

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters at Suderbornen,
August 2.

THE Army (by Prince Ferdinand's Orders) is to be under Arms at Six o'Clock this Afternoon, to Fire a Salute.

His Serene Highness orders his greatest Thanks to be given to the whole Army, for their Bravery and good Behaviour Yesterday, particularly to the British Infantry, and the two Battalions of Hanoverian Guards; to all the Cavalry of the left Wing, and to General Wangenheim's Corps, particularly the Regiment of Holstein; the Hessian Cavalry, the Hanoverian Regiment du Corps and Hamerslin's; the same to all the Brigades of heavy Artillery. His Serene Highness declares publicly, that, next to God, he attributes the Glory of the Day to the Intrepidity and extraordinary good Behaviour of these Troops, which he assures them he shall retain the strongest Sense of as long as he lives; and if ever upon any Occasion he shall be able to serve these brave Troops, or any one of them in particular, it will give him the utmost Pleasure. His Serene Highness orders his particular Thanks to be likewise given to General Sporcken, the Duke of Holstein, Lieutenant Generals Imhoff and Urff. His Serene Highness is extremely obliged to the Count de Bukeburg for all his Care and Trouble in the Management of the Artillery, which was served with great Effect; likewise to the Commanding Officers of the several Brigades of Artillery, viz. Colonel Brown, Lieutenant Colonel Hutte, Major Hesse, and the three English Captains, Phillips, Drummond, and Foy. His Serene Highness thinks himself infinitely obliged to Major Generals Waldegrave and Kinsley, for their great Courage and good Order, in which they conducted their Brigades. His Serene Highness further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant General the Marquis of Granby, that he is persuaded, that if he had had the good Fortune to have had him at the Head of the Cavalry of the right Wing, his Presence would have greatly contributed to make the Decision of that Day more compleat, and more brilliant. In short, his Serene Highness orders, that those of his Suit, whose Behaviour he most admired, be named, as the Duke of Richmond, Col. Fitzroy, Capt. Ligonier, Col. Watson, Captain Wilson, Aid de Camp to Major General Waldegrave, Adjutant Generals Erstorff, Bulow, Derendolle, the Counts Tobe and Mallerti; his Serene Highness having much Reason to be satisfied with their Conduct. And his Serene Highness desires and orders the Generals of the Army, that upon all Occasions when Orders are brought them by his Aid de Camp, that they be obeyed punctually, and without Delay.

L O N D O N, August 2.
They write from Ostend, of the 22d ultimo, that Dunkirk being blocked up by five English Frigates, the French Privateers carry their Prizes into Ostend; and that Marshal Prince de Soubise was arrived at Dunkirk, in order to take the Command of 35,000 Men, which are said to be encamped in that Neighbourhood.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 31.
"As there are three Channels leading out of Brest, the Mouth of each is closely blocked up by three of our Ships of the Line; so that nothing can possibly go in or out without their Knowledge."
The remaining Part of the Fortrefs of Custrin, which was bombarded last Year by the Russians, has been reduced to Ashes by a Fire that happened there accidentally in the Night of the 16th ult. by which 78 Dwelling-houses, 48 Sheds, Huts, &c. were consumed.

August 4. The Ships that were sent by Commodore Boys to reconnoitre the French Coast, are returned, and say, that they could plainly discern a Number of Troops every where on the Coasts, they being under great Apprehensions of another Visit from our Bomb-Vessels, which are all ready to put to Sea on the first Notice.

We hear that six more Men of War will be forthwith ordered to sail to cruise on the French Coasts of Dunkirk, Gravelin, Dieppe, &c. the better to prevent any Embarkation of Troops for a Descent on this Kingdom.

Orders are sent for raising the Militia in Scotland, in order to assist in opposing the French, in case they should attempt to land in that Country. As nothing of this Kind has been done since the Revolution, it clearly shews that the Government are not unacquainted with the vast Preparations making by the French for an Invasion.

We are told by private Letters from France, that their Affairs in Europe are at present in too prosperous a Situation to sue for Peace; and as

they look upon those of England to be the same in America, the Continuance of the War for another Year they think is certain; and they already talk of the Methods proposed for raising the necessary Supplies for carrying it on, which they say will be done without the Assistance of the Clergy, notwithstanding the Churches are full of Plate.

