

knew 'em too well to expect they would attack him, without a manifest Advantage, and to endeavour to force their Camp and Intrenchments, was he resolved to play off a Stratagem against M. de Contades, in order to draw him out to the open Field. As he suspected the Camp to be swarming with Spies, he communicated his Plan only to the General Officers. On the 29th and 30th of July he made several Marches and Counter Marches with the Army, which was divided into three Bodies, chiefly with the Design of amusing the Enemy. The 31st he filed off with the main Body to the Right, quite out of Sight, leaving General Wangenheim in the Camp with 18,000 Men. He then posted small Bodies in proper Places, who, by Signals conveyed from one to another, could give him immediate Intelligence of the least Motion of the French. These Dispositions being made, he waited the Event of his Scheme, which answered to his Wish. At six and five in the Morning of August 1st, M. de Contades poured out his Troops, in order to fall on General Wangenheim, whom he expected to crush immediately. That brave General received them with the greatest Firmness and Resolution. The Onset of the French Army was extremely furious, rushing with the greatest Impetuosity, like a Deluge threatening to sweep all before it; but the undaunted and good Disposition of our Troops checked their Career, and made them reel back again: However, they soon rally'd, and returned to the charge, and Wangenheim must have been overpower'd, had not Prince Ferdinand most unexpectedly and disagreeably for the French, advanced with the main Body. He immediately fell upon their left Wing with great Vigour, and saluted them with a most terrible Discharge of his Artillery, which did prodigious Execution, and put them into the utmost Disorder; but fresh Troops coming up, the most desperate Conflict was renewed. Prince Ferdinand rode up and down through the Lines, exhorting the Soldiers to behave gallantly; he detached Reinforcements wherever there was Occasion; he animated the Troops by his Example, exposing his Person like a young Officer, and at the same time putting in Practice all the Arts of a most consummate General. Our British Infantry, headed by Generals Waldegrave, and Kingsly, fought with the greatest Ardour and Intrepidity, sustaining and repelling the repeated Attacks of the Enemy with the most romantic Bravery. The common Soldiers, so far from being daunted at their fallen Companions, breathed nothing but Revenge. For my Part, though at the beginning of the Engagement I felt a kind of Trepidation, yet I was so animated by the brave Example of all around me, that when I received a slight Wound by a Musket-ball slanting on my left Side, it served only to exasperate me the more, and had I then received Orders, I could with the greatest Pleasure have rushed into the thickest of the Enemy. We fought, in short, like Britons. The Hanoverians, Hessians, and Prussians, endeavoured to out-do one another; the Britons to outshine themselves. Interest, Honour, Glory, Emulation, all conspir'd to render the Battle of Thornhausen famous to Posterity. The French Officers did all in their Power to wrest the Battle from us; often did they rally their broken Troops, and returned to the Charge, and as often were they beat off with the greatest Havock. Our Artillery was handsomely served. At last, after the most obstinate Dispute of upwards of six Hours, the French gave way on all Hands, in Spite of the utmost Efforts of their Commanders, whom they hurried along in their Flight; for a Flight it was, and not a Retreat. Thousands jumped into the Water, and many were forced into it, by the Crowds pressing so hard behind; and the Roads were strewn with those who lay expiring with their Wounds; a dismal Sight! The Loss of the French is computed at 7000 killed on the Field, and in the Pursuit; about twice as many wounded; 4000 drowned; and it is said we have already made 5000 Prisoners. We have taken 52 Pieces of Cannon, 16 Pair of Colours, 9 Standards, and their whole Baggage. Our Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, is about 1400, among whom is no Officer of Note. The Hanoverians have lost near 2000. The Consequences of this Victory shew the Decisiveness of it. All the Towns in this Elefiorate, which the French had made themselves Masters of, are now in our Possession. Minden, Munster, Bielefeld, Hirschfeld, Dulmen, Halteren, and Oinaburg, have surrendered, and their Garrisons made Prisoners of War. We don't intend however, to give the French Ease till they are fairly on the other Side of the Rhine.

