

Loss on our Side is very moderate, and falls chiefly upon the brave Battalion of Maxwell's English Grenadiers, which did Wonders. Col. Beckwith, who commanded the Brigade, formed of English Grenadiers and Scotch Highlanders, distinguished himself greatly, and has been wounded in the Head.

My Lord Granby, with the English Cavalry, has contributed extremely to the Success of the Day. I charge Captain Faucitt, his Lordship's Aid de-Camp, with this Letter, to be delivered to your Majesty, and to give your Majesty a more particular Account of the Action, from his own Mouth, till I can have the Honour of laying at your Majesty's Feet a more extensive and circumstantial Relation. I am, with the most profound Respect,

Your Majesty's most humble,
And most obedient Cousin and Servant,
Ferdinand Duc de Brunswick & de Lunebourg.

Magdeburg, August 2. The King having remained before Dresden till the 20th of July, without being able to bring M. Daun, or Lasci, or the Army of the Empire, to a Battle; and his Majesty being unwilling to do further Damage to that City, which he could not besiege in Form, retired with his Army towards Kessfeldorf, where he remained till the 30th. That Day, his Army filed off towards Meissen, where the Head Quarters were established. But several Motions indicate, that he intends to march again towards Silesia.

Head Quarters of the King of Prussia at Dalwitz, August 2. On the 29th we left Leubnitz. Yesterday we passed the Elbe, without Molestation, and came to this Place. Tomorrow we shall probably begin our March again for Silesia. Marshal Daun has also put his Army in Motion, and is advancing by Bischofswerden towards Bautzen.

The King has left 15,000 Men under General Hulsen in the entrenched Camp of Schlettow. The Austrians under Lasci have taken Post at Reichenberg, and the Army of the Empire at Kessfeldorf.

Vienna, August 12. On the 26th ult. the old Fortrefs of Glatz was taken Sword in Hand. The new One surrendered at Discretion. The Magazine, of which our Troops have made themselves Masters there, was immense. We lost at the Siege 4 Officers, and 64 Men; and 7 Officers, and 138 Men, were wounded.

Hambourg, Aug. 8. After the Taking of Glatz, General Draskowitz advanced towards Neifs, as well to straiten that Place, as to facilitate the Junction of the Russians, who are advancing by Kalisch and Milritz, towards Breslau.

Hague, Aug. 12. The last Letters from Hambourg advise, that Prince Henry of Prussia had made several Motions since the 1st Instant, which indicated a Design of marching to the Austrians under General Laudohn, and attacking them, before they can effect a Junction with the Russians.

Magdeburg, August 9. We are informed, that on the 30th of July General Laudohn advanced with his Army up to Breslau, and summoned several Times the City to surrender, adding terrible Menaces in Case of a Refusal. Major Gen. Taentzien, Governor of the Place, having constantly refused to capitulate, Laudohn began the First of August to throw Bombs and Granades into it, whereby the Royal Palace, and Part of the City, from Albert-street to the New-market, were reduced to Ashes. During this Bombardment the Croats advanced to the Pallisades, but were driven away by the Fire from the Ramparts. The next Day Gen. Laudohn again summoned the Governor to surrender, and was answered as before. The same Day, and the Third, he made several Marches and Counter-marches, but attempted nothing further against Breslau. The Fourth he retired, marching by the Way of Lissa and Schweidnitz. It is said General Laudohn had no heavy Artillery, and no more Bombs than what he spent against the City, otherwise he would have done it more Damage.

Havelberg, August 10. The Austrians continue to block up Neifs and Schweidnitz.

About 4 or 5000 Russians have got into Pomerania, have invested Collin, Corlin, and Belgard, and demanded large Contributions from those Places. They give out that they shall be joined soon by a considerable Corps, sufficient to undertake the Siege of Colberg.

The King arrived the Day before Yesterday at Bautzen, upon whose Approach the Austrians retired, first setting Fire to their Magazine, whereby a considerable Part of the Town suffered greatly.

