

THE [Numb. 613.]  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, February 3, 1757.

BERLIN, (in Prussia) September 21.

**T**HE Reasons which have forced the King of Prussia to prevent the Designs of the Empress Queen of Hungary are as follow:

The Court of Vienna, who gives herself no further Trouble about the Observance of the Treaties, than she is compelled to by main Force, began in 1753, with laying a Duty of 30 per Cent, on all the Manufactures of Silesia; and notwithstanding the Representations of different Prussian Commissaries, who were purposely sent to Vienna, scarce had they concluded the late Treaty of Versailles, before they raised this Duty to 60 per Cent.

Scarce had the Imperial Crown returned to the Family of Austria, when that House revived the ambitious Projects which the Emperor Ferdinand II. would have executed, had he not had a Cardinal Richelieu, Prime Minister of France, and a Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, his two Cotemporaries, to oppose him.

To her Design of enslaving the Princes of Germany, establishing Despotism in the Empire, and abolishing the Protestant Religion, the Laws, Government, and Immunities in this Republic of Princes and Sovereigns, the Court of Vienna found Obstacles, after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; in France, a Guarantee of the Treaty of Westphalia; in Prussia, obliged by every Motive not to suffer such Enterprises; and in the Grand Signior, who, by making a Diversion in Hungary, might defeat the best concerted Measures.

These were so many Barriers, which it was necessary to undermine successively: The Court of Vienna determined to begin with Prussia, that the Pretax of recovering a Province she had ceded by the Peace, might divert the Attention of the Public from more dangerous Designs, which she wished to keep impenetrably Secret.

With this View the Treaty of Petersburg was concluded. The Court of Vienna, not contented with a Defensive Alliance, with which none could be offended, resolved to sow Dissention between the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin, and to make a Treaty with the Empress of Russia against the Ottoman Porte.

Both these Designs succeeded, the Treaty against the Porte was concluded; and by Dint of Falsties and Calumnies, the Austrian Ministers set the Empress of Russia at Variance with the King, tho' in Fact there was nothing in Dispute between them. The respective Plenipotentiaries were recalled, in order that the Austrian Ministers, delivered from such troublesome Observers of their Conduct, might more easily deceive.

They armed Russia, and induced her to make all those Demonstrations of War on the Frontiers of Prussia, which have been renewed from Year to Year, in Hopes that Chance would furnish some Occasion of a Rupture between the two Powers.

The Court of Vienna flattered herself, that she should appear in the War only as an Auxiliary to the Empress of Russia. A War would actually have been kindled, had not the King, by a steady and moderate Conduct, carefully avoided any Disputes with the Court of Russia; as we remove from Flames which we want to extinguish all combustible Matters that might serve to feed them.

Matters were in this Situation, when the Affairs of America began to disturb the Peace of Europe. A general War suited the Court of Vienna. It was necessary that the more powerful Potentates should be occupied about their own Interests, that she might bring her Designs to the desired Issue.

The Projects of the Court of Vienna were not known at London. The King of England, finding himself engaged in a War with France, demanded of the Empress Queen those Succours which he thought he had a Right to expect from

her good Faith and Gratitude. He persuaded himself, that after lavishing his Money and Troops, after having sacrificed the Interests of his Kingdoms, and even exposed his sacred Person, to put that Princess in Possession of the Inheritance of her Fathers, her Gratitude would be proportioned to the Services done her.

What must have been his Surprise, when he learnt that that Princess would hear of no Succours, unless England would enter into the Conspiracy formed by her against the Dominions of the King!

The King of England, whose Sentiments are too noble and generous for him to enter into Measures that clash with good Faith, rejected all the Proposals that were made to him; and turning to the King, with whom he was united by the Ties of Blood, these two Princes, in order to lay the Storm that threatened Germany, concluded the Convention of Neutrality signed at London. It was necessary to put France out of the Question, in order to have their Hands entirely at Liberty in Germany; and this gave Rise to the Treaty of Versailles.

The King does not impute Offensive Views to the Court of France in the Conclusion of this Alliance. His Majesty does Justice to the Purity of the Most Christian King's Intentions; but he is sorry he cannot say the same of the Court of Vienna, whose Conduct, since the Signing of that Treaty, has but too clearly proved the contrary.

If the Empress sincerely desired Peace, as she would have it believed, why did she not explain herself in clear Terms, and in a formal Manner, when it was left to her Option: But an Answer which is equivocal and susceptible of any Interpretation, and a constant Refusal to give the only Explanation that could satisfy the King, are, properly speaking, nothing but a tacit Avowal of the dangerous Project of which she is accused. This Conduct, on the Part of the House of Austria gives the King no Certainty for the future: On the contrary, his Majesty, who has closely attended to the Conduct of that Court in all their Negotiations, is well acquainted with their Practices, and with the Insinuations, which they throw out to all Princes of Europe, where they are actually at work to form Leagues against Prussia. 'Tis the Knowledge of these pernicious Designs which puts the King under the Necessity of preventing them.

It is certain, that it is the King who begins Hostilities; but as that Term is often confounded with Aggression, and as the Court of Vienna is the most attentive to calumniate the King's Measures, it may be necessary to shew their Difference. By Aggression is understood every Act diametrically opposite to the Sense of a Treaty of Peace. An offensive League; the stirring up Enemies, and inciting them to make War on another Power; Designs of invading the Territories of another Prince; a sudden Irruption;—all these are Aggressions, tho' the last only comes within the Term Hostilities.

Whoever prevents these Aggressions, may commit Hostilities, but he is not the Aggressor. In the War for the Spanish Succession, the Duke of Savoy made a Treaty with the Emperor against France, whilst his Troops were in the French Army in Lombardy. The French disarmed those Troops, and carried the War into Piedmont: In this Case the Duke of Savoy was the Aggressor, and the French committed the first Hostilities. The League of Cambray was an Aggression. Had the Venetians at that Time prevented their Enemies, they would have committed the first Hostilities, but they would not have been the Aggressors.

Since, then, the Court of Vienna wants to infringe Treaties guaranteed by all the Powers of Europe, since her Ambition throws down with Impunity Barriers that have ever been respected by the greatest Lust of Power; since she wants to force her Way to the despotic Government of the

German Empire, and her vast Designs tend to overturn that Republic of Princes, which it is the Duty of the Emperors to support, the King hath generously resolved to oppose the Enemies of his Country, and prevent the fatal Consequences of this odious Project.

His Majesty declares, that Prussia shall be buried in the same Grave with the Liberties of the Germanic Body. He calls Heaven to witness, that having employed in vain the most proper Methods for preserving his own Dominions, and all Germany, from the Calamities of War, with which they were threatened, he is forced to take up Arms, in order to break a Conspiracy formed against his Dominions and his Crown, after having tried every Method of Conciliation, even to the making the Empress Arbitrator of Peace and War.

If his Majesty departs from his wonted Moderation on this Occasion, it is because Moderation ceases to be a Virtue, when his Honour, his Independency, his Country, and his Crown, are at Stake.

Hague, October 18. The King of Prussia has charged his Ministers at foreign Courts, to contradict, as false and suppositious, the Imputations of Violences and Excesses committed by his Troops in the Electorate of Saxony; setting forth, that nothing more than the usual Taxes were raised, and no new ones laid; and that it is equally contrary to Truth, that the Respect due to the Queen was violated, by demanding of her, certain Papers which his Prussian Majesty had Copies of before, but which it was necessary for him to have in the Original, in Order to prove, unanswerably, the Plan that was formed to strip him, not only of Silesia, which the Empress Queen reserved intirely for herself, but likewise of the Duchies of Magdebourg and Crossen, and the Circles of Zullichau, Corbas, and Schwibus, which were to form the Portion allotted for the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.

LONDON, October 20.

We are assured that the Day before his Majesty set out on his Saxon Expedition, he made a Present of a Sum of Money to Marshal Keith equal to his Debts, which were very considerable; and we can affirm, from good Authority, that he had on his setting out 230,000 Men in his Pay, and upwards of 5,000,000l. of Money in his Treasury: Such an Army, such a Sum of Money, and a Prince of such Abilities, are certainly able to decide the Fate of Europe.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 11.  
A foreign Minister at the Court of Spain, a Man of good Sense, sends us the following Advices.

"The Squadron destined to cruise in the Ocean is not yet sailed, and it is far from being certain that it will sail this Year, whatever may be asserted to the contrary: But be this as it will, be assured that this Court's System of a perfect Neutrality remains, and will long remain, unchanged. The younger Branch of the House of Bourbon doth not love, now-a-days, to be the Slaves of the elder: We have Ephemerides here, which are calculated this Year under a different Point of View from other Years.

"We also talk at Madrid of what has lately happened in Germany. The Bomb, they say, has burst, and the King of Prussia supports his Part. But we still are puzzled about this Affair. Making Religion the Pretext, will not go down. That is common Place. With Regard to the good Policy of his Measures, we are at a Loss too on that Head. In the present Circumstances, who dares declare for him? The Hanoverians will have enough to do to guard their own Country: And some Thousand Hessians, who by Means of English Subsidies, may increase the Predominance of the Prussians, are too inconsiderable to be mentioned. France, we know, will not sully her new Ally. She will send Troops both into Bohemia and the Duchy of Cleves. In the mean Time

Time the poor Courts of Dresden will be a great Sufferer by the Invasion of Saxony made in a Manner never heard of before; and which, surely is not calculated to augment the Number of the King of Prussia's Friends among the Princes of Germany.

ANNAPOLIS, February 3.

A few Days since, at a Negro Quarter belonging to Mr. John Emory, senior, in Queen-Anne's County, a valuable young Negro was scalded to Death, and a Negro Woman much scalded, by the falling of a Pot that was hung over the Fire by a Wooden Pot-Rack, which, through Carelessness had been suffer'd to burn almost off, so that it broke with the Weight of the Pot. Some Time ago, in another County, by a like Accident, a Number of Negroes were Scalded, some of which Died; and Accidents of this Kind being frequent, might be a sufficient Caution to others, not to trust too much to their careless Negroes, or induce them to get Iron Pot-Racks, as they would cost much less than a good Negro.

Some Time ago, in Hunting Time, a Man in Frederick County, having made himself a Jacket of the Skin of a Deer, with the Hair and Tail on, went out to Hunt for Deer, and as he was creeping through some Bushes in pursuit of Prey, was seen by another Hunter, who, taking him for a Deer, fired at him, and shot through the Skin, but happily did not kill. [It is not improbable but he might wear the Horns as well as the Tail.]

THE Subscriber intending for London the ensuing Summer, requests all Persons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or settle their Accounts by Note, or Bond: And those who have any just Demands against him, are desired to come and receive Payment of the same.

JAMES WARDROP.

TO BE SOLD,



A Well-fitted SCHOONER; about Three Years old, which will carry about 2250 Bushels of Grain.

Any Persons inclinable to Purchase, may apply to Stephen Steward at West-River, or Colmore Beans at Nottingham.

THE Subscriber, intending for Great-Britain in the ensuing Spring, begs the Favour of all Persons who have open Accounts with him, to settle the same, either by Note, Bond, or Cash.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

N. B. I have a good Assortment of European and India GOODS, which I would sell at a very reasonable Rate. And have also, a large Quantity of BLOCKS, PUMPS, and other Necessaries, for large or small Vessels. SMITH'S WORK of all Kinds; likewise CARTING as usual.

W. R.

THOMAS WARD, PERUKE-MAKER, At the Sign of the White Peruke, at the West End of BALTIMORE-TOWN.

CARRIES on his Business of WIG-MAKING, as usual, notwithstanding the false Report spread in November past to his great Prejudice, by some evil-minded Persons, That he had left the Province. This is therefore to acquaint the Public, that he has a great Parcel of choice English HAIRS, and will furnish those Gentlemen, who have bespoke Wigs of him, in different Parts of the Country, as soon as he can possibly get them done; and (having left off the Shaving Business of the Town) will make Wigs of any Sort with all possible Care and Dispatch, for any Gentlemen who may Favour with their Custom, Their humble Servant, THOMAS WARD.

TAKEN up at the Mouth of Magoby River, by Samuel Todd, a Pettiauger, about 22 Feet long, and two Feet wide, has Rudder Irons, an Iron Hoop on her Stern, and a small plated Rope for a Painter.

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

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.

THERE is at the Plantation of Henry Harrison, junior, in Calvert County, near the Rev. Mr. Williams's Church, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horse Colt, branded with a C, and has a Blaze in his Face; but is neither dock'd nor cut. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Black Horse, branded on the off Buttock with HM (in a Piece), has a long Tail, some Saddle Spots, and had a small Bell on. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Richardson, near Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder with something like an M, has two Saddle Spots on her Back, some white Hairs on her off Buttock, and her hind Feet are white. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of Paul Woolfe, living near Little-Pipe-Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare about four Years old, has a long Tail, but no Brand to be seen. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of Paul Woolfe, living near Little-Pipe-Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a light Grey Mare about ten Years old, branded on the near Buttock C, and a blotted Brand on the near Shoulder. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

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.

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

WANTED,



A SLOOP or SCHOOLER, (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 heretof.

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.

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.

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.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine DISTANCE, 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.

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 neat, genteel, 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.

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.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT 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.

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.

LETTERS brought to the Post-Office at ANNAPOLIS, since the publishing the last LIST.

Mr. Thomas Brewster, Oxford,	P.	1/7
Mr. John Brown Chief-melter Salt-Mines	P.	1/3
County-Merchants to the care of captain James Sumner's side	P.	1/3
Mr. Alexander Cockburn, Charles-Town,	P.	1/3
Mr. Jonathan Gibson, Talbot-County,	P.	1/7
Mr. William Hitchman, Cecil-County,	P.	1/3
Mr. Thomas Lorain, Chester-Town,	P.	1/3
Mr. William Meek, Cecil-County,	P.	1/3
Mr. James Newison, St. Mary's County,	P.	1/3
Mr. Julius Caesar Parke, Care of Mr. Macowill,	P.	1/4
Leonard and Henry Schmidt, Conococheague,	N. Y.	1/3
Mr. George Scott, Frederick-County,	P.	1/3
Mr. Alexander Stewart, Head of Babonia,	P.	1/7
Mr. John Sutton, Talbot-County, (3 Letters) each P.	P.	1/7
Mr. James Wilson, at Mr. Overman's, Kent-County, N. Y.	P.	1/3
Mr. Henry Wolcott, Glenshaw, Conococheague,	N. Y.	1/3

M A

By the Ship Christian, Capt. here on Monday last from a few of the Edinburgh late at the 18th of Nov have taken the following

LONDON GAZETTE

Admiralty-Office,

BY Letters from dated the 15th March last, in an Account, Place the 11th

Ships under-mentioned, Tulagee Angria was to surrender the Place to

In Consequence of the Admiral sent him a Sum to surrender the Town

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Brother-in-Law, al his Grabs.

