

MARLBOROUGH GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 2, 1758.

On Thursday the 19th of January last, the Earl of Halifax Packet arrived at New-York, in a short Passage from Falmouth, which brought the following most important Advices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 23. (Which begins with a Letter from the Prussian Army, giving a particular Account of the complete Victory gained by his Prussian Majesty over the French and Imperial Army, commanded by the Princes of Saxe-Hilburghausen and Soubise, which is as follows.)

Extract of a Letter from the Prussian Army upon the Unstrut, in Thuringen, of the 7th of Nov. 1757.

On the 24th of October, the King's Army happened to be divided in several Corps, some of them at the Distance of 20 Leagues asunder. Upon Advice that the Princes of Saxe-Hilburghausen and Soubise were marching up directly to Marshal Keith, who was then in Leipzig, with 7 Battalions, the King resolved that the Army should join again; which was executed the 27th of October. The whole Army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th, and every body thought that the Battle would be fought in the Plains of Lützen. On the 30th, the King drew nigh that Place; and on the 31st, in going thro' Weissenfels and Merseberg, 500 Men were made Prisoners of War.

The Enemy had repass'd the Sala, and burnt down the Bridges at Weissenfels, Merseberg, and Halle; but they were soon repaired, and the whole Army having pass'd the River thro' these three Towns, joined again the 3d of November in the Evening, over against the Enemy.

The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was spent in a Cannonade, to which our Cavalry, being most advanced, were exposed, and by which the French killed them 9 Men.

On the 5th, Intelligence was brought, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, that the Enemy was every where in Motion. We heard their Drums beating the March the whole Morning; and we could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the rising Grounds over against us, was filing off towards their Right. No certain Judgment, however, could yet be formed of the Enemy's real Design; and as they were in Want of Bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repass the Unstrut: But it was soon perceived, that their several Motions were contradictory to each other. At the same Time that some of their Infantry was filing off towards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry marched towards their Left; directing its March all along to the rising Grounds, with which our whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between the Villages of Rederow and Rosbach, was surrounded, within the Reach of large Cannon. Soon after, that Cavalry was seen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of this Corps remained, however, whilst the rest was marching back. About Two in the Afternoon our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared that the Enemy intended to attack us; and that their Dispositions were made with a View to surround us, and to open the Action by attacking us in the Rear. In case we had been defeated, the Corps posted over against Rederow was to have fallen upon our routed Troops, and to have prevented their retreating to Merseberg, the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King then took the Resolution to march up to the Enemy, and attack them.

His Majesty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Disposition of the Enemy made it necessary that it should be the Left Wing. The very Instant the Battle was going to begin, his Majesty ordered the General, who commanded the Right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Position in Consequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the Cavalry of our Right Wing, except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the

Left, which was done at full Gallop; and being arrived at the Place assigned them, they formed over against that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately, the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, several Regiments of the French coming on with great Resolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry being routed, were pursued, for a considerable Time, with the greatest Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of Rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a Defeat, that they betook themselves to Flight in the utmost Disorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilst the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themselves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this Interval, and did some Execution, but our Artillery was not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade having continued on both Sides a full Quarter of an Hour, without the least Intermission, the Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could not stand it, nor resist the Valour of our Foot, who gallantly marched up to their Batteries. These Batteries were carried one after another, and the Enemy forced to give Way, which they did in great Confusion. As the Left Wing advanced, the Right changed its Position, and having soon met with a small rising Ground, they availed themselves of it, by planting 16 Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right, to encrease the Disorder there, and took their Left Wing in Front, which was excessively galled thereby. At Five the Victory was decided, the Cannon ceased and the Enemy fled on all Sides. They were pursued as long as there was any Light to distinguish them by; and it may be said, that the Night alone was the Preservation of this Army, which was so formidable in the Morning. They took the Benefit of the Darkness to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repass the Unstrut, which they did on the Morning of the Sixth, after a whole Night's March. The King set out early in the Morning to pursue them with all his Cavalry, supported by four Battalions of Grenadiers; the whole Infantry followed them in two Columns. The Enemy had passed the Unstrut at Freybourg, when we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt the Bridge, it became necessary to make another, which, however, was soon done. The Cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the Enemy till Five in the Evening, upon the Hills of Eckersberg. It was too late to force them there, and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the nearest Villages, and to be satisfied with the Success our Hussars had, in taking near 300 Baggage Waggons, and every Thing in them. This so glorious a Victory, must be more agreeable to his Majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of so little Blood, our whole Loss not exceeding 500 in all, killed and wounded. Among the former is General Meinke. His Royal Highness Prince Henry, and General Zeidlitz, are both slightly wounded.

If we consider the Disposition of both Armies, as to their Numbers, it must be acknowledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on our Side. The Enemy boasted that they were 70,000 strong. I believe they were not quite so many; but, from the Ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not less than 50,000 fighting Men. After the King had got together at Leipzig all the several Corps of his Army, he had 33 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons, leaving a Garrison of 5 Battalions at Leipzig. He marched with the rest to Lützen; and having crossed the Sala at Weissenfels, Merseberg, and Halle, and left a Battalion in each of those three Places, the whole Army, which joined, after this Passage, on the 3d of November, over against the Enemy, consisted only in 25 Battalions, and 44 Squadrons.

During the Battle, the Regiment of Winterfeld covered the Baggage, so that the whole Weight of the Action fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions drawn up in two Lines; and even of this Infantry there were but 6 Battalions that had recourse to the Fire of their Musquetry, viz. Four Battalions of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of Old Brunswick, which did Wonders. That Regiment lost its Colonel, with about 100 Men killed and wounded.

The Loss of the Enemy cannot yet be ascertained. It is supposed they left 3000 Men upon the Field of Battle. The Prisoners exceed 4000 Men, and there is amongst them a great Number of Officers and Generals. We took 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards and Colours. We have this Day taken 4 more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or 500 Prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Empire, dated from Erfurt, Nov. 7, 1757.

"At One in the Morning of the 30th past, we left our Quarters at Stollsen, and received Orders to repair to Weissenfels: The Regiment of Vorell marched through the City, and over the Bridge, and was cantoned at Petra; two Regiments, viz. Those of Nassau, and Deux Ponts, and Rechman's of Bavaria, with two Companies of French Grenadiers, remained at Weissenfels.

"On the 31st, at Five in the Morning, the Prussians came and attacked the City: Upon this the whole Army was ordered to assemble; but Prince Hilburghausen's Quarters, being at Half a League's Distance from the City, Prince George of d'Armsstadt commanded in his Absence, and took every possible Method to make Resistance; but it was too late. They were obliged to retire, and that noble Bridge, which had cost above 100,000 Crowns, was burnt to secure our Retreat. The Prussian Artillery made a terrible Fire, whilst the two Regiments were passing the Bridge. The Regiment of Deux Ponts lost 4 Officers and 100 private Men upon this Occasion. The Captains Muncherode and Dames, with two Lieutenants, were among the former. The Loss of Rechman's Regiment amounted to 200 Men, of whom 6 were Officers. The whole Army continued before the Town, and the Felt-Marshal in his Quarters at Bugarau. In the Night 300 of the Wurtzburg Imperial Regiment, were detached to the Place where the Bridge had been, in order to observe the Enemy.

"During the whole Night a Noise was heard in the City, occasioned by the Strokes of Mallets; but it was not discovered till break of Day, that two Houses had been turned into Batteries. As they were not yet finished, we easily dismounted them with our six Pieces of Cannon, which were sent thither; and killed them four Soldiers, and one Workman.

"The First of November, the Fire from the Artillery continued on both Sides till Ten o'Clock, when we began to march towards Merseberg; the Baggage having gone before as far as Camburg, we were forced to lie on the Ground without Wood or Straw. In the mean while the French were reinforced by 20 Battalions, and 18 Squadrons, commanded by the Duc de Broglie.

"The Third of November, we put ourselves in a Posture to wait the Enemy; at One in the Afternoon we retreated a League towards Freybourg, where we halted; at Five we were drawn up in Order of Battle; and thus we advanced slowly towards the Enemy all Night. We were posted in a Wood on the Right, where we covered ourselves by felling Trees; and Batteries were placed by the French on the two Eminences, at each End of the Wood. On the Fourth we were in Presence of the Enemy, and cannonaded each other. The Enemy's Cavalry advanced, but were repulsed by ours, sustained by the Fire of our Artillery. The Enemy's Infantry then moved forwards in three Columns, but were also repulsed. On the Fifth the Cannonading

Cannonading began very early in the Morning on both Sides. The Left Wing of the Enemy extended as far as Logen, and their Right to Schorta; and our Army was posted in the Wood at Wancrode. At Noon, our Army, as well as the French, had Orders to form the Line of Battle, and to march out of the Entrenchments which we had made. We advanced towards the Enemy, keeping a little however to the Left. The Enemy made a Feint of retiring, on which we redoubled our Pace, but we soon found what Kind of a Retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had sent some Squadrons towards Merseberg; but the rest of their Army was drawn up behind an Eminence, which concealed them from us. It must be confessed, that we fell completely into the Snare. The first Line of the French and our Cavalry continued advancing; when all on a sudden our Right Wing received a terrible Fire from the Enemy, which we returned briskly; but, as we had been obliged to advance in some Hurry, our Ranks were a little disordered, which made the Enemy's Fire fall the more heavily upon us. Our Cavalry fled the first, upon full Gallop, but our Artillery supported us some Time longer; last the French fled likewise; and being then no longer able to resist the Enemy, the Rout became general. We have lost all our Baggage and Artillery, and at least 10,000 Men. We marched the whole Night, and passing the River at Freybourg, arrived at Eckerberg at Six o'Clock in the Morning. At Two o'Clock in the Afternoon the Felt Marshal and Prince George joined us. They had hardly sat down to Dinner but we perceived the Enemy at our Heels, who cannonaded us briskly; and as our Army was not got together, nothing was left for us but to retreat. Having again marched all Night, we arrived at last at Erfurth, where we now are in Want of every Thing, though we are rather better off than before. It is now Eight Days since our Men have had Bread; they have lived upon Turnips and Radishes, which they dug out of the Earth."

Extract of a Letter from Leipzig, dated November 9, 1757.

"It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the combined Army has been totally defeated and dispersed. One Part of it has fled by Naumberg, the other by Freybourg. The Prince of Dessau pursues the one, and the King in Person the other. There have been brought to Merseberg above 5000 Prisoners, besides 300 Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

"The Army of the Empire has lost Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle-Drums, Colours and Standards, in great Number. General Revel, Brother to the Duc de Broglie, died Yesterday of his Wounds at Merseberg. This enormous Misfortune is attributed solely to the injudicious Dispositions of the Two Commanders; and it is assured, that for Two Days the Army had not had a Morsel of Bread. Three Hundred Waggon, with the heavy Baggage of the French Army, and a great Number of Mules, were taken Yesterday at Eckerberg. Posterity will never believe, that, at most, Eighteen Thousand Prussians could ruin an Army of above Sixty Thousand Men. Last Night Three Hundred Waggon came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swiss, who are in great Distress for want of a sufficient Number of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from Merseberg, that the Number of Prisoners amount already to Ten Thousand. The Peasants of Gotha and Thuringe bring in Numbers of them, in Remembrance of the bad Treatment they have met with from the French. They add further, that the Victors have taken in all One Hundred and Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that their whole Force will now fall upon Erfurth."

Paris, Nov. 19. Prince Soubise seems uncommonly touched with his Misfortune. In his first Letter to the King he expresses himself in the following Manner: Sire, I write to you in the utmost Despair, your Majesty's Army is entirely defeated.

Magdebourg, Nov. 15. Amongst the Officers made Prisoners in the late Battle and Pursuit, are, the Prince of Rohan, and the Count de Revel, who are both dead of their Wounds; the Marquises de Custrine and de Rouge, Field-Marshtals, the former wounded; the Chevalier d'Ailly, Field Marshal; the Duke de Beauvilliers, wounded; the Marquis de Salluces, and the Duke de Coffe, wounded; the Viscount Choiseul, and the Counts de Duras and Salluces, besides several more general Officers. On the 7th there had already been 2095 Soldiers, and 440 Officers, conducted to Merseberg; and on the Evening of that Day upwards of 1500 more Prisoners were brought in.

Hague, Nov. 25. His Prussian Majesty, immediately before the late Battle, made a short Speech to his Troops nearly in these Words: My dear Friends, the Hour is now come, in which, all that is, and all that ought to be dear to us, depends upon the Sword which are now drawn for the Battle: Time permits me to say but little, nor is there Occasion to say much. You know that there is no Labour, no Hunger or Cold, no Wanting, and no Danger, that I have not shared with you hitherto, and you see me ready to lay down my Life with you, and for you. All I ask is the same Pledge of Fidelity and Affection that I give; and let me add, not as an Incitement to your Courage, but as a Testimony of my own Gratitude, that from this Hour till we go into Quarters, your Pay shall be double. Acquit yourselves like Men, and put your Confidence in God. The Effect of this Speech was such as can neither be described nor conceived; the general Emotion burst in an universal Shout, and the Looks and Demeanour of the Men were animated to a Degree little short of Phrensy.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 24. Last Night a Messenger arrived from the King of Prussia, and, by the Account he brings, the Victory seems to be greater than could be imagined; for he says, if the Battle had continued two Hours longer, there would hardly have been a Frenchman left, as they fell before the Prussians like Swallows, the Soldiers sparing no Body.

Marshal Keith made the following remarkable Answer to the French General's Demand of surrendering Leipzig: Sir, let your Master know, that I am by Birth a Scotsman; by Inclination, as well as Duty, a Prussian; and shall defend the Town in such a Manner, that neither the Country which gave me Birth, nor that which has adopted me, shall be ashamed of me: The King, my Master, has ordered me to defend it to the last Extremity; and he shall be obeyed.

