

Duke de Breglio, and the Duke, on his Side, has dispatched another Memorial to the Ministry, wherein he justifies himself at the Expense of the Marshal.

The 4th Instant, in the Afternoon, M. de la Clave's Squadron quitted the Road of Toulon, and went to drop Anchor at the Vignettes, where it was detained by a Calm all the next Day. The following Night it put out to Sea with a very fair Wind. The English Squadron, which cruized some Time off Barcelona, is returned to Gibraltar, undoubtedly to dispute the Passage of the Straights with our Squadron. It is stronger in Ships, but we reckon their Companies must be weakened by Sickness.

Portsmouth, August 19. On Saturday Morning passed by this Port for the Downs between 2 and 300 Sail from the West-Indies, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Augusta, and Hornet Sloop.

LONDON, August 23.

Letters from Lisbon of the 10th Instant import, that the King of Portugal had determined to have a magnificent Palace built there; it is to take up the whole Ground from St. Jean des Beires Maries to the River's Side, and it is computed it will cost above 300 Million of Cruzados. By the King's Orders, the Name of the Town of Aveiro, which gave Title to the late Duke, is changed to that of Nova Braganza.

Extract of a Letter from on Board one of Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet off Brest, dated August 11.

"Just now arrived in the Fleet his Majesty's Ship Dunkirk, one of Captain Hervey's Squadron, with five Barks, which that Officer sent the Pallas with his Boats to cut out of a little Bay, close to Brest Harbour. They are all laden with Cannon Ball, and all Kinds of military Stores for the Brest Fleet. This will be a great Disappointment to their Expedition, and is a Proof how closely that Port is watched by Captain Hervey. We fear we shall not be able to remain much longer in so dangerous a Situation, for the Season will soon prevent us from safely working our Ships amidst such a Number of Rocks and Islands, and on an Enemy's Coast."

Advices from Paris of the 10th add, that the Letters from M. de Contades's Army had been all stopt except a very few; and as it was known the Court had received a Detail of the Affair, the Silence observed in Relation to it, served only to increase the general Uneasiness; that it was still uncertain whether de Contades would command during the rest of the Campaign, or not; that he had many Friends, but more Enemies, who strove to get him recalled; that the Marchioness and the Duke de Belleisle did their utmost that he might be continued; but that the King was so chagrined at this Defeat, that it was uncertain whether they would succeed.

Other Letters say, that he will certainly be continued; and that the late Affair will be of Service to the Army, by putting an End to certain Intrigues and Cabals.

August 25. There is Advice that the French Court has sent Orders to nine Battalions of Militia, quartered in Alsace and Metz, to march to join M. de Contades. Orders have also been sent to the Camp near Dunkirk, for detaching 4000 Horse, and 16000 Foot, towards Wesel. All Talk of the Embarkation is almost dropt at Paris.

August 28. According to private Letters by the Dutch Mail, which are said to come from good Hands, the King of Prussia intirely routed the left Wing of the Russian Army, and took 100 Pieces of their Cannon; and their right Wing was giving Ground, when a second Horse was killed under his Majesty, who was stunned by the Fall, and taken up speechless; upon which a Rumour spread through the Army, that the King was dead. This threw the Troops into such a Consternation, that they lost the Advantage they had gained, and the General was obliged to order a Retreat to the Camp he occupied before the Battle. The Russians did not follow them. In this Action the Austrians were almost all cut to Pieces; the Relicks of them separated from the Russians after the Battle, and a Detachment of Prussians were sent in Pursuit of them.

The last Letters from Magdebourg say, that in the Battle of the 12th, the Russians were at least 70,000 strong; that the Corps of Austrian Cavalry that joined them, consisted of 12000 Men; and that his Prussian Majesty's Troops were not 40,000 complete. The Fortune of the Day was turned by the Austrians, who were not however, properly supported by the Russians, upon which a great Quarrel has ensued. There were eight Russian Generals wounded brought into Frankfort, one of whom is since dead. Of the Prussians, Lieut. General Itzenplitz has three dangerous Wounds, Lieut. General Hullen has a Wound in his Leg, and Lieut. General Wedel shot in the Breast. General Van Wunch, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants, entered Berlin with three Battalions complete, and ten Squadrons of Hussars. On the 13th the Russians had not made any Motions, or attempted to advance; whence it is supposed that their Loss must be very great: Some say that the Killed and Wounded on both Sides, is not short of 40,000 Men.

The Prince of Prussia, and his Brother, arrived safely at Magdebourg on the 12th, as the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family, did on the 15th. His Majesty is preparing for another Battle, if the Russians do not prevent it by a Retreat.

It is said that the French, when they evacuated Hesse-Cassel, left behind them Baggage, &c. to a very great Amount.

A strong Report prevailed this Day at Noon, that Advice was received from the East-Indies, by the Way of Lisbon, of Col. Clive's having had an Engagement with M. Lally, whom he had defeated, and retaken Fort St. David.

The King of Prussia being stunned by the Fall from his Horse, on its being shot under him, gave Rise to the Report that he was killed.