The Vice-Adm East-India Compa Garrison, and as

four of the Compa bour, for the Defe

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 10, 1757.

By the Ship Christian, Capt. George Watt, arrived here on Monday last from Leith, we have received a few of the Edinburgh Evening Courants, as late as the 18th of November, from which we have taken the following Advices, viz.

LONDON GAZETTE, November 6.

Admiralty-Office, November 6, 1756.

**B**Y Letters from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated the 15th of February and 10th of March last, in Geriah Harbour, we have an Account, that he arrived off that Place the 11th of February with the Ships under-mentioned, where he was informed Tulagee Angria was treating with the Morattoes to surrender the Place to them.

In Consequence of this Intelligence, the Vice-Admiral sent him a Summons the next Morning to surrender the Town and Fort to him, but receiving no Answer in the Time he proposed, and finding the Morattoes (from whom he has received no Assistance) were trifling with him, he weighed in the Afternoon, and stood into the Harbour in two Divisions, in the Order as under-mentioned: The Enemy fired at the Ships as they passed their Batteries; but as soon as they were got by them, and were properly placed, they began such a Fire as soon silenced their Batteries, and likewise the Fire from their Grabs. Soon after Four o'Clock a Shell was thrown into the Restoration, an armed Ship which Angria some Time ago took from the East-India Company, which set her on Fire, and very soon after his whole Fleet shared the same Fate, and are all entirely destroyed. In the Night the Vice-Admiral landed all his Troops, suspecting the Enemy would endeavour to let in the Morattoes, which Supposition was verified by a Defector, who informed Mr. Watson, that Angria (who himself was not in the Fort) had sent Orders to his Brother-in-Law, who commanded the Garrison, on no Account to suffer the English to come in.

On the 13th in the Afternoon after several Messages had passed to no Purpose, the Vice-Admiral renewed the Attack, and in about twenty Minutes they hung out a Flag of Truce, but the Admiral insisting that his Troops should be let in, and their Colours hauled down, and they not complying with his Demand, he repeated his Attack with great Vigour, and the Enemy very soon called out for Mercy, which our Troops were near enough to hear very distinctly. An Officer with sixty Men marched into the Fort that Night, and the next Morning all our Forces.

The Vice-Admiral reports, that all his Officers and Men behaved with great Spirit; that our Loss was very inconsiderable, as well with respect to Men, as to the Damage done to the Ships, inasmuch that he should have been able to have proceeded to Sea again in Twenty-four Hours, had there been a Necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 Guns in the Place, six Brass Mortars, and a very large Quantity of Ammunition of all Kinds, and in Money and Effects about 120,000 or 130,000 l.

The Grabs which were burnt consisted of 3 Ketches and one Ship, besides two others which were building, one of which was to carry 40 Guns; and a considerable Number of small Vessels called Gallivats.

There were in the Fort about 2000 People, 300 of whom bore Arms. Among the Prisoners are Angria's Wife and Children, his Mother, his Brother-in-Law, and the Commander in Chief of his Grabs.

The Vice-Admiral has left about 200 of the East-India Company's European Troops in the Garrison, and as many Seapoys, and three or four of the Company's armed Vessels in the Harbour, for the Defence of the Place, as it is judged

to be extremely well situated for the Interest of the Company, and very tenable.

His Majesty's Division.	Company's Division.
Kingsfisher Sloop,	Revenge,
Bridgewater, 24 Guns,	Bombay Grab,
Tyger, 60	Guardian,
Kent, 70	Drake Bomb,
Cumberland, 66	Warren Bomb,
Salisbury, 50	Triumph Bomb,
Protector, East-India Ship, 40 Guns.	Viper Bomb.

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P A R I S, October 29.

**W**E have lost two good Sea-Officers: The Marquis de la Galissoniere died at Nemours a few Days ago, on his Journey from Toulon to this City; and M. M'Namara died at Rochefort the 18th Instant. They were both Lieutenant-Generals in the Navy.

We learn from Brest that some great Enterprize is going forward there against the English, and that three Regiments of Foot are going to be embarked there.

From the King of Prussia's Head Quarters at Gross Zedlitz, October 31. His Majesty being unwilling to expose his Troops any longer to the Inclemency of the present Season, sent Orders the 20th Instant to Field-Marshal Keith to join him with the Troops under his Command, in order to return into the Territories of Saxony, and take up their Winter Quarters there. Accordingly the Camp at Lowofchutz broke up the 21st, and joining the Forces commanded by his Majesty the 23d, the whole Army arrived at their old Quarters here the 28th. Though we were eight Days in performing this March, which might have been done in three, Marshal Brown did not think proper to fall upon our Rear; but since the Army has been dispersed in its Quarters of Cantonment, that General sent a Body of 8000 Men to attack one of the advanced Posts near the Frontiers of Bohemia. The Vigour with which they were repulsed, must convince the Enemy, that 'tis no easy Matter to surprize our Troops. The whole Army is at present cantoned, and will go into Winter Quarters as soon as ever we have an Account that Marshal Brown has broke up his Camp.

From Count Schwerin's Head Quarters at Skalitz, October 28. The Army in the Situation it has been for these two Months past, having answered the Purpose of keeping General Piccolomini at Bay, and thereby favoured the Operations of the grand Army, commanded by the King in Person, Count Schwerin has thought proper to draw his Troops nearer to the County of Glatz, as well for the Conveniency of Subsistence, as to be ready to enter into Quarters of Cantonment whenever the Army is ordered so to do. The Camp we occupied near Aujest broke up the 21st, and the Army arrived here the 25th. Prince Piccolomini suspecting that our changing our Situation was done with a View to cut off his Communication with Moravia and Austria, made the necessary Dispositions on his Side to secure that Communication by Koninggratz and the Elbe, and accordingly took Possession of the Post of Schmetz as soon as we left it. That Prince detached a Body of 6000 Men to fall upon our Rear, and to cut off our Baggage, but General Schwerin had taken such Precautions, that they were obliged to desist from their Attempt. The Day before Yesterday we perceived a considerable Body of Austrians drawn up upon a Hill, about a Quarter of a League from our Camp, upon which General Schwerin sent out a Party, which soon obliged them to retire. There was a slight Skirmish on this Occasion, in which the Count de Gisant, was wounded and taken Prisoner. The Night coming on obliged us to

give over the Pursuit of the Enemy, who fled off towards Jaromitz.

Hamburg, Nov. 2. We have certain Intelligence that on the 10th ult. an Army of 80,000 Russians passed by Mittau in their Way to Prussia.

Paris, Nov. 5. Advice is received of the safe landing of our Forces on the Island of Corsica, where they have taken Post, jointly with the Genoese, in the Towns and Castles of Calvi, San Fiorenzo, and Ajaccio.

Rotterdam, Nov. 5. By private Letters from Marseilles we receive Advice, that a very dangerous Sickness prevails among the French Seamen at Toulon, by Means of which, it is said, a fifth Part of the Complement have died since the Return of that Fleet to the Road.

Berlin, October 31. Among the Pieces annexed to his Majesty's Memorials in Vindication of his Conduct, are the two following:

Letter from Count Bernes, the Imperial Minister at Petersburg, to Count de la Puebla at Berlin, dated at Petersburg, December 12, 1749.

"I venture to make the following Requisition to you in the greatest Secrecy: It is wished that you would drop into Mr. Gross's Ear, the Russian Minister, with so much Precaution that he may never suspect whence it comes, that Machinations are carrying on in Sweden against the Czarina's Person, in which the Court of Berlin has a large Share: And as the said Minister will probably impart this Discovery in Confidence to you, you are desired to answer him, that you know nothing of it; but will make Inquiry; and afterwards you are to tell him, that upon Inquiry you have found it to be real Truth.

In the King of Poland's Closet at Dresden, a Letter, containing the following Particulars agreed to by him and the Queen of Hungary, was found:

"That both Parties should use their Endeavours to extirpate the Protestant Religion; that the King of Poland should have Magdebourg, Halberstadt, the Dominions and Cities of Corbas, Peirbete, and in Lower Lauzintz, Crossonette; that the Queen of Hungary should reserve for herself Silesia, Cleve, Gueldernetz, and that they would divide the King of Prussia's Dominions between them.

A third Piece informs us that Remittances have been made from Vienna to Petersburg, to the Amount of a Million of Florins.

L O N D O N.

November 6. The following Account of the Affair of Oswego, is extracted from the Paris Gazette.

"The Success of this Expedition, one of the most important which the French could have executed in North-America, is due to the Wisdom and Dexterity with which the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor and Lieutenant-General of New France, had concerted all the Dispositions; as also to the Activity and Prudence with which the Marquis de Montcalm, Major-General, who succeeded Baron Dieckau in the Command of the Troops, conducted the Execution thereof; and to the Ardour of the several Bodies of Troops and Indians employed therein, who vied with each other in Zeal and Bravery. The Settlement of the English at Oswego was an Invasion in Time of profound Peace, which France constantly claimed against. At first they only erected there a Fort or fortified Magazine; Afterwards, in order to improve the Advantages of that Post, which is situated, as it were, in the Centre of the French Colonies, they made some new Works; so that it consisted of three Forts, viz. Fort Ontario, Choueguen Fort, and Fort George. The Troops destined by the Marquis de Vaudreuil to attack them amounted to near 3000 Men, viz. The three Battalions of Sarre, Guyonne, and Bearn, making about 1300 Men, and the rest consisted of Colonists, Canadians and Indians. As it behoved him that the Enemy should not discover his Plan, he made

made his Dispositions under the Pretext of providing for the Safety of the Forts of Frontenac and Niagara. The Marquis de Montcalm arrived the 29th of July at Frontenac, where he found all Things assembled, excepting a Body of the Colony's Troops, and some Canadians and Indians, whom the Marquis de Vaudreuil had sent by the River of Choueguen to the Bay of Niaux, where he had appointed the general Rendezvous. The Marquis de Montcalm lost no Time in marching forward. After making proper Dispositions for securing his Retreat, in case a superior Force should render it inevitable, he ordered two armed Barques on the Lake Ontario, one of 12 and the other of 16 Guns, to cruize near Choueguen. He formed a Chain of Canadian and Indian Scouts on the Road of that Place to Albany, in order to intercept Expresses, and he embarked himself the 4th of August with his first Division, consisting of the Battalions of Sarre and Guyenne, and four Pieces of Cannon. The 6th he arrived at the Bay of Niaux, whither the second Division repaired two Days after, consisting of the Battalion of Bear, the Canadians, and the Boats laden with Artillery and Provisions. The Body of Troops that went thither before him under the Command of M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor of the Three Rivers, was appointed to form the Van-Guard. The Marquis de Montcalm sent them off the 8th, with Orders to advance to a Creek within three Leagues of Choueguen. The first Division having arrived there the 10th, at two o'Clock in the Morning, the Van-Guard went forward four Hours after, by Land, through the Woods, to another Creek situated within half a League of Choueguen, in order to favour the Debarkation. At Midnight the first Division arrived at this Creek, and erected a Battery on Lake Ontario. The 11th and 12th were spent in making Gabions, Saucissons, and Fascines, and making a Road through the Woods from the Landing-Place to the Spot where the Trenches were to be opened. The second Division arrived the 12th in the Morning with the Cannon and Provisions, which were immediately landed. Though Things were disposed for breaking Ground that very Evening, it was Midnight before this Work could be taken in Hand, which was rather a Parallel of 100 Toises in Front, opened with 90 Toises of the Fosse of Fort Ontario, in a Spot of Ground encumbered with felled Timber. This Parallel was finished the next Day, and the Batteries were erected. The Enemy's Fire, which had been very brisk from Break of Day, ceased about six in the Evening; and then it was perceived that the Garrison had evacuated the Fort, and crossed the River to go into Choueguen. The Marquis de Montcalm immediately ordered the Grenadiers at the Trenches to take Possession of it, and set the Labourers to carry on the Communication of the Parallel to the Banks of the River, where, about Sun-set, a Grand Battery was begun, pointed in such a Manner as to batter Fort Choueguen, and sweep the Way from thence to Fort George, and likewise to play upon the Back of the Intrenchment of Choueguen. The 14th, at Break of Day, the Marquis de Montcalm ordered M. Rigaud to ford the River with the Canadians and Indians, and attack the Fort on the Side of the Woods. This Order was executed under the Enemy's Fire; nothing could stop the Canadians and Indians; they crossed the River, some swimming, and others wading through with the Water Breast-high.

" This bold Stroke, which enabled M. Rigaud to cut off the Communication of the two Forts, and form an Attack on the Side of the Woods; the Celerity with which the Works of the Siege were carried on, in a Ground which the Enemy had thought impracticable; and the Fire of a Battery of nine Pieces of Cannon, which was in Readiness to play at Nine in the Morning, made an Impression on the Besieged; and tho' till that Hour their Fire had been superior, they hung out the White Flag, and desired a Capitulation; the Articles of which were, That the Garrison should surrender Prisoners of War, and the French Troops should immediately take Possession of the Forts. They were already Masters of Fort Ontario. M. de Bourlemaque, appointed Commandant of Forts George and Choueguen, entered these with two Companies of Grenadiers, and the Piquets of the Trenches, but he was charged to demolish them, as well as Fort Ontario, with all the Buildings depending thereon, which was accordingly executed, after the Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions, had been taken out. At Choueguen there were seven armed Ships, viz. one of 18 Guns, one of 14, a third of 10, another of 8, and three mount-

ed with Patteraroes, besides 100 Boats of different Sizes. The Officers and Crews of these Vessels were included in the Capitulation. The Enemy had 152 Men killed. Col. Mercer, their Commandant, is among the Slain. On our Side there were killed the Sieur Delcombes, Engineer, by the Mistake of one of our Indians, one Canadian, one Soldier, and a Gunner. The Number of the Wounded amounts to about 20, among whom are M. Bourlemaque, and Messrs. Palmatol and Parquet, Captains in the Regiment of Sarre. The Prisoners, to the Number of 1600, including about 80 Officers, formed Shirley's and Pepperell's Regiments of Regular Troops, and Part of Schuyler's Regiment of Militia. The Colours of those Regiments are hung up in the Churches at Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. We found in the Forts 107 Pieces of Cannon and 14 Mortars; the rest of the Artillery consisted of Patteraroes and Cohorns. We also found 1800 Muskets, 25,000lb. of Gun-Powder, and a great Quantity of Provisions.

Since this Advantage the English Colonies are more exposed than they have hitherto been to the Incursions of our Indians, who carry Terror and Desolation wherever they go. We are going to remove the Seat of our Operations to Acadia, whither the Marquis de Montcalm will speedily march with his Army.

