

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 6, 1757.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

KENSINGTON, October 19.

LAST Saturday Morning Colonel Lentulus, Aid de Camp to his Prussian Majesty, arrived here from the Prussian Army in Bohemia, with Letters to the King, which he had the Honour to deliver to his Majesty in a private Audience.

BERLIN, October 9.

We have just received the following authentic Relation of the Action at Lowofchutz, on the first Instant, between his Majesty's Army and that of the Austrians.

ON the 28th of September, the King set out from his Camp at Sedlitz, and joined his Army in Bohemia, which he had sent forward under the Command of Marshal Keith, in order to take Possession of and secure the Passes into Bohemia. This Army was encamped near Aufsig, and consisted only of 25,000 Men, because the King had been obliged to leave the main Body of his Troops in the Neighbourhood of Pirna, in order to keep the Saxon Camp blocked up. The King, upon his Arrival, resolved to march forward. He formed a Van-Guard of eight Battalions, ten Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight of Hussars. He put himself at the Head of his Body, and marched to Tournitz; and ordered his Army to follow him in two Columns, the one by the Way of Profcobot, and the other by the same Way his Van-Guard had taken. From Tournitz he marched, with his Van, towards Welmina, where he arrived that Evening, an Hour before Sun-set. There he saw the Austrian Army, with its Right Wing at Lowofchutz, and its Left towards the Egra. That very Evening, the King himself, occupied, with six Battalions, a Hollow, and some rising Grounds, which command Lowofchutz, and which he resolved to make use of, the next Day, in order to march out against the Austrians. The Army arrived, in the Night, at Welmina, where the King only formed his Battalions behind one another, and the Squadrons in the same Manner, which remained all Night in this Position; the King himself sitting up all Night, and having no other Covering but his Cloak, before a little Fire, at the Head of his Troops. On the first of October, at Break of Day, he took with him his principal General Officers, and shewed them the Ground which he intended to occupy with his Army, viz. The Infantry, forming the first Line, to occupy two high Hills, and the Bottom between them; some Battalions to form the second Line; and the third, to be composed of the whole Cavalry. The King made all possible Dispatch in daily strengthening the Wings of his Army upon these Hills: The Infantry at the Right, possessed themselves of their Post, and took all their Precautions, in order to secure it effectually; whilst the Left was forming, it fell immediately into an Engagement with the Enemy's Pandours, Croats, and Grenadiers, who were posted in Vineyards, inclosed with Stone Walls. We advanced up in this Manner, till we came to the Declivity of the Hills towards the Enemy, from whence we saw the Town of Lowofchutz filled with a great Body of Infantry, and a large Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon before it, and the Cavalry formed Chequer-wise, and in a Line between Lowofchutz and the Village of Sauschitz. There being a thick Fog, this was all that could be perceived. The King sent to reconnoitre; and the Reports confirmed all that had been judged of the Enemy's Position. After the King had found, that the Battalions were possessed of that Hollow in the Manner he had ordered it, he thought, that

the first Thing to be done, was to drive back the Enemy's Cavalry, which stood in his Front. And with this View he ordered his own Cavalry to advance; formed them before his first Line of Infantry, and immediately attacked the Enemy's; which was broke: But as the Enemy had placed behind their Cavalry in hollow Places and Ditches, a great Body of Infantry with several Pieces of Cannon, our Cavalry through the Briskness of their Attack, found themselves exposed to the Fire of this Cannon and of the Infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the Protection of our Infantry and Cannon, without the Austrian Cavalry daring to pursue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the Charge; then, neither the Fire of 60 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, nor that of their Infantry, which lay in those hollow Places, nor the Ditches, which they had in their Front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole Austrian Cavalry, and from forcing the Infantry, which was posted in those Ditches. After this Charge was over, the King ordered his Cavalry up to the Hill again behind his Infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean Time, the Cannonading still continued; and the Enemy made all possible Efforts to flank the Left of our Infantry. The King perceived the Necessity of supporting it, and ordered the Battalions of the first Line to turn to the Left; the Battalions of the second Line filled up the Intervals, which had been occasioned by this Motion; so that the Cavalry formed the second Line, which supported the Infantry. At the same Time, the whole Left of the Infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the Town of Lowofchutz in Flank, in Spite of the Cannon and the prodigious Infantry of the Enemy; set the Suburbs on Fire, carried the Post, and put the whole Army to Flight: After which Marshal Brown retired to the other Side of the Egra, and took his Camp at Budin. The King of Prussia not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day established his Head Quarters at Lowofchutz. The Prince of Bevern has signalized himself beyond any Thing that can be said in his Praise. Never were such Instances of Valour seen as well in the Cavalry as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60,000 Men strong; and, notwithstanding such a Superiority, our Infantry forced inclosed Vineyards, and Stone Houses; and, from seven in the Morning till three in the Afternoon, they sustained the Fire of the Cannon and of the Infantry, and especially the Attack of Lowofchutz, which lasted without Intermission, till the Enemy was drove out of it. Major Muller of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major Generals of Cavalry, Luderitz and Oertz, are killed, as well as Colonel Holzendorff of the Gens d'Arms. General Quadt, of the Infantry, is also killed. The Loss of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 and 7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Prisoners; among whom is Prince Lobkowitz; five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours are fallen into our Hands: And we have lost, in all, 2000 Men killed and wounded.

From the Camp at Budin in Bohemia, Sept. 24, 1756.

General Wied, whom his Excellency Marshal Brown had detached with the Grenadiers and Hussars, ordered Colonel Peronni, with 8 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 Horses to advance to Petervalde: He was there attacked by a Body of Prussians on the 13th in the Morning, and repulsed them three Times. But the whole Corps under the Prince of Brunswick advancing, he abandoned Petervalde, which he could no longer defend against the Superiority of the Enemy, and retired to Nolendorf, and from thence on the 15th, to Aufsig, where General Wied with the rest of the Corps, remained: He was attacked a second Time on the 17th, and repulsed the Enemy with great Bravery; but as the whole Corps under the Com-

mand of the Prince of Brunswick was coming up to attack him, he abandoned Aufsig, and took Possession of Lowofchutz. We lost two Hussars, and had one Lieutenant and four Soldiers wounded. The Loss of the Enemy must be more considerable, as several Waggons with wounded Men were sent away. The Army camped on the 14th, in three Columns, from Kolin: One Column took its Rout by Kostelitz, and the other two by Praguc. On the 20th, 21st, and 22d, they entered this Camp, after which a regular Camp was marked out along the Egra, into which the Army entered the 23d, in order of Battle, in two Lines.

Within these few Days, near 60 Deserters from the Enemy, have come into our Camp.

The Battalions of Carlstadt, and of the Bannat of Croatia, arrive successively.

The Saxon Army continues blocked up in their Camp at Pirna, by the Prussians.

His Excellency Marshal Brown having received Advice the 24th, that the Castle of Tetschen, where there was a Captain with some Invalids, had been attacked with Cannon, and forced to surrender, sent a Detachment under the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Macelligot, to take Possession of the Castle of Schrekstein.

The 25th he was attacked by the Prussians, but he repulsed them; in his Turn he attacked the Bridge they had at Aufsig, and by forcing the Head of it, oblig'd them to retire with Loss, and to withdraw the Bridge: In these two little Affairs, we had one Croat killed, and four wounded. The same Day the Marshal sent a large Detachment to Leitmaritz to secure the Convoy on the other Side of the Elbe, from the Incursions of the Enemy's Parties. Our Hussars and Croats daily bring in Prisoners.

General Haddick arrived here some Days ago, with his Regiment; also five Battalions of Croats have joined us.

As we have received Advice that the Prussian Army is in Motion, we hold ourselves in Readiness to march; so probably we are on the Point of coming to an Action. Several Prussian Deserters arrive in our Camp; we give every one a certain Sum of Money; we buy their Arms and Horses, and give them Passports to go where they please.

On the 30th arrived here General Count Luchesi. He shines as much by his uncommon Valour, as by his other Qualities in the Art of War, so his Arrival caused a universal Joy in the whole Army.

BRUSSELS, October 15. On Saturday last Letters from Holland brought us an Account of a Victory gained on the first Instant, at Lowofchutz, by the King of Prussia, over the Austrians, commanded by Marshal Brown; but the next Evening a Courier arrived here from Vienna, with the following Particulars of that Action.

Marshal Brown's Relation to their Imperial Majesties, of the Battle of the first of October.

The 30th of September, the King of Prussia marched in the Night, at the Head of 40,000 Men, towards the Imperial Army.

Marshal Brown being informed of it, caused the Vineyards and Avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 Croats on each Side, and from thence began to fire about two o'Clock in the Morning.

At Break of Day the Prussian Army was seen through the narrow Passes of Welmina, where they formed themselves on the Hills to the Right, on the Left, and in the Bottom of Lowofchutz, and the Battle began at seven o'Clock, when the Fog cleared up.

The Fire on both Sides was very brisk, and the Prussian Cannonading such, that every one agreed, they had never heard any Thing like it; notwithstanding which the Imperial Troops performed Prodiges of Valour, by sustaining the Fire of the Artillery with the greatest Firmness, and by repulsing the Enemy's Attacks several Times.

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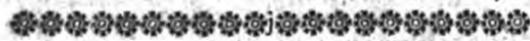
The Prussians finding their Efforts vain, began to throw red hot Balls into the Village of Lowofchutz, and set fire to it; our Infantry thus finding themselves between the Fire of the Village and the Enemy's Attack, were obliged to quit the Eminence on the Right of the Village, to form themselves in the Plain; after which the Fire slackened, and ceased entirely at three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

His Prussian Majesty retired behind the Field of Battle, upon which Marshal Brown remained the whole Night; but finding the next Day that they were in Want of Water, his Excellency returned to his Camp at Budin on the 2d, and the Prussians had not yet taken Possession of the Village of Lowofchutz.

The Imperial Cavalry performed Wonders, driving back that of the Enemy twice, so that they did not dare appear again, and were obliged to retire behind their Infantry.

The Number of the Killed and Wounded on the Part of the Imperialists, do not amount to 2000 Men; of the Officers of Distinction, General Radicati, and Colonel Szentilani are killed, General Prince Lobkowitz is wounded and Prisoner, General Rantzow, Col. Caroli, Adjutant General Hager, and the Marshal's Son, wounded; Gourville and Laffi are also wounded.

The Enemy's Loss must be much more considerable; we are assured that three of their Generals are killed; we have made some hundred Prisoners, among whom are a great many Officers. [So far the Gazette.]



P A R I S, September 17.

The Nine following Articles contain the Ratification of the Treaty lately concluded between the Court of France and that of Petersburg.

I. THE Empress of Russia accedes to the Treaty of Versailles concluded the First of May, engaging to employ all her Forces, whenever it shall be required, to enforce the Execution of what is thereby stipulated.

II. The King of France guaranties to the Empress of Russia in Perpetuity, the Order of Succession, as she has established it in Favour of the Duke of Holstein, her Nephew, and his Descendants, promising to perform that Guaranty as well by his good Offices, as by giving all necessary Assistance.

III. The King guaranties to the Empress all her Conquests made upon Sweden, in such Manner as never to support any Claims which may at any Time hereafter be made thereto.

IV. The two contracting Powers shall, as far as in them lies, contribute to support the Archducal House of Austria, and to secure the Indivisibility of her Estate as settled by the Pragmatic Sanction.

V. The Empress engages to assist either, or even both of the Parties, if the Case requires, or it shall be demanded, with 30,000 Men, when a Requisition thereof shall be made.

VI. When Providence shall inspire one of the Parties at War with a Desire of Peace, and Proposals for an Accommodation shall be made, the three Powers shall unite and act in Concert in laying the immovable Foundation of solid Peace, and employ for that End all their Forces as well as their Mediation.

VII. The King and the Empress shall conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation; to the reciprocal Advantage of their Subjects; for which Purpose a Tariff shall be drawn up, as was done in the Time of Peter the Great.

VIII. The great Object of the contracting Parties being to hinder the Flames of War from spreading farther than the Broils between the Crowns of Great-Britain and France have already extended them, they will employ their good Offices with the King of Prussia, in order to adjust, in an amicable Manner, the Differences which subsist between that Prince and the Court of Vienna.

IX. As the Cultivation of the Grand Signior's pacific Sentiments is necessary to the restoring and maintaining of Peace, the present Treaty shall be communicated to the Ottoman Porte, and the contracting Powers shall study to maintain a good Understanding with the Court of Constantinople.

D U B L I N, September 18.

Sunday last an elderly Lady, hearing a reverend Diving, in one of our Parish Churches, preaching Forgiveness of our Enemies, suddenly rose up with the following Exclamation: *What! forgive*

Byng, the Betrayer of his Country! not I truly, I will forgive no Traitor to his King and the Public.

L O N D O N, September 30.

Extract of a Letter from BOULOGNE.

"Capt. De Ferne, commanding a Sloop of 12 Guns, from four to six Pounders, and 148 Men, was met fourteen Leagues from Edinburgh by Captain Orrok, Commander of the Adventure of 10 Guns, and 52 Men; when Capt. Orrok, like a brave Scotman, immediately came to an Engagement, tho' every Way inferior to the Sloop, except in Point of Courage; he had the Misfortune to have 5 Men killed and about 18 wounded, and Capt. de Ferne had 7 Men killed and 25 wounded. The Engagement lasted two Hours, with continual Firing; and de Ferne would certainly have lost more Men, had not an Accident happened to Capt. Orrok, which was, his Powder taking Fire, when the Intrepid Scotman gave an amazing Instance of Courage, for having no more Powder, they then threw the Balls at the Enemy with their Hands; but the great Superiority of the French, who were provided with every Thing, obliged them to surrender. I cannot sufficiently praise the brave Action of these unfortunate Men, who merited a better Fate.

Yesterday's Letters from Dartmouth advise, that the 22d Instant came in there, in an open Boat, the Master of the Alexander, Thomas Johnson, from North-Yarmouth for Liverpool, with 12 Seamen, who found Means to escape from a Prison they were confined in at Morlaix in France. The said Master is since gone to Plymouth to take Possession of his Vessel, she being retaken by the Ambuscade, and carried into that Port. The above Persons left Morlaix Yesterday se'ennight, at Eleven o'Clock at Night, at which Place were a 36 Gun Frigate, and two Privateer Sloops ready to put to Sea. There were likewise in the said Port 14 Prizes they had taken from the English.—These bold Enterprizers having, under Favour of the Night, passed by two Privateers, a Man of War, and the Castle, unnoticed, put to Sea in their little Bark, destitute of Compass or Food (excepting a little Bread they had saved out of their scanty Allowance for two Days before) trusting to the Stars by Night, and the Sun by Day, to point them over to their Native Shore. They met with extrem bad Weather in their Passage, expecting every Moment to be swallowed up in the Deep: And in their Distress spoke with a Dutchman, told him their dismal Case, but could get nothing from him but abusive Language. (*Horrid Barbarians! Is it possible such Monsters in human Shape should exist in any Part of the Globe enlightened with the divine Rays of the Gospel!*) As soon as they arrived there, like a Parcel of drowned Rats, they waited on the Governor, who received them with all the Humanity their piteous Condition deserved; and, by his Recommendation to the charitably disposed Inhabitants, procured for them a comfortable Relief after so perilous a Voyage.

They declare, that the great Hardships they endured in Prison (which is the same the Felons are commonly kept in) made them resolve upon attempting an Escape, which they effected by Means of an Iron Bar wrenched out of the Window, and with breaking through a thick Stone Wall, and forcing three strong Doors, got into the Street: That the Masters are treated with the same Rigour as the common Men; but that both were generally imputed to the Inhumanity of the Goaler. [*Strange! that in the Country of the Most Christian King, such unchristian Hearts should dwell.*]

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated October 9.

