

THE Prince of Conde having retired successfully as far back as Freidberg, in order to make a Junction with the Marshals Soubise and d'Etrees, abandoned even the Heights near that Town, and marched to Rodheim on the 29th past, on which Day the Hereditary Prince arrived at Wolfersheim. His Highness thought it necessary to put Gen. Luckner forward on the 30th to those high Grounds, whilst he marched with his main Body to Assenheim. On his March, he was informed that a large Body of the French were returning towards Freidberg; and being desirous to get before them, he altered his Plan, and instead of continuing his March to Assenheim, determined to support Gen. Luckner. He had then no Reason to imagine that the Prince of Conde had been reinforced; tho' it afterwards appeared that the grand Army of France was at Hand to support him. The Hereditary Prince's Infantry attacked with the greatest Bravery, and in a short Time drove the French, who were posted upon the steep Mountain called Johannis-berg, into the Plain below. Having there been considerably reinforced, the French renewed the Attack with great Advantage, and obliged the Allies to repuls the Wetter. In the Retreat, the Hereditary Prince, who was rallying the Troops, was wounded in the Hip, but the Wound is declared by the Surgeons not to be dangerous. Prince Ferdinand, upon the first Report of the Hereditary Prince's being engaged, marched with a considerable Part of his Army from his Camp at Nidda to support him, and arrived Time enough to prevent the French from pursuing their Advantage, which consists in the Loss of 7 or 800 Men on the Part of the Allies, and several small Field Pieces. The Number of killed and wounded on either Side is not yet known; but we hear that the Count de Guiche was taken by the Allies. The Rest of the confederate Army came up the next Morning, and Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters were on the first Instant at Bingeheim, upon the River Horlof, at a small Distance from the French. The only British Troops engaged in this Action, were according to the Accounts received here, Major General Elliot's Dragoons, and the Picquets under Lord Frederick Cavendish.

The Loss of the Allies in the above Affair were Ensign During, Licut. Essenbeck, 6 Subaltern Officers, and 64 Soldiers were killed; 19 Officers, 16 Subalterns, and 331 Soldiers, wounded: 34 Officers, 46 Subalterns, made Prisoners, with 880 Soldiers, including the Missing and Deserters; so that our Loss in Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, &c. amounts to 1390 Men.—The Wound of the Hereditary Prince is not dangerous; the Ball grazed the Bone of the right Hip, and came out above the Knee.

Whitehall, September 4. In the London Gazette, his Majesty in Council, has been pleased to order, that in the Morning and Evening Prayers, and all other Parts of Public Service, the following Form of Prayer shall be for the future observed: "OUR GRACIOUS QUEEN CHARLOTTE, THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES, AND ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY."

WINDSOR-CASTLE, Sept. 22.

THIS Day Captain Singleton arrived here from Portugal, with the following Letter from the Marshal Count de la Lippe, to the Earl of Egremont.

"My LORD,

IHAVE the Honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having detached Brigadier General Burgoyne with his Regiment, and 17 Companies of Grenadiers, to make an Attack upon Valencia d'Alcantara, (where, according to Information, that in all Probability was to be depended upon, the Enemy had formed a large Magazine of Flour and Forage.) This Officer executed his Operation with so much Conduct and Valour, that having entered the Place first, at the Head of his own Regiment, gallantly conducted by Colonel Somerville, Sword in Hand, and afterwards dislodged the Enemy's Infantry, after an obstinate Resistance, out of the Houses, by the valourous Behaviour of the British Grenadiers under Lord Poultney's Command, the Spanish Regiment of Seville was entirely destroyed: A Major General, one Colonel, one Captain, five Lieutenants, three Stand of Colours, and all the private Men were taken that escaped the Sword. The Information about the Magazine proved groundless; but the General Officer was to have entered Alentego in a few Days with a considerable Corps d'Armee,

and was then employed in reconnoitring the Entrances into that Province.

