

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 2, 1756

An Occasional LETTER, wrote to a young OFFICER, by his Friend.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT seems, before my Letter came to your Hands, you had received the Commission, from which I was too late endeavouring to dissuade you; the wisest Men do many Things in their Lives, which they are sorry for, when done, but cannot undo, without greater Disadvantage: This Act of yours I look on to be one of those; it was the Desire of Honour made you take a Commission, and though you now wish it had been deferred till another Time; yet since you have put your Hand to the Plough, you must not look back, you cannot lay it down without Shame, without Disparagement. Therefore, I will give you such general Advice as I can; for particular or practical, you know, I do not pretend.

It will be impossible for you, at first, to conceal your Unskilfulness in Arms, from your Men, and therefore all Attempts of that Nature will be fruitless and ridiculous; wherefore it will be your best Way to own it, to such of your Officers as are ingenuous: And do not think it any Disparagement to learn of your Inferiors. *It is no Shame not to know that which one has not had the Opportunity of learning; but it is scandalous to profess Knowledge and remain ignorant.*

As your Experience in Martial Matters is green, as well as your Years, it will be needful that you use all the Helps you can, to make some Amends for that Defect.

And first, I would have you get intimately acquainted with some of the best of our English Officers, especially some of those who have been either on the Side of France or Holland, or both, and by a frequent Converse with them, and by your own heedful Observation, you may the sooner make a good Improvement of your Time; and you would do well to get yourself provided with some of the best Books, describing the modern Way of Military Discipline, for Books are great Assistance to those who every Day compare their Reading and Practice.

When you have made a Choice of Persons with whom you intend to be intimate, be careful you are not drawn into private or particular Quarrels; and if any such Accident happens in your Presence, between others, endeavour what you can to compose, not widen the Breach: If the Difference grow so high, that nothing less than a Duel can reconcile the Feud in Point of Honour, make them sensible what a Shame it is for Men of true Merit, to receive the Laws of Honour, from faint Effeminate, the Hectors, and Huffs of the Town, who possess none themselves but what they are indebted for to their Schools of Honour and Morality, the Play-Houses; ask with what Justice they can expect the King's Pay, or hope for his Favour, or his Pardon, while they shew such Contempt of him and his Laws, and hazard their Lives in a Quarrel, destructive to his Service. Remind them that the French the great Promoters of Duelling in a more pusillanimous Age, having now shaken off former Fooleries, and put on the Bravery of a Warlike People; look on that Man who offers to send a Challenge, as a Fellow fit to be kicked by their Foot-boys, and that is the usual Way the Gentry of France think themselves obliged in Honour to answer him. He who charges most briskly at the Head of his Troops; he who first mounts the Enemy's Wall, and he who is forwardest in attacking their Fortifications, are the only Men among them, who now obtain the Title and Esteem of Honourable.

But if you meet with any so fond of false Honour, so false to the Principles of Loyalty and true Glory, that no Reason can divert them even in a Foreign Country, from assisting the Enemy,

by diminishing our Strength, and making Factions in our own Party; let them alone by themselves, to destroy one another, for it is Pity they should live, and it is Pity they should die by any wretched Hands than those of the Hangman or their own.

If you would ever arrive at greater Preferment than you have, or deserve that which his Majesty has already bestowed, you must be beholden for it chiefly to the Valour and Affection of your Soldiers; therefore endeavour, what you can, to get them their Pay in due Season, and, if that cannot be done, at least let them see it is not your Fault: Observe and abhor the Example of some others, who detain the Soldiers Wages, the Price of their Blood, and throw it away on the Turn of a Dye, or spend it profusely on their Pride and their Lusts.

Despise all base Ways of enriching yourself, either by cheating the King with false Musters, or defrauding or abridging your Men any Part of their Due; such Practices have been the undoing of many a good Cause, and are so far more worthy a Gallows, than common Robberies, by how much the Loss of a Battle is more considerable than the Loss of a Bag of Money, and the Ruin of the Public, than that of a private single Person. Consider your Men are equal Sharers in the Danger though not in the Profit or Honour of the War; and that as you are the Head, they are the Body, containing, besides the Trunk, the usefulest Members, Hands, Arms, Legs, and Feet, without whose executive Power, all your contriving Faculties will prove Insignificant; so that you must not think you discharge the Duty of a good and prudent Commander, when you only shew yourself bold, and bring them on bravely to Battle; your Care must be, both before and afterwards, to see that they have as wholesome Food (and Physic when it needs) and as good Quarters as the Place will afford; and since English Constitutions cannot so easily endure Famine, as the People born and bred in less plentiful Countries; you must make it a principal Part of your Endeavours, to have them sufficiently provided, and when, upon any Action, your under Officers, or others have deserved well, you ought to get them encouraged and promoted.

A good Commander will use his Soldiers, just as a good Father uses his Children; and he who governs otherwise, through Covetousness, Negligence, Pride, or Ill-nature, shall never get any great Honour himself, nor ever do any Service considerable, for his King or Country.

But though I would have you love your Men well, because you can do nothing without them, I would not have you spoil them with over much Kindness. *It is the wise dispensing of Rewards and Punishments, which keeps the World in good Order. They never had their Business well done, who through an Excess of Goodness reward mean Services too highly, or punish great Miscalriages too lightly.* Therefore as you must take Care of the Back and the Belly, the Pay and Provision of your Soldiers, so you ought to be very severe in your Discipline; the two former will gain you the Love of your Men, the latter their Fear, and all mixed together, produce compleat Obedience. Or, to express it better in the Martial Phrase, *"Pay well, and Hang well, makes a good Soldier."*

The frequent Company of Women, and the Tippling strong Liquors, debilitate both the Mind and Body of a Soldier, rendering him soft and effeminate, lazy and sickly, unapt and unfit for heroic Exploits. Restrain, therefore, as much as may be, the Debaucheries of your Men, and be careful to refrain your own, and take this along with you as a general Rule, that, *when you teach your Men to live innocent, you do at the same Time make them valiant.*

• Oliver Cromwell's Maxim.

You should be as frequent and regular, at your public Prayers, as Time and your Affairs will permit; especially neglect it not before a Battle, or other great Undertaking. *For Prayer by a strange and secret Influence (which none can tell but they who use it) brings from Heaven new Life and Vigour, and Courage to the most Weak and Timorous.*

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE this Morning received a Letter, giving an Account, that the Indian Chief *Tedyuscung*, with a Number of Indians, was met on their Way to *Easton*, and that One Hundred of those who set out with him, are waiting in the Woods, beyond *Fort Allen*, to know what Reception will be given to their Chief.

As *Lord Loudoun*, after being made acquainted with the former Treaty held at *Easton*, has been pleased to signify to me, in his Majesty's Name, in a Letter already laid before you, that neither the Governor nor Government of this Province should confer or treat with the Indians, but that they should be referred to *Sir William Johnson*, who, his Lordship says, has the sole Management of Indian Affairs committed to him by special Commission from his Majesty, I find myself under very great Difficulties.

And as I am under a Necessity, by these Advices, to come immediately to a Resolution, I desire you will give me your Advice in what Manner to conduct myself on Behalf of this Government, whose Security and nearest Interests, as well as those of the other Colonies, will be deeply affected by the Measures now taken.