The Prussians have taken since their Engagement with the French, &c. 15,000 Stand of Arms; and the Churches in Leipzig, and other Places in Saxony, are filled with Prisoners, who are almost starved with Hunger, having been in want of Bread for some Days before the Action.

Nov. 26. After the late Victory, the Prussians found in one of the Enemy's Magazines a great Number of Crosses of the Order of St. Lewis, which the Prince de Soubise, by a special Message to the King of Prussia, desired might be returned; but his Prussian Majesty sent for Answer, that as the French King had designed those Marks of Distinction for the Troops who best deserved them, he thought none had so good a Right to them as his own.

We are assured that the French have lost more than 100,000 Men since their first entering Germany in June last.

Nov. 29. His Prussian Majesty, on the Night after the Battle of the 5th Instant, began the Pursuit, but having been up the whole Night before, he suddenly made a Stop at a Boor's Cottage, and alighting from his Horse, said to his Attendants, Nature has now Demands upon me that I can no longer resist; stay but a few Hours, and we will see the Enemy in the Morning. They then brought him a Hurdle and a Truss of Straw, on which he lay down, and instantly fell asleep. In 3 Hours he awaked, took some Refreshment while his Guards rested themselves, and then continued the Pursuit with the utmost Alacrity.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Unicorn, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Falmouth the 2d of November, 1757.

"In the Latitude of 45: 23: on the 22d of this Month, I chased a French Frigate, came up with her, engaged her Five Hours; and, after dismasting her, took her. She sailed the 2d of this Month with the French Fleet from Louisbourg, in Number 22 Ships. She is as fine a Frigate as in the French Service, mounts Twenty-six Thirteen Pounders, and Two Nine Pounders."

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

By private Letters from London we have the following Intelligence, viz. That the People of England were much chagrined at their Disappointment from the grand Armament in America, and the Losing of Fort William-Henry, but much more so, when they heard of the Misconduct of our late secret Expedition; that, however, upon Mr. Pitt's giving Assurance that his Majesty was resolved to make a strict Enquiry into the Cause of the Failure of that Expedition, they seemed to be satisfied: That his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had resigned all his Commissions in the Army, but that it was thought he would soon be made Lord High Admiral of England; That the Admirals Hawke and Boscawen were sailed, with a strong Fleet, to cruise on the French Coast, in order to intercept the French Men of War from Louisbourg, and the West-India Fleet, which was daily expected; and that above Seventy Privateers were also cruising for their Merchantsmen: That Rear Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, with Eight Lines of Battle

Ships, were arrived at Spithead from America: That Four Transports from Halifax for London foundered at Sea: That Admiral Vernon was dead: That upwards of Thirty more Men of War were ordered to be fitted out for the Sea with the utmost Expedition: That Lord Duplin was appointed First Lord of Trade and Plantations: That a Draught of several Hundred Men, for America, was ordered to be made out of the Regiments in Great-Britain: That the most heroic King of Prussia was determined to harass the French and Austrians with a Winter's Campaign, and for that Purpose had ordered 150,000 Flannel Jackets to be made in England, and sent him: That Francis Blake Delaval, Esq. was said to be appointed Governor of New-York: And that the Harriot Packet, Capt. Bonnell, was arrived at Falmouth from New-York, and had had an Engagement with a French Privateer, in which Five of his Men were wounded.

Captain Montgomery, from Jamaica, informs us, that off Cape Nichola he was brought to by one of our Men of War, and told, that Admiral Coote's Squadron had fallen in with a French Fleet, and had taken Two large Men of War, and drove a Frigate ashore, which was destroyed; and that they had likewise taken Three French Privateers, and Twelve Sail of Merchantmen. Three Privateers, belonging to New-York, were with our Ships, when they engaged the French.

ANNAPOLIS, February 2.

Our General Assembly is to meet here, next Monday. This Day the Company of Militia, commanded by Capt. Henry Caffen, arrived here from Queen Anne's County. We hear that they are to march To-morrow for Fort Frederick. It may be worth Notice, that the Grand Victory obtained by his most Heroic Majesty, the King of Prussia, over the numerous and combined Army of Enemies to the Protestant Religion, happened on that ever memorable and never-to-be-forgotten Day, the Fifth of November, which must ever be remembered with great Joyfulness by every true Protestant, for the signal Favours of Heaven, on that Day especially, shown our Nation.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beam, and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the First Day of March next, at the House of the Subscriber, near South-River Church,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for Sterling or Paper Cash: Also a Parcel of Horses, Mares, Cattle, and other Stock, and some Household Furniture.

ANNE CHAMBERS.

January 28, 1758.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, in Violation of the Intimation of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause, of her own accord, Eloped from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt, 4 Silver Table Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and some China. This is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts she Contracts.

C. HOMEWOOD.

THERE is at the Plantation of Cephas Child, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a bright Bay Mare; about Twelve Hands high, is Hand-dock'd, has no Brand, and is about Three Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of Joseph Jobson, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small Iron Grey Mare, has a Blaze in her Face, neither branded nor dock'd, and is about Four Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 10 per Hundred; and good WEST-INDIA RUM, by Retail.

JOHN RAY.

CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM, MELASSES, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis.

LANCLOT JACQUES.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to Charles Carroll, Esq. who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of March next, Actions will certainly be brought against them.

R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

MARTIN AND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 9, 1758.

LONDON, December 1.

THIS Day his Majesty went, with the usual State, to the House of Peers, and opened the Session of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It would have given Me the greatest Pleasure to have acquainted you, at the Opening of this Session, that Our Success in carrying on the War had been equal to the Justice of Our Cause, and the Extent and Vigour of the Measures formed for that Purpose.

I have the firmest Confidence, that the Spirit and Bravery of this Nation, so renowned in all Times, and which have formerly surmounted so many Difficulties, are not to be abated by some Disappointments. These, I trust, by the Blessing of God, and your Zeal and Ardour for My Honour, and the Welfare of your Country, may be retrieved. It is My first Resolution to apply My utmost Efforts for the Security of My Kingdoms, and for the Recovery and Protection of the Possessions and Rights of my Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest Exertion of Our Naval Force, as by all other Methods. Another great Object, which I have at Heart, is the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe; and, in that View, to adhere to, and encourage My Allies.

For this Cause, I shall decline no Inconveniences; and, in this Cause, I earnestly desire your hearty Concurrence, and vigorous Assistance. The late signal Success in Germany has given a happy Turn to Affairs, which it is incumbent upon Us to improve, and in this critical Conjunction, the Eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that My Good Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, may be supported in such a Manner as His Magnanimity and active Zeal for the Common Cause deserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives Me the utmost Concern, that the large Supplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the War, have not produced all the good Effects We had Reason to hope for. But I have so great a Reliance on your Wisdom, as not to doubt of your Perseverance. I only desire such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Public Service; and, to that End, have ordered the proper Estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful Economy shall be used.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have had such ample Experience of the Loyalty and good Affections of My faithful Subjects towards Me, My Family, and Government, in all Circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking Notice of that Spirit of Disorder, which has shewn itself amongst the common People in some Parts of the Kingdom. Let Me recommend to you to do your Part in discouraging and suppressing such Abuses, and for maintaining the Laws, and lawful Authority. If any Thing shall be found wanting to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstood, or misrepresented, I am persuaded it will not escape your Attention.

Nothing can be so conducive to the Defence of all that is dear to Us, as well as for reducing Our Enemies to Reason, as Union and Harmony amongst Ourselves.

The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return

Your Majesty Our humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Concern which You are pleased to express for the Disappointments that have unhappily attended some of the Measures, formed by Your Majesty this Year, for carrying on the just War in which we are engaged, is a fresh Mark of Your paternal Regard for the Welfare of Your People, and for the Glory of this Kingdom.

The Testimony which Your Majesty has, at the same Time, given to the Spirit and Bravery of this Nation, and to the ardent Zeal of Your Parliament to retrieve these Misfortunes, is a Proof of the Justice done by Your Royal Mind to Our Principles and Sentiments, and the greatest Encouragement to persevere in them.

Affected therefore, as We are, with these Events, We are not discouraged; but We sincerely promise Your Majesty Our hearty Concurrence, and most vigorous Assistance, in accomplishing, under the Protection of the Divine Providence, Your wise and gracious Intentions for Our Defence and Safety at Home, and for recovering and securing the Rights and Possessions of Your Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; particularly by the utmost Exertion of that essential Part of Our Strength, Your Naval Force.

The Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe, are Objects never to be forgotten by Us. Of this pure Religion, and these invaluable Liberties, Great Britain has in all Times been a principal Bulwark; and cannot fail to continue so, under Your Majesty's auspicious Reign.

As the late signal Success in Germany fills Us with unfeigned Joy, so it animates Our Hopes to see this glorious Cause revive. And We do, with equal Thankfulness and Satisfaction, acknowledge Your Majesty's generous Declaration, that, for the Sake of it, You will decline no Inconveniences.

To defend Your Majesty against all Your Enemies, to support Your Honour and real Interests, and to strengthen Your Hands, are Our indispensable Duty. It shall also be Our Endeavour to improve this Success to the most useful Purposes, and to exert Ourselves in supporting Your good Ally the King of Prussia, whose Magnanimity and unexampled Firmness are so evident to all the World, and of such great Utility to the common Cause.

We have seen with the utmost Abhorrence that Spirit of Disorder and Riot, which has shewn itself of late amongst the common People. We are sensible that it is inconsistent with all Government, and necessary to be reformed and suppressed. Nothing shall be wanting, on our Part, for this salutary Purpose; and to enforce and add Strength to the Laws, and lawful Authority, on which the Liberty and Property of the Meanest, as well as of the Chief, of Your Subjects depend.

Your Majesty's kind Admonition, of the Necessity of Union and Harmony amongst Ourselves, is highly worthy the Common Father of Your People. We will always have it before our Eyes. And We give Your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that Our Loyalty and good Affections to Your Majesty, and Your Royal Family, of which We have on all Occasions given real Proofs, are never to be shaken or diminished. The Preservation of Your Sacred Person, the Stability of Your Government, and the Continuance of the Protestant Succession in Your illustrious House, will ever be, most dear to Us, and essential to the Happiness of all Your People.

The Humble Address of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty Our

humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that this House sees, with the deepest Concern, the Success of Your Majesty's Arms so unequal to the Justice of Your Cause, and to the Extent and Vigour of the Measures formed for that Purpose.

Your faithful Commons firmly rely, that, as Your Majesty in Your Royal Justice has endeavoured to trace the Causes of past Disappointments, Your Majesty will also in Your high Wisdom open better Hopes of future Prosperities, by invigorating our Enterprizes, and animating the Attempts of the British Arms: And in this Confidence, they will cheerfully support Your Majesty in the utmost Efforts for the Security of Your Kingdoms, and for the Recovery and Protection of the Possessions and Rights of Your Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest Exertion of Your Majesty's Naval Force, as by all other adequate Methods.

Permit us to assure Your Majesty, that Your faithful Commons, excited by Zeal for the Protestant Cause, and the Liberties of Europe, do, with the most unfeigned Joy, humbly offer their Congratulations to Your Majesty on the late signal Success in Germany; and that they will vigorously and effectually enable Your Majesty to improve the happy Turn of Affairs there, and, in particular, to support Your good Ally the King of Prussia, in such a Manner, as the Magnanimity and unexampled Efforts of that great Prince, in Defence of the religious and civil Liberties of Europe, deserve and require.

We should be wanting to Ourselves, and to those We represent, not to acknowledge, with all dutiful Gratitude, Your Majesty's paternal and seasonable Care for the interior Tranquillity and Safety of Your Subjects, in having been graciously pleased to recommend to Us to do our Part for maintaining the Laws, and lawful Authority, against that Spirit of Disorder which has shewn itself amongst the lower People in some Parts of the Kingdom; and We will not fail, in due Time, to take into our most serious Consideration the properest Methods for discouraging and suppressing such Abuses, and for preventing the Causes of the like Mischiefs hereafter.

HANOVER, November 15.

WE have as yet received no other Account of the Action of the 5th, than what is contained in a Letter written from Gottingen on the 10th Instant, to a Gentleman of this City, which is as follows: "You are very happy, Sir, to be at your Ease at Hanover, while we are quite otherwise here."

"The Army of the Empire is just now routed, and that which was under the Orders of the Prince de Soubise has shared the same Fate. All they were able to do was to save their Military Chest, and the heavy Baggage of the Generals, which are safely arrived here under the Escort of 300 Horse, and 1500 Foot, the unhappy Remains of 12 Regiments that have been hewn in Pieces, and from which they were detached a little before the Action. The French acknowledge that 4 Brigades of the Prince de Soubise's Army were killed in the Field. The Troops of the Circles, who could not stand the hot Fire of the Prussians, broke, and fell back upon the French, and greatly contributed to their Defeat. It is said, that soon after the Battle the Prussian Army was stronger by 2000 Men than before it. Mr. — just now tells me, that we shall soon have the Prince de Soubise here in Person. In short, every Thing here is in the utmost Confusion. Our Houses, not excepting those of the Magistrates and Professors, are full of the Runaways."

Berlin,

Berlin, October 11. General Haddick has entered Brandenburg with a Corps of 15 or 16,000 Austrians, and Yesterday Afternoon arrived before this City, of which he demanded a Contribution of 600,000 Crowns, but contented himself with 210,000. While this was negotiating, the Suburbs, Copenick, and Strahlace, were pillaged, and the Privy Counsellor Stefs, whom they found in his Garden, so ill used, that he died this Morning. After this Expedition, the Austrians retired with the utmost Haste, and Prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau's Vanguard entered here the same Evening.

Berlin, October 18. A Detachment sent by the Prince of Anhalt Dessau in Pursuit of General Haddick, came up with his Corps, attacked it, and recovered a considerable Part of the Contributions they had carried from hence a few Hours ago.

