

...as well as our Army advances. They bring in Green and Refreshments of all Sorts to our Army, who are well, and in high Spirits. That the Troops from Louisbourg were impatiently waited for who had Orders immediately to join General Murray, when the whole are to move forward towards Montreal, and we hope soon to inform our Readers of our Army being in Possession of the whole French Territories in that Part of the World.

We also learn, that the Army land from the Transports early in the Morning, and march with the greatest Caution, and embark on board again every Night, for Fear of a Surprise, as they are not strong enough to take the Field, until joined by the Troops from Louisbourg. That the Troops went off with the greatest Cheerfulness, having received large Supplies of Provisions and Refreshments of all Kinds from this and the neighbouring Provinces; many Cattle Vessels, &c. being arrived before they sailed, and others daily coming in; and Captain Gardner met with many of them in the Bay going up. That Colonel Izard, in the Absence of General Murray, commanded at Quebec. That the French have intrenched themselves Chain Camp at the Island of Way, near La Gabelle, and have 130 Pieces of Cannon mounted, at which Place they intend to give General Amherst Battle, who must pass that Way in going to Montreal. That about a Fortnight before Captain Gardner sailed, a Party of the Enemy's Light Horse made their Appearance, before the City, and after riding about a short Time, went off towards Montreal. That some Time before the Troops embarked, the principal Bishop of the French Clergy died at Montreal; upon which the Religious Order there, sent to General Murray for Leave to bring his Body and bury it in the Cathedral at Quebec, which Request was granted them, and accordingly his Corpse was brought and deposited under the Altar of the Church there, with all the Ceremony and Pomp usual in Roman Catholic Countries on such Occasions.

#### NEW-YORK, September 1.

At the Island of Cudde, Captain Gardner was obliged to anchor, where he met with the Men of War and Transports, with the Troops from Louisbourg, who arrived there the 29th of July, were in Health and high Spirits, and impatient to see their Countrymen.

Our Advice from the Army under Colonel Haldimand of the 19th and 20th ult. which say, That they arrived at Crown-Point the 11th, landed the 21st near the Point, and afterwards marched a Mile and a Half through a very bad Swamp, and encamped before the Island, without a Shot being fired on either Side. Soon after, two of our Row Gallies, carrying four Brass 12 Pounders, rowed up to the Point, and fired several Shot at the Enemy; and that one Shot of theirs killed an Officer and three or four Provincials. That our People were working Night and Day, throwing up Works. That we had three Batteries erected within 400 Yards of the Island, which would be ready to play in less than 24 Hours. That a Deserter came in the Night before, and says, that the Strength of the Enemy on the Island is 1500, and no Metal above 12 Pounders. That they are scant of Ammunition, great Part having been damaged. That Brigadier Murray was very near Montreal, and had surrounded and cut to Pieces two Regular Battalions, and soon after surrounded a Captain's Guard, and took him and his whole Guard Prisoners.

No other News by the Post last Night from Albany. No Account from General Amherst since he left Oswego. PHILADELPHIA, September 4. On Wednesday, the 27th ult. the following unhappy Affair happened at the Center House, in this City, viz. Mr. Robert Scull, of this Place, with some Company, was playing at Billiards there, when one Mr. Brulman, lately an Officer in the Royal American Regiment, was also present, who, without the least Provocation, levelled a loaded Gun he had with him, and shot Mr. Scull through the Body, as he was going to strike his Ball, saying, at the same Time, Gentlemen, I will show you a fine Stroke. The Wound did not prove immediately mortal, but on Saturday Mr. Scull died, having lived in great Pain from the Time of his receiving the Shot; notwithstanding which, he was so far from showing the least Resentment against Brulman, that he often prayed, we are told, for his Forgiveness. His Burial, the next Day, was attended by a great Number of People. The Officer was directly secured, and carried to Goal, where he showed no Uneasiness or Discontent while in the Room, which was a considerable Time before he discharged his Piece, but, on the contrary, seemed very pleasant and agreeable.

#### ANNAPOLIS, September 11.

Yesterday his Excellency our Governor, in Council, was pleased to issue his Proclamation, summoning the General Assembly of this Province to meet here on Monday the 22d of this Instant September.

Early on Tuesday Morning last, Died at his Plantation near Town, of the Gout in his Stomach, Head and Bowels, Mr. RICHARD DORSEY, aged 47 Years, Clerk of the Paper Currency Office, and for about 20 Years past, a very worthy Magistrate of this County, &c. He was an honest, just and upright Man, discharged all his public Stations with Integrity, and his Relations as a Husband, Parent, Master, and Neighbour, with that Tenderness, Kindness and Economy, which became a good Christian; as he lived deservedly esteemed, his Death is much lamented.