Paris, August 3. Letters from Petersburg advise, that Count Soltikoff has a little delayed the Execution of his Plan, through the Want of Provision and Forage; and for Fear of augmenting the English and Prussian Party in Poland, he has acted, by Express Orders from the Czarina, with the utmost Caution in Pofnania, and consequently has retarded his Marches.

Utrecht, August 12. They write from Stralsund, that the Swedish Army will immediately begin its March against the King of Prussia's Dominions. It will consist of 22,000 fighting Men; 6000 are to cover Pomerania, and 16,000 are to fall upon the Prussians; the whole of whom, in that Dutchy, does not amount to 5000.

Amsterdam, August 14. The French found in the City of Munden (which they carried Sword in Hand, the 1st Inst.) 12,000 Sacks of Flour, 350,000 Rations of Oats, 15,000 lb. Weight of Gun-powder, besides 30 Waggon Loads of Provisions belonging to the English, much Equipage, and many Pieces of Cannon. They took, at the same Time, upon the Fulda, 30 Boats, laden with Provisions and Ammunition. The Garrison consisted only of 350 Men, who were made Prisoners of War.

Haverer, August 8. Three Battalions of English Guards arrived on the 30th ult. at Bremen. We expect four more Regiments of Infantry from England very soon.

Prince Xavier of Saxony, at the Head of a Body of French Troops, has made himself Master of Cassel, Munden, Gotingen, and Eimbach, and is actually going to lay Siege to Hamelen.

Yesterday the Horses in the King's Stables, the Mint-Office, and large Sums of Money taken out of the Electoral Chamber and the War-Office, were removed to Zell. The

French entered Eimbeck Yesterday. Prince Ferdinand has caused all the Cannon to be sent to his Army, hence we conclude that a general Action may soon happen. The Privy-Councillors are still in this City.

Utrecht, August 15. Letters from Hanover advise, that the French Troops which had got into Eimbeck, have been expelled by Luckner's Corps. From another Quarter there is a Report, that the Reserve of the French Army, under Prince Xavier of Saxony, has advanced as far as Hanover. A Confirmation of both Events was waited for.

King of Prussia's Head Quarters at Buntzlau, in Silesia, August 7. The Army quitted Dalwitz the 3d Instant, and arrived here this Day, having marched 40 Leagues in five Days. By this rapid March the King is got into Silesia before Marshal Daun, tho' that General was at Bautzen the first Instant, which shews that it was not owing to the prudent Marches of the Marshal that his Majesty did not last Month penetrate into this Province, but to Reasons which did not depend upon the Enemy. It may be imagined what Difficulties we had to surmount, when it is considered that the Army, encumbered with above 2000 Waggon, passed the Elbe, the Spree, the Neifs, the Queifs and the Bober, at the same Time that the Austrian Army was on one Side of us, under General Reid, near Bautzen; General Lasci's Corps behind us; and that of General Beck in Front. However, none of these different Corps dared to attack us; and, on the other Hand, we surprized several of the Enemy's little Posts, and took a great many Prisoners. We took 100 from General Beck's Corps when we passed the Neifs at Burkenbruck, and obliged that Corps to make a precipitate Retreat towards Braunau. Major-General Krokow, who was detached this Day with some Dragoons and Hussars, is sending in Prisoners every Moment, from the Parties of Beck and Laudohn, which are over-running the Low Country of Silesia, and raising heavy Contributions.

Prince Henry having, by Means of a forced March, obliged General Laudohn to raise the Siege of Breslau, is returned against the Russians, to prevent their penetrating further into Silesia.

Head Quarters of the Allied Army at Warburg, August 10. Our Army keeps in the same Situation, and that of Marshal Broglio is encamped over-against us, within the Distance of very little more than Cannon shot. Though the two Armies are separated by the Dymel, that Rivulet is fordable almost in every Part. We are employed in fortifying our Camp, though we doubt whether the French will dare to attack us. General Sporken occupies the same Camp. Stadberg is a Post which is alternately occupied by our Troops and the Enemy; but we have so well guarded the Avenues to it, that the French cannot become Masters of it without Loss.