The Guildhall Subscription goes on with great Spirit, both as to Men and Money, a considerable Number of Recruits being already enlisted by that public spirited Fund.

The Minerva Frigate arrived at Plymouth on Thursday last from the Fleet, and has brought in with her five French Barks, laden with Gun-powder and Ball, which were taken by the Pallas Frigate off Brest, under Protection of a Battery and a Party of the Irish Brigades, who fired very

briskly on the Pallas's Boats when they cut them out, but happily did no Hurt.

They write from Frankfort, that the Army of the Empire being informed of M. de Contades's Disaster, waited only for an Answer to a Letter sent to him by the Duke of Deux Ponts to fall back to Franconia, if the Marshal should not be able to stand his Ground in Hesse; which would be a mortifying Stroke, as that Army was on the Point of getting Possession of Dresden.

On Friday last Major Patterson set out from Woolwich for Portsmouth, to accompany Admiral Rodney on the Expedition to the Coast of France, and take under his Command all the Bomb Vessels destined for that Service.

By Letters from Landsberg, of the 18th, there is an Account, that a Misunderstanding happened between the Russians and Austrians, after the late Battle, the latter alledging they were not properly supported in that Action by the Russians, and that the Austrians had left the Russians, and were gone back. It is added, that the King of Prussia had been joined, since the Battle, with 12000 Men, and that the News of another Battle was hourly expected.

Portsmouth, August 27. This Morning sailed Rear Admiral Rodney, in the Deptford, of 50 Guns, with his whole Squadron of Frigates and Bomb Vessels, and were out of Sight by Noon.

Yesterday sailed the Chesterfield, Ranger, and Goree, with the Transports and Troops for Senegal and Goree.

BOSTON, October 23.

Yesterday Morning arrived here Captain Furlong, in 16 Days from Quebec; and by a Gentleman who came Passenger, we have the following authentic Account of the Battle fought on the Plains of Abraham, near the City of Quebec, on the 13th of September last, between the Generals WOLFE and MONTCALM, and also of the Surrender of that City to his Britannic Majesty's Arms, viz.

GENERAL WOLFE, finding that nothing could invite the Enemy to give him Battle, whilst he remained at Montmorancy, retired from thence the 11th of September, and resolved to endeavour to effect a Landing on the Back of the Town: To make sure of this it was absolutely necessary to surprize them; he therefore prevailed on the Admiral to send up above the Town some Transports, and a large Number of Boats, all which got safe by, notwithstanding the Enemy's constant Fire upon them from all their Batteries, which were composed of above 130 Pieces of Cannon, from 6 to 42 Pounders, the latter fired red hot Shot. General Wolfe marched his Army from Point Levy to the River Eschemains, and embarked them on board the Transports; on the 12th he gave Orders for the Army to be in Readiness to land the next Morning before Day Light, under the Heights of Abraham, and accordingly he landed, and immediately attacked and routed the Enemy, taking Possession of a Battery of four 24 Pounders, and one 13 Inch Mortar, with but an inconsiderable Loss: We then took Post on the Plains of Abraham, whither M. Montcalm (on hearing that we had landed, for he did not expect us) hastened with his whole Army to give us Battle. About Nine o'Clock we observed the Enemy marching down towards us in three Columns; at Ten they formed the Line of Battle, which was at least six deep, having their Flanks covered by a thick Wood on each Side, into which they threw above 1000 Canadians and Indians, who gall'd us much; the Regulars then advanced briskly up to us, and gave us their first Fire at about fifty Yards Distance, which we did not return, as it was General Wolfe's express Orders not to fire till they were within 20 Yards of us: They continued firing by Platoons, advancing in a very regular Manner, till they came close up to us, and then the Action became general. In about 15 Minutes the Enemy gave Way on all Sides, when a terrible Slaughter ensued; we pursued them to the Walls of the Town, regardless of an excessive heavy Fire from their Batteries, and gained a complete Victory: At Four in the Afternoon M. Boscawen appeared with 1500 Foot, and 200 Horse, on the great Road that leads from Montreal to Quebec, marching towards a Post on the Plains, occupied by a Body of our Light Infantry; on immediate Notice of which Brigadier General Burton, with the 35th and 48th Regiments, marched to the Left to receive him, but he no sooner perceived our Dispositions made to engage him, than he faced to the Right about, and made a most precipitate Retreat: At Ten at Night we surprized the Guards, and took Possession of their Grand

Hospital, wherein we found between 12 and 1500 Sick and Wounded.

The Troops lay on their Arms all Night, and on the 14th in the Morning, we secured the Bridge of Boats they had over Charles River, and made ourselves Masters of all their Posts that were or might be of any Consequence, leading to the Town; and at Night we broke Ground at 100 Yards from the Walls, where we had every Thing prepared for erecting a Battery, in order to make a Breach and storm, but were prevented by their beating a Parley, and sending out a Flag of Truce with Articles of Capitulation, and in a few Hours we took Possession of the City, where we found 250 Pieces of Cannon, a Number of Mortars from 9 to 15 Inches, Field Pieces, Hawitzers, Royals, &c. &c. with a large Quantity of Artillery Stores.

