

...the Body of the Duke of Wirtemberg's Troops
...were in Garrison at Fulda, and after a short Engagement
...made Prisoners of War three Battalions of Grenadiers,
...and two Companies of the Regiment of Werneck, and took
...two Pieces of Cannon, and the Colours belonging to the said
...Regiment, the Grenadiers having none with them. The
...Number of Prisoners amounts to 1500 Men. The Count
...de Platen, a Captain in Bock's Dragoons, was killed as he
...was fighting at the Hereditary Prince's Side. The rest of
...the Wirtemberg Troops are retiring as fast as possible towards
...the Mayn, and the Hereditary Prince is determined to pursue
...them.

LONDON, November 29.

They write from the Hague, that General Yorke piqued
at the Permission given to the Count d'Affry, to carry away
the Cannon and warlike Stores that were at Amsterdam, had
declared to the Regency, "That his Court could not look with
Indifference on this Permission, since it was an open Violation
of the Neutrality which the Republic had embraced, and
gave more offence to the King his Master, as it enabled
his Enemies to prolong the War; That as his Court would
not have Occasion to send Forces and warlike Stores to the
Allied Army, he was ordered to ask, whether a free Passage
would be granted them through the Territory of the State,
which it was hoped their high Mightinesses would not refuse,
considering the Favour they had granted to France. The answer
given to Mr. Yorke was, That when his Britannic Majesty
made the Requisition by Memorial in Form, it would be
granted."

Dec. 13. By a private Letter from an Officer in the Prussian
Camp in Saxony, we are informed, that an Officer in
the Austrian Service, some Time ago came and voluntarily
entered into his Prussian Majesty's Service, under Pretence
of ill Treatment which he had received from Marshal Daun,
and ever since has, by a private Correspondence, informed
him of all the Proceedings in the Prussian Camp, which
gave Marshal Daun, an Opportunity of taking proper Mea-
sures accordingly, and was the principal Occasion of the last
unfortunate Action of the 20th inst.

The French Finances are so much distressed, that it is said,
a Merchant of this City, who has had the Direction of the
Pensions payable to the French Officers, who are Prisoners
in and about Nottingham, has sent Orders to his Correspond-
ents residing there to suspend the Pay of the said Officers;
and it is said the same will be done, with regard to those in
other Parts of this Kingdom.

It is certain that the Fate of the Portuguese Jesuits is now
decided. Nothing can be stronger than the King's Ordinance,
and his Letter to the Patriarch, concerning them. He
therein says, that in Consequence of his filial Veneration for
the visible Head of the Church, he had suspended the Pro-
ceedings against the Jesuits; that on the 20th of April he
wrote with his own Hand to Clement XIII, to acquaint him
therewith, sending him at the same Time the necessary Pa-
pers; but that (which chiefly affected him) the Jesuits since
that Time had made Attacks on his Honour and Reputation,
by propagating at the Court of Rome, and in all the Towns
of Italy, a Report that they were intirely innocent, and load-
ing his Majesty with Calumnies: That thus seeing himself
defamed by their Machinations, and the Jesuits of Rome, by
the scandalous Tales published by them in Italy, blasphem-
ing against the most public, the most notorious, and the most
authentic Proofs; in these Circumstances he found himself
indispensably obliged to pass Sentence on such corrupt Regu-
lars, who had in a deplorable Manner abandoned the rule of
their holy Institution. His Majesty farther sets forth that
they were Accomplices in the intended Assassination of his
sacred Person; that he therefore adjudged them to be notori-
ous Rebels, Traitors, and Enemies to his Person and Domi-
nions, and to the public Peace; and as such he extirpated
them, unnaturalized them, proscribed them, and expelled
them for ever from all his Dominions.

Dec. 15. Many People are of Opinion, that there has
been Treachery in the Affair of Maxen; for had not Mar-
shal Daun had some Days Notice of his Prussian Majesty's
Design, and acted but in Consequence of their Motion, Time
would not have permitted him to form so great a Circle with
so many of his Troops, as was necessary to hem in the Prus-
sians.

We hear that the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, of South-Carolina,
is to return to England before he goes to Jamaica to assume
the Government of that Island.