October 28. 'Tis confidently reported that his Grace the D. of N. this Morning resigned his Employments to his Majesty.

October 30. The Messenger that arrived Yesterday from the Prussian Camp, brings Advice, that the King of Prussia was in full March with an Army of 70,000 Men, to attack the Austrians, so that News of a decisive Action is expected every Hour; especially as it is farther said, that such Measures have been taken that the Austrians cannot get away without fighting.

Count Brown, instead of being able to drive the Prussians back into their Territories, is now fortifying his Camp in the strongest Manner he is capable of, and the King of Prussia is making the necessary Preparations to attack him.

November 2. It is rumoured that the Empress Queen, in Resentment of our having already assisted the King of Prussia with 500,000*l.* and of our Intention to furnish him with a Million more, threatens to invade us next Season, from the Netherlands, in Conjunction with France, and to restore the Religion of Rome in England, by placing the Pretender on the Throne. [May GOD Almighty forbid, that either he, or any of his Posterity or Principles, should ever Sway the British Scepter.]

Last Friday the Mermaid Man of War arrived at Plymouth, from Boston in New-England, and has brought over Governor SHIRLEY.

Admiral Boscawen is to be President at the Court-Martial for the Trial of Admiral Byng; and his Arrival for that Purpose is hourly expected; as is also that of the Deptford Man of War (not the Colchester) with the Witnesses on board to be examined upon this Trial.

November 6. We hear that his Majesty was last Night pleased to appoint the Duke of Devonshire first Lord of the Treasury, Earl Temple first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Hon. Mr. Pitt Secretary of State. And 'tis said that Dr. Hay will be one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Hon. George Grenville Paymaster of the Forces.

The Mermaid Man of War, which arrived at Plymouth last Saturday, to the Westward of Scilly fell in with a French Privateer off Granville, of 22 Guns, and 190 Men, who was in Chace of a Brigantine bound for Gibraltar. The Tartar Man of War soon came in Sight, and gave Chace also to the Privateer, and being a clean Ship soon came up with her, and after a Broadside or two, the French Captain's Head being shot off, the Privateer struck. Forty of the Prisoners are on board the Mermaid.

The Tartar Man of War is arrived at Plymouth, with the French Privateer above mentioned, which is called the Grand Jewedon, from Granville, mounting fourteen Four Pounders, six Six Pounders, and 195 Men.

The Good-Intent, Hammond, from Hamburg, for New-York, with 200 Soldiers, was taken the 28th of August by three French Men of War.

The King David, bound from Martinico to Bourdeaux, is taken by one of our Privateers, and sent into Cork.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of ———, if he is not continued in his Majesty's Service, proposes to retire into the Country, and follow the Steps of the late Lord Townshend in rural Employments and Diversions.

It is said the present Lord Chief Justice Willes would be glad to resign, but that he is invited to continue in that important Service for the Benefit and Service of the Public.

It is currently reported, that Orders are issued for the immediate Embarkation of the Hessians and Hanoverians.

November 9. The new Ministry will all be declared, kiss Hands, &c. on Thursday next.

The Right Hon. the Lord Barrington continues Secretary at War, and Charles Townshend, Esq. succeeds as Treasurer of the Chambers.

It is said that there will be a new Assessment of the Land-Tax, by which, instead of producing two Millions a Year, at 4*s.* in the Pound, will produce double the Sum.

They write from Dublin, that five Regiments of Foot, one of Horse and one of Dragoons, have Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to embark on the first Notice.

The Prince Edward Man of War has taken the Glorie Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, 18 Swivels, and 100 Men.

And the St. George Privateer has taken the Nancy from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, Burthen 500 Tons, 16 Nine and Six Pounders.

The Anson Privateer has taken and brought into Bristol, a Brig bound from Lisbon to Havre.

This Morning we hear, that a Commission is forming, appointing Admiral Boscawen President, and two Commodores and fourteen Captains, Members, of the expected Court-Martial.

Preparations are making for the Trial of some other Land Officers come or coming from Gibraltar, which are expected shortly to come on.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, November 7. "Yesterday arrived the Chichester, Capt. Wills, from the Bay, where she left Admiral Boscawen with thirteen Sail of the Line, three of which, viz. the Invincible, Admiral Boscawen, the Devonshire, and Swiftsure, were to leave the Bay in a Day or two; and the Remainder, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Mofyn, were to keep these Stations there. They have taken nothing but two Shallop and a Sloop with Wine. We expect the above three Ships every Hour, as the Wind is fair."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, November 8. "Saturday arrived at St. Helen's, and this Morning at Spithead, the Invincible, Vice-Admiral Boscawen, the Marlborough, Rear-Admiral Holburne, the Devonshire, Capt. Moore, Elizabeth, Capt. Montagu, and Medway, Capt. Dennis; the last of which has taken four Prizes, one of them a homeward-bound Martinico-Man."

"Sir Edward Hawke is ordered home, and expected here every South-west Wind, with five of the largest Ships of the Line, to clean, and return in Spring."

November 11. The following is said to be a List of the new Promotions: The Right Hon. Henry Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. William Pitt, Secretary of State; the Hon. George Grenville, Paymaster of the Forces; his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, first Lord of the Treasury; the Hon. James Grenville, Treasurer of the Navy; Earl Temple, first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Admirals Smith and West, Dr. Hay, John Pitt, and William Hamilton, Esquires, together with Admiral Boscawen, and the other Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It is reported that the French are going to send five Regiments of Foot more to America with a Train of Artillery.

A French Cartel Ship is arrived from the Western Islands, with the English Prisoners taken on board the Warwick.

November 13. Thursday Transports were taken into the Service of the Government to re-embark the Hanoverian and Hessian Troops on their Return Home. The former to embark first.

Captain Fortunatus Wright, has taken and sent into Malta two French Prizes, viz. the Immaculate Conception, Rampell, from St. John D'Acra, and the Esperance, Richards, from Sallonica, both bound to Marseilles, reckoned to be worth 15,000*l.* at least.

The Ship brought into the Downs by Captain Stewart from Leghorn, is the Aimable Susannah from Nantz, for St. Domingo.

We are assured that the Right Hon. Sir George Lyttleton, Bart. Chancellor of the Exchequer, has resigned his Place, and is created a Peer of Great-Britain, by the Title of Lord Lyttleton, Baron of Hagley.

It is now hoped the Lord Chancellor will be prevailed with not to resign.

Two other Persons in the late Ministry are to have Prizes.

Mr. West of the Treasury Patent of considerable Value. *York, October 23.* Ye Blakeney Privateers, belonging from a Cruise, and brought about 400 Tons, bound for Bourdeaux; the Outfit of her amounted to 400,000 Livres; the Blakeney five Hours, coming up, on hearing the ship struck. Amongst her heads of white Sugar, of Coffee.

Edinburgh, Nov. 13. London says, that six Orders to be ready to embark for North-America.

Plymouth, Nov. 7. Y Sound, and now lies a Weeks from Quebec in a French Paquet-Boat, Commander. She sailed and brought several Officers Majesty's 50th and 51st surrendered themselves Prisoners, upon Saturday the General Montcalm with Regulars, Canadians, 7000 Place: They were at Montreal, and on to Quebec one Month, and were Politeness. During the learn very little relating was then the sole Object whispered that a Skirmish that their General was of Highlanders and Flat the Country, and burnt Castle, which was inhab in Alliance with the French the Inhabitants with a Peninsular of Gaspre, or flew into the Woods, and a quantity of Cannon, Ammunition hind them.

N E W - Y O  
Saturday last was sent Randle and Harris, in a Sloop of War, in the Service of Majesty, called, The Eagle, late Commander, 18 Swivels, 2 Cannon, 127 Muskets, 2 lasties, and 137 Men, of Marie de Bourbon, Du Admiral of France: She was retaken by the abed as well as the taking of Reader is referred to the Extra of a Letter from Sloop Goldfinch, Capt at Henago, Decemb "My last, by Way when I was heaving downing-Island, in the Bal 28th of November; I my taking two French with a Privateer from I had met with a French Island of Mayaguana Supply of Flour, and Goods, which I have first of December I get the best of my Way best cruising; by the Leoganne, where I Guns, bound from in order to obtain a but we soon stoppe Guns, every other 1 on Fire, she being 9 Hours after, I met y the Privateer Charm I have been with e being off Cape Ni proved to be the S Prize, Capt. Danie before, bound from "I first retook C Time our Comfort engagement with us,

Mr. West of the Treasury resigns, but has a Patent of considerable Value to himself and Son. *Cork, October 22.* Yesterday the Anson and Blakeney Privateers, belonging to this City, arrived from a Cruise, and brought in a Prize of about 400 Tons, bound from Martinico to Bourdeaux; the Outset of her Cargo at Martinico amounted to 400,000 Livres. The Prize engaged the Blakeney five Hours, but upon the Anson's coming up, on hearing the firing, she immediately struck. Amongst her Cargo were 400 Hog-heads of white Sugar, and several Hundred Bags of Coffee.

*Edinburgh, Nov. 13.* A private Letter from London says, that six Regiments have received Orders to be ready to embark early in the Spring for North-America.

*Plymouth, Nov. 7.* Yesterday came into the Sound, and now lies at Anchor there, in five Weeks from Quebec in Canada, La Renommée, a French Pacquet-Boat, Captain Dennis Vitree Commander. She sailed under a Flag of Truce, and brought several Officers and Soldiers, of his Majesty's 50th and 51st Regiments of Foot, who surrendered themselves Prisoners of War at Oswego, upon Saturday the 14th of August; when General Montcalm, with upwards of 3000 French Regulars, Canadians, and Indians, took that Place: They were conveyed from thence to Montreal, and on to Quebec, where they staid one Month, and were treated with Civility and Politeness. During their Stay there they could learn very little relating to Crown-Point, which was then the sole Object of Attention. It was whispered that a Skirmish had happened, and that their General was killed; that a large Body of Highlanders and Flathead Indians had ravaged the Country, and burnt and destroyed Iroquois Castle, which was inhabited by a Tribe of Indians in Alliance with the French, which Account struck the Inhabitants with a Panic; and that some English Men of War having landed Men upon the Peninsula of Gaspere, or Gaspere, the Inhabitants flew into the Woods, and left a considerable Quantity of Cannon, Ammunition, and Provision behind them.

**NEW-YORK, January 31.**

Saturday last was sent in here, by the Captains Randle and Harris, in the Privateer Sloop Goldfinch and Charming-Sally, of this Port, a French Sloop of War, in the Service of his most Christian Majesty, called, The Eagle of the Cape, Monsieur Ferrit, late Commander, mounting 12 Six Pounders, 18 Swivels, 2 Cohorns, 6 Brads Blunderbusses, 127 Muskets, 28 Pair of Pistols, 123 Cutlasses, and 137 Men, commissioned by Louis Jean Marie de Bourbon, Duke de Penthièvre, &c. &c. Admiral of France: She had been out of Port 18 Days, during which Time she had taken the Brig Severn, Capt. Appowin, of Philadelphia, and the Sloop Delight, Capt. Daniel Seymour, from New-York, both bound for Jamaica, the latter of which was retaken by the above Privateers, and proceeded on her Voyage; for the Particulars of which, as well as the taking the above Vessel of War, the Reader is referred to the following

*Extract of a Letter from on board the Privateer Sloop Goldfinch, Capt. Randle, of this Port, dated at Havana, December 29, 1756.*

"My last, by Way of Providence, at a Time when I was heaving down at a Place called Stocking-Island, in the Bahamas, which Time was the 28th of November; by which I informed you of my taking two French Privateers, in Company with a Privateer from Providence; likewise that I had met with a French Ship cast away upon the Island of Mayaguana, out of which we got a fresh Supply of Flour, and some small Matter of Dry Goods, which I have sent to Providence.—The first of December I got ready for sailing, and made the best of my Way to where I thought was the best cruising; by the 9th I got into the Bite of Leoganne, where I met a French Sloop of ten Guns, bound from St. Mark's to Porto Prince, in order to obtain a Commission for a Privateer; but we soon stopped her Cruise, took out her Guns, every other Thing of Value, and set her on Fire, she being old and leaky. About twelve Hours after, I met with Capt. Richard Harris, in the Privateer Charming-Sally, of New-York, who I have been with ever since. The 18th Instant, being off Cape Nichols, saw two Sail, which proved to be the Sloop I now send you, and her Prize, Capt. Daniel Seymour, taken 96 Hours before, bound from New-York for Jamaica.

"I first retook Captain Seymour, and by that Time our Consort came up, and began the Engagement with us, I first receiving 30 odd Shot

from the Privateer, and after an Engagement of 4 Hours and a Half, having (as they say) 5 Men killed, and 11 wounded. Our Consort nor ourselves had not a Man hurt. This Vessel was accounted by the French the finest Privateer they had in the West-Indies; for the Prisoners we put ashore informed their Countrymen they were taken by an English Man of War: And notwithstanding I have not the good Fortune to be ranked with the Successful, in adorning your Harbour with rich Ships, I hope the serving our Country will, if it should happen we don't serve ourselves as we could wish, be a Sufficiency to recommend us."

[In this small Cruise Captain Randle has taken and destroyed four French Privateers, which Service, I presume, will not be forgotten by the Merchants and Under-writers of this City.]

By the Ship Dursley-Galley belonging to Philadelphia, arrived at the Hook, in nine Weeks from Lisbon, we learn, that a small Schooner Privateer belonging to London, had taken a rich Martinico Ship, bound to Old France, and carried her into Port.

*Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated last Wednesday brought by an Express arrived last Saturday Night.*

"Letters just received from Fort-George, assure, That Captain Rogers having gone out on a Scout, with Eighty Men, about two Weeks ago, and having good Intelligence, Way-laid 60 Sleighs loaded with Provisions, between Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, all designed for the latter Place; 59 of which he took and destroyed; taking 7 Prisoners and 18 Scalps; The odd Sleigh escaping alarmed the Garrison at Crown-Point; when a great Number, thought to be 300 Regulars, were ordered out in search of Rogers and his Party. Rogers, as soon as they appeared, engaged them with great Resolution for some Time, when having near 20 of his Men killed, and himself wounded through the Wrist of his left Hand, he thought it prudent to retreat, and came in safe to Fort-George. The French firing in Platoons, Captain Rogers thinks many were killed, as they were backward in following him, and his Men good Marksmen."

**PHILADELPHIA, January 27.**

By a Gentleman, who left Plymouth the 20th of November, we have Advice, that General Blakeney, and some Officers, were arrived from Gibraltar; that Admiral Boscawen, with most of the Ships under his Command, came into Plymouth the Night before he sailed; and that Admiral Knowles, with a Number of Capital Ships, was gone to Sea.