LONDON, July 29. Sunday Night an Express arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, with an Account, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick having attacked the Left Wing of the French Army, had made six whole Battalions Prisoners of War; they were commanded by Count Glaubitz, and the Prince of Anhalt Coethen, who are also taken, as well as their Cannon, Tents, and Baggage. Elliot's Light Dragoons behaved with the greatest Bravery in this Affair.

The Malecontents of Corfica, who have by a Manifesto, dated the 20th of May last, declared War both by Sea and Land against the Genoese, have fitted out Privateers, which have already taken seven Vessels laden with Merchandize, and two others with Cattle, destined for Bastia.

July 31. By Letters from Germany, we are told, that General Elliot, and Lord Pembroke, the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Light Horse, had an Invitation to Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters, the Day of the Engagement, which coming on very suddenly, that Corps was commanded by Major Erskine of that Regiment. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick went through the Ranks uncovered, and thanked all the Officers and Soldiers for their Bravery.

August 2. It is acknowledged in Letters from Vienna, that never any War cost so many Men, as the present; the single Archduchy of Austria hath already raised 36,000.

All the Letters from France advise, that the Ministry are made very uneasy by the Difficulties that attend the supplying of their Colonies with warlike Stores and Provisions, which are daily solicited with the utmost Impertunity.

August 5. The Transports with the Guards on board, were seen on Friday last, off Yarmouth.

Copy of a Paragraph in a Letter from the Earl of Pembroke to Field Marshal Lord Viscount Ligonier, and sent by his Lordship to the Countess Dowager of Pembroke:

Saxenhausen Camp, July 20, 1760.
"Having before troubled your Lordship with a Letter, signifying the Honour the Duke [Prince Ferdinand] had done me, in sending for me to Camp from off the March before the Regiment, to order me to act here as Major-General, by which I had the Misfortune to miss being with the Regiment which did so wonderfully; only beg Leave now to inclose Part of this Day's Orders, hoping the very great Merit of my Friend Erskine will not be overlooked."

Saxenhausen Camp, July 20, 1760.
"His Serene Highness orders it to be publickly testified to the whole Army, how much he is charmed and satisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the Corps that fought on the 16th Instant, under the Orders of the Hereditary Prince."

"The Praifes his Serene Highness gave of them to the Duke were such, that nothing can be said in Addition to them."

"His Serene Highness therefore gives his best Thanks to those brave Troops, and particularly to Elliot's Regiment, which was allowed by every Body present to have done Wonders."

"His Serene Highness the Prince could not enough commend to the Duke the Bravery, good Conduct, and good Countenance, with which that Regiment fought."

"His Serene Highness desires much to be able to find Means to acknowledge to Major Erskine principally, who was at the Head of that Regiment, and led it so gallantly, as well as to the Officers and Men, his real Satisfaction, and to have it in his Power to do them Service. He desires those Gentlemen to furnish him with an Opportunity of doing it, and he shall seize it with Pleasure."

It is said that the Marshal de Broglio sent a Message to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, complaining that Elliot's Regiment refused to give Quarter when it was asked; and that the Prince replied, that that Regiment being lately raised,

ed, was unacquainted with the Law of Arms, but that they would soon know better; and that he would give proper Orders, to prevent such Behaviour for the future.

August 2. We hear that Pref. Warrants are granted throughout England, to empreis Men for his Majesty's Land Service, occasioned by the late Draughts sent to Germany. And that there is the warmest Press for the Sea Service, on the River, ever known.