August 7. By private Letters from Hamburg, dated the 27th ult. there is an Account that they had certain Advice from Berlin, that a very dangerous Conspiracy had been discovered there. The Conspirators were 5 or 600 Deserters that had entered into the Prussian Royal Free-Companies; they were to set Fire to the City of Berlin in several Parts at one Time, and to plunder the Inhabitants; but being happily discovered, they were dispersed, and sent to Prison.

August 14. We hear that the Loss of the British Troops in Germany, will immediately be filled up by Draughts from the Forces in England.

It is said in some private Letters by the last Mail, that a Misunderstanding had arisen before the late Battle between M. de Contades and M. Broglio, the latter of whom had a high Opinion of Prince Ferdinand's Abilities, and advised the not attacking him; but the other was vain enough to declare that he would follow his own Plan, and that in two Days Time he should inclose Prince Ferdinand and his Army, and send their Capitulation presently after to Versailles.

There is a Scheme on Foot for opening a Subscription in this City to raise Men for his Majesty's Service; and it is said the City will subscribe a Thousand Pounds, as an Example to the great Companies, and rich Merchants, &c. And such Men as shall so enlist, are to have their Freedoms given them at the end of the War. A Court of Common-Council met this Day, in order to have the same laid before them.

August 16. Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters were at Paderborn on the ninth Instant, which is 28 Leagues from the Field of Battle, in order to prevent the Return of the French Army.

The Light Horse are quartered in all the Towns from Bromley in Kent, to Croydon in Surry, and across the Country, so that they may be assembled in a short Time to go on any Service.

B O S T O N, October 8.

By a Master of a Vessel who was taken in his Voyage to the West-Indies, and is returned in a Vessel from Antigua to Portsmouth, we learn, that the following Vessels were taken and carried into Martinico, between the 27th of July and 20th of August, viz. Sloop William, William Meredith Master, bound from Virginia to Antigua; Schooner Tyrrell, George Soper, from Antigua to Guadeloupe; Ship Eliza, Morris, from Africa to West-Indies with 300 Slaves; Sloop Lucky Nancy, Higgins, from Maryland to Ditto; Sloop John and Mary, Zachariah Hodgkins, from Virginia to Ditto; Sloop Prosperous, Gilmore, from Piscataqua for Ditto; Brig Hetty, Thomas Warren, from Ditto for West-Indies; a Vessel called the Fly, Milery, from Antigua to Guadeloupe; Snow Cropperon, from Africa to the West-Indies with Slaves; Ditto Montgomery, from Philadelphia to Ditto; three Sloops from Antigua, some, if not all, bound to Guadeloupe; Brig Cableman, from Bristol to the Leeward Islands; Sloop Archibald, Dinmore, from Boston to St. Eustatia, with Lumber, taken in Latitude of Antigua, within about two Leagues of the Island; Sloop Lydia, Webster, from Salem for St. Eustatia.

Thursday last arrived here Capt. Doubleday from the River St. Lawrence, but last from Halifax, in four Days; in whom came Passenger Capt. Brainard, late of a Connecticut Schooner, who informs, that he was taken in his Passage from New-London to Louisburg, Yesterday was Se'nnight, by a Privateer Sloop, carrying 50 Men; which had also taken the following Vessels, viz. Captain Haynes, from the River; also one Cox, and two other Vessels, with Boards from the Eastward, bound to Louisburg; as also a Fishing Schooner. The Frenchmen gave the Prisoners, being 50 in Number, a small Schooner, with which they proceeded to Halifax. On board Capt. Haynes were Passengers Ensign Hutchins, and Mr. Howard, with the others, who went with the Dispatches from General Amherst to General Wolfe, and were returning with Answers thereto, which they threw overboard, and were to come in Capt. Jones. Capt. Brainard had on board a valuable Cargo, consisting of Cattle, Sheep, with other Live Stock and Provisions. It is said there were two other small Privateers also out upon the Cruise.