**ANNAPOLIS, February 10.**

We hear that all the Governors of his Majesty's Colonies, Northward of North-Carolina, are to have an Interview with the Right Honourable Lord Loudoun, in Philadelphia, a few Days hence.

Yesterday the Honourable ROBERT DIRWIDDER, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, came to this Town by Water, on his Way to Philadelphia, accompanied by Col. JOHN HUNTER.

To-morrow his Excellency our Governor, with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, will set off for Philadelphia, to meet Lord Loudoun.

On Tuesday last Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, junior, Merchant, and Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, Stay-Maker, were chosen Common-council-men of this City, in the Room of Mr. SIMON DUFF, removed out of Town, and the much regretted Dr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, deceased.

We are assured, that the valuable French Prize, taken by Capt. Crossbanks, one of the New-York Transports, belonging to Mr. John Hanbury, arrived in York River a few Days ago.

To the Worshipful JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, MATTHEW TILORMAN, POLLARD EDMONDSON, and \* \* \* \* \*, Esquires, Representatives for Talbot County in the General Assembly of MARYLAND:

The humble ADDRESS of their ELECTORS, FREEHOLDERS of the said County, Sheweth,

THAT the wretched Acadians, in a manner Quarter'd upon us, are become a Grievance, inasmuch as we are not at present in a Situation, and in Circumstances, capable of seconding their own fruitless Endeavours to support their numerous Families, as a People plunder'd of their Effects: For tho' our Magistrates have taxed us, perhaps sufficient to feed such of them as cannot feed themselves, they cannot find Houses, Clothing, and

\* MR. JAMES EDGE (a Gentleman justly Esteem'd for his many excellent Qualities) one of the Representatives of this County, Died on the 6th of January last.

other Comforts, in their Condition needful, without going from House to House, Begging, whereby they are become a Nuisance to a Country hardly able to afford necessary Comfort to their own Poor. And as it is no easy Task for a Christian to withstand the importunate Cravings of their distressed Fellow-Creatures, those among us especially who possess the greatest Degree of Humanity, must of Course be the greatest Sufferers. But this is not all. Their Religious Principles, in a Protestant Country, being dangerous, particularly at this Juncture, and their Attachment to their Mother-Country, added to their natural Resentment of the Treatment they have met with, render it unsafe to harbour them in case of any Success of the Enemy, which visibly affords them Matter of Exultation on the slightest News in Favour of the French and Indians. We therefore pray, that you will use your Endeavours in the Assembly to have this Pest removed from among us, after the Example of the People of Virginia or Carolina, at their own Expence, as they request, or otherwise, as the Assembly shall, in their Wisdom, think fit. We humbly conceive, that any Apprehensions of their adding to the Strength of the Enemy, if transported into their Colonies, would argue a Degree of Timidity not to be approv'd of: That, on the contrary, they would rather be burthensome to their Country in their present Circumstances, encumbered with their Wives and Children, whose immediate Wants will, for a long Time, employ the utmost Industry of the few able-bodied Fathers amongst them. Besides, they need not be discharged without first binding them as strongly as People of their Principles can be bound, by an Oath of Neutrality for so long Time as may be judged needful. It will have perhaps this further Effect, that since they so earnestly desire to quit his Majesty's Protection, in a Manner renouncing it, they enfeeble their Claim to the Restitution and Restoration they contend for; a Point it would be greatly the Interest of the Colonies to gain with a good Grace. *We are, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servants.*

THE following BOOKS being Lent to my Friends, some a longer and some a shorter Time, those who think it Time are requested to return them, the Proprietor being deprived of the Satisfaction of looking into them on Occasion, as well as of the Pleasure of obliging Others with their Perusal. Also he will be obliged to any Persons, who, finding any Book in their Possession, not here listed, with his Name prefix'd, shall send it home, and he will not murmur at the Expence of this Advertisement: Even though any of them should be much abused, according to Custom, they will yet be acceptable. To shew the Reasonableness of this Remark; I had not long ago return'd me the ART OF COOKERY, in such a Pickle, that one would imagine it had been several Times in the Pot to make Soup, as they use the Gusting-Bone in Galway. *H. CALLISTER.*

Swift's Works,	12mo.	Vols. 7. 8. 9.
Clarissa,	12mo.	1. 2. 3.
Independent Whig,	8vo.	1. 2.
Bolingbroke,	4to.	2. 3.
Louis de Bourbon, French,	12mo.	2. or 3.
Cadwalader Colden's 5 Nations,	8vo.	1.

*Queen's-Town, February 8, 1757.*

ALL Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Capt. David Alexander, late of Talbot County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to

ANTHONY M'COLLOCH, Administrator.

IF Mr. John Frederick Prigg, who came into this Country some Years since, from Copenhagen, and whose Father lives in that Place, be now alive, and will apply to Mr. Michael Earle, of Cecil County, he will hear of something very satisfactory.

THERE is at the Plantation of James Clark, at Prince-Frederick-Town, in Calvert County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, of a middle Size, branded on the near Buttock something like G S, the paces slow, has some Saddle Spots on her Back, and a ridge and hanging Mane.

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

**T**HE Subscriber intending for *London* the ensuing Summer, requests all Persons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or settle their Accounts by Note, or Bond: And those who have any just Demands against him, are desired to come and receive Payment of the same.

JAMES WARDROP.

**TO BE SOLD,**



A Well-fitted SCHOONER, about Three Years old, which will carry about 2250 Bushels of Grain.

Any Persons inclinable to Purchase, may apply to Stephen Steward at West-River, or Colmore Beams at Nottingham.

**T**HE Subscriber, intending for *Great-Britain* in the ensuing Spring, begs the Favour of all Persons who have open Accounts with him, to settle the same, either by Note, Bond, or Cash.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

**N. B.** I have a good Assortment of *European* and *India* GOODS, which I would sell at a very reasonable Rate. And have also, a large Quantity of BLOCKS, PUMPS, and other Necessaries, for large or small Vessels. SMITH'S WORK of all Kinds; likewise CARTING as usual.

W. R.

THOMAS WARD, PERUKE-MAKER, At the Sign of the White Peruke, at the West End of BALTIMORE-TOWN,

**C**ARRIES on his Business of WIG-MAKING, as usual, notwithstanding the false Report spread in *November* past to his great Prejudice, by some evil-minded Persons, That he had left the Province. This is therefore to acquaint the Public, that he has a great Parcel of choice *English* HAIRS, and will furnish those Gentlemen, who have bespoke Wigs of him, in different Parts of the Country, as soon as he can possibly get them done; and (having left off the Shaving Business of the Town) will make Wigs of any Sort with all possible Care and Dispatch, for any Gentlemen who may Favour with their Custom,

Their humble Servant, THOMAS WARD.

**T**HERE is in the Possession of *Arthur Charlton*, in *Frederick-Town*, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Black Horse, branded on the off Buttock with HM (in a Piece), has a long Tail, some Saddle Spots, and had a small Bell on.

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

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Richardson*, near *Mr. Snowden's* Iron-Works, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder with something like an M, has two Saddle Spots on her Back, some white Hairs on her off Buttock, and her hind Feet are white.

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

**T**HERE is in the Possession of *Paul Woolfe*, living near *Little-Pipe-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare about four Years old, has a long Tail, but no Brand to be seen.

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

**T**HERE is in the Possession of *Paul Woolfe*, living near *Little-Pipe-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a light Grey Mare about ten Years old, branded on the near Buttock C, and a blotted Brand on the near Shoulder.

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

**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,

**C**ONTINUES 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 Mottoes 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 Chrysal, 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.

**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.

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

**WANTED,**



**A**SLOOP or SCHOOLER, (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.

**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.

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.

**A**LL 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. }

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 LOWNDES.

**P**ERSONS 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 neat, genteel, 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.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

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

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

CHAMBER and CARNAN.

**Roderick Cheyne,**

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

**I**S 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.

**John Anderson,**

CABINET-MAKER,

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

**I**S 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.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

**A**TRACT 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.

**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.

M A

FROM THE LOND DRES D

**I**T is confirmed, that the unmolessted, and w... Half Way up a ste... stein, they found t... all the Defiles, and force their Way; so that themselves surrounded on the greatest Extremity, fo... capitulate.

His Polish Majesty, wh... has given Field Marshal the Army; and we expect... pulation being signed.

Marshal Brown had arriv... dorf, near Schandau, and... with his Arrival, letting... there all the next Day, bu... ed there till the 14th at N... hemia, and arrived Yester... tachment fell in with h... about 100 Men.

His Prussian Majesty... King of Poland's former... October 20. The Saxo... till the Night between the... Army passed the Elbe, a... Cannon of Konigstein;... Baggage was all got ove... plundered a Part of it.

of a new Camp in a nar... River, which lies direct... bounded on one Side by... very steep and rocky, and... called Lillienstein, which... Rocks and Ravines, havi... and at the other a Road... Access at all Times, but... by the Prussians. In t... the Saxon Army contin... when they began to capit... Camp on Sunday Mornin... as soon as the Capitulat... Marshal Brown came t... about 8000 Men, in o... were defended by the... distant about one Mile... as soon as the Prussians... reinforced the Party und... other Detachments on t... Marshal Brown could d... Prussian Hussars attacke... two Companies of Gren... On Sunday, the 17t... their General Officers, Radan, where the Pru... whence they marched;... and after passing betwe... they were received by... Prussia's Regiment, or... there formed a holloy... War read, and the mi... there was but one Bri... from the Saxon Camp... giment took the Oath... that Day and the next... the Officers have refus... The whole Saxon... which were Horis... tremely well looking... seem to have suffere... Blockade of five Wee... The Convention an... jesty has made with... Substance as follows:...

1. That the King Saxony to the King o... pelled to serve again... to grant Dismissio... who then shall be at... vice; and those wh... are to be incapable o... of Poland is said to... to grant such Dismi... them; and it is t... will accept of the... 2. That the Gar... main in the Hands... Assurances, that a... his Part, and no... King of Prussia's E... Elbe any ways int... 3. The King of... pleases; and he ha... Day for Warsaw.

The King of Pr...

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.

THE  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**

[Numb. 615.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 17, 1757.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.  
DRESDEN, October 27.

**I**T is confirmed, that the Saxon Army passed the Elbe unmolested, and without any Loss; but it now appears, that when the advanced Guard had got about Half Way up a steep Mountain, over against Konigstein, they found that the Prussians were Masters of all the Defiles, and that it was impossible for them to force their Way; so that the whole Saxon Army finding themselves surrounded on every Side, and being reduced to the greatest Extremity, for Want of Provisions, offered to capitulate.

His Polish Majesty, who is in the Fortress of Konigstein, has given Field Marshal Rotowski full Powers to treat for the Army; and we expect every Hour the News of the Capitulation being signed.

Marshal Brown had arrived the 21th Instant at Lichtendorf, near Schandau, and immediately acquainted the Saxons with his Arrival, letting them know, that he would stay there all the next Day, but no longer; however he continued there till the 24th at Noon, and then retired towards Bohemia, and arrived Yesterday at Kamnitz. A Prussian Detachment fell in with his Rear, and killed and wounded about 100 Men.

His Prussian Majesty is, at present, at Struppen, the King of Poland's former Head Quarters.

October 20. The Saxons remained in the Camp at Pirna, till the Night between the 24th and 25th, when the whole Army passed the Elbe, on a Bridge of Boats, under the Cannon of Konigstein; but the Bridge broke before the Baggage was all got over, and the Prussian Hussars have plundered a Part of it. The Saxons then took Possession of a new Camp in a narrow Plain, shelving towards the River, which lies directly opposite to Konigstein, and is bounded on one Side by the Banks of the Elbe, which are very steep and rocky, and on the other, by a very high Rock called Lillienstein, which again is surrounded with other high Rocks and Ravines, having at one End of it a deep Wood, and at the other a Road towards Wasserdruff, of difficult Access at all Times, but then rendered almost impracticable by the Prussians. In this Situation, shut up on all Sides, the Saxon Army continued from Wednesday till Friday, when they began to capitulate, but they marched out of their Camp on Sunday Morning. Bread was sent to the Soldiers as soon as the Capitulation was agreed upon.

Marshal Brown came to Mitteldorf, near Schandau, with about 3000 Men, in order to have forced the Passes that were defended by the Prussians under General Leutwitz, distant about one Mile from the second Saxon Camp; but as soon as the Prussians had Notice of his Approach, they reinforced the Party under General Leutwitz, and all their other Detachments on the other Side of the Elbe; so that Marshal Brown could do nothing; and in his Retreat the Prussian Hussars attacked his Rear Guard, and cut to Pieces two Companies of Grenadiers, and upwards of 150 Hussars.

On Sunday, the 17th, the Saxon Troops, preceded by their General Officers, crossed the Elbe, at a Place called Radan, where the Prussians had a Bridge of Boats; from whence they marched into a Plain in the Neighbourhood, and after passing between two Battalions of Prussian Guards, they were received by two Battalions of the Prince of Prussia's Regiment, drawn up on the Right and Left; they there formed a hollow Square, and had the Articles of War read, and the military Oath administered to them. As there was but one Bridge laid over the River, and the Roads from the Saxon Camp were extremely bad, and as every Regiment took the Oath separately, this Ceremony lasted all that Day and the next. The Soldiers were all armed, but the Officers have refused to enter into the Prussian Service.

The whole Saxon Army consisted of 16,000, 3000 of which were Horse and Dragoons. The Soldiers are extremely well looking, and mostly young Men, and do not seem to have suffered for want of Provisions during the Blockade of five Weeks. The Cavalry is almost ruined.

The Convention and Capitulation which his Prussian Majesty has made with the King of Poland is said to be in Substance as follows.

1. That the King of Poland yields his whole Army in Saxony to the King of Prussia; the Officers not to be compelled to serve against their Will. But the King of Poland to grant Dismissal from his Service to such as shall ask it, who then shall be at Liberty to enter into the Prussian Service; and those who do not choose to ask their Dismissal, are to be incapable of serving during this War. The King of Poland is said to have given full Power to Count Rotowski to grant such Dismissals to those Officers who apply for them; and it is thought that many of the Saxon Officers will accept of the Service.

2. That the Garrison and Castle of Konigstein shall remain in the Hands of his Polish Majesty, he giving proper Assurances, that a perfect Neutrality shall be observed on his Part, and no Protection afforded from thence to the King of Prussia's Enemies, nor the free Navigation of the Elbe any ways interrupted.

3. The King of Poland to be at Liberty to go where he pleases; and he has accordingly resolved to set out as this Day for Warsaw.

The King of Prussia sets out this Day, with Part of his

Army, for Bohemia. The Army his Prussian Majesty leaves in Saxony, will return to their old Camp at Sedlitz.