Extract of a Letter from Quiberon Bay, July 16.
"Yesterday we had an Account, that on the 8th Instant his Majesty's Ship the Dragon, who with some other Ships, is watching Port-Louis, chased a very rich French Vessel into a River near that Port. The Batteries at the Entrance prevented the Boats pursuing up the River. Capt. Hervey with his own Ship ran in and engaged a Battery, drove them from their Guns, and knock'd their Guard House down. In the Night he himself landed with his Boats, and just at Day-light surprized Twenty of their Guard, threw the Guns into the Sea, burnt the Guard-House, brought off the Ammunition, and sent his Boats up to bring away the Vessel; but being dry ashore, they could only destroy and burn her. He brought off four small Barks and Thirty Prisoners. We hear that the Troops on that Coast are much harass'd by the Commanders different Movements from Place to Place."

August 7. There are now a great Number of Transports lying in Readiness to take in the Troops at Portsmouth.

Admiral Pocock is soon expected Home from the East-Indies.

We are well informed, that Captain-Lieutenant Basil, of Elliot's Light Dragoons, and the Horse he was mounted on, received nine Balls in the late Engagement with the French: He lived about an Hour afterwards, and before he expired, had the Satisfaction of seeing his Regiment victorious, with the French Prisoners; and then, like another WOLF E, declared he died satisfied.

August 9. A Letter from on board one of his Majesty's Ships, cruising off the Isle of Oleron, July 18, says, "We have certain Advice, that all the flat bottomed Boats in France are fitted out. A Spaniard, that came from Nantz, has taken an Oath, that there are six of them there ready for sailing; and says they have three Keels, are as broad and long as a 50 Gun Ship, and carry 22 Twenty-four Pounders. He and his Mate have taken their Oaths, that they saw one rigged in the Form of a Ship, and the others as Galliot Heys. They likewise inform us, that there are 90 Sail of small flat bottomed Boats fitted out at Havre-de-Grace. I believe they are intended for Ireland. They draw only ten Feet Water when all in."

We hear that several Men of War, which were ordered to be laid up, will be again put into Commission, and that Orders are given to freshen these on the Stocks as soon as possible.

They write from Madrid, that two Bomb Vessels were ordered to join the six Men of War said to be destined against the Algerines; and that his Catholic Majesty was about making a numerous Promotion of General Officers.

We hear from Quiberon Bay, that Admiral Boscawen has taken Possession of an Island near the River Vannes, which is about a Mile long, and Half a Mile broad, and on it has erected two or three Tents for the Use of the Sick, and has planted a Garden with all kinds of Vegetables for them.

August 12. It is said there is Advice, that the Forces which sailed from hence, are landed at Stade.

Notwithstanding the great Advantages just gained over the French, it is reported that they are in Possession of the City of Cassel. The French, upon meeting with a Resistance from the Troops in that City, immediately fired into it with red hot Balls, which set Fire to several Houses; upon which Prince Ferdinand sent them Orders to surrender the City, rather than have it destroyed by such inhuman Proceedings.

August 14. We hear a Regiment of Foot, and several Independent Companies, will soon sail for Quebec.

There is Advice that the French Squadron which engaged Admiral Pocock, in the East-Indies, is safely arrived at the Cape of Good Hope; where they received a fresh Supply of Provisions and Stores from the Dutch.

August 16. On Wednesday his Royal Highness the Duke of York set out for Portsmouth.

Some Independent Companies are to be sent to Guadaloupe. Thursday last Major-General Starbuck arrived from America, and yesterday waited upon his Majesty, at Kensington, and was most graciously received.

The last Letters from Vienna positively assert, that General Fuquet's strong Box was found among his Baggage. Among many other Letters written with the King of Prussia's own Hand, they say, there is one in which his Majesty tells Fuquet, that he should find the utmost Difficulty in supporting himself, during this Campaign, against so many powerful Enemies; and that what grieved him most, was the Loss of so many brave Generals, and the Ruin of almost all his Cavalry, which he could not replace.

It is expected that Colonel Clive will soon be made a Peer.