Mr. Weiser is waiting for Orders to set out for *Easton* who cannot be dispatched till I have the Opinion of the House.

October 29, 1756.

WILLIAM DENNY.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOUR,

WE have considered your Honour's Message of this Day, with *Lord Loudoun's* Letter, laid before us at the Beginning of the Session. And since you are pleased to ask our Opinion and Advice on this important Occasion, we shall give it with all dutiful Freedom and Sincerity.

We are truly thankful to our gracious Sovereign for the late wise Regulation of putting Indian Affairs, especially those that relate to War or Peace with them, under a more general Direction than they have heretofore been, as we think the British Interest will now have more Weight with the Indians, than if separate Treaties of Peace might be made by separate Colonies for themselves, without consulting the Interest or Safety of their Neighbours. We cannot therefore desire, however burdensome the present War with the Indians may be to this Province, that such a separate Treaty should be concluded on our Behalf. We are however of Opinion, that the Treaty begun by the late Governor (before *Sir William Johnson's* Powers were made known) in Pursuance of which the Indians are now come down, should not be wholly discontinued on our Part, lest the Indians be disgusted, and the Opportunity of bringing them to a general Peace with all the British Colonies be lost. We rather think it advisable, that your Honour would give them an Interview, make them the customary Presents, in Behalf of this Government, to relieve their Necessities, and assure them of our sincere Inclination to take them again into Friendship, forgive their Offences, and make a firm Peace with them; but at the same Time to let them know, that the Government

Government of this Province cannot agree to make a Peace with them for itself, and leave them at Liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the neighbouring Colonies: That we are all Subjects of one great King, and must, for the future, be all at Peace or all at War with other Nations at the same Time: That our King has appointed Sir William Johnson to manage these general Treaties for all the Governments in this Part of America, and to him we must therefore refer the Indians for a final Conclusion and Ratification of this Treaty;—promising also to write to him, acquaint him with the good Dispositions the Indians have shown, at these Conferences, and recommend it to him to make the Agreement firm and lasting for all Parties. An Interview of this Kind with the Indians, we apprehend, may at this Time be greatly for his Majesty's Service, and for the Advantage not only of this but of all the neighbouring Colonies; and not inconsistent with the Intention of Lord Loudoun's Letter: Which we nevertheless submit to your Honour's prudent Consideration.

October 29, } Signed, by Order of the House,
1756, P. M. } ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.



PARIS, August 27.

BY Letters from L'Isle Royal we have the following Circumstances of an Engagement which happened in July last near Louisburg, between M. Beausfieur, who commands the King's Squadron that sailed from Brest in April with Troops for Canada, and some English Men of War. M. Beausfieur was returning from Quebec to Louisburg, when on the 26th of July he saw two English Men of War and two Frigates cruising about three Leagues to the Southward of the last-mentioned Port, who bore up as near as the Wind would permit to reconnoitre him. M. Beausfieur, besides his own Ship Le Heros, had then with him Illustre Man of War, and the Unicorn and Syren Frigates. Taking Advantage of the Wind at North he bore down upon the English, who immediately tacked about and ran away. The Apprehension of failing too much to the Leeward of Louisburg, where he was ordered to carry some Provisions, prevented him from pursuing the English at that Time; and therefore he put into that Port the same Day. He made all the Haste he could to land what he was ordered, and some Sick that he had on board; and the next Morning at Five o'Clock set Sail again in Search of the Enemy. About Noon he came up with the two Men of War that he had chased the Evening before, but they had now but one Frigate in Company with them. He made all the Sail he could to come up with them, and they did the same to keep out of his Way, but one of our Frigates soon joined the English Frigate, and attacked her so vigorously, that she took Shelter under the Cannon of two Men of War, whose Fire obliged our Frigate to retire a little. The Captain however managed so well, that he gave M. Beausfieur Time to come up with the English Men of War, one of which carried 74 Guns and the other 64. He immediately attacked one of them imagining that the Illustre, which was just behind, would fall upon the other, but a Calm happening to come on at that Instant, the Illustre could not come up, so that M. Beausfieur had both the English Men of War to engage by himself. The Engagement continued very smart on both Sides till Seven in the Evening, when a Breeze of Wind sprung up, which enabled the Illustre to advance; and the Enemy took Advantage of this Breeze to get away. The Heros being almost disabled, M. Beausfieur was not in a Condition to pursue, and therefore he employed his Men all Night in refitting his Sails and Rigging, in Hopes the next Morning to join the Enemy again; but about Eight o'Clock, he spied them crowding all their Sails, and at such a Distance, that having no Hopes of coming up with them, notwithstanding the bad Condition they seemed to be in, he thought proper to return to Louisburg to compleat the Repair of his Ship. She received upwards of 200 Shot during the Engagement, and had eighteen Men killed, and forty-eight wounded, and M. Beausfieur himself was wounded in the Left Leg.

Paris, August 13. By the Savage Frigate, dispatched from Canada by the Governor General, we have a Confirmation of a contagious Disease being carried there in the Leopard Man of War, one of the Fleet with Stores and Troops; many Persons have died, and the Progress of the Distemper was not stopped, when the Savage came away.

August 16. Several flat-bottomed Vessels, and a great Quantity of Shells, and Cheveaux de Frize, are getting ready at St. Malo.

When the Deputation from the Parliament went to Compeigne last Tuesday, to make Representations to the King upon his Edicts for raising Money, his Majesty gave them this Answer: My Parliament abuses my Goodness, I will be obeyed To-morrow, without any further Delay, and will receive no more Representations or Remonstrances upon this Subject. Notwithstanding which the Parliament resolved the next Day to make fresh Remonstrances relative to the Money Edicts.

Frankfort, August 4. Circular Letters for the March of the Imperial Troops, run thus: That as his Prussian Majesty is assembling, for Reasons unknown, a large Body of Forces towards the Frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, it behoved every Regiment to hold itself in Readiness to march, with all its Equipage, on the first Notice.

L O N D O N.

August 20. On Wednesday a Dutch Man of War of 50 Guns, and about 25 Ships and Transports, were brought into the Downs by the Rochester Man of War and some Sloops, on Suspicion of having on board Stores and Ammunition for the French.—The Mary-Anne, Milfeur, homeward bound from one of the Sugar-Islands, is taken by the Josepha, Teage, a Ship employed in the Newfoundland Fishery, and carried into Lisbon. On Tuesday a French Ship of 150 Tons, was carried into Chichester by a small Privateer.

It is said that the French Court have given Orders for cleaning the Harbour of Boulogne, and making it fit to receive a Fleet of Men of War.

The City's loyal and affectionate Address, and the King's most gracious Answer thereto, gives universal Satisfaction to all true Britons, as the Unanimity subsisting between King and People must be the greatest Mortification that our secret Enemies at Home, or our declared Enemies Abroad, can receive.

August 25. The Mandrin Privateer of Liverpool, about 20 Tons, mounting two Guns, on the 12th Instant brought into Crookhaven, two Dutch Ships loaded with Stores and Lead for Brest.—The Industry, Brown, from Tunis for Leghorn, is taken by the French, and carried into Marseilles.—From the Sound of the 17th we are informed that the Ship of Capt. Roxburg Inkerthing, bound for Gottenburg, was on the 5th taken 20 Leagues West off the Naze, by a French Lug-sail Privateer, of two Carriage Guns, 14 Swivels and 30 Men, and ransomed for 300 l. Sterling, and since arrived at Gottenburg.