"On Saturday last arrived the Revenge Privateer, Capt. Gyles, from a Cruise; his Men when they came on Shore made a handsome Appearance, each Man having a clean French ruffled Shirt on, which they had taken on board a Bark, Sept. 15, in Lat. 44. 10. Lon. 7. from London; the Vessel belonged to Vigo, and was bound to Bayonne, with some of the Officers and Seamen belonging to the Prince de Conti, a French India Ship, lying at Corunna. When the Privateer boarded her, they found 24 Frenchmen hid below, and none but Spaniards upon the Deck, however they took Care to ease them of their Dollars, Silver Buckles, private Adventures, &c. and have brought in 732 Ounces of Silver, 13 Ounces of Gold, 5 Chests of India Goods, &c. and two Tons of Coffee.

"On Sunday last arrived here the Anson Privateer from a Cruise, and brought in the Arabonetta, a fine Ship, of about 320 Tons Burthen, John Arreau, Master, from St. Domingo bound for Nantz, laden with Sugar, Indico, Coffee, Cotton, Hides, &c. valued at 20,000 l.

"The Anson's People have had particularly Marks of Providence conferred on them this Cruise; for tho' they have taken the Alexander, a Prize of 400 Tons, outward bound, worth 5000 l. and the Juno, a Privateer of equal Force with themselves, besides the forementioned Prizes, yet not one of their Hands has received the least Damage."

October 19. They write from Dresden, that as his Prussian Majesty cannot advance farther into Bohemia with Safety, while the Saxons remain in their intrenched Camp at Pirna, he has given his Polish Majesty thrice twenty-four Hours to sign the Articles that have been proposed to him; and in Case they are not complied with, the Prussian Troops have Orders to attack those Entrenchments in twelve different Places at once; for the due Execution of which they have been furnish'd with heavy Artillery, Mortars, and an immense Quantity of Bombs, Bullets, and Ammunition.

We hear that the Grand Signior has threaten'd that if the Empress of Russia marches any Forces to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary, he will march 100,000 Men into her Dominions.

We are inform'd that the Fleet going to the Mediterranean are to relieve some of the larger Ships which have been in those Seas some Months, while they go to Gibraltar with the Sick and get clean'd, refitted and water'd, from whence they are again to rejoin the Fleet with recover'd Men, upon which other Ships will fail from the Fleet for said Purpose.

It is rumour'd that the Right Hon. H. F. has resign'd.

N E W - Y O R K, December 20.

Monday last was sent in here, by the Privateer Brig King George, Capt. Arnold, of this Port, the Ship Count de Clermont, Monsieur Martin Dammann, late Commander, of 14 Carriage Guns, 6 Pounders, and 42 Men, which he took in Lat. 28 and 1/2, Lon. 62, after a smart Engagement of five Glasses, in which the French Captain was killed, by a double-headed Shot that went in close by the Cabin Window, where he was fighting one of the Guns, and two others wounded, one of which is since dead. Capt. Arnold received a slight Wound in the Throat by a Splinter, Lieutenant Harrison, and upwards of 20 others wounded, besides one Boy killed in the Main-Top.

The above Prize is about 400 Tons, is loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Indico, was bound from Cape Francois to Bourdeaux, and Part of a Fleet of 40 Sail that left the Cape the 4th of November, being convoyed clear of the Islands by Pierre Salvart, with 6 Men of War; and when taken was in Sight of 4 Ships more, some of which Captain Arnold immediately gave Chase to, and as several Guns were fired that Night, 'tis imagined he came up with, and engaged them; and we are in daily Expectation he will send us in some more of the same Sort.

Friday last Capt. Dennier arrived here from St. Eustatia, and reports, That three Days before he left that Place, a Sloop came in there from Antigua, the Master whereof said, that Capt. Grigg, in the Privateer Brig Johnson, of this Port, had taken and sent into that Island, a French Privateer Sloop of 10 Carriage Guns, and 80 Men, a French Schooner, and two Dutch Sloops, one of which was condemned.

December 27. Capt. Haddon, in the Privateer Schooner Peggy, of this Port, has taken a French Ship of about 200 Tons, bound from Old France for the West-Indies, and sent her into Rhode-Island.

Since our last, his Majesty's Ship Nightingale, James Campbell, Esq; Commander, sailed on a Cruise; as did also, the Privateer Snow Hornet, James Spelling, Commander.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 16.

In a Letter from Barbados by Captain Rodgers there is the following Paragraph, viz.

"By a Letter from Guadaloupe, dated October 5, we are informed, that a Xebec is arrived at Martinico from Marfeilles, of 22 Nine Pounders, 1 Eighteen Pounder, and 300 Men; and that she, a Frigate, and a Sloop of 14 Six Pounders, are to go out on a Cruise in Concert. I am afraid they will do much Mischief, as the Xebec rows with 48 Oars. There are two more Xebecs of the same Force daily expected from Marfeilles."

Since our last Captain Stokes came to Town. He was bound to New-York from Dublin, but taken by a Privateer Schooner from Louisburg, and carried in there. He was very ill used, being stripped of every Thing that was valuable; and the Crew of the Privateer were so naked, that they cut up his Sails to make Trawlers of them.

December 23. By Capt. Fabre from St. Christophers there is Advice, that the Denny Privateer,

of this Port, had taken a Guadaloupe, and sent her she was re-taken by a French Ship into Guadaloupe.

Extract of a Letter from Re...

"We have an Account on Friday last a Boy was another, who had the Smallpox wounded by the Indians, of said Fort. Lieutenant but could find nothing wounded Lad says he painted black, the other ly, but would not scalp the Infection, as is supposed."

A N N A P O L I S

Yesterday about Three a large Ship went into which was supposed to Letters or Papers are yet

Capt. William Street, of Pool, arrived Yesterday Hampton, having had a Months.

On Saturday last, W. of Prince George's Count HAMILTON, of this City Lady, of excellent Accom Temper.

Mr. GREEN,

AS the Reputation of in the Consignment of Bread is up People here have of them, I think I can them for whom I am you to Clear up a Mat been very unjustly charged with sent, in As I am sensible the much Industry as it cont who it may have what other Way so eff Innocence.

The Charge I mean, Readers, I know must lows: Edward Scott, to Law and Brother, owned Edward Scott had mort to his said Father-in-Law Chartered by Messieurs to load Tobacco to Bri gagees, Consign'd to Orders given to them Mortgage, and Pay th ward Scott went Maft men Bought the Ship davits set forth: But turned to this Country liciously, and for no o but because the Gentle Credit and advance wanted) asserted and verfed with, that they said Ship to themselves by their finifter Means, Hundred Pounds Sterlin Sold for 7 that Mr. K Six Hundred Pounds for it and went to Mr. K. had been a sunken Vesse and was Weak and go Mr. Knox off from Company to have a B engaged other People if he had not got a they would have gotte Sterling: And many False, and Malicious no more, but refer vits. And am,

Chester-Town, Jan. 1. 1757.

THOMAS Merchant, ally make for himself, faith, The Deponent Th Time in the Month e Scott, Mariner, M Maryland, which applied himself to th the said Ship Betsey liz: In Considerati

of this Port, had taken a French Schooner off of Guadaloupe, and sent her to Antigua; but that she was re-taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe.

Extract of a Letter from Reading, dated the 13th Inst. "We have an Account from Fort Babel, that on Friday last a Boy was killed and scalped, and another, who had the Small-pox, was dangerously wounded by the Indians, within a Mile and a Half of said Fort. Lieutenant Humphreys went out, but could find nothing of the Enemy. The wounded Lad says he saw but two Indians, one painted black, the other red; they cut him badly, but would not scalp him, for fear of taking the Infection, as is supposed."

ANNAPOLIS, January 6. Yesterday about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a large Ship went into the Mouth of Patuxent, which was supposed to be from London; but no Letters or Papers are yet come from her.

Capt. William Street, in the Brigantine Defiance, of Pool, arrived Yesterday in Severn, from South-Hampton, having had a Passage of almost Four Months.

On Saturday last, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; of Prince George's County, was Married to Mrs. HAMILTON, of this City, a most agreeable Widow Lady, of excellent Accomplishments, and a happy Temper.

Mr. GREEN,

AS the Reputation of Merchants in England in the Consignment Business, whose Dependence on Bread is upon the good Opinion of the People here have of them, is very tender and dear to them, I think I cannot do Justice to the Gentlemen for whom I am concerned, without getting you to Clear up a Matter, with which they have been very unjustly charged, by inserting the Affidavits herewith sent, in your GAZETTE.

As I am sensible the Charge was spread with as much Industry as it contained Falshood, and can't tell who it may have reach'd, I don't know in what other Way so effectually to redress injured Innocence.

The Charge I mean, and which many of your Readers, I know must have heard, was as follows: Edward Scott, together with his Father-in-Law and Brother, owned the Ship Betsey, and said Edward Scott had mortgaged his Part of said Ship to his said Father-in-Law and Brother. She was Chartered by Messieurs Sedgley, Hillhouse, and Berry, to load Tobacco to Bristol, and was, by the Mortgagees, Consign'd to them, and Directions and Orders given to them to Sell her to Clear the Mortgage, and Pay the Money due on her. Edward Scott went Master of her: Those Gentlemen Bought the Ship in the Manner those Affidavits set forth: But Edward Scott, when he returned to this Country again last May (very maliciously, and for no other Reason that I know of, but because the Gentlemen would not give what Credit and advance what Monies for him he wanted) asserted and told many People he conversed with, that those Gentlemen had procured the said Ship to themselves in a very unfair Manner, and by their sinister Means, had prevented his getting Two Hundred Pounds Sterling more for her than she was sold for; that Mr. Knox had agreed to give him Six Hundred Pounds for her, and Mr. Berry heard of it and went to Mr. Knox, and told him, the Ship had been a sunken Vessel, had been hurt in Launching, and was Weak and good for Little, and thereby put Mr. Knox off from Buying her purposely for their Company to have a Bargain in her, and that they had engaged other People not to Bid for her; and that if he had not got a Man to Bid in his Behalf they would have gotten her for Two Hundred Pounds Sterling: And many other Things equally Base, False, and Malicious; to shew which, I shall say no more, but refer your Readers to the Affidavits. And am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

Chester-Town, Jan. 1. 1757.

THOMAS Knox, Esq; Samuel Sedgley, Merchant, and Edward Nicholas, Merchant, all of the City of Bristol, severally make Oath; and each, Speaking for himself, saith, And First,

The Deponent Thomas Knox, saith, That some Time in the Month of December last past, Edward Scott, Master of the Ship Betsey, from Maryland, which then lay in the Port of Bristol, applied himself to this Deponent, and offered for Sale the said Ship Betsey for Five Hundred Pounds Sterling: In Consideration of which, said Scott then de-

clared, that he would undertake or engage to load the said Ship Betsey with Tobacco for Three Years successively to the Address of this Deponent; whereupon this Deponent desired the said Scott to deliver in his Proposals in Writing, touching the Matters aforesaid, for him this Deponent to consider thereof; and in the mean Time this Deponent saith, he enquired of William Tombs, an eminent Master Ship-Wright in Bristol, into the Circumstances and Value of said Ship; who thereupon informed this Deponent, that he the said Tombs and Others had surveyed and valued said Ship at a less Sum than Four Hundred Pounds: And this Deponent further saith, that soon afterwards the said Scott delivered to this Deponent his Proposals in Writing, under his own Hand, and which are in the Words and Figures following, to wit, "That T. K shall take 1/2 of the Ship Betsey at the Rate of £ 600 Ster, then 1/2 of her will amount to £ 450, that she shall as soon as agreed on go for Maryland, that E. S will oblige himself to Load Back the said Ship with a load of Tob^o. consist to T. K, & will continue Loading her to the said T. K for three Years with Tob^o. That E. S must be allowed 5/5 Sters, pr (Hhd) for all Tob^o. put on Board said Ship, as a Gratuity for Craft Hire or putting the said Tob^o. on Board, which is according to the custom of that Port, Rideing Expences to be allowed. E. S. will farther in case the said Betsey should be either taken or any way miscarry, that if the said T. K will supply her Room with another Ship of about the same Burthen That E. S will still continue Loading her for three Years, Farther if E. S finds that more Tob^o can be had to T. K, than the one Ship Load, * & T. K. thinks proper of sending another agreeable to the advice of E. S, that he will use his utmost Endeavours to procure them a Load."

And this Deponent further saith, that conceiving the said Edward Scott had deceived him in the Value of the said Ship, and in some other Representations in Relation thereto, he this Deponent declin'd having any Thing further to do with the said Scott, or the said Ship Betsey. And Lastly, this Deponent saith, that he did not decline Purchasing of said Ship from any Information given him from Messieurs Sedgley, Hillhouse and Berry, or either of them, touching or relating to the Quality of the said Ship.

The Deponent Samuel Sedgley, for himself, saith, That the said Edward Scott, previous to his Offers given to the said Thomas Knox, desir'd this Deponent and his Partners to get the said Ship Betsey valued, and that he the said Edward Scott would take to such Ship according to the Valuation that should be made in Consequence thereof, he having said, that he had a Credit upon London, which would enable him to pay the Monies such Valuation would amount to; at which Time this Deponent desir'd Scott to apply himself to such Persons as should be most agreeable for that Purpose; and accordingly he the said Edward Scott did apply to Mr. William Tombs, a Master Ship-Wright, Stephen Perry, Anchor-Smith, and Richard Seabourn, Sail-Maker, all of Bristol, who soon after such Application from Scott, and at his Instance and Request, severally appraised or valued such Ship and its Furniture at the Price or Sum of Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds and Ten Shillings. And this Deponent saith, that in the intermediate Time of Scott's Application to the said Mr. Tombs and Others, and of their valuing or appraising of the said Ship Betsey as aforesaid, he the said Edward Scott applied to Mr. Thomas Knox, and made him the Proposals in the Affidavit of Mr. Knox above set forth, the Original of which Proposals this Deponent saith he hath seen, and knows it to be Edward Scott's own Hand Writing. And this Deponent saith, that on the Tenth Day of January last the said Ship Betsey, by the Consent of Edward Scott, and by the Consent of this Deponent and his Partners (as Agents for the other Owners residing in Maryland) was put up, at the Exchange Coffee-House in Bristol, to a Public Sale by Auction, and Inventories of such Ship and her Tackles were made out by Edward Scott himself, and distributed in several of the Public Offices in Bristol, previous to the Day of Sale; and proper Printed Notices of such Sale were distributed about the said City: And this Deponent saith, that at the Sale of the said Ship one Mr. Edward Nicholas, of the said City, Merchant, appear'd to be a Bidder at the Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds, and this Deponent, in order to raise the Sale of said Ship for the Benefit of its Owners, bid Five Pounds above the said Edward Nicholas, and thereupon the Auctioneer allowed this Deponent to be the best Bidder for such Ship at the Price of Four Hundred Pounds. And this Deponent saith, that after the Sale was

over, and on the same Day, and also some Days after, this Deponent not designing, at such Sale, to purchase such Ship on his own Account, but entirely with Intention of advancing the Sale thereof for the Benefit of its Owners, made an Offer to the said Edward Nicholas to sell the said Ship at the Price he Bid at the said Sale, being the Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds, which he refused then to give.

And the Deponent Edward Nicholas, for himself, saith, That on the Tenth Day of January last past, the said Ship Betsey was, agreeable to public Notice given, put up to be sold by Auction at the Exchange Coffee-House in Bristol, at which Sale this Deponent saith he bid the Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds for said Ship: And this Deponent saith, that the said Samuel Sedgley appearing to be the best Bidder at such Sale, the said Ship was allowed to be the Property of him the said Samuel Sedgley, at the Price of Four Hundred Pounds. At the Close of which Sale, this Deponent saith, that the said Samuel Sedgley told this Deponent, that he had only bid for the said Ship with a View of serving its Owners, by keeping her up to a good Price, and at the same Time he the said Samuel Sedgley offer'd the said Ship to this Deponent for the Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds, being the Sum this Deponent bid at the said Sale, and was at that Time, and some Days after, by him this Deponent refused, for this Deponent saith, he did not bid for said Ship with a View to purchase her on his own Account, but by Direction and for Account of Messieurs Devonshire Reeve and Lloyd.

