

of the Fleets, Trade, and Navigation of France, whilst the Commerce of Great-Britain flourishes in full Protection and Security; and, at the same Time, of your Majesty's Justice and Magnanimity, in steadily supporting your Allies, and in carrying on with Vigour, in all Parts, this arduous and necessary War.

It is with Joy and Admiration we see the Glorious Efforts made in Germany, by your Majesty's great Ally the King of Prussia, and those made by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, seconded by the Valour of your Majesty's Troops, and those of your Allies; and that full Employment has thereby been given to all the Armies of France, and of her Confederates; from which, our Operations, both by Sea and in America, have received the most evident and important Advantages.

Permit us to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons, justly animated in Defence of the Rights of your Majesty's Crown, and of the Protestant Religion, and the Common Cause of Liberty and Independence, against the dangerous Union, which hath been formed to oppress them, will bear up against all Difficulties, and exert themselves to the utmost, by granting to your Majesty such Supplies as shall be necessary, effectually to stand by, and defend your Majesty, and vigorously to support the King of Prussia, and the rest of your Majesty's Allies; firmly relying on the Wisdom and Goodness of your Majesty, that the same will be applied, in the properest Manner, to push the War with Advantage, and to reduce the Enemy to equitable Terms of a Safe, Honourable, and Lasting Peace.

We beg Leave, also, to express our most Grateful Sense of the Paternal Satisfaction your Majesty takes, in that Good Harmony, which subsists amongst your faithful Subjects; and of your Majesty's Gracious Acceptance of the universal Zeal and Affection of your People; which Salutary Union hath enabled us so effectually to exert our Strength Abroad, and hath preserved, at Home, Tranquillity, Safety, and Public Credit; and we trust, that the Continuance of the same truly National Spirit will, by the Blessing of God, be attended with the like Happy Effects for the Future.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my Thanks for your dutiful and affectionate Address; and for this fresh Mark of your unanimous Zeal in Defence of me and my Crown, and of my good Brother the King of Prussia, and the rest of my Allies.

You may depend on my constant Endeavours for the Preservation of my Kingdoms, their Trade, and Colonies; and for the Liberties of Europe.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 28. Journal of the Siege of Neiss since October, to the Raising it, on the 6th of November, 1758.

IN the Night of the first of November, the Enemy withdrew their Cannon and Mortars from off the Batteries, and also began drawing off their Artillery; several Pieces of Cannon, and some Hundreds of Waggon with Ammunition, having been carried over the Neiss near Klumpensau, and taken the Road to Ziechtahls; they have however been at Work upon their Approaches and Redoubts, and our Artillery has been kept in constant Play. The Defenders, the Number of whom has been greater this Night than it had yet been before, have all affirmed, that the Loss of the Besiegers had been very considerable. On the 2d, the Enemy continued that whole Day, and the following Night, sending back the Cannon, Mortars, and the Ammunition and Baggage Waggon. The Defenders reported, that the King was acquainted with this Army.

In the Night of the 3d, the Enemy raised, within 500 Paces of the Citadel, a large Redoubt, which, in a few Hours was demolished by the Fire of our Batteries.

On the 4th, in the Afternoon, they at last marched off in three Columns, and encamped at Half a Mile from the Place, between Tschadowitz and Klumpensau.

On the 5th, a large Body of their Troops passed over the Neiss, near the last mentioned Place, another Body still remained in the Camp; and as I observed that the Approaches and Redoubts were still full of Men, I ordered a Sally at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon, with 600 Foot, 100 Horses, and 60 Hussars. My Design was, that they should fall upon the Left Wing; and this Scheme was so well executed, that the Colonel Marquis de Grasse, of the Bavarian Troops, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, and 1500 of well-substantiated private Men, of divers Regiments, were made Prisoners; and about 60 of the Enemy killed. Eighteen other Defenders, some above 50 years, and above 100 more, the following Night. We had six Men killed, nine wounded, and twelve missing.

The Enemy, at last, entirely abandoned the Approaches on the 6th in the Morning, and marched to Ziechtahls; above 700 Defenders came over to us that Day. The Enemy were obliged to leave behind them several Thousands of Bomb Shells of 30 and 50 Pound Weight, a large Quantity of Cannon Ball of 24, 32, and 6 Pound Weight, and a great many Ordnance ready charged, as may be seen in the following List, which I send you, as you may be pleased to send it to Mr. de Trolow, Lieutenant-General.