Thursday Night the Friendship, Thompson, arrived from Jamaica with about 500 Hogheads of Sugar on board, by some Accident blew up at the Sea. The Captain and Waterman were not gone on Shore a Quarter of an Hour before that Misfortune happened; and the Mate's Wife, who came on board but a few Minutes before, was walking on Deck with her Husband, and both blown up into the Air, as related by some Spectators. The Accident is supposed to have happened by some Officers searching the Powder-Room, in which Search a Spark dropp'd from a Candle. Forty-two Lives were lost. Twelve young Gentlemen, and six young Ladies, Natives of Jamaica, who came over to be educated, were blown up; and the rest were Officers and Sailors belonging to Men of War, who brought the Ship round, and others who belonged to a Prefs-Gang; Four Men were saved, two Danes, and two Dutchmen.

We hear from Portsmouth, that on the 22d of August in the Morning, the East Wing of South Sea Castle (a large Fort situate on the Beach, near a Mile from that Garrison) was blown up, and many People buried in the Ruins. The grand Batteries towards the Sea were not the least affected, nor are any of the Batteries round the Forts. *Extract of a Letter from on board the Argo, off Dunkirk, dated Aug. 29.*

"We have been at Anchor off Dunkirk this Fortnight, blocking up five Sail of Men of War and a Snow, now lying in the Road. The Marshal Belleisle came into the Road about three Days ago, and took in her Guns the same Day; our Cutters, who were watching them, are within Pistol shot every Morning. The Belleisle is certainly a fine Frigate, and happy will be the Man who has the good Fortune to make her strike to him; she mounts 30 Guns, Eighteen-pounders, on her main Deck; 12 Guns, Twenty-four-pounders, on her lower Deck; and Eight-six-pounders on her Quarter Deck and Forecastle: She has a Flag-staff at her Mizen-topmast Head, from whence we conclude she is the Chef d'Escadre. We know the French Fleet intend to make a Push, and as the Wind and Tide favour them at this Time, we expect to hear of their getting out every Night. They are said to be designed for Martinico, with a great Quantity of military Stores; and if they should slip out we have strict Orders to follow them wherever they may be going. The Fleet now lying here consists of the Preston, Commodore Boys, Norwich, Phoenix, Stag, Tweed, Argo, Solebay, two arm'd Ships, and about ten Cutters; the Deptford, and another 50 Gun Ship, are expected here every Hour. As to Prizes, we have had little or no Success; we have only sent in a Dane with Timber for Dunkirk, and about five Sail of Flemish Fishing Vessels."

September 1. Before the King of Spain died, the French Ministry (according to Advices from Paris) were in Hopes of bringing about a Change in the System of Spain. The Party of Mr. Wall, who was still for a Neutrality, was not strong, they said; and a powerful Body was forming to oppose him.—The present King of Spain, tho' but young when placed on the Throne of Naples, to which France contributed much, discovered great Wisdom and Prudence in his Government; and what is much to his Honour, was beloved by his Subjects, who are a restless, inconstant People, difficult to rule.

Head-Quarters at Bielefeld, August 17. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand sent Orders to M. Hedeman, his Treasurer, to pay the following Officers of the British Artillery, the under-mentioned Gratuities, as a Testimony of his great Satisfaction of their gallant Behaviour in the late Action of the 1st of this Month: To Capt. Philips, 1000 Crowns; to Capt. Macbean, Capt. Drummond, Captain Williams, and Captain Foy, 500 Crowns each. I hope the said Gentlemen will accept of this Present from his Highness, as a Mark of his particular Esteem for them.

BOSTON, November 5. Monday Capt. Doble in a Schooner, which we mentioned last Week to have parted with one or two other Vessels in a N. E. Storm, arrived here, having stood it out, tho' with great Difficulty, being weak handed; and losing what he had on Deck.

A Brig from the West-Indies, bound to Piscataqua, was cast away in the late Storm on the back of Cape-Cod; the Mens Lives all saved, but the Vessel and Cargo, a small Part of the Rigging excepted, is entirely lost.