"The Loss of the British Troops, who had the principal Share in this Affair, is luckily but inconsiderable; and consists in Lieutenant Burk, of Colonel Frederick's, one Serjeant, and three private, killed; two Serjeants, one Drummer, and 18 private wounded; ten Horses killed.

"The British Troops behaved on this Occasion with as much Generosity as Courage, and it deserves Admiration, that in an Affair of this Kind, the Town and the Inhabitants suffered very little, which was owing to the good Order Brigadier Burgoyne kept up, even in the Heat of the Action.

"This Success would probably have been attended with more, if Circumstances, that could not well be expected, had not retarded the March of 16 Portuguese Battalions, and three Regiments of Cavalry.

"The Bearer of this is Captain Singleton, who distinguished himself very much in the Affair; and I take the Liberty to recommend him to your Lordship's Protection. I am, with great Respect, My LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

The Reigning Count de Schaumbourg Lippe."

"NISA, August 30, 1762."

L O N D O N.

St. James's, Sept. 15. This Day the Duke de Nivernois, Minister Plenipotentiary from France, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to deliver his Credentials.

London, Sept. 15. Sunday Evening Sir Charles Hardy sailed from Plymouth, with six Sail of the Line, supposed to cruize off Cape Clear, in order to intercept some Ships expected from Cape Francois, that are richly laden, having the Effects of many of the Inhabitants of the Havannah, who retired on hearing of our Intention to go against it.

The Duke de Nivernois landed at Dover on Saturday. Mr. Poyntz, at whose House at Burlington-street his Grace is to reside, till Lord Pembroke's can be fitted up, came over with him, and came on directly to London; but the Duke lay that Night at Canterbury, and about Eight on Sunday Morning arrived at Mr. Poyntz's. He was received by the Duke de San Severino, the Neapolitan Ambassador, Mr. Cottrel, and Mr. Poyntz; and Yesterday his Equipage came over Westminster Bridge.

The Duke of Bedford was received at Paris with the greatest Acclamations ever known, and it is said that he was conducted into that City by 400 of the French King's Household Troops.

A Letter from Paris says, "Whatever Hopes we may have of Peace, Orders have been sent to Bourdeaux, Rochelle and Nantz, to get ready several Ships with all Diligence, to carry Troops, &c. to Newfoundland, which it very much concerns us to preserve.

The last Letters from Paris say, that in case the present pacific Negotiation should prove fruitless, the War will, for the future, be carried on on a new Plan. A numerous Army will be kept upon the Rhine; but the greatest Efforts will be made by Sea, and with this View there is a strong Squadron equipping at Brest, which is to be victualled for seven Months; and Orders have been likewise sent for repairing and manning all the Ships that are left at Toulon, though it is foreseen that this will be a Work of Time.

By private Letters from Paris of the 8th current, we have Advice, that Orders were issued for four Regiments of Troops to march immediately for Brest, where they are to embark on board the Men of War sitting out at that Port, but on what Destination is not known, though it is generally believed to be, to reinforce their Troops at Newfoundland, which it would appear they would wish to retain till the Conclusion of a Peace.

From Petersburg we are told, that there has been lately a Mutiny among the Guards, which for some Time excited the most disagreeable Apprehensions, but that it has been happily quelled.

We hear from Paris, that they had Advice from Madrid mentioning, that the Forts of Almeida surrendered to the Spaniards on the 25th past.

The Foreign Gazettes, in their Accounts from the Armies in Westphalia, seem all to agree, that a Cessation of Arms was hourly expected.

Sept. 16. The Zephyr, a French Frigate, from Brest for Newfoundland, with Naval Stores, of 22 Guns, and 230 Men, of which 100 are Soldiers, is taken by the Lyon Man of War, Capt. Le Bras, and sent into Plymouth; the Zephyr had ten Men killed, and 40 wounded; the Lyon had only two Men killed. Three Sail came out of Brest in Com-

pany, and the Monmouth was left in Chace of one of them.