List of the Ammunition and Implements, which the Enemy abandoned near Klumpensau, before the Forts of Neiss. 23,000 Cannon Balls of 14 Pound Weight; 23,000 ditto of 12; 1700 Bomb Shells of 75 Pound Weight; 3900 ditto of 50; 6100 ditto of 30; 6000 ditto of 20 and 7 1/2 20,000 Granaadoes; 600 Iron Crows; 1000 Joints, and 500 thick Planks, for Batteries; and 10 Gunpowder Magazines.

N. B. The Balls, Bomb Shells and Granaadoes, not being ranged Pyramidically, we have not been able to give a more exact Account of it in this List; but we have likewise found a great Quantity of Ammunition of all kinds drop upon the Roads as far as two Leagues from the Forts.

De Mocheln, Colonel of Artillery. After raising the Siege of Neiss, General Harisch retired from Freudenthal, where he received the 9th, into Bohemia, by Altstadt and Qualitz, and General de Ville by Neustadt to Troppau. The Desertion in these two Corps continues to be very great, and sometimes 100 Deferters come in one Day to Neiss.

The Forts of Cossell, which has been blockaded these four Months, is likewise relieved, by the Resolution the Enemy took in the Night, between the 9th and 10th, to retire and take the Route of Troppau.

Berlin, November 18. Marshal Daun perceiving, that notwithstanding the Advantage he had gained at Hochkirchen, he had failed in his principal Design, which was to prevent the King of Prussia from marching into Silesia, and raising the Siege of Neiss, thought it proper however to take Advantage of the Absence of his Majesty, by falling upon Saxony, in hopes of making himself Master, at the same Time, of the Cities of Dresden, Leipzig, and Torgau. For this Purpose, he followed the King no farther than Gohlitz, and after detaching a Body of about 24000 Men, in order to make his Majesty believe, by their March, that the whole Austrian Army was upon his Skirts, he himself made forced Marches with the main Body towards Dresden, after having passed the Elbe at Pirna. On the 8th Count Schmettau, Governor of Dresden, was informed, that Marshal Daun approached the City with his whole Army, and a Part of that of the Empire. Finding himself threatened with a Siege, he gave Orders to the Free Battalions quartered in the Suburbs, to defend themselves from House to House, and to set Fire to the Streets, where they could not keep their Ground. The Count having been informed of these Orders, sent M. de Bose to Count Schmettau, to signify to him, that their Royal Highnesses hoped that, in the Place of their Residence, he would not proceed to such Extremities; to which M. Schmettau made Answer, that the City of Dresden being a Fortress, with the Defence of which he was charged, he could not avoid burning the Suburbs, whenever they became detrimental to him; but nevertheless, if the Court could induce Marshal Daun to give his Word of Honour not to attack the Town on that Side, he, on his Part, would give his, not to touch the Suburbs. But the Count made Answer, That their Hands were too much tied up for them to interfere therein. Here it is proper to add, that it was declared, several Months before, both to the young Court, and to the States of the Country, and the Magistrates of Dresden, that it depended upon the Court to prevent the Suburbs from being burnt, if they would agree with the Austrian Generals that the Capital should not be attacked.

On the 9th, about Noon, the Enemy advanced, with their whole Army, behind the Grand Garden. The advanced Posts immediately charged, and Free Battalions and Hussars, drove them into the Suburbs, attacked the 700 Foot which were posted there under the Command of Col. Itzenplitz, and pushed forward as far as the Pirna and Rain Gatts, from whence, however, they were repulsed. About Midnight we learned, that Marshal Daun was erecting Batteries, under Cover of which he intended attacking the Suburbs. M. Schmettau, therefore, on the 10th, could no longer defer setting Fire to that Part of the Suburbs which are close to the Ramparts, in order to prevent the Enemy from making a Lodgment there. However, not more than one Third of the Houses were consumed. In the Afternoon, Marshal Daun sent Col. Savoiski to Count Schmettau, to acquaint him, that such Proceedings were not usual in a Place, which was to be considered as the Residence of a Royal Family; and that he, in his own Person, must be responsible for it. To which M. Schmettau answered, That the Marshal ought to be too well instructed, in the Rules of War, to be surpris'd at it, and not to know, that when an Enemy approaches a Town, and attacks it as a Fortress, it is usual to burn the Suburbs. As M. de Savoiski replied, that the Marshal hoped they would at least spare the City, M. Schmettau answered, That depended on the Marshal; but if they intended to batter the Town in Breach, and take it by Assault, he would defend it from Street to Street, and at last the Castle itself.