Berlin, October 23. After having provided for the Defence of this City, the King marched with the Body of Troops under his Command to Juterbock, on the Frontier of the Lower Lusatia, where his Majesty is at Hand to cover Brandenburg, and preserve the Communication with Silesia. His Majesty has judged it expedient that the Queen and the Royal Family should remove to Magdebourg, whither the Office for Foreign Affairs is likewise to be transferred; and accordingly they set out this Day: The Chamber of Finances, and College of Justice, remain here, with a Garrison sufficient to defend the City, in Case of a new Visit.

L O N D O N.

October 20. The London Chronicle says, that Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke resigned all his Commissions in the Army.

It is said that very large Remittances have been sent to a great Protestant Prince in Germany.

The Jersey and Lyme Men of War have taken and carried into Leghorn Four rich French Ships.

It is reported that his Prussian Majesty has declared, that whatever Damage his Subjects may suffer from the French, the Saxons, to whose Assistance the French pretend to have marched into Germany, shall make good.

October 22. It is very certain, that a great Personage has lately declared, that he is determined never more to draw his Sword, unless the Defence of these Kingdoms, and of his Country, should render it necessary.

A Schooner Privateer of 6 Carriage Guns, and 54 Men, is taken by the Isis Man of War.

October 25. Two 74 Gun Ships are sailed from Rochefort to meet the Fleet, consisting of 28 Merchantmen, that are sailed from St. Domingo.

Fifteen Ships of the Line are ready to put to Sea from Brest, with the first fair Wind.

On Tuesday Night were taken up at a Public House in St. Catharine's by a King's Messenger, assisted by Mr. Bland the Surveyor, Two French Engineers, supposed to be Spies. Upon searching of them, in the Lining of their Coats, were found Draughts of several of our Harbours and Rivers, Plans of some of our Fortifications on the Sea Coasts, finely executed, with the Number of Guns, and Weight of Metal, in each fortified Place, a Book in Manuscript, with their Remarks on the above; a Scheme for landing of Troops where most practicable; the Names of all our Men of War which went on the last Expedition, with their Number of Guns, Men, and Land Forces. They were pinioned, and carried off in a Coach for Examination. They have been Eight Months in England, and speak good English. It is said they had completed their Design, and were going for Holland.

It is said that his Royal Highness Prince Edward will soon be appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

October 29. It is said that Application has been made to persuade a certain great Person to resume the Posts he has resigned, but hitherto to no Purpose.

There are 1500 Soldiers on board of Admiral Hawke's Fleet, who are to act as Marines.

November 1. On Sunday died at his Seat, at Nafton, in Suffolk, Edward Vernon, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ipswich, and a few Years since Vice-Admiral of the Blue, when he so greatly distinguished himself by taking Porto-Bello, &c.

We are assured, that a public and general Enquiry into the Conduct of the late Expedition, has been applied for by the Commander in Chief of the Land Forces employed upon that Service.

'Tis reported, that a certain great Personage will soon be created Lord High Admiral.

November 5. Yesterday at the Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, a Motion was made to

address his Majesty on the Misconduct of the late Expedition to the Coast of France; and, after some Debate, the Lord Mayor was asked by a Member of the Court, If any Information had been given to his Lordship of an Enquiry being intended to be made touching the said Misconduct: In Answer whereunto his Lordship informed the Court,

"That on Monday Evening, October 31, 1757, William Blair, Esq; (one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council) came to the Mansion House, and acquainted him, that he waited on the Lord Mayor to let him know his Majesty had given proper Directions for an Enquiry to be forthwith made into the Behaviour of the Commanding Officers in the late Expedition against France, and the Cause of the Misconduct of the said Expedition, and that such Enquiry would be carried on and prosecuted with the utmost Expedition and Vigour; or to that Effect."

Whereupon, after some short Debate, the Motion was withdrawn.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 8. The following Eight Ships, with Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, are arrived at Spithead and Portsmouth, from America, viz. the Invincible, Grafton, Devonshire, Captain, Nassau, Sunderland, Windsor, and Eagle.

Nov. 8. His Majesty's Ship Garland, and Jamaica Frigate, are arrived in the Downs from Virginia and Maryland, with 26 Sail of Ships under their Convoy.

Yesterday the Enquiry concerning the late Expedition began before a Board of General Officers, at the Horse-Guards, Whitehall.

We hear that a Guard is now set over a certain Officer in his own House, under the Command of a Captain.

Orders have been issuing some Days, for keeping in Town several Officers employed in the late Expedition, in order to attend the Judge Advocate of the Army, upon Notice given for that Purpose.

Advices from Toulon (in the Brussels Gazette) say, that they have upwards of Three Thousand Hands employed in building new Men of War and Frigates; the smallest of the former are to mount Sixty Guns, and the smallest of the Frigates Thirty-four Guns. They add, that a Body of 26 or 30,000 Men is assembled in Provence.

A few Days since, Four more Spies, Natives of Ireland, who acted in Concert with the Two taken a few Days before, were apprehended at Portsmouth, by Means of an Excise-man, who, by Direction of the Government, had insinuated himself into their Confidence, and was made privy to their Designs. They had effected all their Purposes, such as taking Plans of our fortified Towns, and the most convenient Places for landing Men, &c. and had hired a Dutch Trader to carry them to Holland, and had fixed a Time for their Departure.

Nov. 9. A French Snow from St. Domingo, is taken by the Garland Man of War, and brought into the Downs.

A Privateer of 14 Carriage Guns, belonging to Dunkirk, was taken the 4th Instant by the Black Prince Privateer, Capt. Creighton, in Company with the Medway and Unicorn Men of War.

Nov. 12. The Victory Privateer, of London, has taken a French Privateer in the Bay of Biscay, of 20 Guns, and 220 Men, and retaken a West-Indiaman, called the Buchanan.

Thursday Morning an Express arrived from Fal-mouth, with Advice, that the Defiance Privateer, lately commanded by Capt. Dyer, but now by his First Lieutenant, had taken and brought in there, after an obstinate Engagement, a French Privateer, called the Provost of Paris, of 24 Nine Pounders, and 325 Men. The Defiance had 22 Six Pounders, and 200 Men. The Engagement lasted Six Hours, wherein the Defiance had 11 Men killed, and 21 wounded. The Frenchman had 70 Men killed and wounded. This is the 22d Prize taken by the Defiance this War, Four of which are Privateers.

Nov. 15. A Letter from on board the Britannia Privateer, dated at Sea, October 30, says, "In Company with another Ship, we have taken Three very rich Prizes, and sent them into Gibraltar."

We hear that the Transports from North-America are all arrived except Three, which are supposed to be lost.

On Saturday Admiral Knowles and Admiral Broderick arrived in Town from Portsmouth, to attend the Enquiry on the secret Expedition.

We hear an Express was dispatched on Sunday

Morning to Portsmouth, to order some more Ships of the Line to sail to join Admiral Hawke, as it is probable he may fall in with the French Fleet, on its Return from Louisbourg.

Nov. 16. Last Week a large Quantity of Gunpowder was shipped for Virginia.

We are informed that the Sloops employed by Admiral Hawke to take the Soundings on the French Coast found Thirteen to Fifteen Fathom Water in Places, where, according to the magnificent Collection of Sea Charts lately published at Paris, under the Title of *Le Neptune*, they were to expect only Four or Five. Such Art do the French use to keep other Nations ignorant of their Coasts.

Nov. 17. A Draught is ordered to be made of several Hundred Men for America, out of the Regiments in Great-Britain.

In a few Days it is thought a strong Squadron will sail from Spithead, there now being upwards of 20 Sail there, and the Workmen in the Yards are ordered to dispatch all the Ships for Sea as soon as possible.

We hear that Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; Member for Andover in Hants, is appointed Governor of New-York.

Nov. 15. On Saturday the Board of Enquiry met, and the Journals were produced; as also the Minutes of a Council of War, but the latter not being authenticated, they were disallowed.

Then General M—— read his Defence; and the Board adjourned to Yesterday, when it opened about Twelve o'Clock, with General Cornwallis's reading his Defence; and Admiral B—— was examined in Regard to a Letter he wrote Admiral H—— which he shewed to the General before he sent it; whereby it appeared to be his Opinion, that he might have landed the first Embarkation before Break of Day, and returned to the Ship. Then the Duke of M——, as President, asked several Questions of the General, which, with their respective Answers, were wrote down. Then Col. Wentworth was called in, by Request of the General, and examined as to his Opinion about landing, and what he had heard relating to the Attack of Fort Mifflin, which was intended for a Place of Retreat, in Case they did not succeed, which was, that the Men might land near Chantelaignon, there being only a Battery of six Guns that he could discover; but then there were many Sand-Hills, that so small a Force as 1000 Foot, and 2 or 300 Horse, might prevent their landing; and as to Cape Mifflin, it might be carried by Storm, Capt. Cornish offered to batter it with his Ship; that the Fort, to the best of his Knowledge, was a weak one, having only one Platform, of 24 Embrasures, next the Water Side, as he could discern by the Help of Glasses; and that as it was on a Peninsula, the Forces might have attacked it on both Sides at the same Time that the Ships lay before it; and that he proposed a Feint towards Rochelle, and the Isle of Rehe, during this Attack and Landing. He being dismissed, was desired to attend in the next Room; and the President proceeded in examining the General. *Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Nov. 16.*

"The Privateer sent in Yesterday by the Antelope, belonged to Bayonne, was called the Moras, and mounted 22 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and 245 Men. She had taken 8 Prizes, fought the Antelope an Hour and Half, lost her Mizzen-Mast and all her Rigging in the Engagement, and had 32 Men killed, and 20 wounded.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 16. On the 2d of this Month, Captain Lockhart in his Majesty's Ship Tartar, of 28 Guns, and 200 Men, after a Chase of near 30 Hours, and an Engagement of 5 Hours, took the Melampe, a French Privateer of Bayonne, of 700 Tons, 36 Guns, 320 Men. The Tartar, when she first began the Chase, was in Company of several of the King's Ships, but during her Engagement, and when the Privateer struck, she was hardly in Sight of them from their Mast-Heads. During the Chase, Capt. Lockhart retaken a Prize belonging to the Privateer, called the Princess-Amelia, bound to Halifax, with Provisions. And on the 29th of last Month took another Privateer, called the Countess Gramont, of 18 Guns, and 155 Men.

The Tartar has taken 10 Privateers, and Prisoners to the Number of 1988. The Melampe is 116 Feet long upon her Keel, her extreme Breadth 33 Feet, and is but Two Months old.

The Dorset Privateer of Pool, Capt. Penny, of 20 Guns, was sunk by a French Frigate of 36 Guns in the Bay of Biscay, after an Engagement of 3 Hours, in which the Dorset had 40 Men killed and wounded; the Remainder of the Crew, except

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cept 6, were taken up by the Frigate, which is since taken by the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart, and brought into Portsmouth by the Essex Man of War. Nov. 19. It is said that a Court-Martial will be held in a few Days, in Relation to some Transactions in the West-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 17.

"There are two large Ships at St. Helen's, one of which is said to be a French Man of War, of at least 50 Guns: Both seem to be disabled.

"At Spithead, 18 Men of War."

The Board of Enquiry sat on Monday till Four o'Clock, when A. K. was heard, who affirmed, that the Bomb Vessels could not come nearer than three Miles off the Fort Fouras, and that the small Vessel, in which he went to reconnoitre the Fort, was a-ground five Times in the Hour; and he said he knew, that if the Mortar had had all the Powder requisite, it would not throw the Shell above two Miles, three Quarters; therefore he could not come within Reach to destroy that Fort by Sea. After this the Board adjourn'd till Tuesday; when they opened, and again asked A. K. several interesting Questions; and after him C. C. was examined, and answered the several Questions put to him with great Judgment, in a very distinct and clear Manner, and said, "That he was still confirmed in the Opinion which he had given in to the C— before he went on the Expedition, for which he was obliged to trust and depend on his Memory, having destroyed his Papers of the Observations he had made before he left Rochefort, for Fear of being taken up for a Spy by the Engineer, Commandant, and a Fisherman he took at the Isle of Aix, all of whom he was very particular with." He drew with his Pencil, before the Engineer, that Part of Rochefort which was the weakest when he was there, and the Engineer confirmed that there had been no Addition or Alteration since; and that the dry Ditch could not be overflowed by Reason of the Unequalness of the Ground; and that the Pilot on board the Magnanime offered to pilot them into the River Charante as a Thing very practicable.

Some Instructions given by Sir J. L. having been read on Monday by the G—, the Hon. Board this Day received a Message from Sir J. L. by a Colonel of the Guards, that those Instructions were not given as Commands, but as Advice, from the Experience and Knowledge he had gained by long Service; to which the G— is also concurred. About Three o'Clock the Enquiry came to a Conclusion; when Lord G. S. made a short Speech to the G—, and concluded, that the most disagreeable Thing next to being tried himself, was that of being appointed to sit on an Enquiry of those Gentlemen whose Courage and Fidelity had been so often tried; after which Sir J. M. thanked the Board for their Candour and Indulgence, and concluded with the following Speech.

"I am conscious of having done my utmost, to the best of my Judgment, for his Majesty's Service, in the Conduct of this Expedition, and I have submitted myself voluntarily and readily to this Examination. I desire no Favour or Partiality, and I know I shall have the most exact Justice, in the Report this Honourable Board will make.

"I apprehend that an Enquiry into the whole Conduct of an Expedition, without any Accusation formed, or any Charge laid, is a Proceeding not quite common; and however free from Guilt a Man may feel himself, there are few who can stand so strict an Examination.

"There is nothing but the high Opinion I have both of the Justice and Candour of this Board, could make me easy in such a Situation.

"I therefore hope you will be indulgent to my Errors, but I desire no Mercy for Guilt, or known Disobedience; and with these Sentiments, I submit myself to the Court."