Dresden, October 3. Advice is this Moment received, that General Nadasti has joined Count Brown with 10,000 Hungarians.

Aix, October 9. M. de La Galissoniere, who arrived here on Saturday, set out Yesterday Morning in a Litter for Paris. His Disorder being a Dropsy, after a Consultation of the most able Physicians in this Place, it was thought proper to tap him, and they took from him at least Fifteen Pounds of Water, which relieved him very much.

Paris, October 22. Letters from Marseilles advise, that the Algerines have taken the City of Tunis, put about 10,000 of the Inhabitants to the Sword, without Distinction either of Sex or Age; that they plunder'd the City, and not finding so much Riches as they expected, they ransack'd all the French Families residing there, having heard that the Tunisians had deposited all their Treasure in their Hands, and threaten'd to murder them unless they deliver'd it up; and that the French, in order to save their Lives, had taken Refuge in the Houses belonging to the English who are settled there.

These Letters add, that a stout Felucca belonging to Marseilles, has taken its Station between Malaga and Gibraltar, and extremely incommodes the Trade of the English there, having already taken twelve of their Ships.

LONDON, October 26.

Letter from Margate, October 18, 1756.

"Yesterday the Syren of Yarmouth, James Nutter Master, from Newcastle, with Coals, and bound to the Westward, Burthen about 120 Tons, navigated only with four Men and two Boys, besides the Master, being about seven Miles E. S. E. from the North Foreland, was boarded by a French Brig Privateer, of 6 Carriage Guns, and 8 Swivels, with 70 Men, belonging to Havre. The Collier having only 3 small Guns, the Crew took to their close Quarters, from whence they fired so briskly, and killed and wounded so many of the French, that they obliged them to sheer off. The Frenchmen were so angry to find that a little Vessel, of so small Force, should match them so, that they resolved a second Attack. Accordingly the Frenchman fired his Broadside at the Collier, which did him great Damage, went through both her Sides, but by Providence killed none of her few Men. Hereupon the Frenchman boarded a second Time, lashed fast to the Collier, and enter'd his Men. They were warmly received: The Collier plied his Small-arms again from the close Quarters, and killed and wounded the Frenchmen so fast, that they grew quite sick of the Sport; and, after an Hour's Dispute the second Time, the Privateer was glad to get clear off, and in such Haste, as to leave one Man alive on the Collier's Deck; whom they brought away, and put on board the Wolfe, Capt. Crickett (who they met off the North Foreland) to have his Wounds dressed. The Captain of the Collier, who is now ashore, says, that in the Engagement he observed an Officer on board the Privateer in a laced Hat, who soon fell, and he supposed him to be the Captain. When the Privateer cut loose and got off, they made all the Sail they could for the Coast of France; and on parting the Collier gave them three Cheers.

"Thus did a loaded Collier, with only a Master, four Men, and two Boys, beat a Privateer of 14 Guns, and 70 Men. If such gallant and courageous Behaviour was general in our Navy, what might we not expect? If such Courage had been lately displayed in the Mediterranean, What glorious Events would it have produced!

"From this Example of a Collier, our Men of War might learn to rule the Ocean."

A Brigantine, bound from Rochelle for Mississippi, with 100 Soldiers, besides Women and Children, is taken by the Revenge Privateer, and carried into the Island of Jersey.

October 30. Letters have been received from Admiral Hawke's Squadron, dated off Minorca, the 24th of September, which advise, that the Fleet had been very sickly, and that had it not been for the fresh Provisions on board some French Transports bound to Minorca, which Providence threw in their Way, half the Ships Companies would have died; and that the first Dispatches from England, were received on the 22d of September, and contained an Order to return to Gibraltar.

By the Articles of the Capitulation, 15000 Saxons have entered into the King of Prussia's Service for five Years, and taken the Oaths of Allegiance to him. The Officers are upon their Parole of Honour.

The Hawke's Privateer, of Exeter, has taken a French West-Indiaman, of 350 Tons Burthen, 35 Men, and 14 Guns, off Cape Finistere, worth upwards of 20,000 l.

The INSTRUCTIONS from the City of London to their Representatives in Parliament.

To the Right Honourable Sir John Bethell, Esq; Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knight, Sir Robert Ludbrooke, Knight, and William Beckford, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the City of London.

**W**E the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, justly alarmed at the critical and unhappy Situation of these Kingdoms, do most earnestly call upon you, our Representatives, to exert your utmost Ability towards procuring a strict

and impartial parliamentary Enquiry into the Causes of these National Calamities.

An almost total Neglect of our important Fortresses in the Mediterranean, of such inestimable Consequence to the Trade and Power of these Kingdoms, and the permitted Absence of their principal Officers many Months after the Commencement of Hostilities; the actual Loss of Minorca, and apparent Danger of Gibraltar, are Circumstances that fill us with Amazement and Concern; but when we reflect on the great Preparations for an Embarkation of Troops and Artillery, and the Equipment of a powerful Fleet publicly known to be carried on at Toulon, whose Neighbourhood to Minorca was sufficiently alarming, we cannot impute these fatal Events to Neglect alone; and therefore conjure you to enquire, Why a respectable Fleet was not immediately sent from hence, and why at last so small a Squadron was ordered upon this important Service, without any Frigate, Fire-Ship, Hospital-Ship, Transport or Troops, beyond their ordinary Complement, and this at a Time when our Naval Force was confessedly superior to the Enemy's.

The Cruelties suffered, and Losses sustained, by our Fellow-Subjects in North-America, having long called for Redress, whilst the Mismanagements in the Attempts for their Support, and the untimely and unequal Succours sent to their Relief, have only served to render the British Name contemptible: We therefore require you, to use your utmost Endeavours for detecting all those, who by Treachery or Misconduct, have contributed to those great Distresses, his Majesty having been graciously pleased to assure us, that he will not fail to do Justice upon any Persons who shall have been wanting in their Duty to Him and their Country.

To these interesting Enquiries, we have but too much Reason to add our pressing Request, that you use your earliest Endeavours to establish a well-regulated and constitutional Militia, as the most honourable Defence of the Crown, and the most consistent with the Rights of a free People. And this we are more anxious to recommend to your particular Care and Attention, as every Apprehension of Danger has furnished a Reason for increasing the Number of our Regular Forces, and for the Introduction of foreign Mercenaries; the Expence of which is insupportable. We therefore trust that you will pursue this Measure before you consent to the Grant of Supplies, Experience having convinced us that your laudable Endeavours afterwards may prove fruitless.

The Insult offered to our Laws, by a Claim of Exemption, which these Foreigners are said to have made, demands that you strictly enquire, whether the ordinary Course of Justice has been interrupted or suspended on their Account, or whether any Person in Authority under his Majesty has given Countenance to such Claim; which if you should discover, we confide in your Resolution and Integrity, that nothing will be wanting on your Part to bring to Justice the Adversers and Instruments of such a Violation of the Bill of Rights, as the only Means of quieting the Minds of his Majesty's loyal British Subjects; and at all Events, we recommend it to you, to oppose the Continuance of any foreign Troops within the Kingdom, a Circumstance which must ever be considered as a Reproach to the Loyalty, Courage, and Ability of this Nation.

We also hope that you will endeavour to limit the Number of Placemen and Pensioners of late so remarkably increased, and at a proper Season to restore triennial Parliaments, as we conceive it the only Means to obtain a free Representative of the People.

The immense Sums so cheerfully paid, when almost every Measure reflects National Disgrace, call upon you strictly to enquire into their Application; and we trust that you will carefully watch and endeavour to prevent all unnatural Connections on the Continent, in order to preserve the Independence of these Kingdoms.

By rendering these necessary Services to your King and Country, you will give his Majesty the strongest Testimony of our Duty and Affection, and most effectually secure to his Government Obedience and Respect.

At the same Time we desire you thus publicly to accept our most grateful Acknowledgments of your past Conduct in Parliament; and enjoin you at all Times to hold sacred and inviolable the Act made for establishing his Majesty's Right to the Crowns of these Realms, and securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; and that you oppose every Measure tending to weaken that Compact; which under the divine Providence, will prove the best Security to his Majesty's sacred Person, and the Succession in his illustrious House.

November 4. It is said that Apartments are fitting up in Chelsea-Hospital, for the Reception of a certain General, who is to answer for the Loss of Oswego, and other fatal Misfortunes, in North-America.

Letters from the Groyne, by the Mail that arrived Yesterday, bring Intelligence, that Captain Dyer, of the Defence Privateer, fell in with three French Men of War near Cape Finistere, viz. the Prudent, the Warwick, and a Frigate of 36 Guns: They came from Martinico, Convoy to a large Fleet of Merchantmen, from which they had been separated in bad Weather. Capt. Dyer bore down upon the Frigate, and engaged her a considerable Time, and would certainly have carried her, but that the Warwick came to her Assistance, upon which Capt. Dyer was obliged to sheer off.

The Antigallean Privateer, Capt. Foster, has taken a rich Ship from Martinico, and sent her into Portsmouth.

November 12. A great Man being reproached the other Day, that his Patriotism was all Pretence, and that all his Bustle was only for the most lucrative Place, replied, To show that I disdain such mercenary Motives, if I do accept of any Post, I will serve my Country for the Love I have to it, and shall glory to see others follow my Example, which, if they do, some Hundred Thousand Pounds will be saved to this sinking Nation.

November 13. The following Points are confidently reported as being insisted on by the great Commoner upon his coming into Office. 1. An equal Assessment of the Land-Tax; by which many Parts of the Kingdom will be relieved from an Oppression long complained of, and the Public benefited by an additional Sum of Two Millions, which it is computed this Regulation will produce. 2. A Dissolution of the Parliament immediately after the Money-Bills for the current Year are passed, and an Act to make Parliaments triennial for the future. 3. That a Selection of Thirty-three of the most eminent Merchants of the City of London, who shall be chosen by their Fellow-Citizens, shall have a Power of determining the necessary Number of Shipping to be employed, and where they shall be stationed; and that the Lords of the Admiralty shall be obliged to act in Conformity to the Resolution of the Majority of these Merchants.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.  
On Sunday last arrived here the La Glorie, a Snow of 330 Tons, Guillaume Sybille, Master, of Bourdeaux (late belonging to M. Raymond Balse, Merchant there) from St. Domingo, with 136 Hogheads, 104 Barrels of white Sugar, 159 Hogheads, 13 Tierces, 6 Barrels of Muscovado Sugar, 108 Hogheads, 114 Barrels of Coffee, 12 Hogheads, 2 Barrels of Indico, and a Parcel of Hides, taken by the Blakeney Privateer of this Port, commanded by the brave Capt. William Day. Capt. Day fell in Company with the Hawke Privateer, of Exeter, Capt. Hewston, a Snow of 13 Carriage Guns, 2 and 3 Pounders, 8 Swivels, and 62 Men and Boys; with whom he made an Agreement to cruise in Company. On the 6th Instant (Cape Finisterre bearing W. S. W. about 26 Leagues) in the Morning they descried 4 Sail, to whom they gave Chace, and between 10 and 11 o'Clock came up with them; they proved to be two Ships and two Snows from St. Domingo, and drew up in a Line to engage the Privateers; the Blakeney being the Foremost shot a-head of the Ship Robuste, a French Guineymen, of 14 Guns, and 40 odd Men, and engaged the Ship Le Juste, Capt. Connel, a Ship of 450 Tons, 22 Guns (10 of which proved to be Wooden ones) 4 Swivels, and 27 Men, who returned his Fire very briskly, aided by one of the Snows that lay a-head of the Privateer, and the other upon his Weather Quarter; they all fought the Blakeney 4 Glasses, and then the Le Juste struck. In the mean Time the Hawke came up and bravely boarded the Robuste that was a Stern (it having been agreed on by the two Captains, as the Hawke's Metal was not heavy enough for the Ships) the Frenchmen ran from their Quarters immediately on the Hawke's People boarding her: When Capt. Day had secured the Le Juste, he gave Chace to the La Glorie, who crowded away whilst he lay by fishing his Main-mast, and Fore-mast, the former of which had been wounded with a 4 Pound Shot, and the latter with a Bolt and 2 Swivel Shot, which took him three Quarters of an Hour: As soon as he got along Side of her he engaged her and took her; the having thrown overboard 4 Carriage Guns, 6 Pounders, a Sheet Anchor, and her best Bower Cable, in the Chace; and she struck she had 4 Guns, 2 Swivels, and 35 Men left on board. In the Engagement a Cross-bar Shot broke the Shank of one of the Blakeney's Anchors, a Piece of the Bar pass'd between William Kelly Mariner's Thighs, and took most Part of the Flesh away on each Side. [It is well it did not bit bigger up.]

NEW-YORK, January 31.  
The Ship Blakeney, James White Commander, mounting 20 Carriage and 24 Swivel Guns, Cohorns, &c. with 140 stout Veterans, Grenadiers, &c. on board, turned out of the Harbour on Wednesday last, and waits only for a fair Wind, to make his Majesty's Enemies feel the Weight of her Metal. The Harlequin Sloop, Capt. Doran, fell down also to proceed on a third Cruise, to reduce the Marine Interest of France. And,

On Friday Morning fell down on the like Purpose, the Royal Esther, Solomon Davis Commander, of 14 Carriage and 24 Swivel Guns, with 130 Men.  
PHILADELPHIA, January 27.  
Last Night Capt. Sage came to Town from Barbados, which Place he left the 31st of December, and advises, That Captain Barlett, from this Place, for said Island, was taken by a French Privateer; that a Privateer Brigantine belonging to North-America, had been boarded by two of the Enemy's Privateers, and carried into Guadaloupe; that a Brigantine, richly laden, belonging to Liverpool, was also taken, after a smart Engagement, by a Privateer Schooner; that the Trial Man of War had had an Engagement with a large French Letter of Marque Ship, bound to Martinico from Havre de Grace, in which the Frenchman blew up, and all his Hands, consisting of about 50, were destroyed, except 15; that a great many Virginia and Maryland Vessels had also been taken; and that a Brigantine, to mount 12 Guns, and carry 90 Men, in the Service of the Island, for the Protection of their Trade against the French Privateers, which swarm among the Islands, would be ready to sail in a few Days after him, to be commanded by Captain Walter Stirling.

February 3. On Monday last Captain Falkner arrived here from London, but left from Lemington, in about eight Weeks Passage, and brings Advice of the Ship Lydia, Captain Ridgall, of this Port, being taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Morlaix, on her Passage thither, with a valuable Cargo on board. Captain Falkner had not an Opportunity of bringing any late English Prints with him, but says, that in the latest he read before he sailed, there were several Accounts of the King of Prussia retreating, his Army being much harassed by the Austrians, but that there had been no general Engagement.