August 26. On Tuesday Morning Vice-Admiral Smith hoisted his Flag on board his Majesty's Ship Tilbury, in the Downs.—We hear that his Majesty's Sloop the Peregrine has taken, and carried into Lisbon, two French Prizes, said to be very rich.—On the 22d came to an Anchor, in Cowes Road, the Adventure Privateer of Guernsey, Philip Dupree, from the Coast of France, with a French Prize laden with Cyder.—Private Letters by the Holland Mail advise, that a Ship from Hull, laden with Coals and Lead, and two Scotch Ships, are taken by two Privateers on the Coast of Norway.

August 27. Captain Harland, of the Essex, has sent into Portsmouth, a Snow taken from the French, laden with Soldiers Cloaths.—The Elizabeth, Brocklebank, from Hull for Konenburg, is taken by a French Privateer, of four Guns.—The Lively, Captain Gaines, is lost in her Passage, from Malaga, to Hamburgh.—Admiral Mostyn took a Matinico Man two or three Days ago, and sent her towards Portsmouth.

August 28. La Reine de France, from Martinico for Nantz, with Sugar, Cotton, &c. and le Bein Aime, Siqvar, from Rochelle for Caen, with Provisions and Powder, are taken by the Essex, and carried into Portsmouth.—The Hampshire, Brown, and the Essex, Rudder, from Falmouth for Cowes, with four Vessels, Names unknown, are taken off Dartmouth, by a French Privateer.—A Sloop, supposed to be from London, was taken the 24th Instant, off Brighthelmstone, by a French Privateer.

August 31. It is reported at the Court End of the Town, that Sir John Ligonier, General Hux, and some other Officers, will shortly go upon an important Expedition.

Last Week a Vessel was dispatched for Gibraltar with some Orders of great Importance for the Governor; immediately upon the Delivery of which he is to sail to deliver a Packet to Sir Edward Hawke; this Vessel has some Engineers on board to reinforce his Fleet.

A private Letter found on board one of the

Prize Ships written by Galiffoniere to a Friend, in which he acknowledged his wonderful Escape in the Engagement of the 20th of May, owing to the Cowardice of the English Admiral, or some other unaccountable Circumstance. This Letter, we are assured, is with the Lords of the Admiralty.

Yesterday Admiral Knowles arrived at his House in Bond-Street from Jamaica.

September 4. The following Captains are going to the Mediterranean, in the Room of those ordered home, on Admiral Byng's Tryal, Captain Charles Wray, John Storr, Edward Hughes, Julian Legge, James Gambier, Car Scroope, Chaloner Ogle, and M. Moore.—Some Ships are sailed with Stores for Jersey and Guernsey.—Admiral Hawke was off Minorca, and divided his Fleet to block up all the Harbours; but they say the Garrison had Provisions for 18 Months.

Extract of a Letter from Southbold, September 1.

"Tis with great Pleasure I inform you of my safe Arrival. We have had a long and anxious Passage. We spoke to two Brigs off Berwick, who had both been taken and ransomed; and one of them was chased into our Fleet by another Privateer, but seeing so many of us together, he did not care to venture in among us, which was very fortunate for us. 'Tis true we had a Sloop of ten Guns with us for Convoy, who has given due Attendance, and performed her Duty exceedingly well; but had they known what little Defence we could make, and had they joined together, few of us could have escaped. I think it is great Pity that so great a Property, and such a Number of naked Men should be risked, without any Thing to defend themselves but a single Mullet a-Buis, which, I assure you, has caused me many uneasy Hours. However, thank God, we are safe arrived with a good Filhing; and if the Yarmouth Fishery turns out in Proportion to the Shetland, and with as little Loss, it will be the most beneficial Fishing the Society ever made, by some Thousands of Pounds. We have caught more Fish, got them earlier to Market, and brought our Nets home all dried at Shetland, which is a very great Advantage to them, at least 1000 Pounds Difference in their sitting out for another Season."

Extract of a private Letter from Amsterdam, Sept. 3.

"Letters from Leipzig of this Day, give us an Account that the Prussian Troops are arrived in that City from Magdeburg, that they have taken Possession of the Gates, have planted four Pieces of Cannon against the Town-House, and are billeted from 14, to 16 and 20, in almost every House in the City. At the same Time we hear, that the severest Injunctions have been laid on the People, through all the Towns they have passed, forbidding them, on Pain of Death, to communicate by Letters the Destination of these Troops. The Terror into which this Circumstance has thrown the Traders at Leipfick, is unspeakable, their Commissions for Goods being countermanded, and the Stoppage of their Merchandize being earnestly desired till further Notice. Letters from Berlin at the same Time communicate as a Secret, that the Court has discovered, by a Secretary lately escaped from Vienna, that the Court of Saxony has embraced the Scheme of the Court of France and Vienna. It is conceived here that his Prussian Majesty, whose Purposes are not always known till executed, being well apprised of the Designs of his no-good Friends, has made Use of his usual Method of taking Occasion by the Forelock, and will be ready in Silesia and Bohemia before he is called on."

By the Instructions given to the Captains of Men of War and Privateers, armed against the French, they are in no wise to molest any Ship belonging to the Grand Signior; and that if any Goods be found on board any Turkish Ship, the Property of the Grand Signior's Subjects, that are not contraband, they shall be conveyed to the Place where they are bound to.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, dated Sept. 3.

"On Saturday last arrived from Aberdeen the Margaret of Seagreen, bound from Campvere for Bergen, who reports, that on Tuesday Se'night, he was taken off Holy-Island, about 15 Leagues from the Land, by a French Privateer from Boulogne, Charles Cary Commander, mounting four Carriage Guns, and about 30 Swivels, with a Crew consisting of 60 Men, among whom were several English and Scotch, who did not shew their Countrymen common Civility. After detaining him four Hours on board, they ransomed him for 95 Guineas, and carried James Younger the Master, Ransomer. The Vessel is a Dogger, square-sterned, a small Mizzen, but no Mizzen Top-sail, and is reckoned a dull Sailer. The Frenchman said

id his Orders were Prizes and ransomed already taken thence. On Saturday the Grand Sloop, which French Privateer in the Night.

Extract of a Letter from Southbold, August 12, 1756.

"Though the French have all the Ports and Troops, Admiral Hawke's several Places, and Provisions.

September 6. The French Sloop, which served the Toulon Port, from 50 to 60 Hurricanes, were on the Wharf, and are in the Mediterranean, Size.

The Camp under Mordaunt, at Shroton, to be no way inferior to the Figure, Order, and Charge of religious Observance that of the Hessian observe a most exacting principally by their Officers, their Politeness than

September 6. A Thursday from Amsterdam, Port, and many of the Vessels, laden with Munition for the Day passes but for Ports.

On Wednesday a Flag on board the Torbay are ready to go on.

In the Amsterdam Paragraph, d

"Lieutenant-nary from the Ministry the War and Merch the Downs the 1 Ships: His Majesty's Mafts and other in Question, notwithstanding the Class of cont Justice stop nor answered, that out Delay, and the Treaties."