THOMAS KNOX, SAMUEL SEDGLEY, EDWARD NICHOLAS.

Sworn at the City of Bristol this Twenty-third Day of October, 1756, before me; and as a further Testimony whereof, I have hereunto put and affixed my Notarial Seal,

L. S.

J. WADE, Not. Pub. & Ma. extraordinary in the Court of Chancery.

Roderick Cheyne,

At the Sign of the WHITE-HORSE, in Baltimore County,

IS removed, from the old House he formerly lived in, to a very good, commodious, new Stone-House, two Stories high, consisting of several Rooms well finished, where he now keeps Tavern, being at a small Distance North from the Notting-ham Iron-Works, (usually called Mr. Lawson's Works) on the Post Road from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and is a very good Stage to call and bait at, being nearly half Way between the Sign of the Black-Horse, at the Head of Bush-River, and Baltimore-Town; where all Travellers and Others may depend on good Entertainment and Lodging, Provender for Horses, &c. and every other Way civilly used.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Sellman, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Dark Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock, blindly, G B, has a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane, a Sprig Tail, his hind Feet white, and lately shod before.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs. Mary Young, near the Mouth of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in his Forehead, and branded on the off Buttock with a C.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

To be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, THE MARYLAND ALMANACK for the Year of our LORD 1757, containing the LUNATIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the 20th of January,

THE HOUSES and LOT in Lower-Marlborough belonging to Mr. John Moffatt, with a Parcel of LAND adjoining to the said Town, containing about Thirty Acres: Also sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; for Bills of Exchange, or Cash.

COLMORE BRANES, Attorney in Fact for Mr. John Moffatt.

THE Subscriber determining to settle his Affairs, without Loss of Time, desires all Persons indebted to him, as Collector of his Lordship's Rents (in Frederick County), or otherwise, to make Payment by the tenth Day of January at farthest, or the most speedy Methods (the Laws admit of) will be taken for the Collection of his Claims.
SAMUEL BEALL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

ATRACT of LAND, situate about 3 Miles from Annapolis, on the North Side of Severn, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch running thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Meadow Land, and about 200 of it good Wood Land. There is on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House, built on a rising Ground, with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke House, Hen House, &c. a very good Garden, paved Yard, and a good stoned Well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is indisputable.

The Purchaser may have Time for Payment of Part of the Purchase-Money, on giving Security, if required. For Terms apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Likewise to be Sold by said Campbell a House and Lot in Annapolis, near to Severn Ferry, where he lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, Hen House, and Garden.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter Dent, junior, near Piscataway, a small Black Heifer, mark'd in the left Ear a Crop, and in the right Ear an under-bit the full Length of the Ear. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, on the 10th of June last, a Dutch Servant Man, named Michael Bower (who could not then speak a Word of English); he is a Baker by Trade, of a middle Size, is about 24 Years of Age, full-faced, of a brown Complexion, has grey Eyes, and a very effeminate Voice. He had on a new Felt Hat, a blue Jacket, and two Pair of Trowsers. He is supposed to be somewhere about Patuxent.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have TWO PISTOLS Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

NICHOLAS BUTCHER.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon long standing open Accounts, he hereby requests them that they immediately pay off their Balances, or settle them. And as the Importation of Goods is considerably dearer now than formerly, he still continues to sell his Stays at the same Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of losing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Cash, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their old Scores, which will much oblige,

Their humble Servant,
CHARLES WALLACE.

Virginia, November 4, 1756.

THIS is to give public Notice, That Mr. John Ballentine is no longer Agent for the Subscribers at their Furnace erected at Occoquan, or elsewhere, and the supposed Partnership between the said John Ballentine and ourselves is entirely dissolved; nor has he any further Connexion with our Affairs at present, than to settle all Accounts that have accrued under his Transaction of our Business for the two Years last past: Therefore all Persons are desired to settle their Accounts, in order to receive or pay the respective Balances, in order to a speedy final Settlement of those Books; and all Persons are forewarned not to credit the said Ballentine from this Time on Account of

JOHN TAYLOR,
PRESLY THORNTON.

JOHNBENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
Living near the lower End of Green-Street, on the Dock, in ANNAPOLIS, where he formerly kept Tavern,

GIVES Public Notice, That he has again taken out Licence, and has very good Entertainment for Gentlemen or Others; and hopes for the Company of his old Friends, who may depend on good Liquors, Victuals, Beds, and Provender for their Horses, and very good Usage, from,

5 Their humble Servant,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

To all SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, and other his Lordship's good PEOPLE, within the Province of MARYLAND.

WHEREAS Complaint is this Day made to me, George Stewart, one of the Justices of the Provincial Court of the Province aforesaid, by Lieutenant Alexander M'Bean, an Officer of the Royal American Regiment, under the Right Honourable the Lord Loudoun, that on the 13th Instant, at Night, deserted from the Company to which he belongs James Newill, a Corporal, of a brown Complexion, round Visage, black Eyes, black Hair, aged 21 Years, about 5 Feet 8 and a half Inches high, born at Turkey-Point-Neck in Cecil County, Maryland: Had on when he went away, a blue Coat with flat white Metal Buttons, red Breeches, and a black bob Wig; as also William Brown, a Soldier, of a brown Complexion, grey Eyes, short brown Hair, aged about 30 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born on Patowmack in Northumberland County, Virginia, both being duly enlisted, as Soldiers, in the said Royal American Regiment, and are supposed to be harboured by some evil-minded Persons, to the Hindrance of his Majesty's Service:

THES E are, therefore, in the Name of the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, to will and require you to make diligent Search for the said James Nevill and William Brown, in all suspected Places; and when you apprehend them, that you convey them to the next Sheriff where they shall be taken, who is required to send them from Constable to Constable until they shall be safely delivered to the said Lieutenant M'Bean, or the Commanding Officer, at the City of Annapolis. Given under my Hand and Seal this 14th Day of December, 1756.

GEORGE STEWART.

According to Act of Parliament, any Person that harbours a Defetter, is liable to forfeit Five Pounds Sterling.

N. B. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for either of the above Defetters, to be paid by the Commanding Officer at Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

ATRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Potowmack. Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-Yard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE BRICK BREW-HOUSE, situated on Severn River, in Annapolis, with one, two, or three Lots of Ground, with three Tenements: There are also a Copper and Brewing Utensils, a large Still, &c. well fixed. It is fit and convenient for the Business of Malting, Brewing and Stilling; as also for Merchandize, as the House will make a fine Warehouse.

Also a Plantation near the said Town, containing by Deed 120 Acres, whereon is a good Brick House, with three Rooms on a Floor, a large Cellar, Kitchen, Stable, Corn-House, two Gardens well paved, &c. It is very fit for a Public-House. For Title and Terms apply to

PATRICK CREAGH.

N. B. The said Creagh gives 3s. per Bushel for Barley.

A LIST of LETTERS, new in the Post-Office at ANNAPOLIS, received since the last List was published, with the Part from whence they came, and Postage charged as each, viz.

	B.	F.
Mr. R. Henry Baker, Cecil,		1/6
Dr. Slyghter Bouchell, Cecil,		1/6
Mr. Edward Brown, Kent-Island,		1/6
Mr. Robert Bryarly, Baltimore,		1/6
Ensign Burns, of the 45th Regiment,		1/6
C.		
Mr. Hall Caille, Cambridge,		1/6
Mr. John Calhoun, Peach-bottom-Ferry, Cecil,	N. Y.	1/6
Lieut. Campbell, of the 45th Regiment,		1/6
Mr. Wm. Catterall, on board the Patuxent, 2 Lat.		1/6
Mr. William Coale, Elk-Ridge,	N. Y.	1/6
Lieut. Collingwood, of the 45th Regiment,		1/6
D.		
Mr. Mitchel Dashiell, Somerset,	N. Y.	1/6
Mr. John Delever, Fort-Cumberland,	N. Y.	1/6
E.		
Mr. James Frazer, at Mr. Campbell's, Elk-Ridge, N.Y.		1/6
Mr. David Fulton, Maryland,		1/6
G.		
Mr. George Garnit, Chester-Town,		1/6
Mr. William Geddas, at Col. Lloyd's,		1/6
Mr. John Goddard, Somerset,		1/6
Mr. Charles Gordon, Maryland,		1/6
Mr. Richard Graham, George-Town,		1/6
Mr. Benjamin Griffies, Schoolmaster, Baltimore,	N. Y.	1/6
Mr. Paul Griffiths, at Jacob Best's, Kent County,		1/6
H.		
Mr. Jonathan Hall, Townsends, Chester River,		1/6
Rev. John Hamilton, Snow Hill,		1/6
Mr. William Hamilton, Upper Marlborough,		1/6
Mr. Charles Harris, Barber, near Port-Tobacco,		1/6
Mr. Stephen Harris, at Mr. Geo. Galt's, Somerset,	N. Y.	1/6
To Henry herling Margat New Toan Chester Maryland Hallifax		1/6
Mr. Samuel Hill, Cecil,		1/6
Mr. Thomas Hill, on board the Patuxent,		1/6
Mr. Robert Hodgson, at Mr. Kelly's, at Benedict,		1/6
Mr. John Hollis, at Mr. Lownd's, Bladenburg, N. Y.		1/6
Mr. Ralph Holmes, near Talbot Court-House,		1/6
Mr. Edward Hough, Port-Potowmack,	N. Y.	1/6
Mr. Ralph Hout, St. Mary's,	N. Y.	1/6
Capt. Eleazar Hubbell, Worton Creek,		1/6
Mr. Thomas Hughes, on board the Patuxent,		1/6
Mr. David Huxtar, Kent-Island,		1/6
K.		
Mr. Patrick Keran, Sassafras, Maryland,		1/6
Mr. Thomas Kilbourn, Charles-Town,	N. Y.	1/6
L.		
Mr. John Lawson, at Elk-River,		1/6
Dr. Charles Leith, Frederick-Town, Cecil,		1/6
M.		
Mrs. Mary Mac Fadden, Charles-Town,	N. Y.	1/6
Mr. John Macky, Cecil,		1/6
Mrs. Eleanor Mac Lenden, Cecil,	N. Y.	1/6
Mr. Thomas Marth, Queen-Anne's,	N. Y.	1/6
N.		
Mr. Nathaniel Natts, Tuskarob,		1/6
Mr. William Nilson, Snow Hill,		1/6
P.		
Mrs. Sarah Price, Mouth of Bush-River,	N. Y.	1/6
Q.		
Mr. James Quin, Painter and Plaisterer, to be left with Mr. William Heggess Esquire High Sheriff in Cecil County Maryland These		1/6
R.		
To Mr. Robert Rea in Baltimore County Dear Creek and to the care of Mr. William Gimsar in writing him in a mariCa	N. Y.	1/6
Mr. James Richard, Maryland,	N. Y.	1/6
Mr. James Rownd, Snow Hill,		1/6
S.		
Mr. Samuel Scarfe, Elk Ferry,	N. Y.	1/6
Capt. Alexander Scougall, London-Town,		1/6
William Smith, Esq; Baltimore,	N. Y.	1/6
Mr. Richard Starckie, at Mr. Walters's, Kent-Island, N.Y.		1/6
Mr. Godwin Swift, Charles County,		1/6
W.		
Mr. John Wallace, to the care of Dr. Geo. Refs. Annapolis,		1/6
Mr. Andrew Wayt, with Mr. Wharler, Baltimore, N. Y.		1/6
Col. Thomas White, Baltimore,		1/6
[B. Boston. N. Y. New-York. P. Pennsylvania. V. Virginia.]		

M A

TOULON

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Dresden, October 4 written a very perer wherein, after chargi

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absolutely necessary, lish Majesty most fer tions, and the Nees

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mature. It is ce Armies were with News came away, frequent Skirmish

the good Fortune Hagur, October taken for sitting o Spring, in order English.

Amsterdam, Oa lamentable Tidh Storm. From th

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 13, 1757.

TOULON, September 25.

M. De la Galissonniere's Squadron is still in the Road, but makes a Feint now and then to put out to Sea; at least we judge so from the general Reviews made almost every Week, and from the Seamen being forbidden to go ashore; or perhaps this Management is intended to deceive Spies.

While they are thus in Motion in the Road, we are not less busy in the Yards and Docks; the Sovereign and the Centaur are pretty forward, and will be fit to go out in the Spring; the Protector Man of War and the Frigates, the Bird and the Minerva, may be ready by the same Time; and we may depend upon the Modest and the Infernal before New Year's Day. Since the late Reign so great a Number of Shipwrights, &c. have not been seen here, nor such vast Quantities of Timber collected, as there are at present.

M. de la Galissonniere has been ill these several Days of a Swelling in his Legs, to which he is sometimes subject: At present this Distemper is attributed to his close Application to Business, and to his using little Exercise; and as he is much esteem'd by the whole Nation, we are not a little uneasy lest his Distemper should increase.

We hear from Antibes, that the Barques destined to transport our Troops to Corsica did actually put to Sea for that Island; but having met with two English Frigates they tack'd about, and put back. It was in Consequence of this Incident that the Oriflamme and the Hippodamia Men of War, with the Topaz and Gracieuse Frigates, had Orders to get in Readiness for sailing, and even made the Signal for Departure, when Advice came that the English Fleet appeared along the Coast, between Cannes and Antibes; so that they all remained in the Road, waiting for fresh Orders; which will soon be issued, if it be true, as is just now given out, that that Fleet is returned to Minorca. They vary in their Accounts of its Strength: Some make it twenty-three Ships of the Line, six Frigates, two Fireships, and two Xebèques, or Barques; and others pretend it consists of only eighteen capital Ships, six Frigates and two Barques.

Dresden, October 4. His Prussian Majesty has written a very peremptory Letter to the King, wherein, after charging him with Equivocation in the several Answers made to the Proposals on his Part, he acquaints him, that as the Accommodation his Polish Majesty had given him Reason to expect would be soon concluded, was extremely desirable, so, from the Advices of the Motion of his Enemies, he could not but look on it now as absolutely necessary, and therefore begg'd his Polish Majesty most seriously to consider the Conditions, and the Necessity he was under of requiring him to accept them, that he might take his Measures accordingly; and farther, that as Time was in the present Circumstance extremely precious, he hoped an immediate Reply.

October 5. There is a Report that Count Schwerin has attacked the Austrians under Prince Piccolomini, and obtained a signal Victory over them near Koninggratz; but as there are no Particulars communicated, these Advices may be premature. It is certain, however, that the two Armies were within a Day's March when the last News came away, and the advanced Parties had frequent Skirmishes, in which the Prussians had the good Fortune to be generally victorious.

Hague, October 6. A Resolution is actually taken for fitting out a large Fleet of Ships in the Spring, in order to protect our Trade against the English.

Amsterdam, October 12. We receive daily the lamentable Tidings of the Effects of the late Storm. From the Texel we have an Account of

near 40 Vessels that are lost, stranded, or otherwise considerably damaged: Among these are three Men of War, which lay ready with three others to sail out as Convoy of a large Fleet of Merchantmen. The many Vessels cast away on the Coasts, whose Wrecks still continue driving ashore, put us also in the greatest Pain for the homeward bound Vessels at Sea, for many of which Forty per Cent. Insurance has been offered.