The same Day Captain Ford arrived here from Cadix, which

Place he left the Beginning of December, and informs us, that the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Hawke had sailed for England, excepting nine Sail, which were at Gibraltar: That while he was at Cadix, about 15 Sail of English Vessels were brought in there by the Enemy's Privateers, and among them a Brigantine, Captain Coppinger, belonging to Boston.

ANNAPOLIS, February 17.  
Friday Morning last, his Excellency our Governor, with Governor DINWIDDIE, and sundry Gentlemen from hence, and Virginia, set out by Water, with a fair Wind, for Sassafras, on their Way for Philadelphia.

We hear that there are vast Bodies of Ice in Sussquahanna; some of them near Twenty Feet above the Surface: The like has not been known there for many Years.

Monday last, Col. GEORGE WASHINGTON, and Capt. STEWARD, came hither from Virginia, on their Way to the Northward.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,  
Sloop Two-Brothers, John Moore, from Virginia;  
Snow Christian, George Watt, from Leitb;  
Snow Alexander, James Hamilton, from Leitb.  
Cleared for Departure,  
Sloop Sally, William Hadley, for Barbados;  
Sloop Swan, Henry Hammond, for Barbados.

Alexandria, February 11, 1757

FOR SALE,

FOUR CARRIAGE GUNS, Six Pounders. Any Person that inclines to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to  
WILLIAM RAMSAY.

February 12, 1757.

WHEREAS Ann, the Wife of the Subscriber, of Cecil County, hath eloped from him: This is, therefore, to forewarn all Persons from trusting her, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Hays, in Frederick County, near the Sugar-Loaf-Mountain, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, about 12 Hands high, has a small Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Thigh with an I.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Daniel McCoy, near Anti-Eatam, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with an M, and on the near Shoulder with a U, and has one small Saddle Spot.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Silas Veatch, in Frederick County, near the Mouth of Manockasy, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare, supposed to be about 4 or 5 Years old, of a middle Size, paces naturally, branded on the near Shoulder with a B, has a Saddle Spot on each Side of her Back a little behind her Withers, and a white Spot between the Saddle Spots.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Craft, living on the North Side of the South-Mountain, near the Mouth of Shanadore, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Horse about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder T W, on the near Thigh D, and on the off Shoulder T, has three white Feet, and is about 7 Years old.

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

THERE are at the Plantation of Edward Gaiter, near the Head of South River, taken up as Strays, the following Creatures, viz. A small Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder CH (joined in one), with a young dark colour'd Colt. And,

A young Black Mare, branded on the near Buttock thus . with a Star in her Forehead, and is a natural Pacer.

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

IF Mr. John Frederick Prigg, who came into this Country some Years since, from Copenhagen, and whose Father lives in that Place, be now alive, and will apply to Mr. Michael Earle, of Cecil County, he will hear of something very satisfactory.

Queen's-Town, February 8, 1757.

ALL Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Capt. David Alexander, late of Talbot County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to

ANTHONY M'CUCCLOCH, Administrator.

THE Subscriber intending for London the ensuing Summer, requests all Persons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or settle their Accounts by Note, or Bond: And those who have any just Demands against him, are desired to come and receive Payment of the same.

JAMES WARDROP.

TO BE SOLD,



A Well-fitted SCHOONER, about Three Years old, which will carry about 2250 Bushels of Grain.

Any Persons inclinable to Purchase, may apply to Stephen Steward at West-River, or Colmore Beants at Nottingham.

THE Subscriber, intending for Great-Britain in the ensuing Spring, begs the Favour of all Persons who have open Accounts with him, to settle the same, either by Note, Bond, or Cash.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

N. B. I have a good Assortment of European and India GOODS, which I would sell at a very reasonable Rate. And have also, a large Quantity of BLOCKS, PUMPS, and other Necessaries, for large or small Vessels. SMITH'S WORK of all Kinds; likewise CARTING as usual.

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.

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

WANTED,

A SLOOP or SCHOONER, (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.

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.

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 neat, genteel, 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.

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.

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

M A

HIS MAJESTY'S message to both Houses of Parliament the second Day of D

My Lords, and Gent

I HAVE called your attention to a measure which highly concerns the Honour and Advice, and Assist I trust, that (under Providence) Union

fectionate People will through all Difficulties; Dignity of My Crown, against the ancient Enemy

The Succour and Protection not but constitute a main and Solicitude; and the which our Colonies may late Losses in those Parts Vigour and Dispatch.

An adequate and firm have the chief Place in my great View, I have nothing that no Ground of Dissatisfaction My People.

To this End, a Nation regulated with equal Respect My Crown and People one good Resource, in and I recommend the to the Care and Diligence

The unnatural Union Calamities, which, in Conjunction, may, Armies into the Empire overturn its System, and Protestant Interest then sensibly affect the Mind fixed the Eyes of European Crises.

The Body of My People ordered hither at the I have directed to return many; relying, with Zeal of My People, in Realm.

Gentlemen of the I will order the produce Time, before you dom, that you will p (though attended with effectual, and therefore

I have placed before necessities of the Public; in such a Manner, the avoidable, as will be People.

My Lords, and G I cannot here be in the poorer Sort, from Corn, and the Distress therefrom; and I re of proper Provisions chiefs hereafter.

Unprosperous Events near have drawn from how dearly they ten My Crown; and the meet with just Return unceasing Endeavour and Happiness of M

The humble Address of the Lords of Parliament assembled.

Die Jovis, Most Gracious: WE, Your Majesty's Subjects, in Parliament

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 24, 1757.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, the second Day of December, 1756.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together in a Conjunction which highly requires the Deliberation, Advice, and Assistance of Parliament; and I trust, that (under the Guidance of Divine Providence) Union and Firmness in My affectionate People will carry Me, with Honour, through all Difficulties; and finally vindicate the Dignity of My Crown, and its indubitable Rights, against the antient Enemy of these Kingdoms.

The Succour and Preservation of America cannot but constitute a main Object of My Attention and Solitude; and the growing Dangers, to which our Colonies may stand exposed from our late Losses in those Parts, demand Resolutions of Vigour and Dispatch.

An adequate and firm Defence at Home must have the chief Place in My Thoughts; and in this great View, I have nothing so much at Heart, as that no Ground of Dissatisfaction may remain in My People.

To this End, a National Militia, planned and regulated with equal Regard to the just Rights of My Crown and People, may, in Time, become one good Resource, in case of general Danger; and I recommend the framing of such a Militia to the Care and Diligence of My Parliament.

The unnatural Union of Councils Abroad, the Calamities, which, in Consequence of this unhappy Conjunction, may, by Irruptions of foreign Armies into the Empire, shake its Constitution, overturn its System, and threaten Oppression to the Protestant Interest there, are Events which must sensibly affect the Minds of this Nation, and have fixed the Eyes of Europe on this new and dangerous Crisis.

The Body of My Electoral Troops, which I ordered hither at the Desire of My Parliament, I have directed to return to My Dominions in Germany; relying, with Pleasure, on the Spirit and Zeal of My People, in Defence of My Person and Realm.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper Estimates to be laid, in due Time, before you; and I rely on your Wisdom, that you will prefer more vigorous Efforts (though attended with large Expence) to a less effectual, and therefore less frugal, Plan of War.

I have placed before you the Dangers and Necessities of the Public; it will be your Care to lay, in such a Manner, the Burdens you may judge unavoidable, as will least distress and exhaust My People.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot here be unmindful of the Sufferings of the poorer Sort, from the present high Price of Corn, and the Disturbances, which have arisen therefrom; and I recommend to you to consider of proper Provisions for preventing the like Mischiefs hereafter.

Unprosperous Events of War in the Mediterranean have drawn from My Subjects signal Proofs, how dearly they tender My Honour, and that of My Crown; and they cannot, on My Part, fail to meet with just Returns of unwearyed Care, and unceasing Endeavours for the Glory, Prosperity, and Happiness of My People.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Die Jovis, 26 Decembris, 1756.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

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

Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Importance of the present Crisis, and the dangerous Consequences which may result from the unnatural Union of Councils in Europe, are so sensibly felt by this House, that we should think ourselves wanting in Duty to Your Majesty, and our Country, if we did not beg Leave to offer, at Your Royal Feet, our strongest Assurances that we will, to the utmost of our Power, promote and effectuate such Measures, as shall be found expedient for vindicating the Honour of Your Crown, and asserting the just Rights of Your Majesty, and Your Subjects.

Permit us to return Your Majesty our most humble and grateful Thanks, for Your Majesty's gracious Condescension to the Request of Your Parliament, in causing a Body of Your Electoral Troops to come into this Country, at a Conjunction so critical to its Preservation and Defence.

With the deepest Sense of our Obligations to Your Majesty, we beg Leave to approach Your Throne, there to offer the Tribute of our warmest Gratitude for that paternal Care and Solitude which Your Majesty has expressed for the Succour and Preservation of America; nor are we less sensibly affected with Your Majesty's gracious Attention to the Safety and Honour of this Kingdom, by recommending to our Care the forming such a Plan of Defence at Home, as may enable Your Majesty to exert the Power of Great-Britain with Vigour and Success Abroad.

The many Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and gracious Government, call for the warmest and sincerest Acknowledgments of our Hearts; and demand, on our Part, the most firm and loyal Assurances to Your Majesty, that, not discouraged by any unprosperous Events of War, we will, with the greater Ardour and Alacrity, employ our most zealous Efforts to extricate Your Majesty from all Difficulties, with Honour and Dignity to Your Majesty's Crown, and Prosperity to Your People.

We beg Leave to return your Majesty the Thanks of this House, for the tender and compassionate Regard Your Majesty has shewn to the Sufferings of the poorer Sort, from the high Price of Corn; and to assure Your Majesty, that we will take that Matter into our immediate Consideration, in order to provide such speedy and adequate Relief, as the Nature and Importance of the Case require.

His MAJESTY's Most Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I RETURN you My hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Address. The warm Expressions, with which you repeat the Assurances of your Determination to exert yourselves in the Defence of the Rights, and Possessions of My Crown, give Me the greatest Satisfaction; and you may be assured, the only Use I shall make of the Confidence you repose in Me, will be to pursue such Measures, as the present critical Conjunction renders necessary for the Welfare and Prosperity of My Kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your faithful Commons, excited by Duty, and warm with Gratitude, do, from our Hearts, acknowledge the paternal Care, and Royal Condescension of Your Majesty, in pointing out, from the Throne, such a Plan of Force for our Defence, as may best tend to the Satisfaction of Your Peo-

ple; and in particular a well-modelled National Militia, as one proper Security for Your Majesty's Person and Realm.

In this present arduous Conjunction, Your faithful Commons, next after divine Providence, rely on Your Majesty's Wisdom and Magnanimity; remembering British Efforts in Times past, under Princes, whose first Glory was to found, like Your Majesty, the Strength of their Government in the Contentment and Harmony of their Subjects.

Thus united, and thus animated, this House will cheerfully support Your Majesty through all Difficulties, and vindicate, to the utmost, the Dignity of Your Crown, and its undubitable Rights, against the antient Enemy of these Kingdoms.

We trust Your Majesty, strong at Home, will find Yourself revered Abroad, and in a Condition to support that Weight and Consideration, in Europe which belong to a King of Great-Britain, notwithstanding the unnatural and unhappy Union of Councils, which have formed, on the Continent, so new and dangerous a Crisis.

This House thinks, with Pain, on the sad Events of War in the Mediterranean, and in America: They will take these affecting Matters into their most serious Consideration, not imputing Blame to any unheard; and will, with all Confidence, Alacrity and Dispatch, second Your Majesty's Royal Care for the speedy Succour and Preservation of America, under the growing Dangers to which those invaluable Possessions stand exposed.

We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will consider of proper Provisions for the Relief of the poorer Sort from the present high Price of Corn, and for preventing the like Mischiefs hereafter, according to the Royal and Compassionate Recommendation of Your Majesty.

P A R I S, November 22.

SATURDAY an Express arrived at Versailles from Holland, with Advice that the Dutch have signed a Treaty of Neutrality.

Paris, November 26. The Ships at Brest and L'Orient are to join those at Rochefort; they will then form 60 Sail, which are to divide into three Squadrons, and 4 or 5000 regular Troops are to embark on board one of them.

Eight Hundred Thousand Weight of Powder is deposited in the Church of St. Michael at Havre-de-Grace.

Paris, December 3. It is said that the six Ships which sailed a few Days ago from Brest, have some Troops on board, with a large Quantity of Ammunition; and that they are to be employed in an Expedition against Acadia.

L O N D O N.

November 2. Upon the late Change in the Administration, Admiral Knowles's Sailing has been somewhat retarded; but we have the Pleasure to inform the Public, that the Face of Affairs is so much turned in our Favour, that very shortly an important Blow may be expected to be struck, to the Astonishment of one particular Power.

We hear the following Lords and Gentlemen are appointed to succeed those who have resigned or died.

Treasury. Duke of Devonshire, first Lord, in the Room of the Duke of New-Castle, resigned; Robert Nugent, Esq; Lord Duncaannon, in the Room of Henry Furnese, Esq; deceased; and James Grenville, Esq; in the Room of the Honourable Piercy Windham Obrien, resigned.

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Councillor. Henry Legge, Esq; in the Room of Sir George Lyttleton, created a Peer.

Secretaries of State. Earl of Holderness, and William Pitt, Esq; in the Room of Henry Fox, Esq;

Admiralty.

Admiralty. Earl Temple, first Lord, in the Room of Lord Anson; Admiral Boscawen, Admiral West, in the Room of Sir William Rowley; Dr. Hay, in the Room of Lord Hyde; John Pitt, Esq; in the Room of Lord Duncannon; Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; in the Room of Lord Bateman; and Gilbert Elliot, Esq; in the Room of the Honourable Richard Edgewcombe.

Treasurer of the Navy. George Grenville, Esq; Joint Paymasters. Lord Duplin; — Potter, Esq; in the Room of the Earl of Darlington.

Treasurer of the Household. Lord Bateman, in the Room of Lord Berkley of Stratton.

Comptroller. Honourable Richard Edgewcombe, in the Room of Lord Buckinghamshire, now a Lord of the Bed-Chamber.

An Express arrived Yesterday from the Prussian Court.

Negotiations for Peace, either general, or so as to unite the Powers of Prussia and Austria, are certainly upon the Tapis. Count Colerado, the Imperial Minister, has frequent private Audiences: And it is supposed, that France is not less alarmed at our Change in the Ministry, than the French Fleet evidently appeared to be at the late Change of our Naval Commander in the Mediterranean.

We are assured the Right Honourable the Earl of Hardwicke resigns as Chancellor To-day, and the Seals To-morrow.