In the Course of the Enquiry, among several other Papers produced before the Board, the following List is said to have been given in of the Number of the French Forces, and where stationed:

- 19,000 in Germany.
- 25,000 in America and their Islands.
- 4,000 in the East-Indies.
- 10,000 on the Sea Coast of France, from St. Vallery to Bayonne, being an Extent of 400 Miles.
- 29,000 in the Garrisons and interior Parts of France next the Empire, and from Calais down to Provence.

187,000

On the G—'s doubting the Authority of this List, and from whence it could be received; he was answered, from our Spies in France; and that he, with the Admirals H. and K. was present at a private C— with both the S— at Lord H—'s House before he went out; and then he knew and was informed of this and several other Particulars, relative to the Hopes for Success of the Expedition they were going on.

The Recovery Privateer of Bristol, Captain Hutchinson, formerly called the Victor, is lost in Bristol Channel, and the Captain and 73 Men drowned.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Lord Duplin was appointed first Lord of Trade and Plantations.

There are now between 20 and 30 Sail of Men of War at Spithead; yet they continue to press, and the Workmen in the Yards are ordered to work double Tides at this Season, which is reckoned very remarkable.

A brave and truly British Sea Captain, a few Days since, told Two of his Midshipmen, who had signalized themselves in a late Engagement with Two Frigates of great Force, which proved the hottest Action since the Commencement of the War, *That they had both behaved so equally gallant, he was at a Loss which to prefer to a Lieutenantcy.* Upon which he proposed their drawing Lots for it, assuring them, that the other should be recommended by him in the strongest Manner to the Admiralty. We mention this to the Honour of the brave Capt. Gilchrist, as an Example worthy of Imitation for the Encouragement of real Merit.

An exact Translation of his Prussian Majesty's Letter to the Queen, by Capt. Schulemburg, dated Nov. 5, 1757.

"I have gained a complete Victory over the French and Imperial Army, and am possessed of 50 Pieces of Cannon, besides many Standards and Colours. Count de Revel, Col. of the Regiment of Poitou, Brigadier and Aid-Major, General of the French Army, besides some Major-Generals, Staff, and other Officers, and a great Number of Soldiers, are Prisoners. Providence has vouchsafed this Mark of it's Protection to my righteous Cause. The Enemy's Army consisted of 50,000, mine was but about 20,000 strong. To-morrow we shall move towards the Unstrut. My Brother Henry and Major-General Seidlitz are slightly wounded, but Major-General Meincke is, as I am informed, among the Number of the Slain. I reckon that my Loss, at the Out-fide, does not exceed 400 Men. Let Te Deum be sung for this Victory at Berlin, Magdebourg and Stettin, accompanied with the usual Salutes of Artillery and Small-Arms."

It is positively asserted, that the Day before the late Engagement, his Prussian Majesty received a Message from the Duke de Richelieu, acquainting him, that he expected to hear in a few Days, of his Majesty and his Officers being Prisoners at Leipfick; to which his Majesty returned for Answer, that he should soon be at Hanover, where he would have no Prisoner but him.

We are assured, the King of Prussia has provided besides 60,000 great Cloth Coats, 60,000 Pair of Woollen Stockings, which will resist Frost and Snow, and 60,000 Pair of Leather Garters for his Army, being resolved to follow the French during the whole Winter.

Nov. 29. They write from Amsterdam, that Marshal Richelieu having been acquainted that the Hanoverians and Hessians were assembling with their Artillery and Baggage, sent them Word, that if they did not desist, he would lay waste the whole Country; upon which the Hanoverians dispatched an Express to the King of Prussia, who returned for Answer to Marshal Richelieu, that upon the first Advice of his beginning to put his Threats in Execution, which were contrary to the Rules of War, he would hang up every French Prisoner he at present had, and all those he hereafter might have, without Distinction.

It is observed that the Hanoverians and Hessians are assembled, and have a large Train of Artillery, and every Thing necessary, as if going to begin a Campaign. This has certainly put the French into a very great Alarm, and several Expresses have been sent to Versailles, for Orders how to proceed in this critical Affair; in the mean while Marshal Richelieu is assembling his Army, and making ready for whatever may be the Instructions he shall receive.

The above News is confirmed by Major Grant, with this Addition, that the combined Army are 40,000 Men, and that the King of Prussia has already named Prince Ferdinand of Bevera to command them.

The Phoenix Privateer of Jersey, has taken a new French Frigate, going from Dunkirk to Brest,

with only 4 Guns mounted, but Ports for 16, and only 46 Men. She came out in Company with 3 more, 1 of which mounted 18 Guns, which over-set, and all the Crew perished. The above Privateer has also retaken a Snow from Virginia, with 420 Hogheads of Tobacco, and carried her into Jersey.

It is reported that the Algerines have declared War against the French, and that they have taken 18 Sail of their Merchant Ships.

The Hussar and Shannon, two of our new built Fir Ships of 28 Guns each, have fell in with two French Frigates in the Bay of Biscay, sunk one of them, and took the other.

We hear that the Ships that have been built for his Majesty's Service of Fir, are so much approved of on Account of their swift sailing, that it is proposed for the future, to have all the Packets built of that Timber.

We hear the Ship sunk in the Engagement with the Hussar, proves to be a 46 Gun Ship.

Whitehall, Dec. 3. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Robert Rich, Bart. the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount Moleworth, and the Right Hon. Sir John Ligonier, to be Field Marshals of all and singular his Majesty's Forces.

December 5. Admiral Hawke is cruising in the Bay with 18 Sail of the Line.

N E W - Y O R K, January 21.

Capt. Nufum, in 42 Days from Teneriffe, arrived here on Wednesday last: He informs, That while he was there, a Gentleman informed him, That the Island of Fyall, one of the Western Islands, had been separated by an Earthquake, inasmuch that the Cavity would admit a 20 Gun Ship; that Numbers of the Inhabitants perished by the Concussion; and that a great many Vintages were consequently overthrown.

A N N A P O L I S, February 9.

Monday last the General Assembly of this Province, were to have met here; but the Weather proving very bad, a sufficient Number of Representatives to compose a Lower House could not come to Town; and his Excellency Prorogued them to next Day, and so (for the same Reason) from Day to Day, to this Day: There being now not quite a sufficient Number, they will be Prorogued till To-morrow.

Last Night the Dwelling-House of Col. Young, on the North Side of Severn, very narrowly escap'd being Burnt to the Ground, and part of the Family in it; by Reason of a Discharging Piece over the Arch of one of the Chimneys, which had taken Fire, and communicated itself to the Wainscot, and set it on Fire; but being Discover'd before it got to too great a Head, it was Extinguished without much Damage.

It is said, a Gentleman of Hampton, has received a Letter from London, acquainting him, that all our Fleet (which sailed under Convoy of the Garland) were arrived, except One.

TO BE SOLD,
By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, in ANNAPOLIS,

CHOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin.
JOHN CLAPHAM.

Baltimore County, January 23, 1758.

STOLEN out of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Craddock's Stable, on Thursday Night the 19th Instant, a large Bay Gelding, belonging to the Subscriber, he paces and trots, is about 14 Hands and a half high, shod all round, has a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, he has a particular Way in tossing his Head in Travelling, and apt to get loose if tied carelessly. The Thief took an old Curb Bridle and a small Saddle, belonging to a Son of Mr. David Arnold's.

Whoever brings home the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, shall have a Pistole Reward; and if the Thief is detected, and put in Goal, Two Pistoles, paid by
W. YOUNG.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the First Day of March next, at the House of the Subscriber, near South-River Church,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for Sterling or Paper Cash: Also a Parcel of Horses, Mares, Cattle, and other Stock, and some Household Furniture.

ANNE CHAMBERS.

TO BE SOLD,
A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime
Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beam,
and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry;
has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and
Cables with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire
of the Printer heretof.

January 28, 1758.
WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Sub-
scriber, hath, in Violation of the Institution
of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause,
of her own accord, Elop'd from me, and taken
from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt,
Silver Table Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane,
1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and
some China. This is therefore to forewarn any
Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on
my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts
she Contracts. C. HOMEWOOD.

THERE is at the Plantation of Cephas Child,
in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray,
a bright Bay Mare, about Twelve Hands high, is
Hand-dock'd, has no Brand, and is about Three
Years old.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all those
indebted to Charles Carroll, Esq; who had
not settled with him before his Departure from this
Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless
they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Inter-
est) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by
the Fifth Day of March next, Actions will certainly
be brought against them.
R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

THERE is in the Possession of Joseph Johnson,
in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray,
a small Iron Grey Mare, has a Blaze in her Face,
neither branded nor dock'd; and is about Four
Years old.
The Owner may have her again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in
ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6
per Hundred; and good WEST-INDIA
RUM, by Retail. JOHN RAITT.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Robert Swan,
now gone for Great-Britain, either on the
STORE or TAN-YARD ACCOUNT, are de-
sired to come and pay their respective Ballances to
the Subscriber; and those whose Accounts have
been long open, he expects they will come and set-
tle them by Bond or Note, or may be assured Suits
will be immediately brought against them.

The TANNING BUSINESS will still be car-
ried on as usual, until the Tan-Yard is sold, as
lately advertised. For Terms of Sale, apply to
the Subscriber.

Also to be Sold, a small SLOOP of 8 or 900
Bushels of Grain Burthen, in good Repair, and
well found; fine GREEN and HYLON TEAS,
COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAL LEATHER at
15d. per Pound by the Hide, and Allowance made
for larger Quantities; likewise about 600 Bushels
of old CORN. ROBERT COUDEN.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this
Province, directing the Administratrix of Tal-
bot Riffeau, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS
of GROUND, in the Town of Joppa, on which
is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-
HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry
OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are
to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to
dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the
Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, to the high-
est Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of
March Court next, at the Court-House in the said
Town of Joppa, for the Purposes in the said Act
mentioned. SUSANNA RISTEAU.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for
any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being
adjoining on the River Gunpowder, and have a
Wharf, at which small Vessels may Load or Un-
load.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street;
by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISE-
MENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling
each Week after the First.

WHEREAS little Notice has hitherto been
taken of an Advertisement frequently pub-
lished in this Gazette, desiring all Persons indebted
to Mr. Daniel Wolfenbulte, Merchant (now gone
to England) to come and settle their respective Ac-
counts with the Subscriber: This is therefore to
give Notice, that if they do not immediately come
and settle the same, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond,
they may expect to be proceeded against according
to Law. JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM, ME-
LASSES, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his
Store in Annapolis. LANCELOT JACQUES.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Sa-
vory, in Baltimore County, taken up as a
Stray, a Bay Horse about 14 Hands high, brand-
ed on the near Buttock with D, and on the near
Shoulder with something not discernable.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Walter Pom-
phrey, on Patapsco, in Anne-Arundel Coun-
ty, taken up as a Stray, a large bright Bay
Horse, shod before, no Brand perceivable, goes
a shuffling Foot Pace, pretty long Back'd, has
no White about him.
The Owner may have him again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE was taken up by Christopher Tipper,
and now in the Possession of Samuel Maffey
and Thomas Hamar, in Queen-Anne's County, a
Black Horse, about 13 Hands high, paces a small
Travel, and has some Kind of Brand on the near
Shoulder, which is not discernable.
The Owner may have him again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

HORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of
any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber
in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentle-
man with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to
go on Expresses. THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons In-
debted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least
to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent fur-
ther Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the
neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good
English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or
Sheep. T. PECKER.

STRAYED from the Plantation of the late Dr.
Francis Parnham, in Charles County, a mid-
dle-sized Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the
near Buttock thus I: T: hardly discernable, has
a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a small
Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the
said Horse, and will bring him to the said Planta-
tion, shall have a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.
N. B. 'Tis supposed he went towards Frede-
rick County, as he was bred there.

January 2, 1758.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living near
Piscataway Creek, in Charles County, on
Thursday Night last, a Convict Servant Man,
named William Baker, an Englishman, near Thirty
Years of Age, a squat thick Fellow, sandy hair'd
and complexion'd, and about Five Feet and an
Half high: He had on when he went away, a
new Kersey Jacket with small Brass Buttons, and
an old one over it, new Cotton Breeches, Country
made Shoes, Yarn Stockings, and a middling good
Felt Hat. He carried off with him a Bay Horse,
about Fourteen Hands high, remarkable by Two
white Streaks on the near Side of his Neck, oc-
casion'd by the Galling of a Rope, with a pretty
good Store-Saddle.

Whoever takes up said Fellow, and brings him
and the Horse, or to his Master, or secures him
in any Goal, taking Care of the Horse, and ac-
quainting the Subscriber immediately with it, shall
have Twenty Shillings Reward, over and above
what the Law allows, paid by
JAMES PLANT.

Upper-Marlborough, January 17, 1758.
WANTED,
A BLACKSMITH, for Country-Business,
well recommended; may have good Encom-
agement, by applying to
JOSEPH BELT, junior.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the Fork of
Gunpowder, about the 17th of November, a
Bright Bay Horse, belonging to Mr. Anthony Wa-
ters, branded with an H, has a bob Tail, one
hind Foot white, has a Star in his Forehead, paces
slow, and trots and gallops well. He lately be-
longed to Mr. Brooks in Prince-George's County.
Whoever will deliver him to me, and detect the
Thief, shall meet with a handsome Reward, from
W. YOUNG.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,
And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store at
UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT,
A PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS,
FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and
other WINTER GOODS, CROWN GLASS
8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON
WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c.
STEPHEN WEST.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres,
16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water
Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted
Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Land;
on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable,
Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Par-
ticulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Mer-
chant, in Annapolis.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
The Way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE, and
HAPPINESS:

Or, a Discourse on TEMPERANCE, and the
particular Nature of all Things requisite for the
Life of MAN; as, all Sorts of Meat, Drink,
Air, Exercise, &c. with special Directions how
to use each of them to the best Advantage of
the Body and Mind. Shewing from the true
Ground of Nature, whence most Diseases pro-
ceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,
A Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several
other remarkable and most useful Observations,
very necessary for ALL FAMILIES. The whole
Treatise displaying the most hidden Secrets of
Philosophy, and made easy and familiar to the
meanest Capacities, by various Examples and
Demonstrances.