Brussels, October 14. According to the last Letters from Bohemia, General Brown was preparing to attack a fresh the Prussian Army in its Camp at Aussig, before it should be able to execute the Design formed by the King of Prussia to attack the Saxons in their Camp at Pirna.

Genoa, Sept. 25. A Danish Ship is arrived here who passed the Streights the 13th Instant, and soon after met fifteen English Ships laden with Provisions going to Gibraltar, under Convoy of a Man of War. He likewise met an English Privateer that had taken two French Prizes returning from America, and sent them into Lisbon.

Vienna, October 6. It is said the Russian Minister has declared to our Court, that 60,000 Russians are actually upon their March in order to enter into the Dominions of the King of Prussia.

Leipsick, October 12. Two Pair of Colours, and two Pair of Kettle-drums, taken by the Prussians from the Austrians, in the late Battle, have been carried to Dresden. Since the Account which General Brown sent of that Action to the Saxon Army, it has been in such high Spirits, that its speedy Junction with the Troops of that General is no longer doubted of. Thus far is certain, that the Imperialists are every where in Motion, in order to advance towards the Frontiers of Saxony; that their Detachments are upon the full March on both Sides of the Elbe, and one of their Corps has taken the Road of Lusatia, in order to go round the Mountains, and come by the Left of the Elbe to the Saxon Camp. They likewise expect three or four Regiments of Horse or Dragoons, and 2000 Ulans, which the King has sent for back from Poland, and Part of which, it is assured, is already arrived in Upper Lusatia. The Prussian Troops that block up the Saxons on this Side the Elbe, are engaged in continual Skirmishes, and those which happened since the Action of the first Instant, have been pushed with great Vigour.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Piccolomini, at Spelena-Lboika, in Bohemia, October 2.

"On the 20th of last Month the Baron de Buccow, after having reconnoitred the Strength of the Enemy, thought proper to turn off towards Slavietin, afterwards towards Oberblefs, and on the Twenty-first posted himself behind the Bridge of Schmirnitz: On the 22d he sent Baron Lusinsky, Colonel of the Regiment of Feltetiz, with a Detachment of 150 Hussars, and 400 Men, from Bathiani and Collowrath's Regiments, to observe the Motions of the Enemy. At Day-break, Colonel Lusinsky discovered some Prussian Squadrons, which he sent his Hussars to attack, and the Dragoons followed them without waiting for Orders, and behaved with great Bravery. Several of those Squadrons were routed, with the Loss of a great Number of Men, killed, wounded, and Prisoners; but nevertheless, our People were obliged to retreat, Count Schwerin having sent a large Detachment along the Wood of Bresner, which had fallen upon the Back of them. This Attack cost us 120 Men; a Lieutenant and a Cornet were wounded, and taken Prisoners; but Count Schwerin sent them back upon their Parole of Honour. The Prussians lost 300 Men, besides Deserters. The 27th and 28th, the Enemy continued quiet in their Camp, and Count Serbelloin, Count Esterhazy, and the Regiment of Bethlehem, arrived at ours. The 29th the Prussian General sent a Party of his Troops to Forage, but Prince

Piccolomini detached 300 Hussars, and 400 more of the Cavalry, to harass them, and prevent their extending themselves further; so that they could only Forage upon one Farm near Schmirnitz on their Right. We endeavour to cut off the Subsistence as much as possible, and Count Schwerin is obliged to have both his Provisions and Forage out of the County of Glatz. The Regiment of Cuirassiers of the Archduke Peter, joined us Yesterday; and To-day Forty-three Prussian Deserters arrived, besides what got off to the Right and Left.

L O N D O N.

October 2. The two Prussian Ships that are stopt at Ostend have been unrigg'd, and the Sails, Cables, Yards, &c. put into the Queen's Warehouse; one was in Ballast: The Goods on board the other, it is believed, will be delivered to the Owners, who are the Queen's Subjects.

It is reported that the Prussians have forced the Saxons in their Intrenchments at Pirna, and made a great Slaughter.

October 7. The Ship Anne, of Bristol, William Perry, Master, Burthen about 150 Tons, laden with 304 Hogsheds of Tobacco, 29 Tons of Pig-Iron, and 7000 Staves, and bound from the River York in Virginia to Bristol, was drove ashore about Eleven at Night, on the 25th past, on the West Side of Dale within the Port of Milford, where she entirely beat to Pieces; the Tobacco Hogsheds were stav'd, and the Tobacco entirely lost; that the Pig-Iron remained in deep Water, and was not come at; and that some Pieces of the Cables, some of the Rigging, and some of the Staves, which were on board, are the only Things which were then saved.

October 9. On the 2d Instant an Embargo was laid upon all Ships and Vessels laden with Beef, Pork, or Butter, going from any of the Ports in Ireland, except such Ships as shall be employed in carrying Provisions to his Majesty's Dominions in America or elsewhere.

The Peregrine Sloop of War has taken two small French Privateers, and sent them into Vigo.

October 12. We hear that his Majesty has given the King of Prussia, one Million Sterling, towards carrying on the War, out of his own private Coffers.—There are at present in the Ports of England, the greatest Number of Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese Ships, ever known, taking in Goods, on Account of the Merchants of the Neutral Ports.—The Pamphlets lately published, called, "An Appeal to the People," are brought by Persons unknown, and left at most of the public Houses in and about the Cities of London and Westminster; and by this Method, some think that already 10,000 are dispos'd of.—The Dolphin, Egreland, from Rhode-Island for Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

October 14. Capt. Holbourne of his Majesty's Sloop the Dispatch being dead of the Wounds lately received in an Engagement with the Prince de Soubize, a French Privateer, there was extract'd out of his Head a ragged flinty Stone about the Size of a large Nutmeg, which the Privateer made use of instead of Shot.

October 16. Many Farmers have resolv'd to throw their Hop Grounds up, by Reason of the Beer being bittered with Aloes, which gives a deep Tincture, and takes with unthinking People; but if the King is to be cheated of the Duty, it is Pity the Subject should be robbed of his Health. Aloes is easily to be distinguished in the Throat; and if you drink of it, 'twill fill your Breeches, if you have no Money in your Pockets. It is said to be a Gallican Practice.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, October 14.

"This Day arrived here the Tyger Privateer, Capt. Griffin, from a Cruize, in which she took two Prizes, one named the Count de Noailles, of and for Bourdeaux, from Martinico, having on board 477 Hogsheds, 10 Tierces, and 12 Casks of

of Sugar, 33 large and 69 small Hogheads, 96 Tierces, and 123 Quarters of Coffee, 44 Bales Cotton, 14,002 Cassia, and 6,012 Coffee in Bulk: The other named the Nestor, whose Lading consists of 309 Hogheads of Sugar, 245 large Bales of Coffee, 43 Hogheads, 22 Tierces, 111 Quarter Casks, 1,133 Bags of Coffee.

"The Tyger parted with the Count de Noailles on Tuesday Night, in Lat. 7:30 all well, and has brought the Nestor into this Port.

"These Ships came out of Martinico the 12th of August, under Convoy of the Warwick, and three other Men of War with 12 Merchantmen. They parted with the Convoy in Lat. 20. The Count de Noailles engaged for some Time, but the first and second Captains being killed, was forced to strike."

Private Letters from Holland say, that the Prussian Army pursued the Austrians the 2d and 3d Days after the Battle, cut off great Numbers, and afterwards made themselves Masters of Prague.

Advice has just been received, that the King of Prussia pursued the Austrians, with incredible Slaughter, for three intire Days; has taken all their Artillery, Tents, Baggage, Ammunition, and Military Chest; and is still prosecuting his Success with surprizing Rapidity. This News was brought to Hanover by a General, preceded by fifteen Postillions.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, September 28.

"When the Men of War arrived from Sir Edward Hawke, demanding Captain Fortunatus Wright, the Exprels sent to the Regency of Florence brought for Answer, that they must submit and deliver up Capt. Wright, for there was no repelling Force: Accordingly the Guards delivered him. On the 25th they carried him off in Triumph, in Company with a Number of Merchantmen that were lying here waiting for a Convoy. Capt. Wright has got 150 brave Fellows on board his Ship, who, it is presumed, will revenge himself if Opportunity offers. The Fort fired, by Way of Disapprobation at parting with him, three Guns, but not with any Design to do any Damage."

This Morning an Exprels arrived from Berlin to M. Mitchell, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy at this Court, with the News of a Battle fought the 3d Instant, between the Prussian Army, under Marshal Schwerin, and that of the Austrians, under Prince Piccolomini; in which, 'tis said, the former gained a complete Victory.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, October 15.

"On Thursday last his Majesty's Ship Centaur, Capt. Browne, being on his Station at an Anchor off Graveling, saw a Sail to the Westward of them near Calais, on which they immediately weighed and gave Chace, the Wind at S. S. W. at Nine came up to Leeward of the Chace, which they suppose to be the Prince de Soubize French Privateer that engaged the Dispatcb, who, on seeing the Centaur, stood from them, in order to shelter himself under the Cannon of the three Forts at Calais: At Ten the Enemy got close under the Green Fort at Calais, and anchored close in; but Capt. Browne, rightly judging the destroying her would be of great Consequence to our Trade, determined, if the Privateer continued afloat, to lay him on Board, notwithstanding the Fire of all their Forts; for which he made several Tacks, the Wind being off Shore. The Enemy, finding his Resolution, cut his Cable, and ran ashore, in which Situation the Centaur battered her with their Cannon for two Hours, in less than three Fathom Water, amidst the Fire of all their Forts, whose Fire he now and then returned, amongst some Thousands of Spectators, and it is supposed with some Success; but the superior Force of their Batteries, with 36 Pounders flying about him, which killed some of his People, and wounded others, besides damaging his Hull and Rigging, thought it prudent, as he could no more annoy the Privateer, at Half past One to stand off, and return to the Downs, in order to repair their Damage.

P. S. Capt. Browne a few Days before had come off that Station, having rode out the late Gale of Wind, and come in for Provision, returned sooner probably than Monsieur expected, who might have there to pick up some of our Trade homeward or outward bound from the Downs."

October 19. They write from Leipfick of the 4th Instant, that on the 2d, Te Deum was sung in the Prussian Army, under a Triple Discharge of Cannon and Small Arms; and that the King himself gave the following Text for the Sermon on that Occasion: Now know I, that the Lord saveth his Anointed: He will hear him from his holy Heaven, with the saving Strength of his Right Hand, Pl. xx. 6. According to the Accounts from Leipfick, the Loss of the Austrians is greater than that of the Prussians.

Last Saturday the following Address, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of the City of Exeter, was presented to his Majesty, at Kensington, by Mr. Serjeant Davy.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of your City of Exeter, in Chamber assembled, most humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Throne; and, from a full Conviction of that Warmth and Tenderness with which your Majesty, like the true Father of your People, embraces all their Interests, and enters into all their Disquietudes, are encouraged to lay before your Majesty those alarming Apprehensions, which we cannot but feel from the fatal and unexpected Disasters which have attended the Beginning of this most just and necessary War.

The Loss of the Island of Minorca, with its most important Harbour and Fortress, so necessary to the Support of our Power and Influence, and the Protection of our Trade in the Mediterranean Seas, in which Trade this City is more particularly interested, will, we are convinced, in its Consequences, be found to be a very heavy Calamity. But the Circumstances that attended that Loss; the Delay in providing for the Security of this inestimable Possession, when an Armament was, for a long Time, preparing in its Neighbourhood, notoriously intended to invade it; the tardy and sparing Measures taken for its Relief; the astonishing Retreat of a British Fleet apparently sent to succour it before a French Squadron of a Force confessedly not superior; the Loss of the National Reputation, and the indelible Disgrace thereby brought on the British Flag: These Circumstances, so surprizing that they scarce seem credible, must of Necessity highly aggravate our Terrors, and fill us with the most melancholy Forebodings as to the future Events of a War, in which every Thing dear and valuable to this Nation is at Stake.

In this dejected Situation our chief remaining Hope is in your Majesty's personal Steadiness, Vigilance and Resolution, and in that Love of Justice by which your Majesty's Character is so eminently distinguished: In these your Royal Virtues we entirely confide; and, with the fullest Assurance, are persuaded that your Majesty will cause the strictest Enquiry to be made, who are the Authors and Instruments of our present Distress? And if any Person shall be found, either to have trifled with the most essential Interests of the Nation, from wanton Negligence, or inexcusable Inactivity, or to have made a Sacrifice of them to Cowardice, or any still worse Motive, that they will be brought to adequate Punishment; not only to satisfy the just Resentments of an injured People, but to establish such an Example, as may effectually convince every Person entrusted with any Part of the public Administration, that no Influence will be powerful enough to protect, no Connections sufficiently extensive to screen the Man who shall, for the future, dare to be deficient in his Duty, or to separate his own Interests from those of the Nation.

Deeply penetrated with the Sense of the many and great Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and gracious Government, and of the imminent Hazards to which they are exposed, from the near Neighbourhood of a most potent and highly incensed Enemy, we cannot restrain our Wishes from breaking out before your Majesty, that this Nation might be enabled to exert its Natural Strength in the Defence of its dearest Interests, by the Establishment of a constitutional and well-regulated Militia. Whenever your Majesty, in Conjunction with your great Council in Parliament, shall think fit to add this most effectual Provision, to those already made for our Security, the formidable Army which threatens us from the opposite Coasts, will cease to be an Object of Apprehension; our Naval Superiority will be no longer imaginary, but become real and effective; and we may reasonably hope, with the Divine Blessing on the Justice of our Cause, for such Successes, as may speedily oblige our haughty Enemy to acquiesce in the Terms of a safe and honourable Peace; and relieve this Nation from the Burden of an Expence, which nothing can render supportable but the absolute Necessity of the Occasion, and a well-grounded Confidence, that that Occasion will be of no long Continuance.

October 21. We are assured from good Authority, that the Sum of 10,000 l. has been remitted to a certain Prince for very wise and good Reasons; as the present War in Germany is call'd a religious War, we hear that all the Swiss Protestant Cantons intend to take Part therein. And we are further credibly informed, that upwards of 8000 Protec-

tants, Inhabitants of Transylvania, upon the Approach of the King of Prussia, threw themselves under his Protection, and became Volunteers in his Army.

'Tis reported that Sir George Lyttleton, Baronet, will succeed the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; as Secretary of State; and that the Hon. George Granville, will succeed Sir George Lyttleton in the Treasury; also that the Earls of Winchelsea and Sandwich will resume their Seats at the Admiralty Board.

Admiral Byng has prepared his Defence; and we hear has given a Copy thereof to the Judge Advocate of the Admiralty.

Edinburgh, October 9. Thursday Morning last we had a most terrible Gust of Wind, which lasted for about two Hours, but without doing any remarkable Damage. At Greenock and Port Glasgow the Storm was felt very severely. It began there about One in the Morning, lasted till a Quarter after Two, and has done a good deal of Damage to the Shipping, both in the Road and Harbour. Most of the Vessels broke from their Moorings, and by running foul of one another, have lost Heads, Bowsprits, and some of them their Masts, besides receiving other Bruises and Damage. Capt. Walkinshaw's Vessel, lately from the West-Indies, is drove on Shore. Some Hundreds of Fir-Trees about Greenock are torn up by the Roots, or broken over; and two Women, who went out during the Storm, to look after their Friends employ'd on Ship-board, were blown into the Water and perished. Most People imagine, that the Violence of this Storm, while it lasted, was nothing inferior to the great Storm in January 1739.

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, October 30.

We hear there are nine French Men of War at Hispaniola.

A small Vessel, with Prisoners and a Flag of Truce, sent there a few Days ago from hence, being refused Admittance, raises a Suspicion they have some Design upon this Island.