The Fermentation at Paris increases daily. The Back-
wardness of the Ecclesiastics in bringing in their Plate has
given a Check to the Spirit of the Nobility, so that it is
thought this Expedient will not produce near so much as was
expected from it, unless the Government has Recourse to
compulsive Methods, which might possibly excite Insurrec-
tions.

The King of Portugal is more offended than ever with
the Court of Rome. His Minister has declared to the Pope
that he was ordered to treat no more with the Cardinal Sec-
retary of State.

Extract of a Letter from Crayford, Dec. 9.

"The first News of Sir Edward Hawke's Victory was
from an Officer, who was brought Prisoner to the Head-quer-
ters of the Allied Army, on whom was found a general Plan
of Operations for invading Great-Britain and Ireland, and at
the same Time preventing any Succours being sent to Germa-
ny. The Wirtembergers were to march directly to Hanover,
six Thousand of the French Troops at Vannes were bound
to Embden, to secure that Coast, and cut off Supplies from
England to the Allied Army, while Monsieur Thurot was to
make a Diversion on the Coast of Scotland, to draw the At-
tention of the English that way, and at the same Time the
grand Descent was to be made at Cork in Ireland. By this
Plan it appears that the Court of Versailles counted upon the
whole succeeding, as no reserve seems to be provided against
the Failure of any Part of it: But if any such were provided,
in all probability we shall never come to the Knowledge there-
of, as Sir Edward Hawke has so effectually broke the main
Spring on which their most sanguine Hopes depended."

Dec. 20. We are sorry to find that the brave Hereditary
Prince of Brunswick intends to resign his Command in the
Allied Army at the End of this Campaign, upon what Oc-
casion Time will discover.

The City of Dublin have agreed to present the Freedom of
that City to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; in a Gold
Belt, as a public Acknowledgement of sincere Esteem which

that City bears to him, for the numberless Services rendered
to his Country in general, and to that Kingdom in particular.

They write from Saxony, that they have had such an ex-
cessive Frost there, Soldiers, Austrians as well as Prussians,
have been Froze to Death by the Inclemency of the Weather.

Dec. 27. From Paris they tell us, that the Farmers Ge-
neral have voluntarily agreed to raise several Millions for the
King under a Promise of being repaid in the Month of March
next. [The King can easily promise any thing.]

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 25.

"By a Bomb-ketch arrived from Sir Edward Hawke there
is Advice, that we have not been able to take any of the Ships
that ran up the River Villaine; but that three of them are
bilged, and incapable of any further Service. The French
raised strong Batteries to defend them so that they could not
be come at.

"We likewise hear, that Sir Edward Hawke sent Lord
Howe on Shore to demand the Prisoners that made there Es-
cape from the Heros after the struck: And that his Lord-
ship treated, and had Hostages delivered for the above Priso-
ners; that they have begun firing for the Guns of the Soleil
Royal; that the French had raised a Battery to intercept them;
and that Sir Edward Hawke had sent a Squadron which bom-
barded St. Croixere, and reduced it to Ashes."

Letters from Lisbon of the 13th of November say, that the
Inquisition against the State-prisoners is still carried on with
much Vigour; that Mr. Eterradodus, who arrived there in the
Hanover Packet-boat on the 7th Inst. was, on coming a
Shore, immediately arrested, and carried Prisoner to the Fort
Jonquevera; that four Jesuits, lately brought from the Bahas
in the Fleet, are sent to the Tower of St. Julian; and that
three Portuguese Men of War are ready to sail, to convey a
new Transport with more of those Fathers to Italy: It is like-
wise said, that another Execution will soon take place.

By a Letter from the Allied Army we are informed, that
the French Garrison left in Gießen had offered to surrender
the Place, on Condition that they might be allowed all the
Honours of War, and to carry with them all their Baggage,
and be permitted to join the French Army, which proposals
were refused, and that the Allies immediately begun firing
on the Town.

Dec. 31. They write from Lipsadt of the 23rd Instant,
that the Surrender of Gießen was expected every Minute, af-
ter which Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick will order the
Troops under his Command into Winter Quarters.

By the Groynes Mails, there is Advice that Admiral Bro-
derick's Squadron are put into Cadiz, having received Damage
in bad Weather.

We are informed that Admiral Boscawen will set out this
Week for Portsmouth, in order to relieve Sir Edward Hawke;
and that Admiral Saunders will soon be appointed to the Com-
mand of a very important Expedition.