Communicated to the World for a general Good, by
THOMAS TRON, Student in PAVIA.

CONDITIONS.

I. THAT this Work (which contains upwards
of Five Hundred Pages) shall be com-
mitted to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number are
subscribed for, to defray the Expence of Printing.

II. That it shall be Printed in a neat Octavo, in
a good Letter and Paper, and be delivered to the sub-
scribers with all convenient Speed, neatly bound up in
blue-Paper, and cut.

III. That the Price to Subscribers shall be One
Milled Dollar, One Half to be paid at the Time of
subscribing, and the other Half at the Delivery of
the Book: Those who subscribe for Six Books, shall
have a Seventh gratis.

As the Publication of this excellent Treatise will
depend entirely on the Number of Subscribers, it
is hoped that those who incline to encourage such
a useful Undertaking, will be speedy in sending in
their Names, as no more will be Printed than what
may be subscribed for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer
hereof, who will also deliver the Books to such as
may subscribe with him, when ready.

This Subscription has been opened in Philadel-
phia, by a Gentleman of Note in that City; with a
201. Subscription.

From a Piece

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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 16, 1758.

From a PIERCE, in the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, for November past.

On the Uses and Abuses of Militias.

LET us suppose a Government that has 26,000 Fighting Men, requires a Guard of a Thousand on its Frontiers. How can it be more expensive for 25,000 of these staying at home, pursuing their several Occupations and attending their Farms, to pay a Thousand to guard the Frontiers all the Year, than to go themselves and each Man spend a Fortnight? Where can be the Saving in this latter Case to the People? Is not the Loss of Time equal to the Loss of Money? On the contrary, will not guarding the Frontiers with a Militia be more expensive, as well as more unjust, than hiring Men? For in the first Place as it will be necessary for every one of the 26,000 mentioned before, to be a Fortnight on the Frontiers, all the Time in marching backward and forward is lost. And whereas a Tax equal to Fourteen Days Labour to every Man, would be sufficient to pay the Expence of supporting 1000 Men; by being called forth themselves, the People will lose one with another at least Eighteen Days each; not to mention the Inconvenience of being drawn away from their Farms at Seed Time and Harvest, &c. or from their Trades and Occupations, whereby their Families are maintain'd. Thus then to defend the Frontiers by a Militia, may distress the Poor and ruin the Farmer and Tradesman, but not lessen the Expence of the People.

But farther, this Way is not only expensive but unjust. Every Man ought to contribute towards the Defence of a Country, according to the Estate he holds in that Country. But to Draught the Militia to serve on the Frontiers, would be to make the Poor pay an equal Tax with the Rich, the Man who depends on his Labour for his daily Bread, with him who possesses Thousands. Thus then the boasted Saving, will only be to the Rich and Wealthy, who can easily hire a Man to go for them, while they stay at home indulging themselves in Ease, or accumulating Wealth. And thus instead of easing the People, or lessening the public Expence, the Burden is only shifted from the Shoulders of those who are capable of bearing it, and laid upon those who must sink under its Weight.

The next Enquiry is whether it be better to employ the Militia than hired Troops, for I suppose it can't be. I have shew'd above from the Nature of our frontier Settlements, and the Indian Method of making War, that the Militia call'd together occasionally will not answer the End of Defending the Frontiers. There must be a Standing Guard. The Question then is whether it be better to employ certain Persons and retain them for that Service, or to employ the Militia. I know it will be said, that Men who have their All at Stake, will exert themselves more, and Fight better, than those who only Fight for Wages. That may be the Case, and the Province no Gainer at the last. I have known Countries well nigh ruin'd by Victories. In the early Ages of Rome, no Man was exempted from going to War, and all were obliged to serve at their own Cost. In short, they had what would now be call'd a well-regulated Militia. But their Enemies being call'd to War, the Fields were neglected, and too many being taken off for Soldiers, too few were left for the Plough; from whence it frequently happen'd that War was followed by Famine. But tho' this were not the Case, another sure Evil followed. The People, who were taken off from their Business, were forced to contract Debts, and this Evil increased to such a Degree, that it had almost overturned the Common-Wealth.

When Farmers and Tradesmen are drawn off

from their Business, the natural and necessary Consequence will be the Ruin of their Affairs, and a Load of Debt contracted. And tho' this may not be attended with such bad Effects as among the Romans, yet it will certainly be attended with the Ruin of many Families, with an undue Power of a few and the excessive Poverty of many; Events which are greatly to be guarded against by a free People, as being fatal to Public Liberty. Thus then the Defending our Frontiers by a Militia, tends immediately to the Oppression of the Poor, to the Ruin of Agriculture, to the Impoverishing of the Province, beggaring of many private Families, and at last to the Endangering of the Constitution.

PORTSMOUTH, November 9.

THE Grafton, of 70 Guns, Commodore Holmes, and the Devonshire, of 64 Guns, are arrived this Morning in Portsmouth Harbour, in 42 Days from America. They are Part of the unfortunate Squadron lately cruising off Louisburg, and were taken in Tow 120 Leagues by the Dunkirk and Achilles. They are both dismantled; the Grafton likewise lost her Rudder, and the Devonshire was obliged to throw Part of her Guns over board. They had near ten Feet Water in their Hold, though the Pumps were continually going.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.

On Saturday last, about Two o'Clock in the Morning, the Snow Oxford, Capt. Edward Barnes Commander, from Maryland, for this Place, with 270 Hogheads of Tobacco, 23 Tons of Pig Iron, and a Parcel of Lumber, was stranded on Butter's Wharf, near the Mouth of the River Ribble, within the Limits of this Port; about Ten o'Clock that Morning the Captain and Seven of the Crew got safe on Shore in the Long-Boat, Four other of his People were drowned in attempting to get into the Boat, occasioned by the Motion of the Ship which was very violent; the Mate, Two Boys and One Landsman staid on board, the former was swith'd overboard and drowned. The Boys and Landsman got into the Ship's Fore-Top, staid there during the whole Flood, the Sea frequently making an high Road over them, and on Ebb-Tide got safe on Shore. On the 14th the bilged and broke up, only 24 Hogheads of Tobacco were thrown on Shore on this Side River Ribble, the Remainder is supposed to be carried away by the Stream towards Poulton. Her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. were for the most Part saved; and to the Honour of that Part of the Country there was very little Plundering, only amongst the most despicable Wretches.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

The Harrier-Packet, Captain Boppel, arrived at Falkmouth from hence before Capt. Rand failed. In Lat. 49: 30. Lon. 10: 30. W. from London, Capt. Boppel was attacked by a French Privateer of 18 Guns and 200 Men, which he beat off, and got clear; having disabled him so much in his Rigging, that he could not give Chace. Captain Boppel, in the Action, had a Ball lodged in his Breast, Mr. Williamson, a Passenger, the Carpenter, Second Mate, and two Seamen, were wounded, but not mortally.

Last Saturday Morning arrived here, in 4 Weeks from St. Kitts, but last in 18 Days from Anguilla, the Schooner ———, Capt. Willard: He informs us, that Commodore Moore had sent Word to all the Dutch Islands in the West-Indies, that he intended to block up the French Islands, and that if he caught any of them supplying the Enemy with Provisions, he would make Prizes of them; and would seize all that he suspected to be Dutch coming out of French Ports.

ANNAPOLIS, February 16.

Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here; when his Excellency our Governor opened the Session with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

HAVING received an Answer from the Earl of Loudoun, to a Letter which I sent him with the Addresses that you were pleased to present to me the 15th and 16th of December, and with the Copy of a Bill that had been framed in the Lower House during the late Session, I thought it incumbent on me to meet you at this Time, to communicate to you his Lordship's Sentiments with Regard to that Bill, and to give you an Opportunity of making proper Provision for the Support of the Troops that have been raised here for his Majesty's Service, and the more immediate Defence and Security of this Province. I shall give Orders for Copies of the Earl of Loudoun's Letter to be laid before you, in Confidence that you will, when you have considered it, think his Lordship's Requisition very reasonable; and you will not, I persuade myself, disappoint him in the Hopes he entertains, that your Care for the Preservation of the Lives and Properties of your Fellow-Subjects, your Zeal for the Common Cause, and your Duty to the King, will induce you to grant the Supplies, which you may judge necessary, by such a Bill as might be agreeable to our happy Constitution.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND:

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session; and are well pleased to find, from the Copy of the Earl of Loudoun's Letter, laid before us, that his Lordship approves of our Conduct in rejecting the late Supply Bill. We beg Leave again to assure you, that, excited by a zealous Regard for the nearest Interests of our Fellow-Subjects, and a just Sense of the Duty we owe to our most Gracious Sovereign, we shall, with the greatest Pleasure and Alacrity, do our Part towards the Support of a Number of Troops, adequate to the Circumstances and Ability of our Country; and that if a Bill for this Purpose, shall be framed with a proper Regard to the Rights of the Crown, and the State and Constitution of this Province, it shall receive our cheerful Assent.

B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly.

I AM well convinced by your past Conduct, that you will, with the greatest Alacrity at this Time, provide, as far as is in your Power, for the Support of the Troops that the Earl of Loudoun desires us to keep up; and I hope, that before the End of this Session, such a Bill will be framed for that Purpose, with a proper Regard to the Rights of the Crown, and the State and Constitution of this Province, as might meet with your ready Concurrence.

HOR^d. SHARPE.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND:

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland,

Maryland, in General Assembly convened, return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session.

The Opportunity you are at this Time pleased to afford us, of again exerting our Endeavours for his Majesty's Service, and the more immediate Defence and Security of the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province; is most agreeable to us.

We shall immediately take into our Consideration the Copy of the Earl of Loudoun's Letter, laid before us by your Excellency; and hope, that our Resolutions and Proceedings will manifest our Care for the Preservation of the Lives, Liberties and Properties of our Fellow-Subjects, our Zeal for the Common Cause, and Duty to our most Gracious Sovereign.

H. HOOPER, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER:

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I AM glad to find by your Address, that you are pleased with my having again put it in your Power to provide for the Support of the Troops that have been raised here for his Majesty's Service, and the more immediate Defence and Security of the Frontier Inhabitants; and I entertain the most sanguine Hopes, that your Resolutions and Proceedings at this Time, will manifest your Duty to our most Gracious Sovereign, and Zeal for the Common Cause.

HOR^O. SHARPE.

We hear that Capt. Pearis and Two Subaltern Officers, with 30 Soldiers and 20 Cherokees, went from Fort Cumberland the latter End of January, with an Intention to proceed to Fort du Quebec.

The Week before last, John Lane and Griffith Johnson, being out on a Scout, pretty far up on Patowmack, they came across the Tracks in the Snow of some Indians, which they followed and came up with on George's Creek, near Savage River, at Night; when the Indians, being Nine in Number, stopp'd and made a Fire, and Lane and Johnson fired upon them, and knock'd down Two, but one of them got up again, and made off with the other Seven; Lane run in to scalp his Man, but whilst he was stooping down, his Back-side being towards them, the Indians fired at him, and one Bullet went through the Crotch of his Breeches, making Two Holes in them, and he very narrowly escaped being serv'd as bad as, or worse than, being scalp'd; for the Bullet just graz'd — and took off a small Piece of the Skin. He finish'd scalping the Indian; and they both came off safe with the Scalp. This Mr. John Lane, is the same valiant Man, who was taken Prisoner by the Indians last November (after he and one Cox had kill'd Two of them) stripp'd Naked, Pinion'd, and had a Halter tied about his Neck, on which the Indians laid down when they went to Sleep, but cut himself loose with a broken Piece of Bottle which he had found on General Braddock's Road, and conceal'd under his Arm; and on his Return, dug up an Indian which they had buried, took away his Match-coat, and scalp'd him with a broken Stone.

We hear that the Ship Hannab, Capt. Coates, who loaded in Patapsco last Year, for London, and sail'd after the Convoy, was taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Dunkirk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd, Brig Sea-Flower, James Cole, from St. Kitts; Brig Achsah, John Hayward, from Liverpool.

Cleared for Departure, Ship Two Sisters, James Hanrick, for Barbados.

JUST PUBLISHED, Pursuant to the Order of the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly,

THE (SO-MUCH-TALK'D-OF) ASSESSMENT BILL, which Passed the Lower House last Session, and was Rejected by the Upper House; with all the Proceedings relating thereto: Containing in the whole, Fifty-eight Pages in Folio. A few Copies are to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE. Price 3/6.

THERE is at the Plantation of Edward Nedels, living on Great-Choptank River, near Kingston in Talbot County, taken up as a Stray, a young Dark Grey Mare, dock'd, and branded on the near Buttock something like the Letters S A.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has received a Letter from Mr. William Perkins, Merchant in London, dated the 11th of November last, acquainting him he had Chartered Two Ships, viz. the Tryton, Capt. Walfen, to Load in Patapsco River, and the Tryton, Capt. Wilkins, to Load in Patuxent River: And those who favour him with their Tobacco by them, are to observe, that Insurance is made, which will be inserted in their Bills of Loading, not exceeding Six Pounds per Hoghead, clear of all Deductions. The Ships being now arrived, and lying in the Mouth of Patuxent River, will repair to their respective Moorings the first fair Wind. I have in the above-mentioned Letter, Advice of the Duke, Capt. Maitland, who Loaded in Patuxent River last Year, being founder'd at Sea on her Voyage to London, in a violent Gale of Wind; but the Captain and Ship's Company, with the Letters, were saved; and that every Shipper on board said Vessel will receive their Insurances ordered, of which Mr. Perkins informs me he shall, by the first Opportunity, render them an Account.

HENRY CARROLL.

STRAYED from Lower-Marlbrough the second of January last, a Brown Horse, between 12 and 13 Hands high, about 5 Years old, paces slow, and trots and gallops, has a short Switch Tail, a small white Spot in his Forehead, is branded, but with what can't be remembered, and had a Pair of Shoes taken off just before he was lost. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS JONES.