Captain Gwyn, in the Catharine, a Letter of Marque from Liverpool and Cork, in Lat. 11 took a French Snow, with a Cargo valued at 10,000 l. Sterling. Having taken eighteen of the French on board him (leaving three and a Boy behind) and put his first and third Mates, with four of his Crew, on board the Prize, he ordered them to steer after him; but next Morning, discovering they steered a different Course, he chased them for 36 Hours, and fired several Shot at them, till having made the Spanish Island Blanco, the Prize made a Tack, and ran into the Harbour. A French Privateer immediately coming out, briskly engaged Capt. Gwyn for six Hours, who bravely beat her off; but being weak handed, he thought it most prudent to pursue his Voyage here. It is imagined, his Men combined with the three Frenchmen and Boy; in running away with the Prize, otherwise they could not have navigated her.

Tuesday sailed on a Cruize his Majesty's Ship the Shoreham, of 20 Guns, Capt. Marsh.

The same Day arrived here from New-York, his Majesty's Ship the Rye, of 20 Guns, Capt. Forrest, and brought in a French Snow, loaded with Dry-Goods.

Martial Law will, 'tis imagined, be declared some Day next Week, in order to put the Island in a proper State of Defence.

HALIFAX, November 20.

Last Wednesday the Tender Schooner sailed from hence for Louisburg with 150 French Prisoners.

Thursday arrived the Schooner Huzza from Louisburg, whither she had been from this Place to carry a Cargo of French Prisoners. The French give out that they have Provisions enough in that Garrison for three Years, and that they daily expect more from France.

BOSTON, December 13.

By Capt. Bryant from the Bay of Honduras, we are inform'd, That the Spaniards had demolished the Fort we had built at the Mouth of the River, and thrown the Cannon (18 in Number) into the Sea. That they had fitted out a Guard de Costa of 12 Guns, to take all Vessels that had Logwood on board, and that she had actually taken 2 Vessels belonging to New-York.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 16, 1756.

"Our Mediterranean HAWKE is still flying about Minorca, intercepting all Convoys of Provisions to that Island: By this Means he has already almost reduced the Place, the Natives being in continual Growlings about their new Masters; and we are apt to think, that with the Assistance

of a few Thousand English easily revolt to rout them. Rear Admiral Byng, is at Greenwich, that he is in the or, the Gallows-fair; shiver, at the chopping of Ax, most People think the pour of a Block for a Pill he now begins to appear. Trial draws near, and Death, in this Point, from Loss of Oswego, in you add Fuel to Fire, even here occasioned by inferior to that occasioned of so great Importance looked on by our Ministry will cause the Parliament Fortnight sooner than the to; more especially as jectly on the late Affairs of ticularly mentioned the Distresses of America. wait for the Equipment but to fail immediately whose Vigilance still pre failing: Our Men of War have actually taken and Two Thirds of the M Fleets."

December 27. Robb were scarce heard of am so common, that not a other of the Inhabitant stopped in the Streets, or surprized by finding houses, &c. and now have lately been whipped and others exalted on C Town, they continue t For, last Friday Night, Place, Watchmaker, v one of these Villains ha Hand through the Gla two Watches, one of P ver; and notwithstanding pursued, got clear; F methinks it behoves th to be more vigilant tha lest some of them by E it is to shut the Stabl stolen.

PHILADEL

Many People in ar prized on the Twenty ance of two Parbolla Side the true One; a through all three, and in the Zenith; which an Hour, viz. from 7 ing. They are comr and are supposed to be true Sun, refracted th Infinity of icy Partic times five, and somet peared together.

By Captain Prento have Advice that the in there by their P Bourdeaux, with D at 26,000 Dollars, with Sugar and Indic be condemned. A demnation uncertain vateers. A large Fr away there.

Extract of a Letter

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"We have had fe ter with small scoti rally to the Advant

"The French a ago, concerted a Fort by Stratagem been the principal ing with a Flag of ing Peace, and d according to their in the Fort, a large and as many India from the neigho Entrance facilitates then selves admit but their Designs of two of their Sp suspended, on tha tempt must have f no Indians to com

of a few Thousand English Soldiers, they would easily revolt to rout them. Our Vice, or rather Rear Admiral Byng, is still so safe moord at Greenwich, that he is in no Dread of Gallifoniere, or the Gallows-for-near; however great he may shiver, at the chopping of Wood, in Dread of the Ax, most People think that he will have the Honour of a Block for a Pillow: Be that as it will, he now begins to appear much dejected, as his Trial draws near, and he no Hopes of escaping Death, in this Point, from his ill Conduct. The Loss of Oswego, in your Parts, seems rather to add Fuel to Fire, even in his Case; the Noise here occasioned by its Reduction being but little inferior to that occasioned by the Loss of Minorca, of so great Importance Oswego Post was lately looked on by our Ministry; and it is thought it will cause the Parliament to be called together a Fortnight sooner than the Time it stood prorogued to; more especially as every Address to his Majesty on the late Affairs of the Mediterranean, particularly mentioned their equal Concern for the Distresses of America. Admiral Knowles is not to wait for the Equipment of the Union Man of War, but to sail immediately to supply Boscawen's Place, whose Vigilance still prevents the Brest Fleet from sailing: Our Men of War Cruizers, and Privateers, have actually taken and carried into Port, at least Two Thirds of the Martinico and St. Domingo Fleets.

December 27. Robberies, which, till of late, were scarce heard of amongst us, are now become so common, that not a Night passes, but some or other of the Inhabitants of this City are either stopped in the Streets, by loose vagrant Fellows, or surprized by finding such in their Yards, Out-houses, &c. and notwithstanding some of them have lately been whipped for pilfering Cloaths, &c. and others exalted on Carts, and carted round the Town, they continue to pilfer as much as ever. For, last Friday Night, as Mr. Siberberg, of this Place, Watchmaker, was shutting up his Shop, one of these Villains had the Impudence to run his Hand through the Glass Window, and carried off two Watches, one of Pinchbeck, the other of Silver; and notwithstanding he was immediately pursued, got clear: For these and other Reasons, methinks it behoves the Inhabitants of this Place to be more vigilant than they heretofore have been, lest some of them by Experience may know what it is to shut the Stable Door, after the Steed is stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.

Many People in and near this City were surprized on the Twenty-first Instant, at the Appearance of two *Parabellia* or Mock-Suns, one on each Side the true One; a large whitish Circle passing through all three, and a *Corona*, or small Rainbow, in the Zenith; which Appearance continued near an Hour, viz. from Ten to Eleven in the Morning. They are common in more northern Climes, and are supposed to be no more than Images of the true Sun, refracted through, or reflected from, an Infinity of icy Particles floating in the Air. Sometimes five, and sometimes six Suns have thus appeared together.

By Captain Prenton, from New-Providence, we have Advice that the following Vessels are carried in there by their Privateers, viz. A Ship from Bourdeaux, with Dry Goods, Flour, &c. valued at 26,000 Dollars. A large Danish Schooner, with Sugar and Indico, which it was thought would be condemned. A Dutch Sloop with Ditto, Condemnation uncertain. And two small French Privateers. A large French Ship was also lately cast away there.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Cumberland, dated December 9, 1756.

"We have had several Skirmishes on this Quarter with small scouting Parties last Fall, and generally to the Advantage of our Troops.

"The French and Indians, about two Months ago, concerted a foolish Scheme for taking this Fort by Stratagem. The Indians were to have been the principal Actors. They proposed coming with a Flag of Truce, under Pretence of making Peace, and during the Conferences, which, according to their Politics, were to be carried on in the Fort, a large Party, to consist of 200 French, and as many Indians, were to rush on the Place from the neighbouring Woods, and have their Entrance facilitated by the Savages, who imagined themselves admitted under Colour of Treating; but their Designs proved abortive, by the Taking of two of their Spies; I mean, were laid aside, or suspended, on that Account. However, their Attempt must have failed at any Rate; for we expect no Indians to come near us, with a friendly Inten-

tion, except a few Catawbas, who wear a distinguishing Mark; and if others are familiar enough to pay us a Visit, they may depend on as warm a Reception as the true Hearts of honest Soldiers can give them.

"This Place is much strengthened lately. Accounts are daily expected from the Ohio by a Party from this Garrison, who were sent out on purpose to gain Intelligence."

January 6. On Sunday last Capt. Eve arrived here from Jamaica, by whom there is Advice of a St. Christophers Privateer having carried four Prizes in there: And that Capt. Fleming, in a Privateer belonging to Jamaica, had also taken and carried in to that Island, a large French Ship, bound to Leoganne from Mississippi, her Loading chiefly Naval Stores.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaster, January 1. Monday last I left the Mouth of Conococheague, where an Express arrived from Fort Cumberland, with an Account that eight Catawbas, and five white Men, had been to the Mouth of Chartier's Creek, about a Mile from Fort Duquesne, where they attacked an Indian Cabin, and killed and scalped four Indians. They then came back a little Way, but the Catawba Captain said, they must not return without a Prisoner; upon which they crossed Monongabela, and went down towards the Fort, near which they fell in with about a Hundred Shawanese and Delawares, with whom they engaged some Time, but were at last obliged to run off. They left three white Men, and two Indians, dead, or so badly wounded, that they could not get off. The six Indians were returned to Fort Cumberland, but much Frost-bit, being forced to come off naked. The two white Men had not come in when the Express came away, but were expected, as they had got off from the Engagement. The two Indians killed had two Scalps with them, so that they brought in only two. The Catawbas said the white Men behaved as they did, and died like Men; the greatest Compliment they can pay white People, being to compare them to themselves. They think they killed a good many of the Enemy, as they had the first Fire. While I was at Conococheague, the Enemy killed a Man near Fort Frederick, and a Dutchman and his Wife about six Miles from thence. I was told at I came through Conococheague Settlement, that some white Men had been at Ray's Town since the Snow, and that a great Body of the Enemy had been encamped there, but left it, as they suppose, when the Snow fell. The Mischief mentioned was probably done by some of that Party. There are eight Cherokees at Winchester, who are come to go to War with the white People."

In a Letter from Antigua to a Gentleman of this City, in which Mention is made of the Success of our Privateers in the Islands, Notice is taken of one Thomas Stephens, of that Island (commonly known by the Name of Big Headed Tom) going out in a small Pilot Boat, with six Swivel Guns, and 24 Men, and returning the next Day with a French Snow, and a large Schooner, both laden with Sugar; and that he sent another Snow into Montserrat, which he took with only two white Men, and a Negro, besides himself; the three Prizes are reckoned worth 16,000 l. Antigua Currency.

ANNAPOLIS, January 13.

The Ship mentioned in our last to have been arrived in Patuxent, proves to be the *Anne-Galley*, Capt. Hamilton, from London; who has brought Letters which mention that Tobacco bears a good Price. We have not as yet met with any Public Prints brought by him later than the 21st of October.

Monday last his Excellency our Governor issued his Proclamation, summoning the General Assembly of this Province (which stood prorogued to March next) to meet here on the 24th of this Instant January.

We have had the Small-Pox in this City ever since October last, and it is now pretty rife, and spreading. About One Hundred Persons in and near the Town have been Inoculated, and not one of them, but what has recovered, or is in a fair Way of Recovery: Of those who have had it by the natural Way, as far as we can learn, there has died at least One in Six; and those of them who have recovered, have in general had the Distemper much more severe than those who have been Inoculated, most of whom have had it very lightly.

"THE SMALL-POX proceeds from a pestilential Matter intermixed with the Blood from the very Day of our Birth, and which generally breaks out in every Person sooner or later; and the sooner the better: For this Distemper is often fatal to Persons in Years; so that the Virus, or malignant Qualities, seem

to increase with the Person's Age; and this, probably, is the very Reason why the Small-Pox is more favourable to Infants than Adults. If therefore the Disorder be produced from a mild Kind, and the Venom discharged from the Blood while it is small in Quantity, and the Person Young, there is no Doubt but many might be preserved, not only from the most malignant Symptoms, but even from Death. When this Distemper is received from a natural Infection, it often proves mortal: On the contrary, if procured by Art, the Patient is prepared by a proper Diet and Medicines, and usually find it less severe.

"INOCULATION was first encouraged in England, where it had so much Success, that his present Majesty had the Operation performed on all his Children. And Experience evinces, that this Distemper is never caught a second Time after Inoculation; which is a sufficient Reason for the Opinion of those who assert, that this Operation will be of universal Benefit to Mankind, by saving many Lives, and preserving the Strength of Sight, and Smoothness of Face in others.

SALT, to be Sold by the Subscriber, at Mr. Carroll's Warehouse on the Dock, at 4s per Bushel taking Twenty Bushels, or 4/6 taking smaller Quantities.

ABRAHAM WAYNE.

January 15, 1757.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ANNE-GALLEY, Capt. HAMILTON, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Stores, at Upper-Marlborough and Bladensburg,

A CHOICE Assortment of European and East-India GOODS; for Bills of Exchange, Cash, or Tobacco.

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

John Anderson,

CABINET-MAKER,

Who formerly kept TAVERN on the Hill near the Court-House, in ANNAPOLIS,

IS removed to a new and commodious House, next Door to Mr. Middleton's at the Head of the Dock, where he now KEEPS TAVERN; and all Gentlemen may be accommodated with good Provisions, the best of Liquors, good Rooms, Beds, Attendance, &c. &c.

Said Anderson carries on his Business of CABINET-MAKING as usual.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and Gentlemen Strangers, that he has not, nor has had, the Small-Pox in his Family, nor has not any one in his House liable to that Distemper.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Having plenty of good Rooms, he will take in Boarders by the Week, Month or Year, at reasonable Rates.

RAN away on the 25th of November last, from the Subscriber, living on Diamond-Ridge, in Baltimore County, a Convict Servant Man, named George Brewitt, he was born in Nottinghamshire, in England, is a likely Fellow, of a fresh, lively Complexion, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, is Bald on the Top of his Head, and is a Collar-Maker by Trade. Had on when he went away, a Fustian Coat, with a narrow Velvet Cape, a Check Shirt, an old Linsey-Woolsey Jacket, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, coarse Yarn Stockings, new Shoes, with large Silver Buckles in them, a Castor Hat, and wears his own Hair.

He is supposed to have chang'd his Hair for a Wig, and to be gone to the Eastern Shore.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward; if brought to Baltimore-Town, and delivered to Nicholas Rogers, FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by

EDWARD OURSLER.

THERE is in the Possession of William Jones (on a Plantation of Mr. Howard's), near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a whitish grey Flea-bitten Gelding, about 14 Hands high, no plain Brand, his Hair being long; but high on his off Buttock something feels like a Brand, what it is cannot be described.

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

ned my Behaviour at Fontenoy, as Evidences of my Courage. You may endeavour, if you please, to propagate my refusing your Challenge, and brand me with Cowardice; but I am fully convinced that no Body will believe me Guilty, and every Body will see that you are malicious. The Cause for which we Quarrelled was a Trifle, beneath a Gentleman's Notice; the Blood of a Soldier should be reserved for a nobler Purpose. Love is blind, Resentment mean, and Taste capricious; and it ought to be considered, that Murder, though palliated by a false Show of Honour, is Murder still, and calls for Vengeance.

"In Hours of Peace, content to be unknown,
"And only in the Field of Battle shown." I. A.

October 23. We are assured that the Report of the Right Hon. Henry Fox having resigned the Post of one of the principal Secretaries of State, is a Truth, and that some others in high Employments will soon resign also.

Newcastle, October 9. On Thursday Morning about One o'Clock, we had a violent Hurricane, whereby several Houses were blown down, others unroof'd, many stripped of their Chimney-Tops, &c. The Damage done on the River is indeed very deplorable, viz. above 40 Keels were either sunk or driven to Sea, and several Men on board lost. The Welcome Messenger of London was driven to Sea with her Ports open, with three Men and two Boys on board. The Sarah and Margaret of London was also driven to Sea with her Ports open, and no Accounts are had of either since. A Danish Vessel, laden with Iron for the Factory at Swallow, was sunk at Burdon's Key. The Blessing of Whitby was overfet at Jarrow's Key, and four Boys drowned. By Travellers from Aldstone Moor we are told, that the People there would have it the Earth shook, so that they run under the Hedges for Safety; but were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of Trees, tumbling of Stones, &c.

