

to compleat our Misery, by a Drought, which continued from the Beginning of this Year, ruins all the Plantations, and affords a very melancholy Prospect for the ensuing Year. May God have Mercy upon us, and at least grant us a Peace; no matter on what Conditions!

According to the best Accounts there are now near 20,000 French Prisoners in the three Kingdoms, some of whom are on their Parole, others in Prison, and many Sick and Wounded in Hospitals; besides many more that are expected soon to arrive.

Lieutenant-General Imhoff's Account of the Action of the 5th of August, 1758, between the Detachment under his Command and M. de Chevert's, near Meuse.

On the 4th of August, at six o'Clock in the Evening, I received Advice, from a good Hand, that the Enemy who were to pass the Lippe over three Bridges, would march that Night with much Artillery towards Rees, in order to possess themselves of that Place, and burn the Bridge. As he might go thither by turning my Camp, I took the Resolution to decamp with the four Battalions and four Squadrons under my Command, in order to cover Rees, and join the Battalions of Stoltzenberg and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, that were marching under the Command of General Zastrow from Spick, where they had passed the Rhine in Boats. Having perceived nothing of the Enemy, and believing that the Accounts I had received might be false, I resolved to return to my advantageous Post at Meer.

I set forward at six in the Morning, and after I had reached my old Camp, the Advance Guards were no sooner posted, but they found themselves engaged with the Enemy, who advanced towards me from Wesel, under the Command of Lieutenant-General de Chevert, and Messieurs de Voyer and de Chavigny, Major-Generals; with the whole Corps of Troops, which was designed to make the Siege of Duffeldorp. My Front was covered by Coppices and Ditches, with a rising Ground on my Right; from whence I could see the whole Force that was coming against me. Perceiving, then, that the Enemy was marching into this difficult Ground, I resolved to attack them as soon as they had entered it; I therefore ordered my Infantry to advance about 200 Paces from the first Hedges, and took the Regiment of Stoltzenberg from my Right, to post it in the Coppice, in order to fall upon the Enemy, whom I saw quite uncovered. I gave Orders to the other Regiments to march, with Drums beating, up to the Enemy, as soon as they should hear the Fire of the Regiment of Stoltzenberg, and to attack them with Bayonets. This being executed with the greatest Spirit, by the whole six Battalions, had so great an Effect, that after a Resistance of about half an Hour, the Enemy was put in Confusion, and fled towards Wesel, leaving on the Spot eleven Pieces of Cannon, with a great many Waggon and other Carriages with Ammunition.

The Loss on my Side consists of no more than 200 Men killed and wounded, that of the Enemy is not exactly known; we have taken 354 Prisoners, among whom are eleven Officers. General Zastrow perfectly well seconded me in this Action; and all the Officers fought with the greatest Courage. The Names of these brave Regiments are, that of Stoltzenberg, Saxe-Gotha, Hereditary Prince of Hesse, and Imhoff of Brunswick, and the four Squadrons of Busche's, which could not act in the Manner they wished, on Account of the Inclosures.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the States-General of the United Provinces.

Veneris, 11 Die Augusti, 1758.

Mr. Pick de Zoelen, and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for foreign Affairs, having pursuant to the Resolution of the 1st Inst. conferred with Mr. Yorke, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, they reported, That they had delivered to Mr. Yorke the Resolution taken by their High Mightinesses upon a Letter written to them by the Directors of the Amsterdam Company, concerning the hostile Treatment, and the Robberies (*Bri-gandages*) committed by the English Privateers in the Vessels and on the Subjects of their High Mightinesses in the West-Indies, and the iniquitous Proceedings of the Courts there relative to this Conduct; intreating him that he would be pleased to support and second, by his good Offices, the Contents of this Resolution:

That he, Mr. Yorke, had thereupon declared, That he saw with Uneasiness the continual Complaints which their High Mightinesses found themselves obliged to make in favour of their

Subjects; and that the King his Master had Commanded him to make known wherever it should be proper, that his Majesty would most readily concur in every Method that should be proposed, for giving Satisfaction to their High Mightinesses, with whom he had always studied to live in the most perfect Union: But that the King had, at the same Time, authorized him to declare, That his Majesty was determined not to suffer the Trade of the French Colonies in America to be carried on by the Subjects of other Powers, under the specious Pretext of a Neutrality; or Words to be interpreted as a Licence to carry on a Trade with his Enemies, which, though not particularly specified in the Articles of Contraband, was nevertheless rendered such in all Respects, and in every Sense, by Circumstances. That they, the Gentlemen Deputies, would see, that the Orders he communicated to them, and which he had received from his Court a very few Days before, authorized him to represent to them, That as long as the licit Commerce of the Subjects of their High Mightinesses, to which his Majesty never intended to give the least Interruption, was confounded with that Commerce which his Majesty regarded as wholly illicit, all their Representations would be fruitless; the rather as the Method of proceeding in such Cases was settled by Treaty; and the Crown could not take Cognizance of Facts, the Examination of which belonged to the Ordinary Courts.