THERE is at the Plantation of Peter Comerford, near King's-Creek in Talbot County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, with a large Blaze in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock with the Letter I.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of John Fraser, near the Head of Mattawoman, in Charles County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Mare, upwards of 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and long Switch Tail, she is a natural pacer, but has no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Andrew Bosteen, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Mare, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the off Shoulder I P, she has a large Star in her Forehead, a long Mane with some grey Hairs in it, and a Saddle Spot on the right Side.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, in ANNAPOLIS,

CHOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the First Day of March next, at the House of the Subscriber, near South-River Church,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for Sterling or Paper Cash: Also a Parcel of Horses, Mares, Cattle, and other Stock, and some Household Furniture.

ANNE CHAMBERS.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to Charles Carroll, Esq. who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of March next, Actions will certainly be brought against them.

R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

Baltimore County, January 23, 1758. STOLEN out of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Cra- dock's Stable, on Thursday Night the 19th Instant, a large Bay Gelding, belonging to the Subscriber, he paces and trots, is about 14 Hands and a half high, shod all round, has a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, he has a particular Way in tossing his Head in Travelling, and apt to get loose if tied carelessly. The Thief took an old Curb Bridle and a small Saddle, belonging to a Son of Mr. David Arnold's.

Whoever brings home the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, shall have a Pistole Reward; and if the Thief is detected, and put in Goal, Two Pistoles, paid by W. YOUNG.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beams, and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

January 28, 1758.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, in Violation of the Institution of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause, of her own accord, Eloped from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt, 4 Silver Table Spoons, a new Cassico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and some China. This is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts she Contracts.

C. HOMEWOOD.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6 per Hundred; and good WEST-INDIA RUM, by Retail.

JOHN RAITT.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Robert Cowen, now gone for Great-Britain, either on the STORE or TAN-YARD ACCOUNT, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances to the Subscriber; and those whose Accounts have been long open, he expects they will come and settle them by Bond or Note, or may be assured Settlement will be immediately brought against them.

The TANNING BUSINESS will still be carried on as usual, until the Tan-Yard is Sold, as lately advertised. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subscriber.

Also to be Sold, a small SLOOP of 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain Burthen, in good Repair, and well found; fine GREEN and HYSON TEAS, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOUL LEATHER at 15 d. per Pound by the Hide, and Allowance made for larger Quantities; likewise about 600 Bushels of old CORN.

ROBERT COWEN.

WHEREAS little Notice has hitherto been taken of an Advertisement frequently published in this Gazette, desiring all Persons indebted to Mr. Daniel Wolfenholme, Merchant (now gone to England) to come and settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber: This is therefore to give Notice, that if they do not immediately come and settle the same, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond, they may expect to be proceeded against according to Law.

JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Stores at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT,

A PARCEL of WELSH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c.

STEPHEN WEST.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Merchant, in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 23, 1758.

A LETTER to the Right Honourable
WILLIAM PITT, Esq;

S I R,

AMIDST the various Applications daily made to Persons in your elevated Rank of Office, permit a private Man, unawed by Power, and uninfluenced by either Party or pecuniary Considerations, thus to address himself to you.

In this Letter you will find neither Abuse nor Flattery; at least I am sure the Writer will stand acquitted of the latter, tho' he pays his Tribute to that Superiority of Abilities which could plan and fit out the Rochefort Expedition, with a Quickness and Secrecy almost unknown to modern Policy, and even thought impossible by the Nature of the British Government. Here your Extent and Vigour of Mind stand confirmed; but Disinterestedness, Steadiness, and Integrity, remain as the invaluable Rewards of your future Conduct in this Affair.

Our first Success rais'd in us the most sanguine Hopes; but how mortifying was the Disappointment! to find the whole terminate in the Taking the Isle of Aix, which, however honourable for that excellent young Officer Capt. Howe, could but little satisfy the Expectations of the Public, no Attempt having been made on the Coast of France.

This remarkable Paragraph put in (to Appearance) by Authority even in the common Newspapers, struck the most cursory Reader; each Individual felt its Meaning, and expected that immediate Suspension must have been the Consequence of so evident a Reflection. But, —Byng was imprisoned upon his Landing; M——t kisses Hands. This little Inconsistence (as we presume to call it) has helped to waft the contagious Breath of popular Discontent to the farthest Parts of these Kingdoms. The united Voice of the People calls for an Enquiry: We beseech it of his M——y: We demand it of you. We demand a true, an impartial, and a rigorous Enquiry. —If the Commanders appear altogether innocent, let them be acquitted with Honour, and sent to prove again their Zeal and Abilities in another Expedition; if they failed through Ignorance, let them return to their Closets to encrease their Knowledge: But if from real constitutional Cowardice, or from what is perhaps still worse, that Caution and Love of Life too often the Concomitants of Ease and Wealth; let them feel the heaviest Hand of Government, without respect to Rank, Family, or Connexions.

In order to come at the Bottom of this Matter, perhaps some such Queries as the following might be of use, viz.

1. Whether, even before the Fleet's coming from the French Coast, there did not appear such a Backwardness to any Attempt, as occasioned a certain A——l to declare, with some Warmth, that he would comply with his Orders, and go in, whatever was the Consequence?

2. Why the Fleet lay so eight Hours, which, by the Change or Failure of the Wind, lost, in its Consequences, some Days?

3. Why, upon a French Man of War falling accidentally in amongst our Transports, the Magazine was ordered to chase, aboard of which was the only Pilot who could undertake to carry the Fleet into the Harbour, and whose Life was, by that Means, endangered; the Loss of which must, of itself, have rendered the Expedition abortive?

4. Why the Ships of the Leading Division were drawn up at half a Mile Distance from each other; by which Means, one only could effectually attack the Port, and could not have had immediate Assistance if necessary?

5. Why the Soldiers, who landed to take Possession of the Isle of Aix, were not, agreeable to

the Rules of Discipline, punished for their Drunkenness, and Outrages committed upon the poor Inhabitants?

6. Why the Fort was not effectually demolished on the Land, as well as the Sea Side, especially as the V——A——l employed no less than seven Days about that Work?

7. Why the Army did not immediately land on the Night of the 23d or 24th? Were the Obstructions from the Enemy's Army, or Batteries, insurmountable? If so, how could a young Officer, of a truly Military British Spirit, offer (as we are told he did) to land at the Head of his own Battalion, and undertake, without firing a Musket, to cover the Rest of the Army till it should be properly entrenched? But, perhaps Rochefort was not to be taken without open Trenches; and the Season of the Year, and other Circumstances, therefore rendered the Attempt absurd: It appeared otherwise to you, Sir, who, we are persuaded, took as much Pains to be well informed, as ever Man did in the like Situation?

But whence this late Intelligence? Perhaps from the Prisoners taken at the Isle of Aix: If so, was a Number of them examined separately under the Assurances of the Attempt being to take Place, and of their being treated as Spies upon the Army's Return, in Case they were found not to have spoke Truth? And did their concurrent Testimony evince the, almost, Impossibility of succeeding? Nothing less ought to have had any Weight, coming from Men actuated by every Motive to deceive and to deter.

These, with many other Circumstances, have reached us even at this Distance from the Capital; yet, all, or the greatest Part, may perhaps be false: We will, therefore, neither acquit, nor condemn, unheard: But whatever be the Consequence of this Enquiry, let it not too much affect you. Catch not that Spirit of Despondence which seems to have gone forth too fatally amongst us: But proceed with Zeal and Vigour in your Country's Cause: Plan with Wisdom, and despair not yet of finding Men with Resolution and Abilities to execute.

None knows better than yourself, that Prolongation of War to this Country, is the Bane of it; and that taking French Merchantmen alone will not force a Peace; else that wise and politic Nation, would continue, as in former Wars, to endeavour to preserve their Trade by Convoys, instead of giving it up, as they evidently have through the Whole of this present War: This proves, to a Demonstration, the Necessity of bold and active Measures: And France is still vulnerable in her Vitals, if you direct the Weapon right. But consider, that even this, tho' a necessary, is not the only essential, Part of your High Office: —Draw forth the Virtuous into the Service of your Country, remembering the Maxim of a celebrated Author, that *Private Virtue can alone be the Test of Public Spirit*: This gives you the general Voice; judge you so of others: Contemn all unconstitutional Influence: Endeavour to introduce every Scheme for National Economy; and to expel that universal Corruption, which must, otherwise, break down every Fence of the British Constitution. By these Rules of Action you will establish the Character of a Patriot Minister: By these you will fix your Power, by founding it upon the Gratitude of a Free People: And above all, by these you will acquire that Blessing which Power, Wealth, and Honours cannot give, a Consciousness of Worth, and of sincere Endeavours in the Cause of Virtue, Liberty, and of Mankind.

I am, Sir,

your most humble
North Riding of York-
shire, Nov. 1, 1757. and obedient Servant,
X. Z.

P A R I S, October 14.

THE Court has published an Account of the Marquis de Montcalm's Expedition against Fort George, called by the English Fort William-Henry, situated on Lake St. Sacrament, in North-America; whereby it appears that Montcalm's Force consisted of 5500 Regular Troops and Militia, and 1800 Savages; and that the Enemy had about 3000 Men, Part in the Fort, and Part in an entrenched Camp, which being not above 400 Yards from them, could have continually supplied the Garrison with fresh Troops. The French in this Expedition had but 13 Men killed, and 40 wounded. On the Side of the English, the Number of the Slain amounted to 108, and that of the Wounded to 250. There were in the Fort and Entrenchments 23 Pieces of Cannon, some of which were Thirty-two Pounders, 4 Mortars, 1 Obuser, 17 Patteraroes, 36,000 Weight of Powder, a Quantity of Bullets, Bombs, and Granades, and all Sorts of Ammunition and Utensils for the Artillery. Our Troops also found a considerable Quantity of Provision, notwithstanding the Plunder made by the Savages. The Marquis de Montcalm has destroyed the Fort and all its Appurtenances. The Court will soon publish a Relation of the Rest of the Operations of this Campaign in Canada.

C O L O G N, November 25.

Extra of a Letter from Weissenfels, November 9.

"We rejoiced at the Arrival of the French Army, and the Army of the Empire; but these pretended Deliverers have shewn us that our Hope was vain. You have heard that those Troops lost the Battle near Rosback, in the most incredible Manner. But had they gained it, our Situation would not have been mended. They have treated the Peasants of Saxony, not like Friends, but Enemies. They plundered wherever they came, and did not spare even the Churches. The Excesses they committed in cool Blood are incredible. They forced open Doors and Windows, and either killed or dispersed the Cattle. The Soldiers shewing no Regard for what was most sacred, got up upon the Altars, and polluted them with Ordure: In the same Manner they spoiled many Sacks of Meal, and even made Holes in Loaves of Bread, and filled them with their Ordure. In short, we have great Reason to thank God that we have got rid of those Auxiliary Troops.

L O N D O N, October 27.

The City of Cork Privateer has taken a rich Prize, of about 450 Tons, and 18 Carriage Guns, valued at 12,000l.

The Eagle Privateer has taken a Dutch Ship, laden with 636 Hogsheads of Sugar, 15,000 lb. of Indico, 15 Cwt. of Coffee, and some Bales of Cotton, from St. Domingo.

We hear that a general Cartel, for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, is soon to be agreed on between the Courts of Great-Britain and France.

The Arethusa, Captain Stephenson, for Hull, with 700 Hogsheads of Tobacco, was taken by a French Privateer; the Captain of which put some Men on board, and left 5 Englishmen: About 5 Days after, it blowing hard, and being afraid of being lost, they gave the Vessel to the English, who brought her into Cowes instead of Bayonne, as the French ordered.

November 1. On Wednesday the Militia-men appointed for the Parish of St. Mary le Bonne, in the County of Middlesex, went to Hicks's-Hall to be sworn, with Drums beating, Colours flying, &c. and after they were sworn, they returned with Sir William Beauchamp Proctor at their Head, to Sir William's House, who gave them two Guineas to drink: They were in great Spirits, and were one and all determined, when they come to Action, not to give or take Quarter.

November 19. On Wednesday Morning the Essex, Captain Campbell, arrived at Portsmouth, and brought in the Tartar's Prisoners, in Number

ber about 600. Captain Lockhart mended his Sails, borrowed of the Essex some Powder and Shot, and continued his Cruise.

Extract from the Journal of Capt. John Dod Bonell, of his Majesty's Packet Boat the Harriot, who was attacked and engaged by a French Privateer, in his Passage from New-York to Falmouth, November 11, 1757.

"At half past Three, P. M. began the Engagement, which held for three Glasses and upwards, within half Pistol Shot; we received her first Fire of great Guns and small Arms from her Larboard Side, which we returned very briskly; she shot a-head of us to give us her Starboard Broadside, which gave us an Opportunity to give her our Larboard Broadside, which had a good Effect, for we shot away her Maintop-sail Tye and Fore-sail Sheet, with Part of her Head and Bob Stays, and otherwise hulled her, that she lay like a Wreck; observing she offered not to repair her Rigging, I made sail, standing on my proper Course; she lay still in the same Position until we ran her Hull down. We are much damaged in our Sails, Boat and Rigging. Our Wounded are the Carpenter, very dangerously, in the Arm; one of the Sailors in the Thigh; and the Mate in the Thigh; a Captain of a Transport Ship, who was a Passenger, slightly, with a Splinter, and an Officer of the Army, a Passenger likewise, shot through the Arm, myself slightly wounded upon the Breast, with a Bullet which had lost its Force by coming through the Quarter-deck Rail opposite to me. Our Escape was greatly owing to our Passengers, who behaved themselves very gallantly with their small Arms, and certainly killed or wounded many, as they were as thick as they could well stand together.