The Accounts from Sunderland are very shocking; above 40 Keels being missing, and several Ships damaged and drove to Sea. The Bodies of twelve Men were taken up on Thursday Afternoon, and many more are lost.

The Accounts from divers Parts of the Country are equally extraordinary, Houses unroof'd, Stacks of Corn and Hay swept entirely away, large Oak Trees broke off at their Middles; and many other astonishing Effects have been produced.

Pool, October 11. Arrived a large Snow, sent into Studland Bay by the Fox Privateer. The Wind blows so hard the Boats could not come at Particulars.

ANNAPOLIS, January 20.

Most of the English Prints are filled with little else but Complaints against the Ministry, ever since the fatal Miscarriage in the Mediterranean: And Addresses from all Quarters for a Militia-Act. Places in the Administration seem not to be so much coveted now: a-days as formerly. Stocks are fallen, and People are diffident where to Place their Money. Great Things were expected from the Parliament when it should meet, which was to be on the 18th of November. Tobacco bore a good Price at Home; but the Buyers stood off expecting it would fall when the Shipping got Home. Insurance had fallen from 12 Guineas to 8, but was, when Capt. Hamilton came away, at 10 Guineas, and rising. The Captains Coolidge, Garnet and Tipple, from Patuxent River, were arrived; the Two last went North about, and Tipple met with a violent Storm off the Orknys. Several Vessels were fitting out for Maryland, and may be soon expected.

Lately died in Talbot County, Mr. JAMES EDGE, one of their worthy Representatives: A very honest Gentleman, greatly esteem'd, and his Death is much lamented.

On Monday Night last, the Dwelling-House of Mr. John Worthington, on Severn, accidentally took Fire, and was burnt to the Ground, with almost all the Furniture.

COAST-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,
Sloop Swan, William Dunlop, from New-York.

Cleared for Departure,

Brigantine Nancy, Joseph Hayton, for Leith;
Schooner Sea-Flower, John Earkin, for Boston.

MANY of my Customers, during the Time the SMALL-POX was lately in my Family, which was about seven Weeks, it seems were afraid to receive their GAZETTES, lest they should convey the Infection; but their Fears were Groundless (even if it could be convey'd by Paper), for the Press and Paper were always kept at a good Distance from the Rooms where that Distemper was: However, to remove all Doubts and Fears about it, I can now acquaint them, that my House is quite clear of the Small-Pox; and no Person in it liable to it; nor in any one Family in the Street where I live.

J. GREEN.

PERSONS of both Sexes, from Ten Years of Age, and upwards, who never Wrote before, are Taught to Write a good legible Hand in Six Weeks, at One Hour per Day; likewise, those who Write but indifferently, may have their Hands greatly Improved, and brought to a very agreeable Form, in the above Space of Time;

By Mr. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE,
at Mr. Reynolds's, opposite to the Church, in Annapolis:
Where Specimens of Persons Writing, in the above Time, may be seen. / J. W.

Alexandria, January 15, 1757.

A PERSON that understands MINING, and will produce Credentials of his Capacity and Integrity, may meet with Employ in a Copper-Mine, by Application to

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Mr. John Beall, junior, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to

ELIZABETH BEALL, } Administrators.
JOSIAS BEALL, junr. }

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That there are at the Plantation of the Subscriber, on the North Side of Severn River, two stray Cows, one a black and white, mark'd with a Crop and Hole in the right, and a small Piece cut out of the left Ear; the other a red and white, having a Hole and Swallow-Fork in the left, and a Piece cut out of the upper Part of her right Ear, and Part of her Tail cut off: They have been in the Subscriber's Inclosures ever since Mid-Summer. Whoever owns them may have them, on paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and for their Wintering, if the Owner does not come soon for them.

JOHN BRICE.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Pratber, senior, near Bladensburg, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, has a Star in her Forehead, but is neither branded nor dock'd.

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

THERE are at the Plantation of Joseph Hall, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as Strays, two Horses, viz.

A middle-sized Iron-Grey Horse, branded with P B on the near Buttock; and a Bay Horse, whose hind Feet are white, and branded on the near Shoulder with an I.

The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges. / J. W.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs Anne Pittenger, near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's County, a Brown Heifer, about 3 Years old mark'd with two Crops.

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

SALT, to be Sold by the Subscriber, at Mr. Carroll's Warehouse on the Dock, at 4/6 per Bushel taking Twenty Bushels, or 4/6 taking smaller Quantities. ABRAHAM WAYNE.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ANNE-GALLEY, Capt. HAMILTON, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Stores, at Upper-Marlborough and Bladensburg.

A CHOICE Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, for Bills of Exchange, Cash, or Tobacco.

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

John Anderson,

CABINET-MAKER,

Who formerly kept TAVERN on the Hill near the Court-House, in ANNAPOLIS,

IS removed to a new and commodious House, next Door to Mr. Middleton's at the Head of the Dock, where he now KEEPS TAVERN, and all Gentlemen may be accommodated with good Provisions, the best of Liquors, good Rooms, Beds, Attendance, &c. &c.

Said Anderson carries on his Business of CABINET-MAKING as usual.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and Gentlemen Strangers, that he has not, nor has had, the Small-Pox in his House, nor has not any one in it liable to that Distemper.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Having plenty of good Rooms, he will take in Boarders by the Week, Month or Year, at reasonable Rates.

Lately PUBLISHED, in LONDON, and to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in ANNAPOLIS, (Price Three Shillings.)

THE METHOD and plain PROCESS

FOR MAKING

POT-ASH,

EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR

To the best Foreign POT-ASH.

PUBLISHED,

In Consequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpose.

By THOMAS STEPHENS.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine DEFIANCE, from SOUTHAMPTON, now lying in the North-West Branch of Patuxent River,

A LARGE Parcel of Choice Fine SALT, to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, for Sterling, Currency, or Tobacco, by

CHAMBER and CARRAN.

LOST in June last, when the Court-House in Annapolis was Fir'd by Lightning, a Leather Bucket, mark'd S. L. Whoever has it, is desired to send it to the Printer hereof.

STRAY'D or stolen from the Subscriber, living near Mr. John Chesley's, Indian-Creek, in St. Mary's County, on the third Day of December last, a Grey HORSE, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, his Mane all full only cut near his Ears, branded on the off Buttock S M (in a Piece) wrong End upwards, and under his Mane on the right Side of his Neck, near his Jaw, are two small Lumps to be felt like Drop-Shot, within the Skin, near together; he paces slow.

Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles, paid by

THOMAS GREENFIELD.

Roderick Cheyne,

At the Sign of the WHITE-HORSE, in Baltimore County,

IS removed, from the old House he formerly lived in, to a very good, commodious, new Stone-House, two Stories high, consisting of several Rooms well finished, where he now keeps Tavern, being at a small Distance North from the Nottingham Iron-Works, (usually called Mr. Lawson's Works) on the Post Road from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and is a very good Stage to call and bait at, being nearly half Way between the Sign of the Black-Horse, at the Head of Bush-River, and Baltimore-Town; where all Travellers and Others may depend on good Entertainment and Lodging, Provender for Horses, &c. and every other Way civilly used.

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LONDON

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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.

[Numb. 612.]

THE
MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 27, 1757.

LONDON, September 23.

WE are informed from Maidstone, that an Hanoverian Soldier, who was detected in stealing out of the Shop of Mr. Harris, of that Town, two Silk Handkerchiefs; for which he was committed to the County Goal, and the Plaintiff bound over to prosecute; that when this Affair came to the Knowledge of General Kilmanfack, he went to the Mayor, and demanded the Prisoner, saying, it was expressly stipulated by Treaty, that no Hanoverian Soldier was to be tried by the Laws of England during their Stay here: On which the Town Clerk, and several Justices and Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, were consulted, who all agreed the Prisoner should not be given up: On which the General talked of making Use of Force; but not proceeding to that Extremity, he dispatch'd a Messenger to London; who brought back an Order, sign'd by an Officer of State, to discharge the Prisoner.

LONDON, September 28.

Extrakt of a Letter from Maidstone, Sept. 25.

OBSERVING in your Paper of Thursday last but a very slight Mention of the Hanoverian Affair that has happen'd here, you are desired by many of your Friends and Well-wishers to insert the following in your next: "One William Schroeder, an Hanoverian Soldier, was on the 13th of this Month detected in the Crime of stealing privately and feloniously, in the Shop of Mr. Christopher Harris, at Maidstone, two Silk Handkerchiefs, of the Value of eight Shillings, the Property of the said Harris; which Offence is commonly call'd Shoplifting, and made Capital by the Statute 10 and 11 William III. Cap. 23, by which Act, the Apprehender is entitled to a Certificate to exempt him from Parish and Ward Offices, on the Conviction of the Offender. And that the said Soldier being apprehended and carried before the Mayor, and another Justice of the Peace for the Corporation of Maidstone; and the Fact being clearly prov'd upon Oath, the Justices, in order to shew all the Lenity in their Power, committed him to Prison as for common Felony, and not Shoplifting, and bound the Prosecutor by Recognizance to appear at the next General Quarter-Sessions. But that on the next Day General Kilmanfack applied to the Mayor, and demanded the Release of the Soldier, and talked of using Force, if his Demand was not complied with, insisting, that by Treaty, or Agreement, neither the Hanoverians nor Hessians are to be any Ways subject to the Laws of this Kingdom, either for Murder, Felony, or any other Crime whatsoever; and that the Mayor, upon this, sent for the Deputy Recorder of the Town for his Advice on the Occasion; who declaring, as his Opinion, that the abovemention'd Forces, during their Continuance here, are, and ought to be, subject to the Laws of this Kingdom, in Cases of Murder, Theft, and other heinous Offences; He, the Mayor, did not think proper to discharge the Soldier: Whereupon the General declared, that an Application should be immediately made to the King. And that on Saturday the 18th, about Five o'Clock in the Morning, one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived at Maidstone with an Order from the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, requiring the Mayor of Maidstone immediately to discharge the Soldier out of Prison, and deliver him up to General Somerveldt; and that he was discharged and delivered accordingly: And that General Somerveldt has sent Orders to the Mayor, Deputy Recorder, and the Constable of Maidstone, that for the future none of the Hanoverian

" Forces are to be committed to Prison, and punished by the Laws of England for any Offence whatsoever, but must be delivered up to be tried and punished by their own Laws."

To the AUTHOR, &c.
SIR,

AS the very extraordinary Account from Maidstone, of an Hanoverian Soldier's being discharged out of Prison by an Order from one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, who had been committed there by some of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for Shoplifting, is not, I find, denied by any one, but universally admitted to be true: It is surely high Time for every Man, who has the least Regard for his Country; for every one, indeed, who would preserve his Life, his Liberty and Estate, to stand up and look about him, since they are all secured to him only by those Laws, which are now trampled on by, and subjected to foreign Forces. And this, Sir, is said to be done too according to Treaty. What Treaty, Sir? Will General Kilmanfack say, that the King of Great-Britain made a Treaty with the Elector of Hanover, that the Soldiers of his Electorate should rob or murder his Subjects of Great-Britain in England, and not be subject to the Laws of England? I will not, I cannot believe it. But whether there be any such strange Treaty, or not, this seems to be a Certainty, that these Hanoverian Forces insist, that if they rob or murder any of his Majesty's Subjects here, they are not and will not be subject to the Laws of this Land. Thus, Sir, we see the Laws of this once glorious Kingdom, purchased, maintained, and delivered down to us, by the Blood of our brave Forefathers, forced to submit to foreign Mercenaries. How greatly, Sir, must we think ourselves indebted to all those, who contributed to bring these lawless Masters over!

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
BRITANNICUS.

DRESDEN, October 9.

ON the 4th Instant Advice was received here, that the Saxons at Pirna seemed to be resolved to sally out. Upon which the Prussian Garrison in this City put themselves under Arms, and drew up in the public Squares. The Guards posted at the Gates were also reinforced, and Parties ordered to patrol the Streets to prevent any Disturbance, or an Insurrection of the Inhabitants, who were ordered at the same Time to withdraw to their Houses by Ten at Night, on pain of being fired at if met in the Streets after that Hour. However nothing has happened. As to the Stir among the Saxons, we hear it was occasioned by Advice they had received, that, notwithstanding the Battle on the first Instant, General Brown had advanced a Day's March, in order to disengage the King of Poland's Army.

Dresden, Oct. 13. On the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Instant, several wounded Soldiers, Prussians and Austrians, were brought hither. They are all but slightly wounded; those that are in Danger of Life remain at Aufsig. The Prussian General Oertz is dead of his Wounds, and has been buried here. It is reported that the Austrians under Count Piccolomini joined those under Marshal Brown on Friday last, the 8th Instant. The same Day, at Three o'Clock in the Morning, the Saxons attempted to cross the Elbe, but were driven back. In this Encounter the Loss of the Prussians amounted to two or three Men, but that of the Saxons is thought to have been considerably greater. Yesterday the Report was general here, that an Austrian Body of Troops, to the Number of 30,000, was at Scandau, about Half a German Mile distant

from Konigslein, and that the Saxons had fortified the Head of a Bridge on the other Side of the Elbe. Last Night the Magistrates ordered, at the Requisition of the Commandant General Willich, that this Morning about Six o'Clock, each House in this Town should send one Man, provided with a Spade and Pick-ax, to enlarge the Ditch of this Fortification, and to put it in a Condition sufficient to prevent a Surprise, and to secure their Magazine, which is very considerable; and this has been done. The Country People are extremely well pleased with the exact Payment made them for what they deliver to the Prussian Troops.

Hague, October 5. Col. Yorke does all that can be expected from a zealous Minister to induce the Dutch to grant the King his Master the 6000 Men promised by a solemn Treaty. The Body of the Nobles have openly espoused his Cause: But the City of Amsterdam holds a very different Language. The following is the Preavis, or the previous Resolution in this Affair, of that powerful City, and the Towns of Dort, Harlem, Gouda, Rotterdam, and Enckhuysen:

" That it were to be wished the Republic were in such a formidable Condition as to have no Reason to fear the Menaces of France, and to be able to assist Great-Britain: But the Case being otherwise, it follows of Course:

" That the Interest of the Republic requires, that she should carefully avoid whatever might involve her in Danger, or perhaps cause her total Ruin, when she is under no Obligation by Treaty to engage in it.

" That as to the Treaties, it is past all Doubt that the Republic is not obliged by any Treaty to take Part in Differences, or a War kindled between other Powers out of Europe.

" That the Troubles at present in Question owe their Rise to Differences concerning the respective Possessions of England and France in America: And since the first Cause of Hostilities, which are now transferred to Europe, doth not concern the Republic, so she cannot be obliged to intermeddle in its Effects. It was in this Manner that the States-General reasoned on Occasion of the War in Poland; witness the secret Resolutions of their noble and great Mightinesses of the 8th and 11th of July 1753, and of the 13th of January 1754. And England thought at that Time in the same Manner, as appears from the secret Notula's of their noble and great Mightinesses of the 3d of February 1754.

" That if, however, the Treaties were to be applied to the present Case, when the Hostilities are transferred to Europe, the Question would be, Who ought to be adjudged the Aggressor in Europe? And the uncontroversial Answer must be, that England is the Aggressor in Europe, by seizing a considerable Number of French Ships.

" That the Treaty of 1678, and the subsequent Explanations in 1716, and others, being only defensive, cannot of Consequence take Place in the present Case.