Sept. 14. A the Unicorn Fr Brest, with the America by the F ing met with a 400 of them, a burnt 300 Batt the English; went to Invest has not publish Chatbam, Se Rate, ornamer the 25th Insta that Admiral her.

SL 70 H 'Tis reported which is already derably reinforced.

On Sunday Lampoon, Cay War, brought teer, the Cap gagement; a from London they retook

We can w Captain Lyn fitted out for large French Bravery and They killed and would i fels singly. of the galla the Respect

The Sloop from New-Night last a French S

did his Orders were to carry into Port three of all his Prizes and ransom the fourth; and having already taken three, this Vessel fell to be ransomed. On Saturday the Margaret spoke with the Grampus Sloop, who the Day before had chased a French Privateer off Stonchaven, and lost her in the Night.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Fortune Sloop, commanded by Captain Mapleston, off the Heeres, August 12, 1756.

"Though the French have taken Care to furnish all the Ports along the Coast of Minorca with Troops, Admiral Hawke's People have landed in several Places, and carried off Numbers of Cattle and Provisions. A Vessel is stationed here to observe the Toulon Fleet."

September 6. Ten Pieces of fine Brass Cannon, from 50 to 60 Hundred Weight, with their Carriages, were on Tuesday brought to the Tower Wharf, and are in a Day or two to be shipped for the Mediterranean, with many others of a larger Size.

The Camp under the Command of Sir John Mordaunt, at Shroton near Blandford, is thought to be no way inferior, in Point of true Service, Figure, Order, Economy, and a regular Discharge of religious, as well as military Duties, to that of the Hessians at Winchester: The Soldiers observe a most exact Discipline, and behave well, owing principally to the good Example set them by their Officers, who are no less distinguished for their Politeness than their Bravery.

September 6. A Gentleman, who arrived last Thursday from Amsterdam, informs us, that that Port, and many others, were filled with transport Vessels, laden with Stores, and all Kinds of Ammunition for the French Service; and that not a Day passes but some Vessels go out for the French Ports.

On Wednesday Admiral Norris hoisted his Flag on board the Yarmouth at Portsmouth, who, with the Torbay, Warwick, and several others, are ready to go out of the Harbour.

In the Amsterdam Gazette, we find the following Paragraph, dated London, August 24.

"Lieutenant-General Hop, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General, has demanded of the Ministry the Release of the Dutch Man of War and Merchantmen that were brought into the Downs the 17th Instant by some of the King's Ships: His Excellency represented, that the Masts and other Materials on board the Ships in Question, not being included, by Treaties, in the Class of contraband Goods, they could not in Justice stop nor detain those Ships; and he was answered, that the Case should be examined without Delay, and decided according to the Tenor of the Treaties."

Sept. 14. According to Letters from Nantz, the Unicorn Frigate is arrived from Canada at Brest, with the News of an Advantage gained in America by the French Troops. It is said, that having met with a Body of 1500 English, they killed 400 of them, and made 400 Prisoners; that they burnt 300 Barrels on Lake Ontario belonging to the English; and that after their Victory they went to Invest Fort Oswego. However the Court has not published a Syllable of all this.

Chatham, Sept. 3. The Union, a fine second Rate, ornamented a la Chinoise, will be launched the 25th Instant, and it is confidently reported that Admiral Knowles will hoist his Flag on board her.

St. JOHN'S, in Antigua, October 12. 'Tis reported that the Squadron on this Station, which is already very strong, will soon be considerably reinforced with some Capital Ships.

On Sunday the Dove, Capt. Higgins, and the Lampoo, Capt. Shearman, two private Vessels of War, brought into this Harbour a French Privateer, the Captain of which was killed in the Engagement; and the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Ritchie, from London and Cork, bound for Jamaica which they retook from the said Privateer.

We can with Certainty assure our Readers, that Captain Lynn, in the Joram Privateer (which was fitted out from this Port, and lately taken by two large French Privateers) behaved with the greatest Bravery and Resolution, as did all his Officers. They killed 42 of the French, and wounded 17, and would inevitably have taken either of the Vessels singly. The Enemy admired the Intrepidity of the gallant old Captain, whom they treat with the Respect he deserves.

The Sloop Paragon, John Thibou, Commander, from New-York (a Letter of Marque) on Saturday Night last took and carried into St. Christophers, a French Schooner, bound from St. Eustatia to

St. Domingo, with 30,000 Pieces of Eight on board. A few Days before, the said Sloop engaged two French Privateers, which she drove off with the Loss of six Men.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

We hear that a fifth Packet is taken up to ply between this Port and Falmouth; and that she was to sail from thence the 16th of October.

Saturday last the Privateer Sloop Weefel, Captain Fenton, and Squirrel, Captain Jones, fell down to the Watering-Place, and we hear are to proceed on their Cruise To-morrow, or next Day.

November 22. Thursday Morning was sent in here, by the Privateer Schooner Charming-Peggy, Captain Haddon, of this Port, a French Barka Longa, Monsieur Pierre Soavage, late Master, which he took about 5 Weeks ago, in the Latitude of Bermuda, bound from Porto-Prince, on Hispaniola, for Dunkirk. She sailed from Hispaniola the 12th of September, under Convoy of Admiral Salvart, and 7 Men of War, with 16 Merchantmen, and parted from the Merchantmen only three or four Days before he was taken. Monsieur Salvart, after seeing the Ships clear of the Islands, put back. This Barka Longa sailed from Dunkirk the 16th of June, with the French King's Declaration of War for the West-India Islands, and being in the King's Service, her Cargo is very inconsiderable, consisting of a small Quantity of Indico and Coffee.

Saturday last the Privateer Ship Hercules, of 22 Guns, and 150 Men, Samuel Bayard, Commander, fell down to the Watering-place, in order to proceed on her Cruise.

And, next Day the Privateer Snow Dreadnought, James M'Hugh, Commander, fell down also.

A Letter from one of our Naval-Officers taken on Ontario Lake, dated Quebec, October 8, to a Gentleman in Albany, brought thither by a Friend Indian, mentions that himself and Brother Captives were all well, and then on the Point of being put on board Vessels for Europe.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated last Friday.

"Undoubted you have heard that all our Operations against the Enemy, for the Season, are at an End; and that our Forces are going into Winter Quarters, certain Intelligences having been obtained, that Monsieur Montcalm, the French General, had ordered his Forces into Quarters some Weeks ago, the Weather beginning to grow very sharp. Our Fort Edward is rendered extremely strong, inasmuch that the 500 Men left in Garrison there, are thought to be sufficient to keep off any Body of Men the Enemy can bring against it. Fort William Henry is also well formed, and left garrisoned by 500 Men more; and such a Communication is established between them, that any Attack made upon either, Assistance from the other may be obtained in a Trifle of Time, and is so ordered, that should the Enemy come between, they are sure of being engaged between two Fires. We have heard of no late Depredations of the Enemy on our Frontiers. General Johnson left this a few Days ago, for the Onondago Country. Lord Loudoun is now here, and when he leaves it I know not. We have a fine long Range of Barracks here, completely finished for the Comfort of the Soldiers. I have one Thing further particularly to observe to you, that the Barattoemen returned from Duty, and paid off, are in general very healthy and strong, owing, it is thought, to their constant Exercise, their Calling, indeed, being all such."