"The Names of our Passengers were as follow, the late Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Morris, Major Craven, Major Hargrove, Lieutenant Price, Lieutenant Ebrington, Ensign Nicholson, Ensign Williamson, Lieutenant Swainton, in the Navy, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Wolfenholme of Virginia, a Captain of a Transport, a Widow Lady, a Son of Major Craven's, Mr. Mafon, two Servant Men, and Mr. Gardner, junior, of Boston. This happened in Latitude 49:30. She mounted 18 Carriage Guns, a new Ship, full of Men, and seemed not to have been long at Sea. Afterwards, as we were scudding before the Wind, the Sea exceeding high and dangerous, a full Sea broke upon us, carried away our Boat-booms, Steering-fails, and did other very considerable Damage, washed two Men overboard, one of whom was drowned, myself almost washed from the Quarter-deck. With these two Misfortunes the Ship is almost a Wreck; had she not been almost a new Ship, not a Person on board could have lived to have given the Account.

Letter from a Prussian Officer at Leipzig, Nov. 11.

"You have no Doubt received the authentic Account of the great Victory which his Majesty has gained near Rossbach, and I imagine that you will bear with Pleasure other Circumstances, which are still more for the Honour of our Arms. Know then that our Army consisted only of Twenty-six Battalions, and Thirty-three Squadrons, which do not make more than Twenty Thousand Men. The Army of the Enemy, on the contrary, was composed upon the 28th of October, according to original Letters which are fallen into our Hands, of Eighty Battalions, and Sixty Squadrons, which were afterwards joined by Twenty Battalions and as many Squadrons, under the Command of the Duke de Broglie; so that the Enemy had at least 50,000 Men to oppose us. The Defeat was so complete, that both the French Army and that of the Empire are entirely disbanded, and march only in small detached Bodies of about Two or Three Hundred Men. The Number of Prisoners would have been much greater, and would have amounted perhaps to 20,000, had not the Darkness of the Night, on one Hand, hindered us from seizing all those who laid down their Arms, and waited only for Orders to follow the Conquerors; and, on the other Hand, had not this same Darkness likewise favoured the Escape of those, who were conducted in Droves to Places of Safety. The Consternation of the Runaways was so great, that most of them threw away their Muskets, of which there are at least Ten Thousand in the Sala; so that more than Two Thirds of the Enemy's Army are without Arms.

"A great Part of the Troops of the Circles of the Empire have come over to us, and entered into our Service. The two Austrian Regiments of Horse, Bretlack and Trautmansdorf's, have suffered very much, especially the first, which in the Battle had 60 Men to a Squadron; but since the Action the completest Squadron has only 13. The Loss of the Enemy in the Number of slain is but small, those

who fell in the Engagement not exceeding 1500. We have not an Hundred Men killed; which is surprising; but will appear very possible to those who were in the Battle. The Trophies mentioned in the Relation of the Battle, may be seen by any Body in the Castle of Merseburg. The Cannon are all new, and in the best Condition; the greatest Part of them were taken from the French; some belonged to the Prince of Anspach, and the City of Nuremberg and other Imperial Cities. The Enemy lost in their Retreat to Erfurth a great deal of Baggage, and many Tents lined with Silk. His Majesty received all the French Generals and Officers very graciously. He talked to them, and admitted some of them to eat at his Table."

It is now said, that the first Business to be done by the House of Commons will be, to grant a Subsidy to the King of Prussia of One Million Sterling, to support the Protestant Cause and Liberty of the Empire.

November 29. According to the most exact Accounts, the Number of Prisoners made by the Prussians, amounts to about 6000, among whom are 11 General Officers, 19 Colonels, and 166 Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Two French Men of War are arrived at Brest in a shattered Condition from Louisbourg.

The Greyhound Man of War has taken, and carried into Lisbon, a French Privateer that was cruising off that Place.

We are informed that the Report of Lord Lovelock's desiring to be recall'd from America, was entirely groundless, that noble Lord having by his great Attention to the Public Welfare, and polite Behaviour to the Inhabitants, so endeared himself to them, that they declare that there is no Enterprize, however dangerous, that he shall propose for his Majesty's Service, but they will most readily assist him in, with their Lives and Fortunes.

BOSTON, January 16.

By Letters from St. Eustatia of the 22d of December, and a Gentleman who left that Place the 25th, we are informed, That Commodore Moore, who commands all the English Men of War in those Seas, had blocked up Martinico and Guadeloupe, and sent the Weazle Sloop of War to Eustatia to inform the Governor, that he should make Prize of all Vessels carrying Provisions to any of the French Islands, of what Nation soever. That this Message had struck the People of Statia with such a Panic, that all Trade was immediately stopped; that the Governor refused to clear out any Vessels, and that altho' there were Ten or a Dozen Provision Vessels then in Port (most of which had not broke Bulk) not one of them could sell a Shilling's worth.—That the Commodore had engaged all the English Privateers to attend and assist the Men of War in distressing the French, promising them, that whatever Prizes were taken, they should have their full Shares.—That a Flag, with a Number of Men of War and Transports, was soon expected from England, and that 'twas thought some bold Stroke was intended to be struck in some of the French Settlements.

Extract of a Letter from St. Domingo, Nov. 2.

"There passed some Days ago within Sight of Cape-François, an Engagement which was extremely hot, between Three English Men of War and the Squadron commanded by M. Kersaint, consisting of 4 Ships, viz. the Sceptre, of 74 Guns, the Greenwich, the St. Michael, of 64, and the Opiniatre, of 64, and 3 Frigates from 36 to 40. Notwithstanding the Inferiority of the English in the Number of Ships, Guns and Men, they maintained with great Bravery and Conduct, for Six Hours, an Engagement of which they had Reason to fear the Event, but which however they concluded very happily. The Loss on our Side is between 3 and 400 Men killed and wounded, but we do not know that of the English. Our Ships are returned into Port entirely disabled. The Opiniatre alone sustained the whole Force of the Enemy, not having as the Rest, her Decks lumbered with Sugar, Coffee, and Indico. The lower Tier of the Admiral was under Water; and he had Seven Feet Water in his Hold; so that his Indico must have suffered a great deal of Damage. One of our Ships has lost all her Masts. The English fought bravely, and did Wonders. If it had not been for this Accident our Squadron would have made a good Voyage."

NEW-HAVEN, January 21.

We hear from Fairfield, that a Soldier there lately won a Wager, by drinking a Quart of Rum at a Draught, which put an End to his Life, before he could claim it.

A few Days ago passed through this Place, in her Way home, Mrs. Johnson, with her Sister and two Children: they with the Rest of their Family, being nine in all, were taken by the Indians at

N. 4, in August 1754, and were carried from thence to Crown-Point, where they arrived in nine Days after they were taken. In the Wilderness, between N. 4 and Crown-Point, Mrs. Johnson was delivered of a Child, having no Woman with her but her Sister, about 14 Years old; yet, by the Help of her Husband, she and Child arrived safe at Crown-Point, and from thence proceeded to Canada. After living some Time among the Indians, they were bought by a Frenchman, and last July sailed from Quebec in a Cartel Ship for England, from whence they came to New-York in the Fleet lately arrived. N. B. The Child which was born in the Woods, as above related, is still alive, and returned with its Mother.

Extract of a Letter from Kensington, in Connecticut.

"On the third Instant, about Sun rise, at this Place was a Fog of so strange and extraordinary an Appearance, that it filled us all with Amazement. It came in great Bodies, like thick Clouds, down to the Earth, and in its Way, striking against the Houses, would break, and fall down the Sides in great Bodies, rolling over and over. It resembled the thick Steam rising from boiling Wort, and was attended with such a Heat, that we could hardly breathe. When I first saw it, I really thought my House had been on Fire, and ran to see if it was so; but many People thought the World was on Fire, and the last Day come. One of our Neighbours was then at Sutton, 100 Miles to the Eastward, and reports it was much the same there."

NEW-YORK, January 30.

Major JOHN SMITH, of Augusta County, in Virginia, came over in the Earl of Halifax Packet, Captain Rand: He commanded a small Block-house on the Frontiers of Virginia, in June, 1756, but was obliged to surrender the same to 105 Indians, and 25 Frenchmen, on the 25th of said Month, after a very vigorous Defence, having only 12 Men with him, 9 of which were either killed or wounded.

Major Smith informs us, That on their Journey through the Wilderness, two of the Indians, named Pompey and Antonio, expressed a great Dislike to the French, and told him, they were nothing but Rogues and Cheats, and that they had ingrossed all their Hunting Country, which obliged them to go to War, and stand by them, as the English had never been among them: That on the 20th of July, they arrived at Fort Miamce, commanded by Monsieur Baletar, and 16 Soldiers, situated on a small River that empties itself into Lake Erie: That having remained two Months with the Indians, they carried him to Fort-Joseph, situated by a small Lake that falls into Lake-Huron, and contained 22 Men, and a Priest; That he was afterwards carried to Fort-Egery, from thence to Niagara, and, after encountering with innumerable Hardships, he, to his great Joy, arrived at Quebec the 24th of May, 1757, where he had an Opportunity of experiencing the friendly Beneficence of the worthy Colonel Peter Schuyler, who generously supplied him with the Sum of Fifty-two Pounds, Five Shillings, and Six Pence, to support himself and some other Virginians, who were so unfortunate as to be Prisoners in Quebec at the same Time; and on the 23d of July embarked for England, and arrived at Plymouth the 19th of August following.

The following Speech was made by Monsieur Baletar, to the Shawanese Kings, immediately after they returned from their Excursion on the Frontiers of Virginia.

Brothers Nochacon Laco, and the Rest of my Brothers of the Shawanese,

"I AM now returned from War against the English, and have not completed my Design so far as I intended; when I went away, I thought to have gone down as far as the Place where the English Ships comes up that River called James's River, by the English. My Spies gave me great Encouragement, and told me I could go down to that Place undiscovered, and plunder their Stores, for there are no Men down there, but some Tobacco Carriers; then divide into small Companies, and reduce all the whole Country upwards, so that it will be very easy to march a larger Body of Men to that Place, and build a strong Fort, for there is a convenient Place; but I was disappointed by a small Company of Men ten or eleven, which kept me the best Part of a Day very hot engaged, and killed me near 40 Men; amongst whom was Monsieur De Lanfen, who behaved so bravely at Braddock's Battle; also Captain Pompey; he received a mortal Wound, and died the 8th Day of our Return. I myself received a Wound, but not mortal, and many more are wounded. You told

me Virginia is not find it so; fought more like Virginia is like the But I cannot believe Piece of bad Success go with me again down into their Co the Sea; for wh James's River, th on board their S Negroes from the Plunder. It will you can make a Ground, and ma People to settle Water much eas much Land Car could sell them m so I hope you w neighbouring Na you can do with them to join us; to conquer the into Consideration

Interpreted by Prisoner abo Shawanese French ever

February 6. C Wednesday last, Sea, about 6 We Hercules, Capt. pretends to be I Cape to Old Fran

He informs us the Schooner, he Miller, in a Brig him, that in Co Rhode-Island, as lins of New-Yo Bay, a Ship of ing 20 Six Pou bound to Cape-E get in, the bore tain Miller had in the Engagem Her Cargo confi Anchors of Bra

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old the Virginia Men could not fight; but I did not find it so; for these few Men that I found fought more like Devils than like Men: If all Virginia is like them, we cannot get that Country. But I cannot believe they are all so. I hope this Piece of bad Success will not discourage you to go with me again; for I am resolved to force down into their Country till we drive them into the Sea; for when we get a Fort built down James's River, that will frighten all the English on board their Ships, and we shall get more Negroes from them, besides a vast deal of rich Plunder. It will be the best Year's Work ever you can make; for it will enlarge your Hunting Ground, and make more Room for your Father's People to settle, and we can bring Goods by Water much easier than now, and not half so much Land Carriage; and no Doubt but we could sell them much cheaper than we can now; so I hope you will consult all the Rest of your neighbouring Nations of Indians; and try what you can do with the Cherokees, and persuade them to join us; and we shall have an easy Task to conquer the English; so Brothers, take it into Consideration."

Interpreted by John Wotton, who was taken Prisoner about ten Years ago at the Lower Shawanese Town, and has been with the French ever since, July 10, 1756.

February 6. Capt. Broadhurst arrived here on Wednesday last, as Master of a Schooner seized at Sea, about 6 Weeks since, by the Privateer Ship Hercules, Capt. Paul Miller, of this Port. She pretends to be Dutch, and was bound from the Cape to Old France.

He informs us, That a few Days after they took the Schooner, he spoke with Captain Christopher Miller, in a Brig Privateer of this Place, who told him, that in Company with Captain Hopkins, of Rhode-Island, and the Captains Halley and Collins of New-York, they had taken, off Isabella-Bay, a Ship of about 600 Tons Burthen, mounting 20 Six Pounders, and work'd by 70 Men, bound to Cape-Breton, where not being able to get in, she bore away for the West-Indies. Captain Miller had 3 Men killed, and 14 wounded, in the Engagement, which lasted several Hours. Her Cargo consists of 3500 Barrels of Flour, 600 Anchors of Brandy, &c. &c. &c.

Friday last as the Parties concerned were opening some of the Boxes of Shells, taken on board the Prize Ship Le Charmont, lately sent in here by the Dreadnought Privateer, Captain Taylor, there were found 600 Ounces of wrought Silver in one Box, and near 1000 l. in Gold Specie in another; besides a small Quantity of India Goods, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG.

January 13. Yesterday the Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; our late Governor, failed from York Town in the Baltimore, Capt. Cruikshanks, on his Return for England.

January 27. The Johnson, Captain Gawith, from Liverpool, is arrived in Rappahannock River, and has brought in with him a French Banker laden with Fish, valued at 1000 l.