" That the Treaty of 1713, by which the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain is guaranteed by the Republic to the most serene House of Hanover, cannot now be alledged, because that Succession is no Ways concerned at present, Great-Britain being threatened with an Invasion by his most Christian Majesty, only to revenge, and obtain Reparation, for the Injury which his Majesty pretends to have suffered by the Capture of his Ships of War, and of the trading Ships belonging to his Subjects.

" So that when the *Causus Fœderis*, proceeding from the aforesaid Treaty, actually exists, it will then be Time to deliberate on it, that is, when the said Succession is really in Danger.

" That the Republic not being obliged by the Tenor of Treaties, as has been said, to furnish at present the Succours in Question, it has, moreover, been

been judged that neither the Expediency of the Thing itself, nor the Republic's strict Union with Great-Britain, which seem to be Motives for granting the Succours, corresponds in any wise to the Interest and present Situation of the Republic; inasmuch as they could be of no Advantage to his Britannic Majesty; because, according to the Declaration made by France to the State, the sending of these Succours would immediately lay the Republic under a Necessity of demanding, in her Turn, Succours from Great-Britain.

"It appearing, then, from what is said above, that the Republic is not bound by her Engagements, she is at Liberty to declare rather for an exact Neutrality, than to endanger the State, by giving England the Succours demanded, without being obliged to it by Treaty.

"That they had well considered that the chusing this Part would not be exempt from Difficulties; but that Necessity, and the Interest of the Republic, obliged them to take it, in Consideration of her present Situation."

L O N D O N.

October 19. The great Object of the Austrian General, and which brought on the late Battle, was the Relief of the Saxon Camp. If he had succeeded, the Prussian Army, in those Parts, must in all Probability have been totally ruined; as nothing but a Victory, followed by a Reinforcement of the whole Saxon Army, must have been against the Prussians. The Austrian Army consisted of more than double the Number of Men, and the Numbers engaged were more than three to one against the Prussians. But what is not Conduct, Courage and Discipline capable of achieving? The generous Blood of Brunswick animated a good Cause, and the Battle was not to the Strong.

We are well assured, that on the 8th of next Month the Honourable Mr. Murray, will be appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, and will be promoted to an English Peerage, and have a further conditional Pension of several Thousands a Year for Life.

As the Accounts published of the Battle between the Imperial and the Prussian Armies are so contradictory, that many People are in Suspence which to Credit; and as we are assured that of the latter was wrote by the King to his Majesty, his Relation ought to be believed: Besides, it might be concluded, if Count Brown had been Conqueror, he would have attempted to set the imprisoned Saxons at Liberty: In short, it is evident, that to the Hearts of the brave Prussians, and the Head of their Sovereign, the Glory of that Day was due.

October 21. We hear that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to have an Allowance of 35,000 l. per Annum, Prince Edward 5000 l. per Annum, and 10,000 l. per Annum for the young Princes and Princesses.

The 20th Instant the Squirrel Man of War took a small French Privateer off Shoreham.

An Account came Yesterday that two Privateers of Exeter have taken three Martinico Ships homeward bound.

The Empress Queen has published an Answer to the King of Prussia's Motives, wherein we find this Paragraph:

"The true Motive, which he has taken so much Pains to conceal, consists in the Chagrin given him by our Act of Neutrality and Defensive Treaty with the Court of France; whereby he lost all Hopes of seeing us involved in the Troubles of America, as well as in the War which might result therefrom in Europe, and of the Opportunity, from the Invasion of our Low Countries, of taking the most favourable Occasion to give our august House the mortal Blow which his implacable Hatred has long meditated, to open a vast Field to his unbounded Ambition, and at last put all Germany in Chains."

Our Advices from Hanover mention a great Consternation in the adjacent Country, on a Report that 20,000 Russians were very speedily expected at Lubec; and that a Danish Army, of 25,000 Men, is actually forming in Holstein.

It was last Night reported, that the Saxons had escaped out of their Camp by Night, and got two Hours March of the Prussians towards some strong Detachments from the Austrian Army: But on the other Hand, it was hung up at Lloyd's Coffee-house, that they had actually come into Terms with the King of Prussia.

It is reported that the King of Prussia, before he engaged the Austrians, delivered Fire-arms to the Officers and Serjeants, by which he increased the Number of Fire-arms to 5000 Men more.

The Queen of Hungary, in a late Rescript received here, affirms, that the King of Prussia has

been spirited up by the Court of London to the Commission of Hostilities on her Dominions, tho' every Body knows herself is only chargeable therewith.

It is said, an Offer of the Seals has been made to a great Commoner, equally illustrious for his Abilities and Disinterestedness, but that his Reply was, He could do his Majesty no Service as Things stand at present.

It was confidently said last Night, by some of the great World, that the Colchester Man of War was arrived with the Officers from the Mediterranean, who are to give Evidence in the Cause of Byng *versus* his King and Country, which, we are informed, is to be tried on board his Majesty's Yacht the 28th Instant at Greenwich.

It is thought that Robert Nugent, Esq; Member of Parliament for Bristol, is to succeed Sir George Lyttleton as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is reported, and with some Appearance of Truth, that the great Orator, the Hon. William Pitt, has refused accepting any Place in the present Administration.

October 23. A sensible observing Man, lately arrived from the Mediterranean, brings Advice, that when he left Gibraltar, the following Facts were generally known there:

That twenty battering Cannon and twenty Mortars were landed at Algezira, the opposite Side of the Bay to Gibraltar:

That Bridges were thrown over two Rivers or Rivulets that fall into the Bay between Algezira and the old Spanish Lines:

That Bread has been baking some Time at St. Roque the nearest Spanish Town to the Lines:

That the greatest Part of the Irish Brigades are now at Cadiz, and thirty Spanish Ships of the Line now ready at Carthagea. The thickest Eye-sight may perceive where all these Preparations will end.

Dublin, October 30. A Number of Officers have arrived to give Testimony upon the Trial of Admiral Byng.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given Notice of above thirty Privateers that are getting in Readiness to go on a Cruize from France, the latest of them will be out in fifteen Days.

Extract of a private Letter from London, October 23. It is confidently reported, that Mr. F—x hath resigned, yet he still acts as Secretary of State, no one yet being appointed in his Room. Great Changes are speedily expected in the Ministry, the Law, the Army and the Navy, and Impeachments much talked of against Persons in the highest Power.

Cork, October 28. Last Night the St. Andrew Privateer, of Bristol, brought into Cove, the *Lys*, of Bourdeaux, from St. Domingo, her Cargo consists of 139 Hogheads, and 10 Barrels of Sugar, 8 Hogheads, 105 Barrels, and 162 Kegs of Coffee, 4 Barrels, and 3 Kegs of Indico. The St. Andrew also brought in the *Justin*, of Bourdeaux, from St. Domingo, taken by the Blakeney Privateer of Liverpool. Both these Prizes are computed to be worth 50,000 l.

Limerick, Nov. 1. Friday Night arrived in our River the following East-India Ships, viz. *Pelham*, Capt. Lindsay, from Bombay and Malabar Coast; *Duke of Dorset*, Capt. Forrester, from Bengall and Ditto; *Exeter*, Capt. Furnell, from Bencoolen; *Stratham*, Capt. Mason, from Bombay and Malabar; *St. George*, Capt. Fenner, from China; all under Convoy of the *Hampshire*, a 50 Gun Ship, commanded by Capt. Norberry. They came in Company from St. Helena.

By the above Ships we have an Account, that some English Men of War had attacked and taken the Fortress of Angria the Pirate, and had got Money and other Treasure therein, to the Amount of One Million Sterling.

Plymouth, Oct. 17. Admiral Holbourne, with 4 or 5 Men of War, is cruising off Cape Finisterre.—This Morning Rear-Admiral Mollayn in the *Magnanime*, with the *Northumberland* and *Orford*, sailed to join the Western Squadron.

Bristol, October 23. The Bristol Packet, *Goodwin*, from Piscataqua, for Biddeford, was taken by a French Privateer, and retaken by the *Fox* Privateer, and sent into Pool.

Tuesday last the *Hawke* Privateer belonging to Exeter, sent in there a St. Domingo Ship of 320 Tons, 12 Guns, and about 30 Men, said to be worth 20,000 l. The Master of the Prize was dangerously wounded in the Engagement, which lasted about an Hour; the *Hawke* lost one Man.

—The *Hawke* and a Liverpool Privateer, took Three between them, and the other two are gone to Liverpool.

B O S T O N.

December 20. We have Advice from the West-Indies, That the Captains Blanchard and Rust, both bound from this Place to the West-Indies, in Brigantines, were taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe: And that Captain Jacocks, in a Sloop of this Place, was taken by a small French Privateer, and afterwards retaken by an English Privateer, who also took the French-*maa*, and carried them both into one of the English Islands. It is also said, that Captain Ponce, in a Rhode-Island Privateer, had taken a Prize, and carried her into Antigua.

We hear a Vessel is arrived at Newberry in 5 Days from Halifax, the Master of which informs, That before he sailed a Store-Ship arrived there from Ireland, which sailed under Convoy of five Men of War bound to that Place.

Thursday Night last began a very heavy Storm of Snow at N. W. which continued all the next Day; in the midst of it, Capt. Smith, who left London the 28th of October, arrived off Marble-head, where he was obliged to Anchor; and the Storm still increasing he was forced to cut away his Main and Mizzen-Masts, in order to save the Vessel. Capt. Smith with great Difficulty rode it out, having one Man froze to Death, and the rest almost spent: He came tow'd up Yesterday by three Fishing Vessels, having nothing but his bare Foremast standing.

December 27. We hear that several Pieces of Wreck drove ashore on Plumb-Island in a late Storm, but it is not known what Vessel, tho' it is imagined all on board perished.

In the said Storm Capt. Blunt, in a Schooner from the Bay of Honduras, was drove ashore at or near Scituate, and it is feared the Vessel will be lost. At her first striking, the Master was thrown over board by the Violence of the Shock, and tho' he was soon taken up and brought ashore, all Endeavours to save his Life proved ineffectual.

NEW-YORK, January 3. London, October 15. "We hear an Order is sent to Ireland, for obliging all Persons who ship any Provisions for the Plantations, to give Bond that they are for the Use of the People there, and not to be sent away for the Supply of the Enemy; and proper Certificates are to be given accordingly, otherwise the Bond to be put in Execution."

We are well informed, That the aforesaid Orders are circular throughout America; and that those for the Northern Plantations, were brought by the Halifax Packet Boat.—In Consequence of which, an Embargo in this Port has been laid since our last on all Kinds of Provisions, with this Exception, that all such Persons intending to lade and take on board any Ship or Vessel, a Cargo of Provisions of any Kind, must first give Bond.—Conditioned, That the said Cargo of Provisions, or any Part thereof, shall not be landed in any other Port or Ports, Place or Places, than such only as belong to his Majesty, or are in Possession of his Subjects:—And a Certificate or Certificates, expressing the several Particulars of the Cargo, under the Hands and Seals of the Chief Officers of the Customs at such Port or Place, where the same, or any Part thereof have, and hath actually been landed, is to be produced to the Chief Officers of the Customs for this Port, within twelve Months after the Date of such Bond, otherwise the same to be put in Execution.

Friday last the Prize Ship mentioned in our last to be taken by Captain Hadden, of this Port, and sent into Rhode-Island, arrived here through the Sound.

We learn by Letters brought by the Packet, that on the News arriving in England, of Oswego's being taken, the three Regiments ordered for Halifax were immediately counter-ordered for this Place: That Governor Shirley was not arrived: And that Admiral Byng had delivered a Copy of his Defence to the Judge Advocate of the Admiralty.

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts, Nov. 21, 1756.

"The Legislature of this Island, as well as Antigua, are passing a Law to grant a Bounty of Five Pounds per Head, for each Man, and as much for each Gun, of every French Privateer which shall be taken within a certain Distance of these Islands, which I am in Hopes will secure our Trade."

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts, Dec. 5, 1756.

"I take the Liberty to inform you, that Captain Grigg, in the Privateer Brig *Johnson*, of New-York, has, in Company with Captain Higgins, of Antigua, taken and brought into this Port, a large Ship from Marseilles, loaded with Wine, Soap, Oil, Brandy, and other Goods, supposed to be worth 10,000 l.

The Ship mounts 24 Guns, bound to Martinico. She was and had a Spanish Captain, enjoining the Captain and taken off, and I make no Doubt will be condemned.—The expected, and Admiral Fraunce, all the Men of War to be declared, if the Privateers will attack the Men of War, the Privateers they take shall be their own War be in Sight."

The above Letter was by Capt. Green, in 30 whom we have Advice, the Privateer Brig *Prince* has had a Brush with two of 10 and the other had five Men wounded, damaged, but fought his and was again gone up. We also learn by this of our Men of War Cru had taken and sent into Enemy's Privateers.

Extract of a Letter from "Never was a vessel which still holds. A Ship for Virginia, was cast up of Cape-Cod; every Soul has been done to the W expect to hear of much Coasts."

January 10. Monday rived here from Amster mouth in 47 Days: H Prints, but says that th diately after the Action divided his Army, and Part of it to Count Sch with and gained a co Part of the Austrian Ar Piccolomini; that the Captain Ratford, arrive from this Port; that no fels were cast away in mentioned in our last; prepared for his Tryal Mediterranean being:

About three Weeks gitude 56, Captain Co large Row-Galley, and sailing them got clear.

Wednesday Night Baltimore, Captain Cr from Cork: On the fell in with and retook belonging to London, had been taken off the from Jamaica, by a Fr bound from Port-Lou Day took a French for Bourdeaux also, loaded with Sugar, Is a very valuable Priz arrived here, but a Crookshanks having two Weeks since.

The same Night at Captain Neelson, of Cadiz, and informs with his Squadron were at Gibraltar: and had been there getting a fresh Suppl from North-America Cadiz the 15th of N of 3 Guns, 60 Men same. Xebek had English Snows off Leagues from Lisbo Port; that his Cat entering into the W land, that all the N Cadiz, 19 in Numl ged; and that the British Subjects at greatest Respect im:

A Passenger that That the Day he le sterdam Gazettes land, wherein was Majesty had attac forced the same, a retreat to a Hill, v a Manner, that the soners of War.

The Ship mounts 24 Guns, had 60 Men, and was bound to Martinico. She was under Spanish Colours, and had a Spanish Captain and Pass; but by examining the Captain and Officers, the Disguise is taken off, and I make no Doubt both Ship and Cargo will be condemned.—The French Fleet is momentarily expected, and Admiral Frankland is gone out with all the Men of War to look for them, and has declared, if the Privateers will go up with him, he will attack the Men of War, and leave the Merchantmen to the Privateers, and that whatever they take shall be their own, tho' the English Men of War be in Sight.

The above Letter was brought here Yesterday by Capt. Green, in 30 Days from St. Kitts, by whom we have Advice, That Capt. Murray, in the Privateer Brig Prince George, of this Port, has had a Brush with two French Privateer Sloops, one of 10 and the other of 12 Guns, in which he had five Men wounded, and his Rigging much damaged, but fought his Way, retired at Antigua, and was again gone upon a Cruize.

We also learn by this Opportunity, that one of our Men of War Cruizers in the West-Indies, had taken and sent into Port, six or eight of the Enemy's Privateers.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, Dec. 20, 1756. "Never was a worse Storm than this Morning, which still holds. A Ship bound from this Port for Virginia, was cast away last Friday on the Back of Cape Cod; every Soul perished; great Damage has been done to the Wharffs and Shipping: We expect to hear of much more Damage done on our Coasts."