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

Friday last his Honour the Governor, with the Gentlemen that accompanied him, returned from Easton, having concluded a Peace with the Delaware Indians that live on Susquehanna: So that it is hoped our Northern Frontier will now have some Rest from the Incursions of the Savages, and the Province better enabled to defend the Western Parts.

ANNAPOLIS, December 2.

Yesterday Morning Major Day Scott, of Somerset County, came to Town, and informs us, That Capt. Dickenson in a large Sloop from London arrived there the 25th of last Month in seven Weeks and three Days, having touched at Bermudas, who gave the following most agreeable Account, That the brave Admiral HAWKE, with his Fleet of 20 Ships, had met with and engaged the Toulon Fleet in the Mediterranean, but the Day he has forgot, which consisted of 19 Sail, and after a very smart Engagement of several Hours, he took Seven of the French Men of War, and sunk Three, having Two of his own sunk, and One blow'd up: He further says, that Capt. Dickenson had this

Account from on board one of Admiral Hawke's own Ships, who was then coming up the Channel, with the Seven French Men of War, which he saw and counted. Capt. George Handy, who arrived there the 28th of November last, in 16 Days from Antigua, declares, That just before he sailed from thence, the West-India Packet arrived there from Falmouth in a short Passage, and brought Letters and Prints from London, which contained the same Account as above.

We hear that Capt. Caldwell, in a Sloop from Somerset, loaded with Corn and Lumber, was taken in Sight of Antigua by a French Privateer: They gave the Men the Sloop's Boat, in which they went ashore at Antigua.

We are likewise informed, that Captain Aaron Lynn, late of Somerset County, who commanded a Privateer, belonging to Antigua, sailed on a Cruise some Time ago, and in a few Days after, off of Martinico, he took a rich French Snow, and carried her into Antigua. In a short Time he went out again on another Cruise, and in three Days after, seeing a French Sloop lying off of Guadaloupe, near the Land, he run in, cut her off, and sent her safe into Antigua: But two Privateers belonging to Guadaloupe (having seen him take the Sloop) immediately weigh'd Anchor, and came out after him, which he engaged 6 Glasses, when he was obliged to strike, having no more Cartridges filled, or it is thought he would have fought his Way clear, altho' both the Privateers were much superior to him in Strength. In the Engagement he had only Three Men killed and Two wounded; and the French Privateers, by Letters from Guadaloupe, had Forty-two killed, and Seventeen wounded. They carried him into that Port.

On the 6th of November, died in Somerset County, of a Nervous Fever, Capt. JOHN HANDY, one of the Representatives and Magistrates of that County, a Gentleman much esteem'd and of a fair Character.

A Fortnight ago, died Dr. FRANCIS PARNHAM in Charles County, a Gentleman whose Death is much lamented by all who knew him.

A few Days since died of a Pleurisy at Chester-Town, on his Journey home from the Northward, Mr. PHILIP BARTON KEY, a young Gentleman, late Sheriff of St. Mary's County, whose promising Disposition and engaging Temper gain'd him a general Esteem, and whose immature Death is greatly regretted.

In a List of Prizes just come to Hand, taken and carried into Martinico, before the 1st of October, amongst many others, are the following, viz.

Brig Fox, Cornelius Robertson, from Virginia for Barbados, with Grain, &c.

Schooner Sea-Horse, Henry Hammond, from Maryland for Ditto, with Ditto.

Sloop Charming-Patty, Bartholomew Lynch, from Maryland for Antigua, with Pork, &c.

The Schooner ———, Nicball's, from Maryland, is carried into Guadaloupe.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

N. PATRICK CREAGH.

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

THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

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

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

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wednesday the 15th of this Instant December,
(if the Weather prove Fair, if not, on the first
Fair Day afterwards), at the late Dwelling-
House of William Holland, Deceased, near Lower-
Marlborough in Calvert County, for Bills of
Exchange, or Sterling Money,

SUNDRY very choice SLAVES, consist-
ing of Men and Women, among which is
one very valuable House-Wench. Also about
130 Ounces of PLATE; and Stock of all
Kinds.

ANNE HOLLAND, Executrix.

[N. B. This Sale was heretofore advertis'd to
be on the 25th of November past; but the Weather
prov'd very bad that Day which prevented it.]

THERE is at the Plantation of William
Fesler, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-
Works, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a
Stray, a dark Bay Horse, with a small Star in his
Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder with a C.
The Owner may have him again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

Virginia, November 4, 1756.

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

JOHN TAYLOR,
FRISLY THORNTON.

To all Sheriffs, Constables, and other his Lordship's
good People, within the Province of Maryland.

WHEREAS Complaint is this Day
made to me, George Stuart, one of
the Justices of the Provincial Court of the
Province aforesaid, by Lieutenant Alexander
M'Bean, an Officer of the Royal American Re-
giment, under the Right Honourable the Lord
Loudoun, that Athanasius Anglin, of Anne-A-
rundel County, Planter, of a brown Com-
plexion, aged 25 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches
high; as also John Alder, of a dark Com-
plexion, long black Hair, about 5 Feet 8
Inches high, has lost one of his fore Teeth,
aged 27 Years, born in Reading in Berkshires,
Old England, both being duly enlisted, as
private Soldiers, in the said Royal American
Regiment, have deserted from the Company
to which they belong, and are supposed to
be harboured and concealed by some evil-
minded Persons, to the Hindrance of his Ma-
jesty's Service:

THESE are, therefore, in the Name of the
Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, to
will and require you to make diligent Search for the
said Athanasius Anglin and John Alder, in all sus-
pected Places, and when you apprehend them, that
you convey them to the next Sheriff where they shall
be taken, who is required to send them from Constable
to Constable until they shall be safely delivered to
the said Lieutenant M'Bean, or the Commanding
Officer, at the City of Annapolis. Given under my
Hand and Seal this 22d Day of November, 1756.

GEORGE STEUART.

THERE are at the Plantation of Solomon
Turner, at Bennett's Creek, in Frederick
County, taken up as Strays, the two following
Creatures, viz.

A Black Mare, with a small Blaze down her
Face, has one Wall-Eye, and her Feet are white.
And a small Bay Mare, with a small Star in her
Forehead, and one of her hind Feet white. They
are both branded, but with what cannot be disco-
vered.

The Owners may have them again, on prov-
ing their 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 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISE-
MENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling
each Week after the First.

GEORGE OTTEWELL, TAYLOR,
in ANNAPOIS,

NOW keeps Shop in an Apartment adjoining
to Mr. John Golden's; where Mr. Alex-
ander Simpson lately carried on the Barber's Busi-
ness, where Gentlemen, or Others, who may be
pleased to employ him, may depend on having
their Work done in the best and neatest Manner,
by
X
Their most humble Servant,
GEORGE OTTEWELL.

RAN away from the Subscriber, near London-
Town, on Monday the 15th of November
last, a luffy, well-set, dark Mulatto Fellow, named
Peter, he has an impudent Look, and speaks
boldly: Had on when he went away, a Country
Cloth Waistcoat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, and
a Pair of old Stockings and Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and secures
him, so that his Master may have him again, shall
be rewarded with One Pistole, besides what the
Law allows, paid by

HENRY GASSAWAY.