The said Report being taken into Consideration, Messieurs the Deputies of the Provinces of Holland and West Friesland, of Zeland, Utrecht, and Friesland, took a Copy of the said Report, that they might Communicate it to their Constituents. And moreover it was thought good to Order, that a Copy of the said Report should be delivered to Mr. Fagel, and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for the Affairs of the Navy, that they might peruse and examine it, and afterwards report their Opinion thereupon to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses.

September 14. Private Letters from Germany advise, that the Remains of the Russian Army being surrounded, had offered to capitulate, upon Condition of being allowed to return home quietly, in Consideration of which they promised that they would not serve again for a certain Term against the King of Prussia, nor his Allies; but their Offers were rejected, and they have been told that they must surrender Prisoners of War. — Which, we presume, must be their Fate, as they are too far from home to be succoured or supplied with Necessaries.

On all the Brass Cannon taken from the French at Cherburg, are these Mottos: *Ultima ratio Regum*; i. e. The ultimate Reason of Kings; and *Pluribus nec impar*; A Match for many. On the two Mortars, *Non solis radius, sed Jovis fulmina*; not the Rays of the Sun, but Jupiter's Thunder.

We hear that an Express is arrived from the Duke of Marlborough, with Advice that his Grace being informed that a Party of French, to the Amount of 1000, were escorting a Quantity of Stores for the use of the French Army, his Grace detached a Party of English Troops after them, who came up with and defeated them, and took the whole Convoy, consisting of 250,000 Livres, 160 Oxen, 90 Horses laden with Provision, and 300 Sacks of Flour; also three Couriers with Letters of Importance from the French Court to M. de Contades, with 130 Soldiers, Prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, August 31.

A Royal Edict is just published for imposing an additional Tax on all Places and Employments, which, it is computed, will bring annually into the King's Coffers the Sum of 22 Millions. There is a Talk of augmenting the Octroys in the principal Cities and Towns of the Kingdom; and this Article will produce above twelve Millions; which joined to the considerable Sums the new Duty of ten Sols that is going to be laid upon every Pound of Tobacco will produce, it is thought might enable the Court to support the immense Expences occasioned by the present War. But, besides all this, it is said another Edict will soon appear for demanding a free Gift of every Town in the Kingdom.

The Nassau Man of War, lately arrived at Portsmouth from Africa, has brought home the French Gunner of Senegal, who, we hear, has made some very important Discoveries to the Government, touching the French Trade and Commerce on that Coast.

The last Accounts from the Prussian Army under the King's Command, mention seven Lieutenant-Generals Prisoners, viz. Czernicheff, Solticoff,

and Radamitz, all Russians born; Solkoffsky, a Pole; Mantzoffel, Sievers, and Tiefenhausen, Livonians. Besides these, Lieutenant-General Radowky has been since added to the Number; and that of the common Prisoners is augmented to between two and three Thousand.

On the 29th of August General Ferrier sent a Trumpet to the Army of Count Dohna, with a List of sixteen General Officers that were missing, intreating him to send an Account how many of them were Prisoners.

The Prussian Major-General de Freideville, who was placed among the Dead in the List, having three great Cuts on his Head, gave Signs of Life; when he was carried to Custrin, and there are even some Hopes of his Recovery.

We hear that the Government has contracted for three Thousand Chaldrons of Coals, to be forthwith sent to Louisburg.

We hear that a genteel Pension is settled by this Court on Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, for the noble Exertion of his Abilities in Favour of the Protestant Religion and Liberties of Europe.

We hear that several arm'd Ships of War have agreed to sail in Quest of the Belleisle Privateer, which continues on the Irish Coast, and has lately taken above ten of our Ships homeward-bound.

Four Dutch Ships with French Effects on board are taken and brought into Portsmouth.

This day at Noon the Brass Cannon and Mortars taken at Cherburg were drawn from Hyde-park to the Tower, through a prodigious Crowd of Spectators.

Several Ton Weight of Bullets, and a large Quantity of Gunpowder, are ordered to be shipped with all Expedition for Cape-Breton.