They write from Vienna, that the Court expects to have
not fewer than 30,000 Croats in its Service next Cam-
paign.

Dec. 31. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick before he
began his March gave out, that he was going on a second
Expedition against the Prince of Wirtemberg, by which Means
he got several Days March before the Enemy had any Know-
ledge of his Designs.

The Cartel concluded for the Exchange of Prisoners between
Prussia and Russia is to continue in Force for six Years, or as
long as the present War continues. It contains 31 Articles;
the Exchange or Ransom of Prisoners is to be made on the 1st
Day of each Month; and when there are more Prisoners on
one Side than the other, the Surplus is to be purchased;
giving for a Field-Marshal General 3000 Men, or 15,000
Florins; for a General in Chief, 2000 Men, or 10,000
Florins; for a Lieutenant-General, 1000 Men, or 5000
Florins; for a Major-General, 500 Men, or 2500 Florins;
for a Brigadier, 200 Men, or 1000 Florins; for a General of
Artillery, 2000 Men, or 10,000 Florins; for a Colonel either
of Horse or Foot, 120 Men, or 600 Florins, and so for other
Officers in Proportion to their Ranks.

January 2. A certain Number of Troops are ordered to
be ready to embark on an Expedition; it is said, against
Martinico.

Last Week several Ships advertized on the Royal Exchange
for Goods and Passengers for Quebec, for the first Time.

We hear that the Earl of Halifax, Sir Thomas Robinson,
and Major Gen. Yorke, are to be Ministers at the ensuing
Congress.

January 4. The States of Holland and West-Friesland
have come to a Resolution to equip 28 Ships of War, to pro-
tect their Commerce and Navigation, during the Year 1760.

It has been declared in the first Levee of this Kingdom,
that Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick had received Advice, by
private Letters from Frankfurt, that Marshal Broglio was col-
lecting all his Forces together in order either to attack him or
march into Hesse.

Advice is expected daily from Germany of a Battle being
fought between the King of Prussia and Count Daun. The
Advices from Dresden bring, that that City was so exhausted
of Provisions that M. Daun must be obliged to leave it for want
of Subsistence; and as the King of Prussia had called in all his
Detachments, and the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was
able to join him with a considerable Body detached from the
Army of Prince Ferdinand, he seemed resolved, if there was
a Possibility, to bring him to an Engagement; which no
doubt, if it happens, will be a bloody One.

Four thousand Ton of Shipping is contracted for by the
Government, to carry a Reinforcement of Troops to Embden,
in order to reinforce Prince Ferdinand's Army.

By a Letter from France we have Advice, that M. de Bom-
par has been tried by a Court-Martial, for not destroying
Commodore Moore's Fleet in the West-Indies, and was con-
demned to be Shot; and that Marshal Conflans had been tried
and acquitted.

Extract of a Letter from Hull, Dec. 31.

"By a Ship that arrived here the 29th Inst. from Sweden,
we learn, that Mons. Thurot's Squadron was met by the said
Ship, on the 23d in the Night, off the Scaw, steering for
Gottenburg; there were four or five in Company. The
Matter thinks he cannot be mistaken, as it was known at Got-
tenburg that M. Thurot was sailed from North Bergen."

They are busy at Woolwich in preparing a Train of Artil-
lery, which it is said, is to be sent to Guadaloupe with the
Fleet that is going to relieve Commodore Moore.

January 4. Letters from Paris say, that in order to make

a vigorous Effort next Campaign, besides the extraordinary
Levies made daily, they Talk of raising the Militia, in order
to replace the Battalions that are to be incorporated with the
Regular Forces; but that if more than 55,000 Men should
be required, it is foreseen they must take married Men. In
many Parishes, where at the beginning of the War they count-
ed 18 or 20 Bachelors fit for the Service, there scarce re-
main at present four or five; and in consequence of this the
Lands lie untilld.

BANKRUPT.---LOUIS LE PETIT, of the City
of Paris, Peace-Breaker, Dealer and Chapman.