October 25, 1756.

RAN away last Night from the Elk-Ridge I-
ron-Works, in Anne-Arundel County, a Con-
vict Servant Man named Richard Snailum, born in
Lancashire in England, of a whitish Complexion,
about 32 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high,
well-set, and has short, dark brown Hair. He
had on and carried with him, one new and one
old Felt Hat, a blue grey Coat, with short-turn'd
up Cuffs, and a Cape, a Jacket of the same, both
trimm'd with Metal Buttons, a Pair of new Cotton
Breeches, half-worn Country-made Shoes, and an
Osnabrigs Shirt. There was also, at the same
Time, sundry Sorts of Wearing Apparel missing,
which he is supposed to have carried with him,
viz. a light colour'd Cloth Coat with Metal But-
tons, one Dimothy and one good Plush colour'd
Everlasting Jacket, one Pair of Linen Breeches
and Trowsers, two Pair of grey Yarn, one Pair of
ribb'd Worsted, and one Pair of white Cotton
Stockings, one Bandanno Handkerchief, new and
not hemm'd, one Pair of Buck-skin Breeches, one
fine new Shirt, one Brass Equinoctial or Ring Dial,
one Match Coat Blanket, and one Pair of turn'd
Pumps without Straps, &c.

Whoever apprehends and conveys the said Ser-
vant to the aforesaid Works, shall have Forty Shil-
lings Reward, if taken within ten Miles of the said
Works; and Three Pounds, if above, with reason-
able Charges, paid by

4 CALEB DORSEY.

RAN away on the 10th of October last, from
the Subscriber, living near George-Town on
Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, a Mulatto Wo-
man Slave, named Kate, who formerly belonged
to Mr. Benjamin Lane in Anne-Arundel County, and
bought of him last June; she is a pert pallaving
Wench, of a middle Size, about 30 Years old.
She took with her a small Black Horse, branded
on the near Buttock with a large S: And as she
is pretty well dressed may sometimes pass for a free
Woman where she is not known to be otherwise.
It is supposed she is secreted by a Mulatto Slave
called Jemmy (a Carpenter by Trade), belonging
to Mr. Thomas Sprigg, on West-River, with the
Assistance and Contrivance of some other Slaves
in the Neighbourhood where she was bought, who
(it seems she has bragg'd) had promised to conceal
her whenever she would run away from me. I
understand she has been a great Rambler, and is
well known in Calvert and Anne-Arundel Counties,
besides other Parts of the Country. She may in-
dulge herself a little in visiting her old Acquaint-
ance; but it is most probable she will spend the
greatest Part of her Time with or near wherever
the aforesaid Mulatto Slave of Mr. Sprigg's may
be at Work.

Whoever brings the said Wench to the Subscr-
iber, shall have Two Pistoles for their Trouble, be-
sides a good Reward if they discover the Persons
that harbour her, so that they may be brought to
Justice.

4 HENRY THREEKELD.

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

17

THERE is at the Plantation of John Hook,
in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray,
a Grey Horse, about 12 Hands high, branded on
the near Shoulder GG, and on the near Thigh
with TF (join'd in one).

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

THE Subscriber has, at his Plantation on
Patuxet River, opposite to the Baltimore
Iron-Works, on Water navigable for Flats and
Boats up to the Mill Tail, a compleat well-fitted
MERCHANT MILL, with all proper Con-
veniences, where he will Grind, Bolt and Pack,
at Five-pence Half-penny per Bushel. He has al-
so a Cooper, with a Quantity of well-seasoned
Staves, and will supply Customers with Barrels,
at the common Rates. CHARLES CARROLL.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against
the Estate of Dr. Alexander Hamilton, late
of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them
in, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons
indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make
Payment, without Loss of Time, to

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.

THE Subscriber having declined keeping
Store at Elk-Ridge Landing, is now remo-
ved to Baltimore-Town, where he purposes carrying
on Trade as usual. He will purchase Pork and
such like Articles. He has also a choice Assort-
ment of European and East-India GOODS suit-
able to the Season, to be disposed of, at reasonable
Rates.

All Persons indebted to him for Goods sold at
Elk-Ridge, are required to come and settle, to pre-
vent being sued or warranted. Attendance will
be constantly given, for that Purpose, at the Bal-
timore Store, facing the Bridge, by

Their obliged and obedient Servant,

D. CHAMBER.

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

Their humble Servant,

CHARLES WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

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

GEORGE GORDON.

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

M A

Mr. GREEN

W HO

inn
G.
rem
Imp
voked Slander upon
neral, and upon a
Church of England
along the Meins
Hands? Yet to it is
a very uncommon
Patience under Inju
Mr. Green, [Mr. G
Letter in your Gas
there imputed to hi
reasonable Man be
of what he is cha
usher'd himself in
midable Quotation
and the other in hi
been so injudicious
the Word Justice,
have had a Place i
his Egencies may
those Grub-Worm
said sometimes to
small Surprise of
should come there
bad Argument in
found in such goo
fess'd that he do
them. But more
it that he was not
by the Gentleman
some may perhap
of as much Cred
lieved the Answ
and that repeated
Confirmation of
open Court, whic
Yet notwithstanding
dence, I find, fo
his Character up
Enemies enterta
there is some Sub
Equivocation, or
tom; and the ra
bath of late-been
Neighbourhood
tre where he so i
the no small Be
appears to be m
this; and indee
is it possible tha
Letter in your G
that Gazette-w
Stained that Pa
Paper which h
Letter which is
it should be fi
that Mr. G. J
TREMELY TO
Question, yet I
the ingenious
Blunders of his
are many grof
Annapolis Editi
with the Origi
cbivis Col. Per
have lately bee
together with
Persecution w
gathering in i
which hath at
and 6, with el
Publish an Hi
take this Occa
expect as soon
which will be

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 9, 1756.