We hear that Mr. Robert Cuden is appointed Clerk of the Paper Currency Office.

We just now hear, that his Excellency General Amherst, on his Way towards Montreal, attacked and took a French Fort, which held out Three Days, and then surrendered Prisoner of War; but we have not the Particulars yet come to hand. We are told, it is about 90 Miles from Montreal; and we have sanguine Hopes that we shall in a Week or two be able to give our Readers an Account of that Place being also reduced to his Majesty's Obedience.

Yesterday arrived here from London, the Ship Dragon, Captain James Harriek, who left London in May, but came from the Isle of Wight the 23d of July. By him we learn, that there was no Prospect of a Peace:—That the Armies of Prince Ferdinand, and that of the Duke de Breglio, were in near together that News of a Battle between them was daily expected; Skirmishes among their advanced Parties frequently happening: That just before he came away, a terrible Fire happened in the King's Dock Yard at Portsmouth, which did great Damage by consuming the Warehouses with a great deal of Cordage and Naval Stores. The

Capt. Slater and Clarke, from hence, were arrived. Governor Foxwell, late of the Massachusetts-Bay, was arrived at Portsmouth, in the Benjamin and Samuel, from Essex. A Sloop belonging to Tiffen, and bound to Greenisy, was arrived at Dartmouth, in 3 Weeks from Boston in New-England. The Royal George Indiaman was arrived at Portsmouth from Bengal, with Advice of an Engagement on the Coast of Comorin, wherein the French were entirely routed; M. de Pelly (said to be the richest Subject in the World) was killed, and General Lally wounded; Col. Breerton, a brave experienced Officer, who commanded the English Troops, killed. General Clive came Home in the above Ship. Colonel Coote took the Command of the English Troops after the Death of Colonel Breerton. The French lost all their Cannon and Baggage; and, what is very extraordinary, we lost only Twenty Men in this grand Affair.

By Captain Harriek, we are favoured with three English Prints, of the 12th and 13th of July, from which we have taken the following Articles, viz.

#### BOLOGNA, June 21.

AT length the Scene begins to open in Italy. His Sicilian Majesty has demanded a Passage for 8000 Troops through the Ecclesiastical State to Lombardy; and it is believed they are already in Motion. We are told that the Court of Spain has taken a Resolution of carrying the Plan long ago projected immediately into Execution.

Landshut, June 17. General Fouquet, who had under his Command the Major-Generals Scherkerdoff, Malachowki, Grant, and Colonel Rosen, having marched Yesterday from Schweidnitz, with 15 Squadrons of Dragoons and Hussars, 8 Battalions of Infantry, and 3 feet Battalions, arrived at Ten o'Clock this Morning, before the Gates of Landshut. This Post was guarded by a considerable Body of Austrian Troops, consisting of the Regiment of Modena Cavalry, the Archduke Joseph's Dragoons, Palffy's Hussars, and another Regiment of Hussars; together with the Regiment of Foot of Platz, of the Archduke Joseph, of Koenigsberg, of Simbsikon, of Breslau, and several Regiments of Croat and Hungarian Infantry; the whole commanded by the Generals Gasparr, St. Ignon, Jabnus, and Gouty. We began the Attack upon the Enemy on three Sides, and it lasted till Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; when the Enemy, being driven from every Redoubt one after another, were at last forced to retreat. We have repossessed ourselves of all the Heights, where most of the Redoubts have been destroyed by the Enemy.

As their Corps was much superior to ours, they covered their Retreat in such a Manner, that we have only been able to make a very small Number of Prisoners, consisting of fifty Men, one Captain, and two Lieutenant.

Our Loss does not amount to more than about twenty Men killed and wounded.

From his Prussian Majesty's Head-Quarters at Radeburg the 22d of June. The King having thought it proper to cross the Elbe, executed his Design on the 14th in the Afternoon, at a Place opposite Zadd, without the least Opposition from the Enemy, though their Patrols had discovered our Motions, and their Proximity made the Attempt difficult. A sufficient Body of Troops was left to guard the Borders of the Archbishop, and the Bridges that had been laid below Mussen for that Purpose. His Prussian Majesty took Possession of the Camp of Brechtwitz; and Marshal Daun, after having crossed the River, came and occupied that of Radeburg. On the 18th the King began again to march, in order to gain the Enemy's right Flank. The Saxon Dragoons and Hussars had advanced to Gross-Dobritz; but, on the Approach of his Prussian Majesty's Van-Guard, they threw themselves with Precipitation, into the Wood of Steinbach, and went to join General Lasoy, who after having called in General Breerton's Corps, encamped on the Heights of Eernsdorf, with the Break of Primmitz before him. The Prussian Van-Guard continued their March towards Radeburg. The Enemy, on their Approach, evacuated the Town; a Troop of their War-Horses, not having been quick enough in their Flight, were cut off. The Saxon Dragoons and Hussars, supported by all the Enemy's Cavalry, were then attacked by the Hussars and Dragoons of the Prussian Van-Guard; who forced the former to pass the Break, pursuing them, sword in Hand, to their Camp. After which the Enemy's Artillery beginning to play upon the Prussian Van-Guard, prevented their further Progress.