Ensign Hutchins arrived here in Captain Jones, in five Days from Halifax (accompanied with Major Stobo, who, as was formerly mentioned made

his Escape from Quebec the first of last May, and gave a general Account of the then Strength and Situation of that Place, and who has since been up the River with Admiral Saunders, giving an Account of the Navigation, so far as he returned on his Passage down) Ensign Hutchins informs in general—That he left Fort Western, on Kennebeck River, the 18th of August last, in Company with Mr. Howard, and two others, with Dispatches for General Wolfe, which he delivered at the Camp at Point Levee the 3d of September, being out 17 Days and Nights; that they saw several Scouts in their Way undiscovered; that they were so near Chaudiere, which he says is a fine Settlement, that they saw and heard the Enemy threshing their Grain; that it is a plentiful Country; that they took two Men and a Woman about half Way from Chaudiere to St. Lawrence River, by whom they gain'd some Intelligence as to the Situation of our Army; that they had no Provisions for four Days before they got in, and were almost starv'd, being near tired out with rubbing through the Brush, &c. which tore their Clothes to Pieces, but not their Flesh; that had it not been for the Intelligence gain'd by the Prisoners abovementioned, whom they afterwards releas'd, they should have deliver'd up themselves to the first Party they came across; that the News of General Amherst's Success against Ticonderoga and Crown Point was received with universal joy throughout the whole Fleet and Army; and that they were properly taken Care of, and well cloath'd immediately on their Arrival.

That he left Quebec in Capt. Haynes for this Place the 8th of September, and was taken the 30th, off Black Point, by a Privateer Sloop of 4 Swivel Guns, and 50 Men, who were all double arm'd, and who fir'd a Volley of their small Arms, and kill'd the Man at Helm; that they had an English Captain on board, whom they before had taken, and whom they made hail Captain Haynes, otherwise he says they should have got clear; that they however fir'd 300 Small Arms at them before they struck; that the Enemy robb'd the Men of all they had, and him of every Thing he had, saving his Hat, not even sparing his Commission; but that he threw over General Wolfe's Answers to General Amherst's Letters just before they struck. Ensign Hutchins came to Town last Thursday Afternoon, and set out the next Morning for General Amherst. He left Mr. Howard at Halifax, he being so poorly he could not come up.

Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Navy, dated Isle Madame, August 28, 1759.

"My last to you bears Date the 10th Instant, and contain'd the most material Occurrences to that Time; very few having occur'd since, except the following, viz. A Detachment from our Army has been down the North Shore, and burnt all the Houses and Barns from Cape Torment to the Falls of Montmorancy; and, it is thought, that the South Shore and Isle of Orleans will soon suffer the same Fate. Admiral Holmes and Brigadier Murray came down from above the Town the 26th Instant (the Ships still remain there) and advise us, they had burnt a large Magazine of Cloathing, Provisions, &c. and taken some Prisoners, who had Letters, intimating, that Brigadier Prideaux had taken Niagara, himself, and second in Command, kill'd; that the French had abandon'd and destroy'd Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, and retir'd to St. John's; and that General Amherst did pursue them. We hope this will prove true. The Cannonade and Bombardment on the Town is continued with so great Violence, that it bears the Face of Ruin and Destruction.—August 30. The Leostoffe and Hunter Sloop pass'd the Town the 28th in the Evening; receiving no other Damage than one Man killed, and two wounded on board the latter. The Magazine burnt by Brigadier Murray is esteem'd to have contain'd many valuable Effects.—Sept. 3. The Troops, in Number 1200, are come down to burn and destroy the South Shore: The Sutherland, Squirrel, Seahorse, Leostoffe and Hunter, are all above the Town, besides Cats, &c. General Wolfe is about leaving Montmorancy. We shall not sail till the latter End of the Month."

Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lisbon, to his Friend here, dated August 17, 1759.

"Just now an Exprez came in from Madrid, with an Account of the Spanish Monarch's Decease; to convey this News to England, our Packet is ordered away immediately. I conclude Don Carlos will quit Naples immediately to take Possession of the Spanish Crown, how he may stand affected seems yet doubtful, and what Turn in Affairs this Alteration may make, Time only can discover.

Extra