Mr. GREEN,

WHO would have thought, that the innocent, the falsely-accused Mr. G. J. of Alexandria, would have remained so long silent under the Imputation of a vile and unprovoked Slander upon the whole Irish Nation in general, and upon a very worthy Clergyman of the Church of England in particular, when he had all along the Means of his Justification in his own Hands? Yet so it is; and he hath indeed afforded a very uncommon Instance of his Forbearance and Patience under Injury and Calumny. For after all, Mr. Green, [Mr. G. J. is not the Author of that Letter in your Gazette of February 26th 1756.] there imputed to him. And indeed how can any reasonable Man believe that if he had been guilty of what he is charged with, that he would have utter'd himself in, as he doth, betwixt two formidable Quotations from *Fully*, one in his Front and the other in his Rear, and that he would have been so injudicious in the Choice of his Latin, that the Word *Justice*, and above all *Modesty*, should have had a Place in it? In which Situation, tho' his Enemies may think that he figur'd like unto those Grub-Worms and other vile Insects that are said sometimes to be found in Amber, to the no small Surprise of the curious Beholder how they should come there, yet I do contend that it is no bad Argument in his Favour that he is for once found in such good Company, tho' it must be confess'd that he doth not seem perfectly to agree with them. But moreover you have his own Word for it that he was not the Author, when he was asked by the Gentleman of much Good-Nature (whom some may perhaps maliciously think a Gentleman of as much Credulity as Good Nature, if he believed the Answer he received to his Question) and that repeated again in *Prin*, which is no small Confirmation of it, and above all his OATH in open Court, which surely will not be question'd. Yet notwithstanding all this unexceptionable Evidence, I find, for I have been very solicitous for his Character upon this Occasion, that Mr. J's Enemies entertain unreasonable Suspicions that there is some Subterfuge, some Prevarication, some Equivocation, or mental Reservation at the Bottom; and the rather from the Company which he hath of late been observed much to affect, and the Neighbourhood of a certain College to that Theatre where he so illustriously displays his Talents to the no small Benefit of himself. But there appears to be much of Malice and Calumny in all this; and indeed the Case speaks itself: For how is it possible that Mr. J. could be the Author of that Letter in your Gazette? The Paper upon which that Gazette was Printed, and the Ink which Stained that Paper, could not be that very Ink and Paper which he employed in Writing that polite Letter which is there attributed to him. And tho' it should be further objected, and even proved, that Mr. G. J. had indeed wrote a Letter extremely to the same Purpose with that in Question, yet I cannot by any Means allow, that the ingenious Author is accountable either for the Blunders of his Editor or Printer: And that there are many gross Hallucinations and Errata in the *Annapolis Edition*, may appear from comparing it with the Original MS. carefully preserved in *Archives Col. Portobacensis Soc. Jesu*; from whence I have lately been favoured with an authentic Copy, together with other Papers relating to that furious Persecution which hath been long brewing and gathering in this Province like a Tempest, and which hath at length broke out in the Years 1755 and 6, with the utmost Rage, having a Design to Publish an Historical Narrative of it, and which I take this Occasion to acquaint the Public they may expect as soon as it can be done with Safety: In which will be shown—How that the Rivers Po-

tomack and Patuxent in the Months of March and April 1755 and 6, were stain'd from Shore to Shore,

*And ran purple to the Main
With the Blood of Heretics slain.*

How that a Priest of the Church of Rome could not ride along the Public Road but the Heretics would strait Dog him, and either ride over him or drive him down Precipices of an Hundred Fathoms deep; neither will it be forgotten with what Address and Alacrity the Reverend Father C***** made his Retreat and Hair-breadth 'scape as it were from a G*****s, higher than that of Haman, which was to have been erected for him at Alexandria, at the Head of the Regiments; with other curious Incidents too numerous to be here particularized. But to return to our present Subject; thus stands the Letter in the *Annapolis Edition*:

"To Mr. H---y R---r, at Notley-Hall.

"S I R,
I HEARD of Brogden's Complaint against you, with very much Concern, because I thought the Church was in Danger; but I read the Dispositions of the two Gentlemen that were present, with a Mixture of Pleasure and Indignation.
For let me tell you that I am highly satisfied with your Conduct, and pleased that there is no Foundation for the Complaint: But at the same Time I am concern'd, that so much Rancour, Ill-Nature, Pride, Impudence, Ignorance, and Villainy, should center in the Breast of a Clergyman: And nothing can alleviate the Sorrows I feel upon this Occasion, but the Reflections of his being a Native of Ireland; for sure I am, that no Clergyman, or reasonable Man, of any other Nation, under Heaven, could form a Complaint without the least imaginable Foundation; prefer it to a Court of Justice with the same Degree of Modesty, and swear to it without Reluctancy; as it is said he did.—For God's Sake procure me a Copy of his Complaint, that I may do him Justice amongst my Acquaintance, whenever, for want of better Matter, we descend to such dirty Subjects.
I am, Yours, G. J.

"Alexandria, Dec. 20, 1755."

VARIOUS READINGS.

EDIT. ANNAP. "To Mr. H---y R---r, at Notley-Hall." [MS. PORTOBAC. To H---R---, Esq; at Notley-Hall.] A gross Error in *primo limine* enough to damn the Credit of the *Annapolitan Edition* for ever. EDIT. ANNAP. Line the 6th, "satisfied." [MS. PORTOBAC. satisfied.] EDIT. ANNAP. "and" [MS. PORTOBAC. &.] EDIT. ANNAP. Line 9th, "Villainy." [MS. PORTOBAC. Villainy, &c.] EDIT. ANNAP. "For sure I am, that no Clergyman, or reasonable Man, of any other Nation, under Heaven," &c. In this Passage, which in the Edition of your Press is indeed some-what confus'd, and which the Anonymous Commentator, with some shew of Reason, charges with being upon the confines of Nonsense, and which I expected the MS. PORTOBAC. would certainly have cleared up, I must however do you the Justice to acknowledge, that they agree *literatim*. In the last Line save one the *Annapolis Edition* has a gross Blunder in the Punctuation, a Comma inverted. In the Conclusion the EDIT. ANNAP. has it, "I am, Yours, G. J." [MS. PORTOBAC. I am, Sir, your devoted Hble. Servt. Geo. Johnston.]

Thus these several Readings in which your Edition appears to have blunder'd so grossly, and to have departed from the original MS. in Points so essential, will, I suppose, be deemed by every candid Reader, Reason sufficient to justify the learned and polite Author, in disowning the Letter thus mangled, as he doth both in Print and upon Oath, and especially if he hath had the Sanction of the learned Casuists of that Society with whom his MS. is lodged, as would seem to have been the Case. But so far am I from considering Mr. G. J. as the Author of the Letter in your Gazette, that I cannot in Justice but attribute it either to Yourself, or the Anonymous Editor,

if there be any Truth in the Observation of the Epigrammatist Martial;

Quem recitas meus est—Libellus, &c.

you know the rest, and I have of late got a Surfeit of Latin; but I will give you a Translation of it:

*The Libel, to confess the Truth, was mine,
But thy most vile Edition makes it thine.*

So that one or the other of you have the best Right to this graceless Brat, which Nobody seems willing to own; which Point you will adjust between you at your Leisure, whilst I proceed to observe further in Favour of Mr. J. that neither is the Identity of the suppos'd Author of the Letter, or the Place from whence it was wrote, so fully ascertain'd, as to exclude all Doubt about them; but indeed far otherwise. For with Respect to the Place, it is well known to those versed in Geography, that there is a City in Egypt of the Name of Alexandria, from whence it is not impossible that this obnoxious Letter may have been wrote. But not to insist farther upon this, let it for once, and for the Sake of Argument, be suppos'd, that the Letter was wrote at Alexandria; in the Colony of Virginia, and not in Egypt; but let it be suppos'd at the same Time, which is no unreasonable Supposition, that the Author might have Occasion to resort, for Instance, to Charles County in Maryland for the Exercise of his Profession of the Law, or to the Frontiers in Frederick County in Virginia for his other of the Sword; during this his Absence and Warfare either of the Tongue or Sword, he could surely with no Propriety be called Mr. J. of Alexandria; as upon a like Occasion when *vice versa* he left Frederick County, and came to Alexandria, he with great Justice alledged that he was not Mr. J. of Frederick County.

Upon the whole, I think I may fairly conclude, that as the Paper and the Ink which were used in Printing your Gazette of the 26th of February, were not the same Ink and Paper that were employed in Writing the polite Letter in Question; and that as it moreover appears, that many gross Blunders are committed in the Edition of *Annapolis*, that especially in the Address of the Letter, "To Mr." instead of [H. R. Esq;] and that as Mr. J. appears to have proceeded with the utmost Caution and Regard to Conscience throughout this whole Affair; I say, that upon the whole, I may pretend fairly to have demonstrated, that he is in every Sense and Light fully justifiable in Declaring in Print, and Swearing in open Court, THAT HE WAS NOT THE AUTHOR OF THAT LETTER IN YOUR GAZETTE.