Whilst Marshal Daun was thus employed in reducing the City of Dresden, a Body of the Army of the Circles advanced before Leipzig; and General Haddick marched with 20,000 Men towards Torgau, imagining he should carry, by Storm, a Place almost without Defence. But the King, who had not been imposed upon by these Demonstrations of Marshal Daun, had given Orders to Lieutenant General Count Dohna, and Major General de Wedel, to march with a Part of the Troops under their Command towards Saxony, to supply the Place of those who were drawn off by his March into Silesia. On the 12th M. de Wedel got to Hartenberg, where he heard of the Arrival of General Haddick before Torgau; and having Record only to his Courage in so pressing a Danger, went with 200 Hussars, with the utmost Haste, to Torgau; the Head of his Cavalry and Infantry following as fast as possible. After which M. de Wedel attacked the Enemy with 15 Squadrons so briskly, that he obliged them to retire, with great Precipitation, as far as Eulenbourg. We made on this Occasion about 20 Prisoners. General Wedel waited at Torgau for Count Dohna, who having joined him on the 14th, they directed their March together towards Eulenbourg. The King marched at the same Time, with all possible Expedition, on his Return into Silesia. On the 15th his Majesty came to Lauban; Marshal Daun did not think proper to wait the Arrival of the King, but after having made several unsuccessful Attempts before Dresden, between the 8th and 16th, he retired, on the 1st mentioned Day to Pirna, giving up his great Designs upon Saxony. Thus the King, merely by the Report of his marching, occasioned the raising of two Sieges in 14 Days Time; which plainly proves the Falsity of the exaggerated Accounts published by the Enemy, of the famous Action of Hochkirchen. The Body of Troops, which re-

main'd near Dresden, under the Command of Lieutenant General Itzenplitz, finding themselves too weak to oppose the united Forces of Prince Dem. Posts and Marshal Daun, fled off by the City of Dresden, and posted themselves on this Side of the Elbe, where they wait to be reinforced, in order to repass the Elbe, and pursue the Enemy.

L O N D O N, November 28. We hear that the Royal George, and Magnanime, one of 100 Guns, and the other of 80, will join the Squadron under Admiral Saunders, cruising in the Bay of Biscay.

Nov. 29. It is asserted in some Letters by the last Dutch Mail, that two French Ships of the Line, with a Frigate of War, and about a Dozen Transports, have got out of Brest, and are gone to reinforce the Settlement of Goree, upon the Coast of Africa.

Nov. 30. England could never boast of so formidable a Navy as at present; and yet, to the Honour of our present Ministry, we can assure our Readers, that besides those on the Stocks in his Majesty's Yards, there are not less than ten Men of War, of 74 Guns each, building by contract in private Yards, all of which will be ready to launch next Spring. Let Britain vigorously pursue these Measures, and she may set the united Force of all Europe at Defiance; and whenever insulted, be no more affrighted with bugbear Invasions; but be always able to protect herself without foreign Auxiliaries, and challenge the Insolence of her Enemies in their own Ports and Kingdoms.

It is said that 60,000 Seamen and Marines will be employed the ensuing Year.

Perhaps nothing can so much prove the great Importance of the Cape-Breton Expedition, as the Case of Insuring; for since the Reduction of that Place Insurances to America, has fallen from 25, and even 30 per Cent, to no more than 11; with this remarkable Advantage, that our Enemies Insurance has risen in Proportion to the Falling of ours. So fatal is this Stroke to the French Trade; and so beneficial to the British!

December 1. It is said that 6000 Recruits are ordered to be raised with all Expedition, which are to be sent to America.

A Letter from Plymouth says, that the Fleet of 5 Ships of the Line, 3 Frigates and 30 Transports, sent by the Hussar, Capt. Elliot, steering to the Westward, came out of Brest the 16th ult. but as Commodore Keppel sailed the 12th, it is hoped he will keep before them.

Dec. 5. A Vessel is dispatched after Commodore Keppel and Hughes, with some Advices of Importance.

Dec. 7. It is most confidently reported at the Court End of the Town, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will Command in the Spring a very important Expedition against France; in which, it is said, there will be made Use of not less than 50,000 Land Forces.

We hear his Royal Highness is to re-assume his Command in the Army; and that Lord Ligonier is to be appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and Governor of Portsmouth.

Persimouth, Nov. 20. Yesterday arrived at Spithead from America his Majesty's Frigate Boreas, the Hon. Captain Boyle. The above Gentleman has taken 12 Prizes since his Departure from England, most of them rich.

Persimouth, Dec. 1. We hear that we are to have a very large Armament here in the Spring; and that Lord Howe is to have the Conduct of the naval Part thereof.

