 22 and 23,000 Men. A prodigious Number! but it is not to be wondered at, when I assure you, that the Prussian Cannon were so well served, and the Russians stood their Ground with such Resolution and Firmness for seven or eight Hours together, that whole Lines of them were struck down at once, and lay on the Ground as it were in Rows like Grass that is mowed."

The large Men of War, with the late French Garrison of Louisburg, are arrived at Plymouth. We have the following Particulars from Berlin, dated September 2, respecting the foregoing Battle, viz.

That, "Most of the Troops which the King carried from Silesia passed by Frankfort on the Oder on the 28th inst, in their Way to Lusatia, where they are already arrived. Each of the common Men had upwards of 200 Rubles [45 s. Sterling] in his Pocket, the King having distributed among the Troops, to reward their Bravery, all the ready Money found upon the Russians, except a certain Sum which he gave to the Inhabitants of Custrin, to enable them to rebuild their Houses."

That just as the Battle was beginning, the King took a Pair of Colours in his Hands, and, addressing himself to his Men, said: *My Lads, the Moment is now come when we must fight for our Country, to protect it from that Ruin with which it is threatened.* It is easy to conceive what an Effect such a Speech would have upon the Minds of the Soldiers, who burnt with Desire to revenge the Devastation they beheld all round them.

That the Day before the Battle, the King had intercepted a Courier, dispatched by Count Daun to General Fermer, wherein he told him, that the King was marching to him [Fermer] doubtless to attack him; and desired him to be on his Guard against this cunning Enemy, whom he did not sufficiently know, and, rather than stand his Ground, to retreat till he [Daun] should strike the Blow he meditated in Saxony, where he would soon be. The Day after the Battle, the King sent back the Courier with a Letter written in the same Cypher as the other, and containing these Words: "You was much in the Right, Marshal, to apprise General Fermer to be on his Guard against the cunning Enemy; and to tell him that he did not know him so well as you did. He stood his Ground, and has been drubbed."

That the Death of General Brown is a great Loss to the Russians. It was he who made the Dispositions of the Battle. And

That the broken Remains of the Russians are scampering along the Waite, towards Poland. They have no Bridges to pass that River, and our People are still in Pursuit of them. Many Waggon of the Enemy's Baggage are left in the Marshes.

L'Heureux Mallonin, of St. Maloes, Capt. Cocq, a Letter of Marque, of 22 Guns and 70 Men, is taken by the Hussar, and brought into Plymouth.

Her Cargo consists of 247 Hogheads, 21 Tierces, 15 Barrels of Sugar, 94 Hogheads, 21 Tierces, 47 Barrels, 139 Bags of Coffee; 66 Bales of Cotton, a Case of Cocoa, and a Cask of Indigo.

The Damage and Loss the French have sustained at Cherburg, by a moderate Calculation, amounts to 1,242,000 l. Sterling, besides the Contributions demanded, for which two Hostages are brought over as Securities for Payment.

Last Sunday, by his Majesty's special Command, a Prayer and Thanksgiving for the taking of Louisburg were read in the Churches within the Bills of Mortality; and the same are to be used in all Churches and Chapels throughout the Kingdom on Sunday next.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, August 20.

The Success has brought in here two Merchants of Cherburg, as Hostages for 15 or 18,000 l. that is left unpaid of the Ransom money for the Town.

Lord Viscount Howe, who was killed near Crown-Point, is succeeded in Title and Estate by Commodore Howe, and by this Means there is a Vacancy in the House of Commons for the Town of Nottingham.

We hear that large Bounties will be granted to Persons that will go and reside at Cape Breton.

By some Papers, found at Cherburg, it appears that the Baron, &c. had cost the French 1,300,000 l. and will, in the Opinion of the Engineers, take up a Century to put it into the same State as when it was demolished by our Forces in the late Expedition.

Some Transports in the River are taking in war-like Stores, and a great Quantity of Provisions for the Use of our Forces at Cape-Breton, whither they are to repair with the utmost Dispatch, Convoy being already appointed for them.

B O S T O N, *October 23.*

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated October 15.
"We have had a Rumour here that the Great-Carrying-Place was beset by a large Body of the Enemy, French and Indians; but it is now contradicted. The Highlanders and Royal Scots are still on their March for that Place, and are to relieve Col. Doty's and Col. Williams's Regiments, together with the Yorkers and Rhode Islanders. Yesterday as a Number of Teamsters were looking for their Oxen, about 12 Indians rushed suddenly on them, and killed and scalped one, wounded another, and drove a third into the River, who was drowned; all which was done within Sight of Fort-Edward, a little to the Northward, of it."

As to any Thing being again attempted against Ticonderoga this Fall, it is wholly laid aside; but there has been a great Press for Waggon within these few Days, which are now gone up to the Lake to bring away the Artillery, stores, Whale-Boats, Baggage, &c. to Fort-Edward. By an Officer who has lately been out on a Scout, we learn, that the French have filled the Lake so full of Trees, Logs, &c. that it would not be practicable for any Body of Men to land; and he says it could not be cleared in a Month by 2000 Men; and they have left only a small Channel for a single Battue to pass and repass to and from the Shore. He further says, That if ever Ticonderoga is taken, it must be by the Way of South Bay. He saw upwards of 1000 Tents and Huts outside of the Fort; they have very greatly added to the Strength of the Fort, having made three Trenches, one within another, which extends from Lake to Lake, (as the Fort stands on a Point of Land) so convenient, that if they should be drove out of one Trench, they can retreat to the next, and so to the Third; and each of them, to all Appearance, very strong. 'Tis said some of the Provincials will be discharged next Week, or as soon as they have got their Stores, &c. to Fort-Edward.

Yesterday died here, universally lamented, the Reverend and Learned Mr. THOMAS PATRICK, one of the Pastors of the Old-South Church, in this Town, in the 72d Year of his Age.

N E W Y O R K, *October 30.*

The following short Extracts are from the English Prints; not having Time or Room to insert Particulars, viz.

That there were great Rejoicings throughout all England upon the Reduction of Cape Breton, the News of which they received the 8th Day of August: That his Majesty was addressed on the Occasion by most of the Corporations in England: That the eleven Stand of Colours taken at Louisburg, with those taken at Cherburg by Commodore Howe, were carried in Procession thro' the Streets of London, in the Midst of the most joyful Acclamations of the Inhabitants, and lodged for a while in St. Paul's Cathedral: That an Express was arrived from the Duke of Marlborough, now

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PHILADELPH
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1772