The Merchants in Holland have received Advice from Marseilles, that the War has already brought the greatest Calamity possible on that and other populous Cities in France, their Manufactures decaying, their Commerce being entirely at a Stand, and Credit, by repeated Bankruptcies, so much sunk, that the little Business still left is with much Difficulty carried on.

Transports are taken up to carry the Hanoverian Troops home; and next Tuesday four Regiments, with General Somersfield, and the Train of Artillery, will embark at Chatham.

Nov. 20. Private Letters from several Parts of Germany intimate, that his Prussian Majesty's Manifestoes have made strong and general Impressions on the free Cities, who are sensible, not only of the Arts that have been used to extend the Power of the Romish Church, but also to divide the Protestants, and to revive the Animosities between the Lutherans and the Reformed, which, through the Care of the Magistrates, and the Moderation of the Clergy, were in a Manner on the Point of being extinguished.

By a Letter from Nottingham we are informed, that all Kinds of Grain are so much bought up and engrossed in that County, that even Oats are purchased with Difficulty, and at a high Price, for the Use of the Cattle.

On Wednesday arrived at Spithead the Colchester and Deptford, and 22 Transports, from the Mediterranean, who have brought the good old General Blakeney, Lord Effingham and Family; the latter came on Shore the same Evening; the General not till last Night at Five o'Clock, who was received with great Joy, the Town illuminated, and Bells ringing.

There are four Regiments from Mahon, three to go to Norwich, and one to Plymouth.

All the Officers expected on Admiral Byng's Account are come.

Nov. 23. We are informed that several Applications have been made to his Majesty in Council by the Magistrates of Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle upon Tyne, and several other Sea-ports in this Kingdom, relating to the excessive Price of Corn, and all other Kinds of Grain, and representing the ill Consequences that will necessarily result therefrom to his Majesty's Subjects in general, especially to those of the poorer Sort, unless some immediate Stop is put thereto; and that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to receive the said several Applications, and to order his Privy Council to meet in the Council Chamber, at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, To-morrow at 12 o'Clock, to consider this Affair. And we hear the Lord Mayor of London, as likewise the Commissioners of the Customs, are to attend the Privy Council at that Time.

The new Lords of the Admiralty met for the first Time on Friday Morning by eight o'Clock, and did not break up till near five in the Afternoon.

It is now confidently asserted that Admiral Byng will be tried by a Court-Martial at Deptford, and not at Chatham, as its Appointment at the former Place will be attended with much less Expence to the Government, and be much more commodious for the Parties obliged to attend it; but that it will be postponed till a parliamentary Enquiry has

been made into the late Measures; by which Means Mr. Byng will be enabled to give his Evidence, which, in Case of Conviction, must of Course be cut off.

We hear that the new Ministry being resolved to make America their chief Object of military Attention, have ordered 12 complete Regiments for that Service, which is the Occasion of the present Press.

We hear that Grants, to the Value of 6000 l. per Annum, had been made to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, just before his late Resignation.

Nov. 25. Tuesday General Blakeney waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and was most graciously received. He likewise waited on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Yesterday the Transports, to the Number of twelve, being ready, four Battalions of the Hanoverians embarked at Chatham, in order to their going home, and as soon as these Transports return, they will take the same Number, so that in three Voyages they will be carried from hence. Four Battalions are still encamped on Cox's Heath, notwithstanding the Severity of the Weather.

Yesterday Earl Temple, Lord Mansfield, Lord Bateman, and R. Edgewcombe, Esq; were sworn Privy Counsellors at St. James's.

The same Day the Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lords of the Treasury lately appointed, took their Seats at that Board; as did Earl Temple, first Lord of the Admiralty, and the other Lords at their Board.

We hear the Duke of Bedford will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Littleton is appointed Chief Justice in Eyre, in the Room of Lord Sandys, who will be chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

Orders are sent from the Admiralty for all Ships under sailing Orders to proceed directly to Sea.

An intire Prohibition will soon be laid on the Exportation of Corn.

A Resolution is come to, for having a Fleet next Spring, consisting of not less than 40 Ships of the Line, besides Fireships, Frigates, &c. when some grand Expedition will be undertaken.

There are upwards of 30 Press Gangs come up the River, and a very warm Press for Seamen is daily expected.

The Reason assigned for the French having sent Home the Garrison of Oswego so soon is, that M. de Montcalm, Dieskau's Successor, had determined to draw out all the regular Forces at Montreal and Canada, amounting to about 8000 Men, together with all the Militia, and in short all who were capable of bearing Arms, old or young, in order to crush Lord Loudoun before his People should have recovered from their Consternation occasioned by the fatal Loss of Oswego: So that had the English Prisoners remained in America, they must have been guarded by Women.

It is reported the French have ten Men of War in the East-Indies.

Last Sunday on the Return of General Blakeney from Court, where he had been congratulated by all true Britons on his being created a Peer, his Chariot was followed through Pall-mall, &c. to his Lodgings, not only by common but genteel People, with Acclamations of Applause.

It is said there will not be any Operas this Season, the Nobility and Gentry perceive they shall have other Uses for their Money than to part with it for a Song.

Private Letters by the last Flanders Mail say, that the Number of Troops which the French have transported to Corfica, amounts to 7000, and that they have left two Men of War in one of the Ports of that Island, the Transports being returned to Antibes.

November 25. It is reported, but from what Authority is not known, that Angria, the Pirate, with some few of the Maratta Chiefs, have surrendered themselves to Admiral Watson, upon certain Conditions; one of which is, that they shall be sent to England, with their Families, and be safe in their Persons and Properties.

December 3. 'Tis said that eight Ships of the Line will shortly sail for the American Seas, and that large Draughts will be made from the Regiments in England and Ireland, with a considerable Body of Highlanders, to be sent to America.—'Tis said Admiral Forbes will be made a Lord of the Admiralty.—The Marlborough Man of War is put into Commission, in which Admiral Holbourne will hoist his Flag.

December 6. We hear that a Proclamation will soon be issued for a general Fast, for the Success of the War, and the Security of the Protestant Religion.

December 11. There is Advice from Brest, that on the 23d of November in the Afternoon, the St. Michael, of 60 Guns, Capt. Caumont, and the Amethyst, of 30 Guns, commanded by Lieutenant Herly, sailed from that Port with a strong Gale of Wind, but very favourable to get clear of the English Men of War, if any lay in their Way; and the next Morning sailed, with the same Wind, the Intrepid, of 74 Guns, commanded by M. de Kerfaint, the Opiniate, Capt. Moellein, of 64; the Licorne, Capt. Dugue-Lambert, of 30, and the Caplyps, of 16 Guns, commanded by M. de Cours, Ensign in the Navy. They do not tell us the Destination of those Ships.

We are assured that our good Friends the Dutch lately sent Commissions to a Merchant at Newcastle, and another at Stockton upon Tees, to buy all the Grain they possibly could, for Exportation; but that those Proposals were rejected with Scorn. A most noble Example of Disinterestedness and Public Spirit! Was this Precedent to be followed, we should not so often hear of the French (whom the King, in his Speech to the Parliament, terms our ancient Enemy) being supplied with Provisions in Dutch Bottoms.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, dated Nov. 29.

"The Good Intent, a Letter of Marque of this Port, who sailed on Wednesday last, arrived this Morning with a French Snow laden with Timber, &c. for Ship-building, for Martinico; also a Dutchman (our very good Friend) laden with Masts, &c. for Brest; she has, as I am informed, 23 Masts for 90 Gun Ships, and several fit for 80; which will be a great Loss to the French at this Juncture."

We are advised that ten Regiments will be sent to North-America, viz. six from England, and four from Ireland.

We are informed that Capt. Cunningham the Engineer, and a Volontier in Fort St. Philip, during the Siege, will, in Consideration of his great Services, be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, in the Room of Colonel Dunbar.

Last Wednesday, at One o'Clock, the spurious Speech, cried about for the King's Speech, was burnt by the common Hangman before Westminster-Hall-Gate; and Yesterday at the Royal Exchange.

More Removals in the Administration are now talked of; it is thought some considerable Appointments will be given to the Earls of Westmoreland and Middlesex, Lord Talbot, and Sir Francis Dashwood.—It is said, that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle intends to set out for Bath.

From Toulon they tell us, that their Ships which were ordered to be laid-up, are repairing one after another with all convenient Speed, and as their Crews are employed for this Purpose, they will very soon be fit for Service again. They at the same Time talk of their building with all imaginable Expedition, and that they receive Timber from all Parts, having upon the Stocks, two Ships of 74 Guns each, two of 64, and two Frigates; and that they shall soon put on a Ship of 116 Guns, and another of 100.

December 15. Extract of a Letter from Chatham, December 10.

"About Three Thousand of the Hanoverian Troops are on board the Transports in the River, waiting at Blackstake for a favourable Wind. When these Vessels return, they will take on board about the same Number. Those that are not embarked, are quartered about Rochester, Chatham, and Maidstone, in such Houses as were empty, and in Barns and other Out-Houses, in that Part of Kent."

December 23. A Privateer of 10 Guns, and 56 Men, belonging to Havre, is brought into the Downs by his Majesty's Ship Centaur.

St. James's, December 4. It is this Day ordered by his Majesty in Council, That an Embargo be forthwith laid upon all Ships laden, or to be laden, in the Ports of Great-Britain and Ireland, with Corn, Malt, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch, to be exported to foreign Parts, pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons presented to his Majesty for that Purpose.

Dublin, December 7. We hear that Lord Forbes is to get the Command of the Regiment now raising in this Kingdom, which is to consist of 1200 Men; that Major Norman is to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Peter Chester, Esq; Major.

We hear that ten Regiments consisting of 1000 Men each, will speedily be ordered for America, viz. four Regiments from this Kingdom, and six from England.

Extract of a private Letter from London, Nov. 23.

"Yesterday General Blakeney waited on his Majesty

Majesty at St. James's, a gracious and kind Reception considerable Time to that, in his Journey, as well as met with all due Honour soon be tried, for whom P. Doubts and Fears, and v. done to the Nation. Arti now preparing against cer had considerable Employ Newcastle, who hath ref attends the King's Leve certain discarded Person since the Loss of Emplo the Parliament will soon Meeting, and that a new elected; that Enquiry wil into the Conduct of the M norca, and of Oswego; Fleet and the Army for pences thereof; and how their Support hath been the future there are to be

Extract of a Letter from "Admiral Hawke, v mains here; the rest are have taken two Prizes, to Marseilles, mounting French Polac, mounting sent in here."

BOSTON

Last Wednesday the R of LOUDOUN arrived here escorted into Town by Guards; the Weather h vere for some Days his unexpected, that the Re Company of Cadets, ha Appearance. As soon Lordship had arrived at had provided for his Re Majesty's Castle William Town and at Charles-T the Bells in Town were ca sion. His Lordship his Honour our Govern General Court, and the with their sincere Cong the Town in a Body ha gard to his Lordship, i Character; and this Invitation to dine at our our Governor, and Houses.

NEW-YO

Copy of a Letter from Po

"Last Night we re count of Rogers being with the Loss of 19 of Fort with 75 Rangers Speekman, Lieut. Ke Volontier of the 44th He marched 25 Miles off to the Westward, ten o'Clock, struck de Crown-Point and Tic their Arrival at the La from Ticonderoga to dered his Lieut. with Sleigh, which he did his Party, went on the Sleighs behind a Poi the same Way. As the Party, some turne back, others cut their notwithstanding they Peasants and 3 Reg Enemy's Horses with Miles on their Tracks themselves, and clea ed all the Morning. began their March, conderoga. In crof my fired upon them first Fire Rogers's H his Skull grazed.

Men to re-ascend t they did, and the E on both Sides. Th to the Party, and which made our M Shot they made.

to flank Rogers, w that Purpose, alwa Men, who killed tw the Rest to retire. dark, both Parties Noise they could.

to keep up their F

Majesty at St. James's, and met with a most gracious and kind Reception. The King talked a considerable Time to that brave old Veteran, who in his Journey, as well as upon his Arrival here, met with all due Honours. Admiral Byng will soon be tried, for whom People begin now to have Doubts and Fears, and with that Justice may be done to the Nation. Articles of Impeachment are now preparing against certain Persons, who lately had considerable Employments. The Duke of Newcastle, who hath refused any Place or Pension, attends the King's Levee constantly; but some certain discarded Persons have not been at Court since the Loss of Employment. It is said that the Parliament will soon be dissolved after their Meeting, and that a new One will be immediately elected; that Enquiry will be made in both Houses into the Conduct of the Ministry; the Loss of Minorca, and of Oswego; of the Condition of the Fleet and the Army for some Years past; the Expenses thereof; and how the Money granted for their Support hath been applied; and that for the future there are to be triennial Parliaments."

*Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, November 3.*  
"Admiral Hawke, with Part of his Fleet, remains here; the rest are sent out on a Cruise, and have taken two Prizes, one a fine Ship belonging to Marseilles, mounting twenty Guns, the other a French Polac, mounting twelve; both which are sent in here."

**BOSTON, January 24.**  
Last Wednesday the Right Honourable the Earl of Loudoun arrived here from New-York, being escorted into Town by the Governor's Troop of Guards; the Weather having been extremely severe for some Days his coming was so sudden and unexpected, that the Regiment of Boston, and the Company of Cadets, had not Time to make their Appearance. As soon as it was known that his Lordship had arrived at the Seat this Government had provided for his Reception, the Cannon of his Majesty's Castle William, the Batteries of this Town and at Charles-Town were discharged, and the Bells in Town were rung upon this joyful Occasion. His Lordship has been waited upon by his Honour our Governor, a Committee of the General Court, and the Select-Men of the Town, with their sincere Congratulations; the Ministers of the Town in a Body have also expressed their Regard to his Lordship, in a Manner suited to their Character; and this Day his Lordship has an Invitation to dine at Concert-Hall with his Honour our Governor, and a large Committee of both Houses.