The Day after the Engagement the Enemy abandoned Beauport, leaving behind them about 80 Pieces of Cannon, and 3 Mortars, having first set Fire to all their floating Batteries, and blown up their Magazine of Powder for supplying them and the Troops that were on that Side.

The poor Remains of the French Army, with about 10,000 Canadians, have retired to Jaques Quartiers, under the Command of M. Levy, but the Canadians are deserting him in great Numbers every Day, and coming in to surrender themselves: M. Vaudreuil stole out of the Town during the Battle, and escaped. The French in the Town and about us are starving for want of Provisions, from which it is reasonable to imagine the whole must shortly surrender, even at Discretion; we have sent up to Trois Rivieres for 5 Frigates, and 11 Sail of Transports, which arrived here last Spring from France, and which the Enemy have deserted upon hearing of the Surrender of the Town: The Enemy lost in the Engagement, Lieutenant General Montcalm, two Brigadier Generals, one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, and at least 1500 Officers and Men killed and taken Prisoners; amongst the Prisoners are 58 Officers: On our Side was killed the brave and never to be forgotten General WOLFE, with 9 Officers, 4 Subalterns, and 44 Privates. Wounded, Brigadier General Monckton, Col. Carlton, Quarter-Master-General, with 26 Sergeants, and 557 Rank and File: This Action is the more glorious, as the Enemy at least were 12,000 strong, besides 500 Horse; we were about 4500, some of us did not engage.

Brigadier Murray is appointed Governor of the Town, and the whole Army left to Garrison it; Brigadier General Burton commands in the Lower Town, with the 48th Regiment, and Detachments from several others: Brigadier Townsend is gone Home in the Fleet to England, and Brigadier Monckton intends for the Continent.

Captain Furlong informs, That the Garrison of Quebec, which consisted of 4000 Men, were embarked on board Transports, and lay ready to sail for England when he came away: That about 8000 of the Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children, had come into Point-Levee, and taken the Oath of Allegiance, got Possession of their Estates, and were employed in getting in their Harvest: That Monsieur Montcalm was killed on Horseback in the Engagement, and his Body taken and buried in the City, and not carried on board Admiral Saunders, as has been reported: That General Wolfe's Body was sent Home in the Leostoffe, in which also went Lieutenant Colonel Hale, with a Packet, containing the Particulars of the Conquest of that important Place.

Captain Diamond, who arrived at Marblehead last Sunday, in 39 Days from Cadiz, confirms the Account from Lisbon (Published in our last) of the taking and destroying six large French Men of War out of seven, by Admiral Boscawen, the 17th of August last, near Cadiz; only with this Alteration, that our Ships took three, drove two ashore, and sunk one in the Engagement: Admiral Boscawen not being able to get the two off, ordered them to be burnt.—The French Squadron consisted of twelve Ships of the Line, and three Frigates; five of which, and the three Frigates, being separated from the rest, got into Cadiz the 17th or 18th of August; where the Shannon Frigate lay at Anchor without them, to observe their Motions. When these Ships got into Cadiz, there were 21 Sail of Spanish Men of War ready to sail, only waiting for a Wind, to bring Don Carlos from Naples to ascend the Spanish Throne. It was reported at Cadiz, that the Commanders of the French Ships which got in there, applied to the Spanish Admiral to take them under his Convoy up the Straights; the Admiral answered, he could not hinder their going out with him, but assured them, in case they should meet with the English

English Fleet which they more convy Fleet sailed left Cadiz; among the S Cadiz, that Toulon for could not get to Gibraltar them; and cerned the F ly ran into the Signal that Night; Sight of the Rocquets, a Tendency to be their c ened Sail, u tar did the f getting too the Morning been mentio that Admira the French Mafts, and v the French A Admiral Bof Newark, an were the wa Admiral Bof was gone to of War, leav French at Ca

Extra of
" — On
ing, died Pa
It is believed
coming to th
will leave hi
Seven Ships:
Stuart, failed
to bring the
Admiral Nav
The Admiral
watching the
Summer, bei
laid up, whi
being all un
out, said Ad
arrived at Gib
Line, and 10
vening, the
dron appear
cawen got rea
about 10 tha
order to wait
who got thro
Night; but b
the Gale, five
here the next
ther 7 Ships,
Admiral Bof
same Day, ab
for some Tim
the French for
4 Hours; som
deavoured to
their Ships w
Night got into
the Morning
and set Fire to
ed in the Nigh
little Damage,
a good many
had one Leg
their Enterpri
with 6 Ships,
land; but A
Place, with g
gates, watchi
They write fr
pended, and se
Duty in the a

W I L L
Extract of a L

" Just as an E
you, very bri
ent Aspect to wh
ourselves in the
The Matter is,
with Dispatches
with Advices wh
Yesterday Morn
Summoning the
Orders being giv
hold themselves
sent to the four
to collect their R

English