Letters from the Hague mention, that an Express was arrived there, which gave an Account, That his Prussian Majesty's Troops pursued and overtook the Russians on the 29th past; that they had intirely destroyed them, and taken 400 Waggon.

Some Letters from Hamburg say, that of the 70,000 Men the Russian Army consisted of, not above 6000 escaped, but were either killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners.

Whitehall, August 29. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint his Grace Charles, Duke of Marlborough, to be General over all and singular the Foot Forces employed, or to be employed in his Majesty's Service.

B O S T O N, *October 30.*

Wednesday last Capt. Miller arrived here in 6 Days with Dispatches from our Forces at St. John's River in Nova-Scotia, by which we learn, that Brigadier General Monckton had almost finished a strong Fort, just above the Entrance of that River, on the same Spot where the French some Time ago erected a Fort, which they afterwards demolished. That the French and Indians continue to retire farther up, as our Rangers advance in their Scouting, in which they have discovered several of their Huts and Fields, &c. which they had deserted. That a Number of Vessels lay ready to carry a Body of our Troops as far up the River as they possibly could, where, 'tis said, the French have a small Fort, and where they have got up two Vessels that were taken from the English some Time ago in the Bay of Fundy, and afterwards improved as Cruizers. That these Troops were to proceed as soon as Major Morris had joined them from Cape Sable; from which Place they had an Express the 17th Inst. with an Account, that Major Morris and Capt. Gorham, with a Number of our Forces had taken a French Place called Capelle, with 70 Prisoners, and about 100 Head of Cattle; among the Prisoners was a French Priest, who has engaged, upon granting them Indemnity, to bring in 200 more to submit themselves; and it is said he is accordingly gone with a Party of our Troops, with a Flag of Truce for that Purpose.

Wednesday last a Vessel arrived here in 14 Days from Louisburg, and by her we learn, That a Party which had been dispatched by General Wolfe from Gaspey, to make Discoveries by Land, was returned, having been 120 Miles along Shore up the River, to a Village called Mount-Louis, which they burnt and destroyed, though 50,000 Livres were offered for its Ransom, by the Commandant who, with the Inhabitants there, and Places adjacent, they bro't away Prisoners. — We hear also, that Gen. Wolfe failed for England with Admiral Boscawen.

Extract of a Letter from New-England, October 10.

Last Night Captain Alcot arrived here from Barbados, which Place he left the 20th of September, and brings an Account of a Hurricane at Barbados and the Leeward Islands, on the 24th

15th of August last, 15 Vessels at Barbado, Martinico, two of the daloque, most at the about 30 on Shore belonged to New-England, and all a new Snow.

This Morning he embarked on board Capt. Saunders, boat

Extract of a Letter

October

The Grandians was with us at was one of the most in my Life, constant ven and a future praying, the Land help us all that he co Leave of us, and said he would let us know with three others, big got half a Mile from shot dead, one taken. The Captains alarmed poor King scalped, and but could not come up neral ordered a Coffin gave his Wife white on Saturday in the Af ried in the North West over him, and the In monies by drinking determined to have Sa The same Afternoon a Major Ingersol, and George, 1757, came from the Party that ki was carried to Canada dians ever since; that and only 5 Frenchmen killed several white M it, as they had got the

N E W - Y O R K

Yesterday arrived here taken by Capt. Valant this Place: She was West Indies; and 'bad same Day came in the Nicholl, as mentioned in the Privateer Ship St returned here from a C sent in here, the Ship mounting 14 six and four bound from Quebec to between Isabella Bay and

The St. George also

Monti Christo and the C South Carolina to Barb September was taken by

November 6. Since

Prize Ship arrived here, from Quebec for the Ca Plank, &c. She was tal of September last, by th of this Port. — She s English, and was a Pri out of Guernsey, moun and proved very successf ing taken, it is said, n Vessels, before she was of whose Frigates carri thence she was sent to C two Guns mounted. Fo taken on board her, des St. Domingo.

Friday last was sent i

George, Capt. Haley; F

craft; and Abercrombie

er loaded with Su

16th of October coming

Hiapanola: She came in

Capt. John Haley, who in

74 Gun Ship got into Por

Condition, having lost al

two English Men of War

filling them; and that a

was to pull out of th

of two Frigates and a Sn

P H I L A D E L P H I A

On Sunday last an, E

the Westward, by whom

General Forbes left Ray's-T

the 27th ult. That the

Missing, on our Side, in

amounted to 6000

Portals, and most of the

Loss of the French