NEW-YORK, February 16. The other Articles in the English Papers, (with immediate Notice,) are—

That his Prussian Majesty has had no general Engagement with the Austrians under Count Daun, since his Surprize on the 14th of October. That instead thereof he remained in his Camp till the 24th, and was joined by a Detachment from his Brother Prince Henry, when he set out for the Relief of the City of Neiss, then about to be besieged by M. de Harisch, which he happily effected, obliging the Austrians to raise the Siege the 6th of November, and to repass the Neisse. On the King's Way his Vanguard was attacked by a Party of Hussars and Dragoons, of whom he cut 800 to Pieces. After this, the King directly set out upon his Return for Lusatia, and with surprising Expedition reached Bautzen on the 13th, and soon after obliged Count Daun to raise the Siege of Dresden, and retreat towards Pirna, in Bohemia;—Daun at first having thought to take the Advantage of his Majesty's Absence into Silesia, and to reduce that City, if possible.—The Prussians are in Possession of Freyberg, and the Army of the Empire continues to retire before them. The whole Force of the Prussians were to assemble near Dresden the 16th of November.—The King of Prussia, by his inimitable Conduct, raised six Sieges at one and the same Time, viz. Those of Colberg, of Neiss, of Cossell, of Dresden, of Torgau, and of Leipzig. That of Cossell indeed Prince Linsburgh obliged the French to raise. That to all Appearance the Campaign is drawing near to a Conclusion, if his Prussian Majesty did not prevent it, by inclining to continue as active this Winter as he did the last.—That soon after the raising the Siege of Torgau, the Generals Dohna and Wedel attacked general Haddick, (who besieged the Place) and took 3000 Prisoners, besides 22 Pieces of Cannon. This News is from Dresden, where his Prussian Majesty is, dated the 25th of November.

That the Spanish Ministry, since the Death of the Queen, was intent upon some Project in which the Court of Portugal seems to be deeply interested; and the Generals and Officers had immediately Orders to join their respective Corps, ately.

ately. That a new and more likely to be opened to Europe of his Catholic Majesty transacting any Affairs of State broiled in a fresh War for the and Placentia, as probably the Queen will get Possession of Sicily Army under Contades and to repass the Rhine. That in prodigious Perplexities, greater a Change in the Ministry was thought would resign to Spain.—That the Russian Court French as it was before, seeing Versailles and Vienna were their Subsidies, they being c. That a Rupture between Great-Britain was expected: That his Prussianized the Captain and Commodore, and given them a Part act against the Swedes; and that the waters were going into the Purpose, and an Application, for some English Men of War.

That it is certain some Proposals been made by France to the that they were rejected, and making for prosecuting the War with Vigour, a Resolution being to any Accommodation till they to offer *Carrs Blancs*.—That thereof, 15,000 Ton of Shipping the Government's Service; Number of (15,000) Men, with on some Expedition abroad, the French Councils, that they how to direct their Operations or Offence, as they neither great Force is to be employed America.—That a Number of mediately to be sent to North another Body of 30,000 Men under the Duke of Cumberland on the Coast of France. The Spithard, after the failing of Keppel (the former for the latter for the Coast of Africa) Men of War, and that Ten were near launching, as an Armament of the English Nation, of 5 Men of War, 3 Frigates, sail'd from Brest the 16th of February by his Majesty's Ship the Westward. That a large paring for the Mediterranean, shipping off for Gibraltar. The bound to the East-Indies, as Fleet bound thither, to rout a Part of the World. That a relieve Admiral Saunders in That all Sorts of Warlike Stores Louisburg, and 50 Tin Boats ready at Woolwich, for Numbers of others were ordered for the Service of a secret Expedition Answer was sent to the Duke memorial, relating to the Capture of Privateers, which was presented Merchants to the Princess Govern'ment submitted to Great-Britain. Madrid, Naples, and Turin a considerable Augmentation was making People being employed in all the Cantons, in raising Men for the but with what Design is not known.

That very judicious Proposal of raising several Millions of Money of the Government, in the Year unless a Reconciliation soon took between the present contending such as were likely to come to in general was like to be in than ever. In short, such a Spirit to carry on the present just and gainst the Enemies of his British Allies, was never in a British Paragraph of a Letter brought dated London, December.

"There never was greater Union in the present Parliament. Myself the Darling of the Public's Eye is greatly admired, his Plans approved, which will be vigorous; with vast Sum of Money will be raised and the Forces increased: We hear soon be sent to America, with a power that a considerable Reinforcement of Ferdinand. Another secret Expedition is fore every Thing breathes the