We have an Account brought this Moment by the Northampton Post-Rider, That four Men, directly from Crown-Point, but last from Number 4,

came through the Country into Peterham last Friday Morning, and brought an Account that Major Rogers was safe returned to Crown-Point with all his Men except one.—That he had been as far as the Town of St. Francis, between Quebec and Montreal, which he entirely destroyed.

NEW-YORK, November 12. Friday last arrived here his Majesty's Sloop of War Hunter, Captain Bateman, in 42 Days from Quebec, but brings no later News than we have had by the Way of Boston.—General Monckton was in a fair Way of Recovery when she left Quebec, and the Ships of War preparing to sail for England. We hear her Business is for the new Cloathing belonging to Lascelles's Regiment, which is here.

The same Day arrived here from Monti Christo, the Ship Bradstreet, Capt. Warden, and the Snow —, Capt. Harris, from the same Place. They both met with very bad Weather on this Coast, so much that the People belonging to the Snow, were obliged a few Days ago to stand by to cut away her Masts, in a hard Gale at N. E. but the Gale abating soon after, she happily sav'd them. The Ship lost some of her Sails in the same Gale.

Saturday arrived an empty Transport, from the River St. Lawrence. She came out before the Man of War abovementioned.

By a Gentleman who left Albany last Wednesday, we are informed, That most of the Provincials belonging to this Province, were to be discharged on the 10th of this Month; that Lieut. Col. Ayres was to command at Niagara during this Winter, with the 44th Regiment. And Col. Haldiman, with the 4th Battalion of Royal Americans, to command at Oswego. That the Fort at Crown-Point was not quite finished, but was in a sufficient Posture to make a great Defence, should the French presume to attack it this Winter; and that General Amherst was building a Number of Barracks round about it. That the 55th Regiment (late Prideaux's) now under the Command of Col. Robinson, was to be quartered this Winter, in New-Jersey: The 80th Regiment (Light Infantry) commanded by Brigadier General Gage, to be quartered between this City and Albany, along the North River. The second Battalion of the First Regiment of Foot (Royal Scotch, or Pontius Pilate's Guards) commanded by Lieutenant General St. Clair, to be quartered in this City; and the 42d Regiment (Royal Highlanders) commanded by Lord John Murray, on Long-Island.

Yesterday Morning arrived here from Albany, three Sloops, with some Provincials belonging to Long-Island, and Part of Montgomery's Regiment on board.

Last Night arrived here from London, the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, in 7 Weeks.—By her we learn, That they had received an Account in England just before her Departure, of the King of Prussia's late Battle with the Russians, in which he lost 20,000 Men, and all his Artillery; the Russians 30,000; and did not pursue the King in his Retreat: That he retreated no farther from the Russians than the Spot where the Battle first began on; he had the best of the Battle for six Hours, but the Russians being joined by 12,000 Austrian Horse, they obliged him at last to fall back, being too many in Number for him.—He kept his Ground at his old Post, was receiving Succours of fresh Troops and Cannon very fast, and was determined soon to have the other Struggle with them. Tho' it was said, they were preparing to retreat into Poland; which looks as if they had got enough already, for all their boasted Victory.

We hear 16 French Officers, and 200 Privates, are immediately to be sent up to Crown-Point, in order to be exchanged for the like Number of Englishmen that are Prisoners in Canada.

Last Night his Majesty's Ship Scarborough, Captain Stot, arrived here from Quebec, in 34 Days: He had under his Convoy, six Ships, with a Number of Sick and Wounded on board, bound for this Port, but parted from them a few Days ago in a violent Gale of Wind. Col. Barry, who received a Wound in his Nose at Quebec, and some other Gentlemen, arrived here in the above Ship.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Crown-Point, dated October 29.*

"The Truth with respect to Major Rogers is, he has now been gone 30 odd Days, and we know not certainly his particular Destination, nor where he is, 'tis supposed he's gone to St. Francis.—General Amherst has been down the Lake with the Regulars, the Brig and Sloop and other Boats with Cannon; they have destroyed three of the Enemy's

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