They took however some Hundreds of Horses. The Rapidity of their March, not having permitted the Army and Cannon to keep up with them, made it necessary to defer the Attack to the next Day.

The Strength of General Lasoy's Corps; the advantageous Ground he occupied; the Proximity of M. Daun's Army, who in less than two Hours could have joined him; all these Circumstances seemed to make a Battle unavoidable: Notwithstanding which, and contrary to all Expectation, General Lasoy, taking the Advantage of the Darkness of the Night, fled off to the Camp of Radeburg, in fortifying which the Enemy have employed a great Part of the Winter Season. The Prussian Hussars, in Pursuit of General Lasoy's Corps, made some Booty, and took some Stragglers.

Head-Quarters of Prince Ferdinand, at Dietershausen, June 29. We are beginning to entrench our Camp, because the French are superior to us in Number; and that moreover we have a Body of the Troops of the Empire, which is said to be pretty numerous, on our left Flank. Some Prisoners and Deserters, who were brought to the Camp on the 27th, report that the French Army amounts to 100,000 Men.

Frankfort, July 7. Marshal Broglie was on the 4th Inst. still at Neudorf, and the Count of Lusatia at Willingshausen. Prince Ferdinand had assembled all his Forces between Treysa and Ziegenhain, excepting the Reserve, which was intrenched in the Neighbourhood of Newkirchen.

The Castle of Marbourg surrendered the 30th. The Garrison, consisting of 380 Men, commanded by a Major, are made Prisoners of War.

The Officers of the French Army are sending back their Baggage to this City.

Hannover, July 1. Letters of the 29th from Prince Ferdinand's Quarters advise that the Prince of Anhalt was just arrived with 8000 Men, detached from General Sporkke's Army.

Amsterdam, July 10. The French Troops under the Count de St. Germain decamped from Dortmund on the 4th, in order to advance, by way of Arenberg, and place themselves on the right Flank of the Allied Army.

Nuremberg, July 1. The Prussian General Fouquet had intrenched himself in the Neighbourhood of Landshut, with so much Skill, and depended so entirely on the Bravery of his Troops, that he persisted in his Resolution of defending himself, even after he was convinced that he was not attacked by a strong Detachment, but by the whole Corps of General Count Laudohn, much superior to his own. On the other hand, the last mentioned Officer having stormed the Town of Glatz with incredible Loss, and finding the heavy Artillery come up slowly, and that the Prussians had recovered Landshut, resolved to risk every Thing, in order to make good the Promises he had made the Court of Vienna. He then sent Orders to the Generals Janus and Beck to advance with the Corps under their Command through the Passes in the Rear of the Prussian Entrenchments.

This Step taken, he marched in Person directly towards Landshut, and attacked the Redoubts in the Night between the 22d and 23d of last Month. The Prussians defended themselves with incredible Obstinacy, and having a numerous Artillery, made a dreadful Slaughter of the Austrians; notwithstanding which Count Laudohn persisted in his Attack. General Fouquet being shot through the Arm, and having received a most dangerous Wound upon the Head, ordered a Retreat. At that very Instant the Generals Janus and Beck appeared at the Back of the Prussians, by which three General Officers, and a great Number of wounded Men, were constrained to surrender Prisoners of War. A considerable Corps of Cavalry forced their Way through the Austrians, and arrived safely at Breslau; and a square Battalion of Foot, composed of the Remains of several Regiments, fought their Way through, and arrived at Schweidnitz. According to the best Accounts that can be collected, the Loss of the Prussians amounts to 14,000 Men, exclusive of the Trophies of War; and the Austrians of more than that Number killed and disabled for this Campaign. Gen. Fouquet is dead of his Wounds; and General Count Laudohn has received a Reinforcement of five Regiments of Foot, and two of Horse and Dragoons, from the Army of Count Daun.