**NEW-YORK, February 7.**  
*Copy of a Letter from Fort William Henry, Jan. 23.*  
"Last Night we received the melancholy Account of Rogers being Way-laid by the Enemy, with the Loss of 19 of his People: They left this Fort with 75 Rangers the 17th Instant: Capt. Speckman, Lieut. Kennedy, and Mr. Baker, a Voluntier of the 44th Regiment, went with him. He marched 25 Miles down the Lake; then struck off to the Westward, and on Friday Morning by ten o'Clock, struck down to the Lake, between Crown-Point and Ticonderoga. Immediately on their Arrival at the Lake, they saw a Sleigh going from Ticonderoga to Crown-Point. Rogers ordered his Lieut. with a small Party, to head the Sleigh, which he did; himself, and the Rest of his Party, went on the Ice, and discovered several Sleighs behind a Point, who were likewise going the same Way. As soon as the Enemy discovered the Party, some turned their Sleighs, and galloped back, others cut their Horses loose, and rode back, notwithstanding they caught two Sleighs, with 4 Peasants and 3 Regulars. They took 3 of the Enemy's Horses with them, and returned near 5 Miles on their Tracks, where they halted to refresh themselves, and clean their Guns, it having rained all the Morning. About two o'Clock, they began their March, being 3 Miles West of Ticonderoga. In crossing a small Valley, the Enemy fired upon them, and killed 8 or 9; at the first Fire Rogers's Hat was shot off his Head, and his Skull grazed. He immediately ordered his Men to re-ascend the Hill they had left, which they did, and the Engagement began very warm on both Sides. The Enemy were greatly superior to the Party, and often stood in Bodies and fired, which made our Men be almost certain of every Shot they made. The Indians often attempted to flank Rogers, which he perceived, and, for that Purpose, always detached some of his best Men, who killed two or three of them, and oblig'd the Rest to retire. They continued firing till dark, both Parties yelling and making all the Noise they could. Rogers then ordered his Men to keep up their Fire till they could be sure of

their Mark, and hold their Tongues. The Enemy imagined they were most of them killed, or had left the Field, and according to their Custom, were crossing the Valley, to scalp them, but our People, when near enough to them, gave them a heavy Fire, which obliged them to retire with Loss; this they did a second Time. Rogers being shot through the Hand, and disabled, and fearing the Enemy might be reinforced from the Fort, left the Field to the Enemy, with 19 of his People killed, among whom were Capt. Speckman, Lieutenant Kennedy, Ensign Page of the Rangers, Mr. Baker, the Voluntier, and 15 others. Rogers says Mr. Baker behaved surprizingly well, and having fired 15 Rounds, was shot through the Body. Two of the wounded got in here last Night; Rogers and six more, this Evening; and the Rest of the Party are now, 'tis said, coming in. It is generally believed Rogers behaved extremely well, and wiped off the Epithet of Coward which many People have undeservedly given him. He is determined as soon as possible to inform himself of the Particulars relative to the Enemy, by another Trial for a Prisoner. Speckman and Rogers before the Engagement had examined the Prisoners, who said there were six hundred Men, and fifty Indians, at Crown-Point, five hundred Men, and forty-five Indians, at Ticonderoga; with two hundred Canadians, who, with the Indians at the two Forts, were come from Canada with an Intent to cut off our Convoy between our Forts; that they were all provided with Snow-Shoes, and every Necessary of that Kind, and were very soon to have set off on their Scout. We imagine the Canadians and Indians were the People who attacked Rogers; that they were sent out on the Alarm being given by those who escaped. The Prisoners had heard nothing of any Plan being formed against either of these Forts; but that the French intended to attack Beaufort, or some other of the Forts to the Northward, this Winter.

**PHILADELPHIA, February 10.**  
Yesterday Capt. Rees arrived here in a very short Passage from Madeira, by whom we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated January 13, 1757.

"A Ship is just arrived from London, which left Falmouth the First Instant, and brings Advice, that 12 Regiments would be ready to embark for America by the 10th of this Month, and were to be convoyed by 10 Ships of the Line: That Admiral Knowles had been but 12 Days in the Bay of Biscay, when he was recalled, and the Admirals Mofyn and Holburne sent to command in his Stead: That Admiral Hawke was off of Plymouth: That Admiral Coates was to command a Fleet for Jamaica: That a great Number of the Martinico Fleet are conducted safe into England: And that Admiral Norris commands a Fleet for the East-Indies. The Captain of the Vessel that brought these Advices, chased four large Ships for 24 Hours, and came within Gun-shot of them, when he could perceive they were full of Soldiers. They were steering West by North, and were Vessels from 22 to 36 Guns. He exchanged some Shot with one of them of 22 Guns, but was glad to get off. He says French Merchantmen are carried daily into the English Ports, and many of their Privateers are also taken."

**ANNAPOLIS, February 24.**  
Friday last, came up the Bay, his Excellency ARTHUR DONNS, Esq; Governor of North-Carolina, and Landed at Mr. Hutchings's on Kent-Island; from thence he set out on Saturday Morning for Philadelphia.

Sunday Morning last, died in Prince-George's County, after a few Hours Illness, aged 44 Years, Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, junior, one of the worthy Representatives of that County; a Gentleman of great Sobriety, Honesty and Integrity, and his Death is much lamented by all who knew him.

**EVER** since the First of January past, a Rider has regularly gone from hence, to Charles County, once a Fortnight, which he will continue till the First Saturday in April, and from that Time, to the First Saturday in December, he will go once a Week. His Rout is from this Place, thro' Queen-Anne, Upper-Marlborough, Piscataway, Port-Tobacco, and to New-Port; from thence he will return the same Way. This beneficial Undertaking was first set on Foot by the Subscription of some Gentlemen here, and in Charles County, and will doubtless meet with a further Encouragement, so as constantly to support it, from the Gentlemen in Prince-George's. By this Rider, my Customers that Way will constantly and duly have the MARYLAND GAZETTE left at the Places they have ordered them to be left at: And by a small Assistance from a few Gentlemen

in St. Mary's, (only by sending a Boy every other Monday Morning till April, and every Monday after) they will receive theirs from New-Port. The Rider will have Orders to carry to, or bring from, the Subscribers only, any Letters or Packets; which will often save the Expence of Expresses. If the Gentlemen at and near Bladenburg, will but send a Boy to Marlborough, they will likewise receive the like Advantage of that Communication, which must be allowed, at this Juncture especially, to be very great; and the Expence but a mere Trifle.

**THE** Second Edition, of a VOYAGE into the SOUTH SEAS (advertised in the Philadelphia Papers last Summer) is now Printed, and the Books are Binding: And as there are some few Copies more Printed, than are subscribed for, those who are inclinable, may yet subscribe, either with the Author, JOHN BULKELEY, Gunner of the Wager Man of War when she was lost, or at the PRINTING-OFFICE in Annapolis. The Price a Dollar, one Half at subscribing, the other at the Delivery of the Book. In this second Edition, there is about 130 Pages more than were in the First, never before Published.

N. B. None will be to dispose of but what are subscribed for.

**ANNAPOLIS, February 24, 1757.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, That the Subscriber will give constant Attendance at his Office, in Annapolis, every Wednesday and Thursday, before the 10th of April next, to receive all Money due from the Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel County for Public Levies, &c. And as sundry Persons are indebted for Quit-Rents and the Land-Tax for the Year 1756, this is to desire them to come and pay without Loss of Time, which will prevent Expence and Trouble to themselves. And all Persons concerned are to take Notice, that the 25th Day of March is the Time appointed by Law to pay the Half Year's Land-Tax, as well as his Lordship's Quit-Rents; and the 29th of September for the other Half Year of each. Also all the Retailers and private Consumers are desired to take Notice, that they are required by Law to make Payment by the 20th Day of March next. Compliance with the above, will greatly oblige  
JOHN RAITT, Sheriff, Collector and Receiver of Anne-Arundel County.

**ALL** Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Mr. Humphry Batt, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to  
JAMES TRUMAN GREENFIELD, Executor.

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,**  
On Wednesday the second Day of March next, if fair, if not, on the First fair Day after, at the Plantation where he lately lived,  
**THE** Subscriber's Negroes, Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, and some Household Goods.  
WILLIAM GRIFFITH,  
Son of Charles.

**Somerset County, February 17, 1757.**  
**COMMITTED** to my Custody, and now in the Goal of this County, a Man who says his Name is Thomas Buda, and confesses that he is a Deserter from the Regiment late Dunbar's.  
WILLIAM ALLEN, Sheriff.

**THE** Subscriber being now in Custody of the Sheriff of St. Mary's County, under several Executions, at the Suit of sundry Gentlemen his Creditors, and not having wherewith to pay or satisfy them, altho' he should, as he is willing to do, surrender up all his Effects, hereby gives Notice to his Creditors and Others, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly, to be held for this Province, that an Act may pass for the Release of his Body out of Prison.  
ABRAHAM NIVISON.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of William Brasbears, in Frederick County, on Bennett's Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Horse, with a long Star in his Forehead; but is neither dock'd or branded.  
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of William Davis, near the Head of South River, two Pied Steers, marked in the right Ear a Hole and a Crop, and in the Left an upper Square; and likewise a Brown Cow, with the same Marks.  
The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

Alexandria, February 11, 1757

For SALE,

2 **FOUR CARRIAGE GUNS**, Six Pounds. Any Person that inclines to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to **WILLIAM RAMSAY**.

February 12, 1757.

X 2 **WHEREAS** Anne, the Wife of the Subscriber, of Cecil County, hath eloped from him: This is, therefore, to forewarn all Persons from trusting her, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

JOSEPH BASS.

X 2 **THE** following BOOKS being Lent to my Friends, some a longer and some a shorter Time, those who think it Time are requested to return them, the Proprietor being deprived of the Satisfaction of looking into them on Occasion, as well as of the Pleasure of obliging Others with their Perusal. Also he will be obliged to any Persons, who, finding any Book in their Possession, not here listed, with his Name prefix'd, shall send it home, and he will not murmur at the Expence of this Advertisement: Even though any of them should be much abused, according to Custom, they will yet be acceptable. To shew the Reasonableness of this Remark; I had not long ago return'd me the ART OF COOKERY, in such a Pickle, that one would imagine it had been several Times in the Pot to make Soup, as they use the Gulling-Bone in Galkony.

	H. CALLISTER.
<i>Swift's Works,</i>	12mo. Vols. 7. 8. 9.
<i>Clarissa,</i>	12mo. 1. 2. 3.
<i>Independent Whig,</i>	8vo. 1. 2.
<i>Bolingbroke,</i>	4to. 2. 3.
<i>Louis de Bourbon, French,</i>	12mo. 2. or 3.
<i>Cadwallader Colden's 5 Nations,</i>	8vo. 1.

Queen's-Town, February 8, 1757.

3 **ALL** Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Capt. David Alexander, late of Talbot County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to

ANTHONY M'CUULOCK, Administrator.

4 **THE** Subscriber intending for London the ensuing Summer, requests all Persons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or settle their Accounts by Note, or Bond: And those who have any just Demands against him, are desired to come and receive Payment of the same.

JAMES WARDROP.

X **THERE** is at the Plantation of Silas Veatch, in Frederick County, near the Mouth of Manockofy, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare, supposed to be about 4 or 5 Years old, of a middle Size, paces naturally, branded on the near Shoulder with a B, has a Saddle Spot on each Side of her Back a little behind her Withers, and a white Spot between the Saddle Spots.

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

X **THERE** is at the Plantation of Joseph Cretsch, living on the North Side of the South-Mountain, near the Mouth of Shanadara, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Horse about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder T.W, on the near Thigh D, and on the off Shoulder T, has three white Feet, and is about 7 Years old.

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

**THERE** are at the Plantation of Edward Gaither, near the Head of South River, taken up as Strays, the following Creatures, viz.

A small Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder CH (joined in one), with a young dark colour'd Colt. And,

X A young Black Mare, branded on the near Buttock thus . . . with a Star in her Forehead, and is a natural Pacer.

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

### 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,

**C**ONTINUES 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.

**THOMAS WARD, PERUKE-MAKER,** At the Sign of the White Peruke, at the West End of BALTIMORE-TOWN,

X 3 **C**ARRIES on his Business of WIG-MAKING, as usual, notwithstanding the false Report spread in November past to his great Prejudice, by some evil-minded Persons, That he had left the Province. This is therefore to acquaint the Public, that he has a great Parcel of choice English HAIRS, and will furnish those Gentlemen, who have bespoke Wigs of him, in different Parts of the Country, as soon as he can possibly get them done; and (having left off the Shaving Business of the Town) will make Wigs of any Sort with all possible Care and Dispatch, for any Gentlemen who may Favour with their Custom,

Their humble Servant,

THOMAS WARD.

**I**F Mr. John Frederick Prigg, who came into this Country some Years since, from Copenhagen, and whose Father lives in that Place, be now alive, and will apply to Mr. Michael Earle, of Cecil County, he will hear of something very satisfactory.

### TO BE SOLD,



4 **A** Well-fitted SCHOONER, about Three Years old, which will carry about 2250 Bushels of Grain.

Any Persons inclinable to Purchase, may apply to Stephen Steward at West-River, or Colmore Beanes at Nottingham.

**T**HE Subscriber, intending for Great-Britain in the ensuing Spring, begs the Favour of all Persons who have open Accounts with him, to settle the same, either by Note, Bond, or Cash.

X 4

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

N. B. I have a good Assortment of European and India GOODS, which I would sell at a very reasonable Rate. And have also, a large Quantity of BLOCKS, PUMPS, and other Necessaries, for large or small Vessels. SMITH'S WORK of all Kinds; likewise CARTING as usual.

W. R.

5

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

WANTED,



**A** SLOOP or SCHOONER, (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.

**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.

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.

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.

**P**ERSONS 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 neat, genteel, 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.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

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

CHAMIER and CARNAN.

### Roderick Cheyne,

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

**I**S 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.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

**A** TRACT 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.

N. B. The Purchaser may likewise be supplied 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.

**J**OHNN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

M A M

**A** LETTER from a OFFICER who had just returned from the ARMY.

My very dear Friend,

**I** TAKE this first Opportunity to pay my Promise, by laying my Age and Experience to your well-doing. You are a Man of Honour, and I am listed to fight the Cause of a MONARCH who has ever been a Soldier. You are one who God, the Life and Liberty of your Country, and the Honour of your Office, should consider the mighty Trust reposed in you, and it is your Duty to be an Officer, there inspired with supernatura and the Department of a The Knowledge of your Art, will come with the close Application to the Love of the Soldier, and to gain that and easy. — Pay and Strike. — Be free with your Tongue, but not to be too free with your bearing Temper, may be a Fault, but never with Men, and they will respect you at the same Time, as commission'd Officers act support their proper Authority, and Submission depends Endeavour, as much as Men clean and decent; and their Drunkenness and their Meals, taste their to keep good Messes, a them Remiss.

Be assiduous to learn and keep your Men from to fatigue them unnecessarily obey your Commands in trivial Matters find out the Genius of your Men, never impose or play the Tyrant, cannot do it with In Make it a constant and Cheerfulness, even Such a Conduct will confirm your Character Slander and Scandals selves into Camps, at most Deserving. Let your deaf Ear to evil Reports, and do not defend against any Matters.

If an Officer need Privy-Counsellor, he Part that enjoins See good: — In a ch/ Execute your Order most distant Hint, escape from your L know nothing part mere Conjecture, wrong. Should a your Knowledge, disclosing it!