To be SOLD by Auction, at the King's-Arms in la
Place de Victoire, some Time next Month, for
the Benefit of the Creditors,

PART of the Effects of LOUIS LE PETIT, late a
Bankrupt, viz. 100,000 Soldiers, now in Ger-
many, in excellent Condition, having Plenty of
every Thing but Cloaths, Victuals, Money, and
Spirits. The General who Commands them, having
every Requisite that forms the Soldier, except mili-
tary Skill, Bravery and Conduct. 14 Men of War,
prime Sailors, now locked up in Brest Harbour;
enquire for the Key of Edward Hawke, upon the
Premises, who attends to shew the same. 325
flat-bottomed Boats, of a new Construction, and
have never been at Sea; excellent for forming a
temporary Bridge at Black-Friars. The good
Ship Disgrace, laden with Rue, from Canada,
now lying in the River Seine. 000,000,000 Ounces
of Gold Dust, from Africa. 1000 Hogheads
of Sugar, from Guadaloupe, now lying at the Cus-
tom-House Key in London. A large Quantity of
alimentary Powder. A very accurate Map of all
the Ports in Great-Britain, with the Soundings of
the different Rivers and Harbours, a very curious
Work, which is said to have cost Mr. Petit 100,
000 Livres. The Lillies of France, of a beautiful
Purple, dyed from the original White by P. Ferdi-
nando, the Dyer of Minden. A Ministry without
Heads, a capital Picture, hanging in the Council-
Chamber at Versailles, by the famous Pittiani. A
large Collection of Laurels from Quebec,--a little
withered. The Reversion of some Towns in
Flanders, held by Lease under Lady Mary Hap-
burgh. Right Westphalia Wormwood, fresh from
the Plains of Minden. All his Honor, now lying
in the Bank of Amsterdam, forfeited for Want of
Redemption. Several Lots of Timber, Cordage,
&c. now standing at his Wharfs at Brest, Antibes,
Havre, Marseilles, Rochefort and Toulon.

* For farther Particulars, enquire of G. R. or
W. P. near the Cockpit, Whitehall, London,
Assignees to the said Bankrupt's Estate.
P. L. C. Auctioneer.

CHARLES-TOWN (Scut-Carolina) February 6.

The Murderers, and others of the disaffected Cherokeees,
broke out in open Hostilities soon after the Army left Keowee.
Expresses have been sent to all the Northern Governments as
far as New-York, to General Amherst, &c. The Assem-
bly of this Province is now sitting.

Extract of a Letter from Augusta, February 2.

"An Affidavit made before M. Vann at Broad-River
the 29th ult. by John Downing, James Butler, Bazzard
Hughes, Andrew Cairns, and John Macpherson, transmitt-
ed hither, bears, "That on the 23d ult. James Russell, and
James Crawford were killed by the Cherokeees in their Nation,
the first at noon Day; next Day the Indians set off to wyl-
lay and kill Lewis Brannom. John Kelly was killed at
Notely by the People of that Town and those of Hywasset.
On the 23d ten Indians came to Noocoffee to kill Downing,
but were prevented by the Man killer. They add in their
Deposition, that they were informed that John Elliott and all
his People at Keowee, were killed, and that 500 were gone
to besige Fort Prince George and then fall on the back Settle-
ments. They set off the 24th at Night, the next Day all
James Butler's Goods, Horses, &c. were shared at Keowee.
Yesterday one Atwood, escaped from the Cherokeees, arrived
here, and confirms the above with further Circumstances in
his Affidavit taken by Mr. Rae. The Mortar was arrived
in the Cherokeees with 100 Creeks, but on what Errand
is not known. One of the Soldiers at Fort Loudoun was
shot at during the very Time Capt. Demere was talking to the
little Carpenter. Mr. Atkin informs us that a great many
French Indians are come into the Cherokeees, and that they
cut Kelly's Body into Pieces, which they hung upon Poles.
I am, &c."

BOSTON, February 25.

Friday last Capt. Robinson in a Snow arrived
here in 5 Days from Halifax, by whom we hear
that Capt. Dinmore in a Sloop from this Place
bound to Louisbourg, with King's Stores, was
burnt to the Waters edge as she lay at an Anchor in
Canfo Harbour; the Men sav'd their Lives by the
Assistance of another Sloop that lay in the Harbour;
but the Cargo was all destroy'd.

Same Day arrived here Capt. Coppinger in about
six Weeks from the Bay of Honduras, by whom
we learn, that the Spaniards have lately been very
troublesome to our Settlements there, and had
seized and carried off several loaded Flats, with a
Number of white People and Negroes.

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