January 10. Monday last Captain Corne arrived here from Amsterdam, but left from Falmouth in 47 Days: He has brought no public Prints, but says that the King of Prussia, immediately after the Action of the first of October, divided his Army, and gave the Command of Part of it to Count Schwerin; that he came up with and gained a compleat Victory over that Part of the Austrian Army commanded by Prince Piccolomini; that the Earl of Leicester Packet, Captain Ratford, arrived at Falmouth in 31 Days from this Port; that no less than 60 Sail of Vessels were cast away in the Texel, in the Storm mentioned in our last; and that Mr. Byng had prepared for his Tryal, the Evidences from the Mediterranean being arrived in England.

About three Weeks ago, in Latitude 30, Longitude 56, Captain Corne was chased by a very large Row-Galley, and a Schooner, but by out-failing them got clear.

Wednesday Night last arrived here the Ship Baltimore, Captain Crookshanks, in nine Weeks from Cork: On the eighteenth of November he fell in with and retook the Ship Czar of Muscovy, belonging to London, which three Days before had been taken off the Havannah, on her Voyage from Jamaica, by a French Letter of Marque Ship, bound from Port-Louis for Bourdeaux; and next Day took a French Snow, from Cape Francois for Bourdeaux also, Monsieur Mandavy, Master, loaded with Sugar, Indico, &c. and is reckoned a very valuable Prize; neither of them are yet arrived here, but are daily expected, Captain Crookshanks having parted from them about two Weeks since.

The same Night also, the Snow Prince of Wales, Captain Neelson, came up, in 7 Weeks from Cadiz, and informs us, That Sir Edward Hawke, with his Squadron of 27 Ships of the Line, were at Gibraltar three Days before he sailed, and had been there for some Weeks before, getting a fresh Supply of Necessaries; that a Brig from North-America was taken and carried into Cadiz the 15th of November, by a French Xebec of 2 Guns, 60 Men, and 20 Oars; and that the same Xebec had a few Days after taken two English Snows off the Bar of St. Lucar, eight Leagues from Lisbon, and carried them into that Port; that his Catholic Majesty was so far from entering into the War with France, against England, that all the Men of War in the Harbour of Cadiz, 19 in Number, were laid up, and unrigged; and that the English Merchants and other British Subjects at that Place, were used with the greatest Respect imaginable.

A Passenger that came in Captain Neelson, says, That the Day he left Cadiz, the Utrecht and Amsterdam Gazettes were received there from Holland, wherein was an Account, that his Prussian Majesty had attacked the Saxon Camp at Pirna, forced the same, and obliged 13,000 of them to retreat to a Hill, which he had surrounded in such a Manner, that they must inevitably surrender Prisoners of War.

The Snow Royal Hester, Solomon Davis, Commander, of 16 Six Pounders, to carry 120 Men, will be clear to sail from the Wharff by the 15th Instant, on a Cruize against his Majesty's Enemies: She is a new Vessel, and reckoned as compleat, of her Dimensions, as any Privateer that sailed from hence this War.

The Privateer Ship Blakeney, James White, Commander, mounting 22 Nine and Six Pounders, to carry 150 Men, will be ready to sail on a Cruize against his Majesty's Enemies, by the latter End of this Week. She is a very compleat Vessel, and provided with every Thing requisite for a Ship of War.

The Privateer Brig ———, Captain Koffler, a fine new stout Vessel, is fitting out also, and will soon be ready to sail on a Cruize against his Majesty's Enemies.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13. Sunday last arrived here Capt. M'Pherson, from Jamaica. He was brought to in the Passage by the Winchelsea Man of War, which had in Company a French Prize Snow, bound to the Cape from Canada.

Yesterday arrived here the Ship Anne, Captain Fortin, from Bristol, but left from Cork, which he left the Sixth of November. By a Gentleman who came Passenger with him we are informed, that the Day they sailed he saw a Paragraph in an Irish News-Paper to the following Purport, viz. "That the Saxon Camp at Pirna, being in great Want of Provision and Forage, proposed to give the King of Prussia the Slip, by decamping in the Night, under Cover of a Fog; and accordingly on the 18th of October, the Weather then favouring their Design, they passed the Elbe, and had got two or three Hours March-a-head before the Prussians had any Notice of it; but that as soon as his Prussian Majesty heard of their Decampment, he immediately ordered his Army to march, which it accordingly did, and came up with the Saxons, when, it is said, 12 or 13,000 of them laid down their Arms; but that the King of Poland, with a Number of his Guards, escaped. The Saxon Officers, we are told, are on their Parole not to serve against Prussia while the present Differences last."

We have Advice from Cork, that a small Privateer of that Place, of six Guns, and about Forty or Fifty Men, had been out only five Days, when she took and brought in a Martinico Man, reckoned worth Ten or Twelve Thousand Pounds. And that the Tyger, Captain Burroughs, of Liverpool, had also taken another Martinico or St. Domingo Man, and sent her home.

The Public are desired to beware of Counterfeit TEN SHILLING Bills of this Province. They are dated August 10, 1739, and are done with Printing Letters; but the Ornaments, in general, both on the Faces and Backs of them, so ill done, that it is almost impossible to be mistaken in them. In the true Bills the Words TWO CROWNS, are neatly cut at the Bottom of the Faces of the Bills, but in the Counterfeits they are made TWO CROWES.

ANNAPOLIS, January 27. On Monday last the Honourable the Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly, and several of the Members, came to Town, agreeable to his Excellency the Governor's Summons to meet here on that Day; but there not being a sufficient Number to compose a House, his Excellency prorogued the General Assembly to Tuesday, and so from Day to Day, ever since; and we are assured Proclamations will issue To-morrow, to prorogue it to Thursday the Tenth Day of March next.

We hear there are Letters in Town from the Northward giving an Account of the Arrival at New-York of O Farrell's Regiment, and the 1600 other Forces, formerly mentioned to embark in Ireland.

Last Week the Sloop Sea-Flower, John Larkin, Master, bound for Boston, with 1700 Bushels of Wheat on board, struck on Thomas's-Point, and is bilged.

We are informed that the Beginning of this Month, Died in Baltimore County, Mr. JONATHAN TIPTON, Aged 118 Years. He was Born at Kingston on Jamaica, which Place he left while Young, and lived almost ever since in this Province, and had his perfect Senses, to the last, especially a remarkable Strength of Memory. His youngest Sons are reckoned among the oldest Men in Baltimore County.

We have Authority to inform the Public, That several Physicians in Town, have generously offered to inoculate for the SMALL-POX, every Person in it, who desires it and is not able to pay, without Fee or Reward. If this happy Ex-

pedient, were immediately and generally agreed upon, it might, by the Blessing of GOD, be the Means of saving many Lives, and of clearing the Town of that contagious Distemper in a few Weeks.

Mr. GREEN,

"We observe in your Paper, of January 6th, under London of September 30th, That the Master of the Alexander, Thomas Johnson, from North-Yarmouth for Liverpool, arrived at Dartmouth the 22d in an open Boat, with 12 Seamen, who found Means to escape from a Prison they were confined in at Morlaix in France, &c. As the Action is meritorious, and shews a good deal of Resolution in a young Man, it is requisite to acquaint you, that the Ship's Name is the Alexandria, of Alexandria, and the Master's Thomas Hewitt."

A SOBER MAN, that has no Family, and understands the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS, may meet with good Encouragement, by being taken into a convenient Tan-Yard, either as a Partner, or on Wages, by applying to Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis.

Charles Dutens, Jeweller,



From LONDON,

Has Removed from Market-street, to the RING and DOVE, in Second-street, Opposite to the Sign of the George near Arch-street, PHILADELPHIA,

CONTINUES to make all Sorts of JEWELLER'S WORK; and having procured Workmen of different Branches, such as Snuff-Box-Maker, Watch-Cases, all Sorts of Trinkets, Chasing and Lapidary Work; and having likewise purchased various Kinds of Florida Shells, Tortoise, and Panama, fit for Snuff-Boxes, any Gentlemen desiring it, may be supplied with curious and humorous Emblems, with Mottos engraved on the said Shell-Boxes. Those Gentlemen and Ladies, who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on Care and Dispatch, by

Their humble Servant,

CHARLES DUTENS.

N. B. He gives the best Price for white, purple, and brown Chrystal, or any other precious Stones, as Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.

A Gentleman sent two Shells to be made into Snuff-Boxes, from Maryland, last June, on one of which was to be engraved two Doves, and on the other a Representation of a Lawyer and Justice; and as the Gentleman has neither been here, nor sent for them since, he is desired to inform me where, or to whom, I may deliver the Boxes, they having been finished ever since the Time limited for them.

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

WANTED,



A SLOOP or SCHOOLNER, (rather the latter) that will carry about 4000 Bushels of Grain. We would not choose her to be above a Year old. Or, we would willingly purchase a HULL now on the Stocks, and near finished.

Any Person having such to Dispose of may apply to CARLYLE and DALTON.

WANTED,

A SOBER, honest, single MAN, who understands Writing, and something of Accounts, who can set a Table genteelly, and wait on Gentlemen, in a House. Such an One may hear of good Encouragement by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS Priscilla, the Wife of the Subscriber, of Anne-Arundel County, has greatly run him in Debt, forsaken and violated the Marriage-Bed, and eloped from him, and left her Children: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons from Trusting her on his Account, for he will pay none of her Contracting, after this 10th of January 1757. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, On the 16th Day of February,

THE Subscriber's Negroes, Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, and Household Goods. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

PERSONS of both Sexes, from Ten Years of Age, and upwards, who never Wrote before, are Taught to Write a good legible Hand in Six Weeks, at One Hour per Day; likewise, those who Write but indifferently, may have their Hands greatly Improved, and brought to a very agreeable Form, in the above Space of Time;
2 By Mr. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE, at Mr. Reynolds's, opposite to the Church, in Annapolis: Where Specimens of Persons Writing, in the above Time, may be seen.

Alexandria, January 15, 1757.
A PERSON that understands MINING, and will produce Credentials of his Capacity and Integrity, may meet with Employ in a Copper-Mine, by Application to
WILLIAM RAMSAY.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Mr. John Beall, junior, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to
ELIZABETH BEALL, } Administrators.
JOSIAS BEALL, junr. }

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That there are at the Plantation of the Subscriber, on the North Side of Severn River, two stray Cows, one black and white, mark'd with a Crop and Hole in the right, and a small Piece cut out of the left Ear; the other a red and white, having a Hole and Swallow-Fork in the left, and a Piece cut out of the upper Part of her right Ear, and Part of her Tail cut off: They have been in the Subscriber's Inclosures ever since Mid-Summer. Whoever owns them may have them, on paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and for their Wintering, if the Owner does not come soon for them.
JOHN BRICE.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Prather, senior, near Bladensburg, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, has a Star in her Forehead, but is neither branded nor dock'd.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE are at the Plantation of Joseph Hall, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as Strays, two Horses, viz.
A middle-sized Iron-Grey Horse, branded with P.E. on the near Buttock; and a Bay Horse, whose hind Feet are white, and branded on the near Shoulder with an I.
The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs Anne Pottenger, near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's County, a Brown Heifer, about 3 Years old mark'd with two Crops.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

SALT, to be Sold by the Subscriber, at Mr. Carroll's Warehouse on the Dock, at 4/6 per Bushel taking Twenty Bushels, or 4/6 taking smaller Quantities. ABRAHAM WAYNE.

John Anderson,

CABINET-MAKER.

Who formerly kept TAVERN on the Hill near the Court-House, in ANNAPOLIS,

IS removed to a new and commodious House, next Door to Mr. Middleton's, at the Head of the Dock, where he now KEEPS TAVERN, and all Gentlemen may be accommodated with good Provisions, the best of Liquors, good Rooms, Beds, Attendance, &c. &c.
3 Said Anderson carries on his Business of CABINET-MAKING as usual.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and Gentlemen Strangers, that he has not, nor has had, the Small-Pox in his House, nor has not any one in it liable to that Distemper.

JOHN ANDERSON.
N. S. Having plenty of good Rooms, he will take in Boarders by the Week, Month or Year, at reasonable Rates.

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.

3 JUST IMPORTED,
In the ANNE-GALLEY, Capt. HAMILTON, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Stores, at Upper-Marlborough and Bladensburg.

A CHOICE Assortment of European and East-India GOODS; for Bills of Exchange, Cash, or Tobacco.

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

Lately PUBLISH'D, in LONDON, and to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in ANNAPOLIS, (Price Three Shillings.)

3 THE METHOD and plain PROCESS FOR MAKING

POT-ASH, EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR To the best Foreign POT-ASH.

PUBLISHED,

In Consequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpose.

By THOMAS STEPHENS.

3 Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757. JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine DEFIANCE, from SOUTHAMPTON, now lying in the North-West Branch of Patuxent River,

A LARGE Parcel of Choice Fine SALT, to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, for Sterling, Currency, or Tobacco, by
CHAMBER and CARNAN.

LOST in June last, when the Court-House in Annapolis was Fir'd by Lightning, a Leather Bucket, mark'd S. L. Whoever has it, is desired to send it to the Printer hereof.

Roderick Cheyne, 4

At the Sign of the WHITE-HORSE, in Baltimore County,

IS removed, from the old House he formerly lived in, to a very good, commodious, new Stone-House, two Stories high, consisting of several Rooms well finished, where he now keeps Tavern, being at a small Distance North from the Nottingham Iron-Works, (usually called Mr. Lawson's Works) on the Post Road from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and is a very good Stage to call and bait at, being nearly half Way between the Sign of the Black-Horse, at the Head of Bush-River, and Baltimore-Town; where all Travellers and Others may depend on good Entertainment and Lodging, Provender for Horses, &c. and every other Way civilly used.

JUST PUBLISHED,

To be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, THE MARYLAND ALMANACK for the Year of our LORD 1757, containing the LUNATIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, &c. &c. &c.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Hopkins, in Frederick County, near the Great Falls of Potowmack River, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Flea-bitten Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder S B, and her near Ear is cropt.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. X

THERE is in the Possession of Reuben Phillips, living near Mr. John Digges's Mill, on Little-Pipe-Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Gelding, paces and trots, has a short Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Shoulder, but with what is uncertain.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. X

THERE is at the Plantation of George Galloway, at the Head of Magalloway River, a small Black Horse, with a few grey Hairs in his Forehead, paces slow, branded on the near Buttock, but his Hair is so long, that it cannot be known exactly, but is supposed to be H.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of William James (on a Plantation of Mr. Howard's), near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a whitish grey Flea-bitten Gelding, about 14 Hands high, no plain Brand, his Hair being long; but high on his off Buttock something feels like a Brand, what it is cannot be described.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be LET, at FREDERICK-TOWN, by the Year, or for a Term, and to be Entered upon the Beginning of next March, A VERY GOOD PUBLIC-HOUSE, with all necessary Out Buildings, situated in the Middle of the Town, now in the Occupation of Mr. William Beall. Any Person inclined to Rent the said House, may know the Conditions, by applying to Mr. Christopher Edelen on the Premises, or from CHRISTOPHER LOWMEYER.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, situate about 5 Miles from Annapolis, on the North Side of Severn, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch running thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Meadow Land, and about 200 of it good Wood Land. There is on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House, built on a rising Ground, with four Rooms on 1 Floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke House, Hen House, &c. a very good Garden, paved Yard, and a good stoned Well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is indisputable.

The Purchaser may have Time for Payment of Part of the Purchase-Money, on giving Security, if required. For Terms apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL.
N. B. The Purchaser may likewise be supply'd with Stock of all Kinds, and Plantation Utensils. Likewise to be Sold by said Campbell a House and Lot in Annapolis, near to Severn Ferry, where he lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, Hen House, and Garden.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

A TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 250 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Potowmack.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wash-Yard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.
N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

MA

BERLIN, (i

THE Rea King of signs of gary are

The C herself no further T of the Treaties, than Force, began in 175 per Cent, on all the notwithstanding the Prussian Commissarie to Vienna, scarce h Treaty of Versailles, to 60 per Cent.

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