August 19. Saturday last the Earl Marshal of Scotland, late Minister from his Prussian Majesty to the Court of Spain, was introduced to his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, August 17.

"Thursday set sail, but returned again, Admiral Hawke in the Royal George; and on Friday sailed again for the Bay, to relieve Admiral Boscawen, who is daily expected here."

"The Greyhound, Capt. Francis, is going to Quebec with Dispatches."

Admiral Rodney, who was lately forced by a Storm to Spit-head, had just before, while he was lying off Havre-de-Grace, to watch the Mouth of the Seine, driven above five flat bottomed Boats, loaded with Cannon and Shot, and destroyed them with the Fort at Port Bassin: At the same Time ten others, with great Difficulty, escaped into the River Orne, leading to Caen. The Enemy had the Confidence to sail from Harfleur in the Middle of the Day, with their Colours flying, the Hills on each Side of the River, and Walls of Havre-de-Grace, covered with Spectators, who were astonished that the English Squadron made no Motion whatever. The Admiral knowing it would be to no Purpose till the Vessels had passed the River Orne, as they had it in their Power to take Shelter in several small Ports, contented himself with giving Directions to his Squadron to have all ready, the Moment he should make the Signal to chase. When the Enemy had got the Length of Caen River, they kept standing backward and forward upon the Shoals, and he plainly perceived intended to pass for it after Dark; whereupon he ordered his small Vessels the Moment it was dark, to make all the Sail possible for the Mouth of the River Orne, to cut off the Enemy's Retreat, and with his other Ships made the utmost Dispatch,

about Signal, for the fleet desired Effort, the Enemy quitted like Dutchmen, off the Enemy perceiving their Fate just described. They are remarkable for their Capabilities to contain from 300 to 100 others that were rowed in Rowen. Each Vessel were scuttled when run out of them off, especially as they were entered by the Captain of a Ship, later account, that the combi Russia, are cruising off a foreign Fleet entering t is said that the Regim complet, and brave Fe for Quebec.

August 21. The Transp Quebec, have on board being, and other Necessa t Place.

write from Hanover of Elliot's Regiment dended Men at Cassel, a day in that Capital.

letter from an Hanover in the late Action on the ous Day. Our Troop and the Hanoverian Colour. The Enemy we of Cannon, and made 400 dead in the Field, We lost no General or ed scarce exceed 300. ices from Marshal Broglio, dated the 5th Infla "We have as yet got 1000 of that unfortunat know is, that the Bri Rochefort, and Plantat at Fischer's People are Officers killed or w about 62. The Regiment

Letter from Germany f the Marquis of Granby ach Lines three Times 23. Four Thousand ay, and will embark on Letter from the Allie that a Body of 2000 F el), to cover the Count over, were attacked o Prince Ferdinand; a Rest cut to Pieces.

ANNAPOLIS

On Friday Evening last, die Age, the Honourable BE Secretary of this Provin cil of State. Tho' his I gave him early Indications the bore it with that ma ch so peculiarly distinguish life. To a native Sweetne Delicacy of Manners, were ling, and undeviating Recti le without Offentation, c Friendships steady and sinc with so easy and becoming modest and unassuming, as them a Tribute due to his ws, unfluenc'd by any oth is Country, he contributed avours to promote it's tru private Life, whether con ther, Friend or Master, his able, and truly worthy of the choicest Endowments of I ofitions of Art;—thus qu al, was this ever to be rem universally esteem'd Ora snatch'd from his Count Quis Desiderio sit Puder a Tam cari Capitis?

Why shou'd we stop the t Why blush to weep for or

DEATH of the Hon. BR

F polish'd Manners, a Politely wife, in Tho open Nature, innocent of d with the Virtues of accre in Friendship, affabl private Converse, and in Whom with sweet Humi the ripen'd Beauties of a n Friend to All, and warm ro' Life below'd, lamente Annapolis.

Week died at his Hou and tedious Indispositio LAWSON, a very wort pected, and who, in a very handsome Fort Ber.