Hannau, July 4. The French are extremely alert upon their Success at the Opening of the Campaign. They have made themselves Masters of Maipourg, and taken the Garrison, upwards of 400 Men, Prisoners of War, together with a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions. They have likewise taken Dillenburg; and the Marshal gives out, that he will fight the Army of the Allies wherever he finds it.

Vienna, June 28. M. de Rouvroy, Lieut. Colonel of the Artillery, passed through this Capital to-day, with a Detail of the Victory gained on the 23d written with Laudohn's own Hand, and dated from Schwarzwalde the 24th. The Prisoners consist of one General of Foot, M. Fouquet; Two Major Generals, Schenckendorff and Malachowki; 3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 13 Majors, 46 Captains, 47 Lieutenants, 83 Second Lieutenants, 27 Ensigns, 7331 private Men, 246 Servants. Total of the Prisoners 7300. 49 Pieces of Ordnance of different Bore, 9 Haulbitzers, 24 Ammunition Waggon, 34 Pair of Colours, 2 Standards, 1 Pair of Silver Kettle Drums.

Vienna, June 28. We lost no General in the Battle of Landshut; but the Generals Porczadzki, Nauendorf, and Elrichhausen, were wounded.

Immediately after the Battle, the Generals Wolfersdorf and Draskowitz resumed the Operations of the Siege of Glatz. They were to receive their heavy Cannon from Olmutz on the 24th; and as all Silesia is open to General Laudohn, we expect that he will successfully reduce the Fortresses in these Parts.

Hamburg, July 1. The Austrians have razed almost all the Entrenchments of Landshut; and seized the large Magazine at Lowenberg destined for the Subsistence of Fouquet's Army.

Frontiers of Lower Silesia, June 27. General Fouquet had only seven Battalions and fifteen Squadrons. With this handful he made a long and vigorous Resistance; but at last the Cavalry was routed in such a Manner, that it could rally no more; nevertheless the Infantry still continued valiantly to maintain the Fight till they had expended all their Powder and Ball.

The Victory must have cost the Austrians very dear, since they were obliged to drive the Prussians from five different Posts strongly entrenched. After the Action, the Town of Landshut, having discovered too much attachment to the Prussian Interest, was given up to be pillaged.

Hirschberg was treated with equal Severity, being compelled to pay a Contribution of 300,000 Florins.

Dresden, June 25. Field-Marshal Daun's Camp is opposite to that of the King of Prussia. Its Right is at Golsch, its Left at Wischdorff, and General Lasoy at Lausa. The Light Troops occupy Angershoff, Kreyershoff, Moritzbourg, Reinchenberg, and the Posts beyond the Elbe, as far as within Musket-shot of the King of Prussia's advanced Posts.

The Army of the Empire is encamped on the Heights of Plauen.

His Prussian Majesty has his Right at Lauterbach, and his Left extended as far as Redern, be-

hind Radebourg. ordinary silent. This is a Blow prepared for; but it remains to be seen if he will find the Consequences.

Gerlitz, June 1. Laudohn is sending Soldiers, Prisoners of War, and a Guard. The Prussians of Landshut, whom retreated Austrian Army Men, and, by the 4000.

Mildeburg, July 1. Being informed that determined to defend last Extremity. He with Schweidnitz, four Battalions and Major General Grand to that he had but a

On the 23d at Gen. Laudohn caused melberg, Benches, which were carried Hours by five Batt Wonders. General the Redoubts that Galgenberg, Laudohn he constantly refused Fury. Our People Fouquet, who received Nevertheless, Part the Horse forced the to get safe to Breslau felt with his Detachment single Man. The of Men, if it be five Regiments of ty of Glatz.

Prince Henry's the Wartha, from wards Pomerania, upon the Rear of Officers and Coffers, pners; among whom took a Number of

General Fouquet the Arm, the other has proved mortal; that he breathed his

Some Letters from Glatz is retired into

Extract of a His Serene High Fritzlar last Tuesday wards the French.

After four Days and encamped on the remains.

The advanced a Party of French Skirmish, in which both Sides; and for View of great Part immediately retreated pursued.

Hereupon the and continued to all ward to attack them

The two Army eight English Miles Guards are within

There have our Light Troops a Advantages have h

As the first M on a Battle, we a from thence of the

By a Letter from Germany, there is in those Parts, had Men, 30 Officers, in the Empire, the

Yesterday Generaington, with Rich most gracious Rec Friday last was Gunpowder, and a Stores.

The same Day Holland.

THE Brig now lying bacco for Liv with Liberty c old, and a prin apply to the M

A Man we Mate, will me

To be SOLD Tuesday next way in Ann

VERY A BOY,