

had rallied four Times. The Enemy's whole Camp, with their Tents, Camp-equipage, and 7 Pieces of Cannon, fell into our Hands. The Pursuit lasted above an Hour; the Enemy retreating towards Eulenburg. The Number of Prisoners we made upon this Occasion exceeds 400, including 11 Officers. Our Loss in killed, does not go beyond 20, among whom is Major Kirchberg of the Regiment of Hoffman. All our Men, both Infantry and Cavalry did their Duty.

We have just now received Intelligence, that Lieut. General Finck has been detached with a Body of 8, or 10,000 Men to join us, in Consequence of Advices received, that General Haddick was upon his March to reinforce the Prince of Deux Ponts.

Prince Ferdinand's Camp at Nied Weimar, Sept. 11.

Yesterday his Majesty's Army marched from Wetter to this Place; and this Morning the Castle of Marbourg surrendered by Capitulation. The Garrison, which consisted of about 800 Men, were made Prisoners of War.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, Sept. 24.

"We have just now received Advice, that the King of Prussia has on a sudden turned his Army from that of Marshal Daun towards the Russians, with whom, it is possible there may soon be a second Battle, as the two Armies were but about 14 or 15 English Miles asunder last Tuesday, his Majesty being then at Forst, and the Russians at Guben.

"As no Courier has lately arrived from General Wunsch, we are apt to imagine, that the City of Dresden is still in the Hands of our Enemies."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

Hague, Oct. 2. By the last Accounts received from Magdebourg, it appears, that the united Corps of Gen. Finck and Gen. Wunsch had been attacked, the 21st of last Month, near Corbitz, not far from Dresden, by the Prince of Deux Ponts, and General

Haddick, who had under their Command the greatest Part of the Army of the Empire, as likewise a considerable Body of Austrians; and that the Latter had been obliged to retreat to the very Gates of Dresden, after a very warm Cannonading on both Sides, which lasted from 10 o'Clock in the Morning till 8 at Night. The Loss on either Side is not yet known. This Action, however, will probably be attended with the best Consequences to the Affairs of the Prussians in Saxony. It is assured, that the King of Prussia continued to follow the Russians, who seemed to intend the Siege of Glogau in Silesia. The Advantages, which Prince Henry of Prussia was reported to have had over Marshal Daun's Army, are confirmed; namely: that his Royal Highness had taken the Austrian Magazines at Gorlitz, Gabel, Bomisch Friedland, &c. upon the Frontiers of Bohemia; upon which Marshal Daun had been forced to draw from Dresden both Forage and Provisions, for subsisting his Army. His Royal Highness had advanced as far as Gorlitz.

The last Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army, which are of the 26th past, mention, that his Serene Highness's Army, and that of M. de Contades, continue in the same Position as before; and that Col. Luckner's Appearance with his Corps, in the Neighbourhood of Francfort and Coblenz, had given a great Alarm to the French Quarters in those Parts.

Madrid, Sept. 17. The Catholic King, Charles the III^d, was proclaimed on Tuesday last, the 11th, in the accustomed Places, and with the usual Ceremonies, by the Conde de Altimira, accompanied by all the other Grantees on Horseback; the Cavalcade was splendid, and the People shewed the utmost Satisfaction by their repeated Acclamations: That Night there were Fireworks; the two succeeding Days there were Bull-fests; Mourning was laid aside for three Days; and during those Nights there were Illuminations in this Capital.

AMERICAN NEWS.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

[Published on Tuesday last.]

Whitehall, Oct. 16.

LAST Sunday Morning arrived Lieutenant Percival, Commander of the Rodney Cutter, with the following Letter from Major-General Wolfe and Vice-Admiral Saunders, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Head Quarters at Montmorenci in the River St. Laurence, Sept. 2, 1759.

S I R,

I Wish I could, upon this Occasion, have the Honour of transmitting to you a more favourable Account of the Progress of his Majesty's Arms; but the Obstacles we have met with, in the Operations of the Campaign, are much greater than we had Reason to expect,

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