It is reported, that amongst the Persons lately executed in the Place de Greve at Paris, by Torch Light, was the celebrated Marquis de Vaudreuil, late Governor of Canada, not merely for his surrendering up that important Country, but for the many Tyrannies and Cruelties exercised by him, on his Dependants in that Quarter of the World, to gratify his own avaricious Temper. Many of his Accusers were Officers who had been taken Prisoners; but were released on their Parole, in order to appear against him at his Trial.

On the 11th Instant the Humber Man of War, Capt. Onslow, of 40 Guns, Convoy to the East Country Fleet, ran on the South of Hasborough Sand, and is entirely lost.

Some Letters from Breslau say, that several Waggons, loaded with Presents from the Empress of Russia for the King of Prussia, are arrived there, escorted by a Detachment of Cossacks.

A Letter from the Hague of the 10th says, that the Engagement of the Dutch Ship of War with the English Frigate would, at some Seasons, have occasioned a Rupture between the Powers; but that this Affair was considered as having already blown over.

His Royal Highness the D. of York sets out in a few Days to join Sir Charles Hardy in the Bay.

Sept. 21. This Morning, at Eleven o'Clock, their Majesties set out from St. James's, in a new Post Chaise and four, and escorted by a Party of Light Horse, for Windsor. They were accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, Prince William, Lord Bute, &c. and a great Number of Nobility and Gentry.

The several Prefs-gangs have received Orders to be very vigilant, to get as many Seamen as possible; and it is reported to be from an Obstinate in the Court of Madrid.

The following Articles are now handed about as the Terms agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, for the Foundation of a separate Peace, and meet with great Credit.

All North-America to be ceded to Great-Britain: The River Mississippi, as far as the River Vasson, to be the Boundary between Canada and Louisiana, which last to be left entirely to the French.

Great-Britain to keep Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent, the Granades, and the Grandillos.

The French to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, as before the War, and to have the two little Islands of St. Peter's and Miquelon to dry their Fish on, and to have two Forts, and fifty Men in each, but subject to the Inspection of British Commissaries, and Great-Britain to be sole Governour and Commanders both by Land and Sea.

Minorca and Belleisle to be restored to their former Owners; Great-Britain to keep Senegal, and to restore Goree.

The French to be allowed to settle in the East-Indies; to have three Settlements wherever our East-India Company shall think proper, those Settlements to be Places of Trade only, and no Fortification but what may be requisite for protecting them from the Inroads of the Natives.

The British and French Forces are to be called from Germany, except some Troops of both Countries to remain in Garrison in Wesel, Guelders, &c. till a Peace between the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia is concluded.

The French to evacuate Ostend and Nieuport; the Harbour and Forts of Dunkirk to be destroyed, according to the Treaty of Utrecht and Aix la Chappelle.

As to Spain, the French agree, that if the Spaniards do not come into the Peace, the French are not to assist the Spaniards against Great-Britain or Portugal in any Respect, but Great-Britain is at Liberty to assist Portugal.

It is confidently said, that Spain has absolutely refused to treat.

It is also confidently said, that tho' the Duke de Nivernois has his Orders to agree to the Preliminaries, yet his Grace the Duke of Bedford is ordered not to sign, unless Spain likewise accedes to the Peace, which it is expected will be known for certain in a few Days.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet-Boat, Capt. Goodridge, is arrived at Falmouth, in 32 Days, Express from New-York.

At a Time when we were in Hopes that a general Peace and Tranquility were in a fair Way of being re-established throughout Europe, a Cloud seems to have arisen in the North. The Duke de Biron claims, as his Right, the Dutchies of Courland and Semigallia, which the new-made Empress seems determined to put him in actual Possession

of: The King espouses the Cause, and should be inclined to establish a Rupture with the Frontiers by the Instigation remarkably successful, as the Order. His Majesty to a prodigious number, made for 50,000 l. a fine 10,000 l. It is a station will a tomory for the when any of the Orders are given fail directly from nary Occasion.

Extra of a Letter at

"This Evening from London, Persons of Distinction Streets very flow of a vast Concourse from all Parts of

Sept. 25. Sch. capitulate, but having determined to 25th past some Town were taken within fifty Pace

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