Tuesday last came into Hampton Road the Scarborough, a 20 Gun Ship, having under her Convoys 20 Sail of Vessels from New-York: He called here to take with him the Trade from this Colony and Maryland, and so to proceed to England immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

On Sunday last Captain Robinson, of the King of Prussia, a Letter of Marque, belonging here, came to Town from St. Christophers, and informed us, That on the 24th of last Month, about 20 Leagues East South-East of our Capes, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, he saw a Sloop standing to the Southward, he then standing to the Northward, and in an Hour after was so near her, as to discover that she was a Privateer of 14 Guns, 18 or 20 Swivels, and full of Men. She shewed English Colours at first, without hoisting them, but during the Engagement had a French Jack at her Topmast Head. Before Captain Robinson could get ready (being then a little unprepared, not expecting any Thing of the Kind at this Season of the Year, so near our Capes) she gave him Two Discharges of all her Guns, Swivels and Small-Arms; which, however, he soon returned, and repeated so briskly, and with such Success, that she was obliged to fall back a little. He then ran out his Stern Chaces on Deck and below, and, by their continual Fire, damaged her so much, that about Six o'Clock she fell a good Way a Stern to rest. Upon this he began to repair his Rigging, which was much torn, all his Braces, and many of his Shrouds being cut away. About Eight

o'Clock, when the Privateer had got every Thing ready for boarding, she ran up along Side of him, raking the Ship as she came up, and attempted to board on the Quarter, but was disappointed; and, after receiving the Ship's Larboard Broadside, which greatly damaged her Hull, she fell on her Bow, and grappled her fast; and had there been a good Breeze of Wind, Capt. Robinson would have attempted to run her down. The Ship's Company then took to close Quarters, when they were immediately boarded by Eighty or Ninety Men, who met with so warm a Reception, that many of them received their Quietus, before they had well set their Feet on Deck. They then attempted to break up the Decks, but seeing their Men drop fast, a Number ran up aloft, and got to cutting the Tyes and Rigging, cut down the Main and Fore-yards, Mizzen and Mizzen Topsail Yards, and often endeavoured to set the Sails on Fire with loose Powder, and cut the Main-sail in many Places, the Privateer all this Time fast to the Ship, where she remained till about Two o'Clock in the Morning; when, after throwing all their Dead that were on the Ship's Deck overboard, and putting the Wounded into the Sloop, they sheered off to a small Distance. Upon this Capt. Robinson gave her a few Broadfides from his Larboard Guns, and in a few Minutes she disappeared. As there was little or no Wind to carry her off, and the Moon shining bright, he is convinced she sunk; for before she left him, her Guns were almost in the Water. They left on board one dead Man, a Grappling and Chain, with a great Number of Muskets, Pistols, Pole-axes, Cutlasses, Hand Grenades, &c. and when Day-light appeared, there was presented to his View one of the most dismal Scenes that can be conceived or expressed; from one End of the Ship to the other the Decks were covered with Blood, Brains, Pieces of Skulls, &c. and for the greatest Part of the following Day he could not set any of his Sails, excepting some of the Stay-sails.

The King of Prussia mounts 14 Guns, but having only 27 Men, they could not make Use of more than 8 of them, Six and Four Pounders. The Privateer's Metal was the same. Never was a Ship more resolutely, or longer, defended against so unequal a Number, the Captain, and most of the Crew, being resolved rather to sink with the Ship, than to fall into the Hands of these merciless Enemies, who frequently called to them, in broken English, that they must expect no Quarters. Capt. Marsh, a Passenger, was wounded in his Right Arm the second Broadside. The Chief Mate was shot in the Breast with a Musket Ball, which remains in him; the Gunner was shot, while in the Powder Room, through the Body with a Ball, which found it's Way out at his Back; one of the Seamen was wounded in both Hands, and a Ball lodged in his Right Arm; but they are now all likely to recover. Some others of the People were wounded, but slightly. 'Tis thought the Privateer belonged to Cape-Breton, as her Officers, and many of her Men, were clothed like French Neutrals.

A Subscription was immediately opened for the Ship's Company, as a Reward for their Bravery, and towards curing the Wounded; above Two Hundred Pounds are already subscribed, many of the Inhabitants having given generously, and others are following their Example.

ANNAPOLIS, February 23.

By some Gentlemen, just come to Town, from the Northward, we are informed, That a Vessel is arrived which left England the 5th of January, with an Account, that the Great and Victorious King of Prussia had given Marshal Richelieu a handsome Drubbing; but the Particulars of the Affair are not yet come to Hand.

* * * The AMERICAN MAGAZINES for 1757 are just come to Hand for the Subscribers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the PRINTER hereof,

THE LAWS made at the last Session of ASSEMBLY.

Calvert County, February 17, 1758.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, at St. Leonard Creek Town, on Wednesday the Fifteenth Day of March next,

SUNDRY European and East-India GOODS, for Bills of Exchange or Sterling Cash. The Goods may be seen at any Time, by applying to SAMUEL GRAY.

per Chas. Graham

Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.

THE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, the House of Mr. John Winter, and do not immediately pay off their respective Ballances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. Buchanan for Payment. ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Isaac Brooke, late of Frederick County, Surveyor, are desired to pay off their Ballances immediately, for the Use of the Creditors, or they shall be sued without farther Notice.

RICHARD BROOKE, Executor.

RAN away on the 25th Day of July, 1756, from the Subscriber, living at the Mouth of Conococheague, a Mulatto Servant Man, and a White Servant Woman.

The Mulatto's Name is Isaac Cromwell, about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, well-set, can talk Dutch as well as English, and pretends, where-ever he comes, to be married to the White Servant Woman, by whom he has had one Daughter named Susanna, about 5 or 6 Years old, which they took with them when they went away.

The Woman's Name is Anne Green, an English Woman, about 40 Years of Age, is of a middle Stature, but pretty thick, she is marked with the Small-Pox, has dark colour'd Hair, and commonly walks with her Hands on her Hips. She acknowledges the said Mulatto to be her Husband, and went with him about 6 Years ago into the Jerseys.

The said Servants were some Time ago in Baltimore County, but I am informed they are now removed, and gone, as is supposed, either over the Bay, or else to the Northward.

Any Person securing the said Servants, so as the Subscriber may get them again, shall receive Five Pounds for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them; or bringing them to the Subscriber, shall receive the aforesaid Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS CRESAP.

If they should happen to be taken up, Notice is desired to be given to Jonas Green.

WHEREAS a yellow Slave, well-set, with short cut Hair, near 5 Feet high, about 24 Years old, by Name Toby, and is a Weaver by Trade, absconded from his Mistress on Sunday Morning the 12th of February Instant, and took with him all his Cloaths, viz. a Duroy Coat, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, a Country Cloth Pair of Breeches, a long Pair of Ditto, and a Linen Cap; (the Coat and the Cap it is supposed he wears); he had a Pair of Brals Buckles in his Shoes, one of which is broke; he speaks good English, and is very smooth in his Speech; his Eyes much like an Indian's; his Lips very thick, and in his other Features much like a Negro. It is supposed he will make for the Eastern Shore, as he has before attempted it. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living upon St. Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's County, shall receive the Sum of Ten Shillings, over and above what the Law allows, if taken out of St. Mary's County. per P. Key. MARY LEE.

RAN away from the Subscriber, near Meherrin River, in Bertie County, North-Carolina, the 7th of April last, Two Negro Men Slaves, viz.

John, an Eboe Negro, about 35 or 40 Years old, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, well made, of a yellow complexion, and is very sly and crafty. Had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrigs Shirt, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, and Country made Shoes.

John, about the Age and Stature of the other, says he was born in France, has the same Sort of Cloaths with the other, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, small hollow Eyes, walks very upright, with his Toes inclined inwards.

Whoever apprehends the said Negroes, and conveys them to me, shall have Four Pistoles Reward for each; and if they secure them, and send me Word where they are, Three Pistoles Reward for each. HENRY HILL.

SOME

SOME Time ago was stolen (as it is supposed) by one William Seagar, a Black Mare, belonging to the Subscriber, living in Calvert County, which he has since recovered. He lived in St. Mary's County, and is well known there for the many Villainies he has committed. Whoever will apprehend the said Seagar, and commit him to Goal, shall have a Pistole Reward, paid by
MICHAEL TANEY.

THERE is in the Possession of James Spurgin, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, and a Snip on her Nose, she has Wall Eyes, her hind Feet are white, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh thus M.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

WANTED,

THREE strong healthy NEGRO LADS, between 16 and 18 Years of Age. Whoever has any such to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to the Printer.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Pursuant to the Order of the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly,

THE (SO-MUCH-TALK'D-OF) ASSESSMENT BILL, which Passed the Lower House last Session, and was Rejected by the Upper House; with all the Proceedings relating thereto: Containing in the whole, Fifty-eight Pages in Folio. A few Copies are to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE. Price 3/6.

THERE is at the Plantation of Edward Nedels, living on Great-Croftank River, near Kingston in Talbot County, taken up as a Stray, a young Dark Grey Mare, dock'd, and branded on the near Buttock something like the Letters S A. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has received a Letter from Mr. William Perkins, Merchant in London, dated the 11th of November last, acquainting him he had Chartered Two Ships, viz. the Tryton, Capt. Watson, to Load in Patuxent River, and the Tryton, Capt. Wilkins, to Load in Patuxent River: And those who favour him with their Tobacco by them, are to observe, that Insurance is made, which will be inserted in their Bills of Lading, not exceeding Six Pounds per Hoghead, clear of all Deductions. The Ships being now arrived, and lying in the Mouth of Patuxent River, will repair to their respective Moorings the first fair Wind. I have in the above-mentioned Letter, Advice of the Duke, Capt. Maitland, who Loaded in Patuxent River last Year, being founder'd at Sea on her Voyage to London, in a violent Gale of Wind; but the Captain and Ship's Company, with the Letters, were saved; and that every Shipper on board said Vessel will receive their Insurances ordered, of which Mr. Perkins informs me he shall, by the first Opportunity, render them an Account.

HENRY CARROLL.

STRAYED from Lower-Marlbrough the second of January last, a Brown Horse, between 12 and 13 Hands high, about 5 Years old, paces slow, and trots and gallops, has a short Switch Tail, a small white Spot in his Forehead, is branded, but with what can't be remembered, and had a Pair of Shoes taken off just before he was lost. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS JONES.

THERE is at the Plantation of Peter Comerford, near King's-Creek in Talbot County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, with a large Blaze in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock with the Letter I.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of John Frazer, near the Head of Mattawoman, in Charles County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Mare, upwards of 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and long Switch Tail, she is a natural pacer, but has no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Andrew Bosleen, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Mare, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the off Shoulder I P, she has a large Star in her Forehead, a long Mane with some grey Hairs in it, and a Saddle Spot on the right Side.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, in ANNAPOLIS,

CHOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin.

3 JOHN CLAPHAM.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the First Day of March next, at the House of the Subscriber, near South-River Church,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for Sterling or Paper Cash: Also a Parcel of Horses, Mares, Cattle, and other Stock, and some Household Furniture.

4 ANNE CHAMBERS.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to Charles Carroll, Esq; who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of March next, Actions will certainly be brought against them.

6 R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

Baltimore County, January 23, 1758.

STOLEN out of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Craddock's Stable, on Thursday Night the 19th Instant, a large Bay Gelding, belonging to the Subscriber, he paces and trots, is about 14 Hands and a half high, shod all round, has a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, he has a particular Way in tossing his Head in Travelling, and apt to get loose if tied carelessly. The Thief took an old Curb Bridle and a small Saddle, belonging to a Son of Mr. David Arnold's.

Whoever brings home the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, shall have a Pistole Reward; and if the Thief is detected, and put in Goal, Two Pistoles, paid by

3 W. YOUNG.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Beam, and 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

4

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Robert Swan, now gone for Great-Britain, either on the STORE or TAN-YARD ACCOUNT, are desired to come and pay their respective Ballances to the Subscriber; and those whose Accounts have been long open, he expects they will come and settle them by Bond or Note, or may be assured Suits will be immediately brought against them.

The TANNING BUSINESS will still be carried on as usual, until the Tan-Yard is sold, as lately advertised. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subscriber.

Also to be Sold, a small SLOOP of 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain Burthen, in good Repair, and well found; fine GREEN and HYSON TEAS, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAL LEATHER at 15 d. per Pound by the Hide, and Allowance made for larger Quantities; likewise about 600 Bushels of old CORN.

4 ROBERT COUDEN.

January 23, 1758.
WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, in Violation of the Institution of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause, of her own accord, Eloped from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt, 4 Silver Table Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and some China. This is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts she Contracts.

C. HOMEWOOD.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6 per Hundred; and good WEST-INDIA RUM, by Retale.

JOHN RAITT.

WHEREAS little Notice has hitherto been taken of an Advertisement frequently published in this Gazette, desiring all Persons indebted to Mr. Daniel Wolfenholme, Merchant (now gone to England) to come and settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber: This is therefore to give Notice, that if they do not immediately come and settle the same, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond, they may expect to be proceeded against according to Law.

JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

Upper-Marlbrough, January 17, 1758.

WANTED,

A BLACK-SMITH, for Country-Business, well recommended; may have good Encouragement, by applying to

JOSEPH BELT, junior.

STRAYED from the Plantation of the late Dr. Francis Parnham, in Charles County, a middle-sized Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus I: T: hardly discernable, has a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a small Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the said Horse, and will bring him to the said Plantation, shall have a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he went towards Frederick County, as he was bred there.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the Fork of Gunpowder, about the 17th of November, a Bright Bay Horse, belonging to Mr. Anthony Waters, branded with an H, has a bob Tail, one hind Foot white, has a Star in his Forehead, paces slow, and trots and gallops well. He lately belonged to Mr. Brooke in Prince-George's County.

Whoever will deliver him to me, and detain the Thief, shall meet with a handsome Reward, from

W. YOUNG.

HORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses.

THOMAS PACKER.

N. B. The said Packer intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep.

T. PACKER.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store at

UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIG-POINT,

A PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c.

STEPHEN WEST.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jaquet, Merchant, in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.