I have other curious Anecdotes and Observations relating to this Subject, with which I may possibly hereafter entertain the Public, if upon this Occasion I receive that proper Tribute of Thanks and Compliments from the Learned World, which I flatter myself it will think me justly entitled to, in having thus cleared up and developed a very intricate and embarrass'd Point of Criticism and polite Literature.

Notwithstanding any seeming Asperity of Expression which may have escap'd me in the Course of this Disquisition, with Respect to yourself, good Mr. Green, or the *Annapolis Edition*, you who know my Infirmity, and that my Zeal for Learning and the Honour of the Press is apt to get the Superiority over my Discretion, will easily Pardon it, when you shall discover that the Author is no other than,

Your affectionate Servant,
and Brother,
Ex Officina nostra
Ipsa Kal. Dec. WYNKYN DE WORDE.



COPY

COPY of the ASSOCIATION now carrying on at the Tholpel, Dublin.

WE the Protestant Inhabitants of the City of Dublin, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being filled with the highest Indignation against the Pride and Insolence of France, audaciously kindling a War, directly pointed to dispossess our most righteous Sovereign of his rightful Dominions in America, and vainly threatening to invade a Kingdom, at whose Name they have long been used to tremble:

Deeming it highly expedient, at such a Juncture, that all Complaints of ministerial Measures, howsoever grievous and oppressive, be suspended; in full Confidence that his Majesty's well known Justice will, in due Time, upon proper Information, afford full Redress:

Judging it highly conducive to the common Safety of these Kingdoms, that the Protestants of Ireland, amounting to upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Men, fit to carry Arms, be fully prepared to aid their Parent Country, in maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Imperial Crown of these Realms against all who insult it abroad, or would betray it at home; and in perpetuating the Protestant Succession in his Majesty's illustrious House; upon which alone, under Heaven, depends the Preservation of us and our Posterity, our Liberties, our Property, and our Religion:

Emulating the Glory of our British Ancestors, who, (with Hearts undismayed, and Hands irresistible, with Valour scarce ever equalled, never to be excelled) maintained the Empire of the Ocean; defended their free and happy Country; and, through a Series of Ages, preserved their matchless Constitution, against the numberless Attempts of insidious Ministers to undermine it:

We his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, Inhabitants of this great Metropolis (our Hearts overflowing with the strongest and warmest Sentiments of Loyalty, Gratitude, and Affection for his sacred Person and Family; our Confidence resting on Almighty Power for Success in the Cause of public Virtue and true Religion) do hereby solemnly promise and engage to each other, to our King, and to our Country, that we will enter into, and act in, any military Service, which our most just and gracious Sovereign shall require of us, in any Part of this Kingdom, or of Great-Britain, during the present War; and that such of us, as are in Circumstances to afford it, will arm ourselves at our own Expence, whenever his Majesty's Pleasure shall be signified for that Purpose.



LONDON, September 20.

THIS Morning Advice came from Sir Edward Hawke, by the Way of Gibraltar, that he has taken several Transports going to Mahon, and destroyed the Fort at Citadella.

The Liverpool Man of War, an old 40 Gun Ship, and a prime Sailer, is purchased by some Merchants to be fitted out as a Privateer. This will make the sixth Privateer fitted out in the River Thames.

The Happy Sloop of War has brought into Plymouth the Rose of St. Maloes, a French Privateer of 10 Carriage Guns, and 90 Men, taken the 16th Instant by the Tartan off the Start.

Sept. 20. Admiral Byng has received Orders to prepare for his Trial, which, we are told, stands fixed for some Time next Month, the Arrival of his Witnesses being now every Day expected. Upon the Delivery of this Message to him, we are informed, that he required a longer Time, and the Liberty of sending for more Witnesses; but all further Indulgence of this Kind has been denied.

The Amazon Man of War has taken a Martinico Man.

The two French Ships taken by the St. George and Amazon Privateers of Guernsey, are reckoned worth 30,000 l. There are on board one of them 430 Hogheads of Sugar, 30 Tons of Coffee, 50 Bales of Cotton, and 4000 lb. Weight of Indico, besides a great Quantity of all Sorts of West-India Goods.

A Brig and a Snow, one laden with Coals, and the other with Bale Goods, for Hamburg, were taken in the North Seas by a Privateer from Dunkirk, Captain Murrell, of 8 Carriage Guns, 8 Swivels, and 70 Men, who had ransomed a Vessel from the West-Indies for 2950 l.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 24. "This Morning sailed Rear Admiral Norris, to join Admiral Boscawen. The Torbay, Commodore Koppel, sails next Sunday. Yesterday arrived the

Gibraltar from a Cruise; she has retaken two English Ships, and sent them in here."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 18. "We have Letters in Town from Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron to their Friends here, which say, that he has lately taken 12 Vessels laden with Provisions for the Island of Minorca; and further take Notice, that the Distress among the Inhabitants is so great there, that they frequently come off in Boats, desiring him either to destroy them, or suffer them to have Provisions. They say, that the Garrison at St. Philip's are so much in Want of fresh Provisions, that on an Army landing, it is supposed they would surrender without striking a Stroke.—I asked my Informant if this News might be depended on; on which he showed me two Letters he had received from the Fleet, one from on board the Admiral."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 19. "The Essex, Capt. Harland, came in here on Thursday last, and in his Passage met 7 Martinico Men, 3 of which ran away, and the other 4 drew up in a Line to fight him, the largest carrying 36 Guns; but as soon as he opened his lower Ports, and treated them with his 32 lb. Sugar Plumbs, they immediately struck; the French Commodore lost seven Men, and Part of one of his Buttocks. On their being brought in, the Sailors were all sent Prisoners to the Castle; 'tis said they are worth at least 60,000 l."

Sept. 5. By a private Letter from Francfort, dated the 15th Instant, we are assured that the Prussians have blocked up the Saxon Troops in their Entrenchments at Pirna, and have cut off their Communication both with Bohemia and their own Country, so that they must be speedily in great Want of Provision. The same Letter says, That the Prussians have formed a Camp of Observation, composed of 24,000 Men, in the Neighbourhood of Nuremberg. It is added, in a Postscript, that his Polish Majesty has consented to a Treaty of Neutrality, and by the Mediation of a certain Power, will give the King of Prussia the Security that he demands for the Performance of that Treaty, in order to save his Subjects from those Miseries to which they must be otherwise exposed.

They write from Paris, that an Army of 24,000 Men, commanded by the Prince de Soubise, are to pass the Rhine without Delay, to the Relief of the Empress Queen; and that another Army of twice that Force will enter the Low-Countries; and, in Conjunction with 20,000 Austrians, invade the King of Prussia's Dominions on that Side, and besiege Wesel.

There is a strong Report, that his Prussian Majesty has declared War in Form against the Empress Queen of Hungary; that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, has entered into Treaty with the King of Prussia, and likewise that the Empress of Russia has refused to sign the defensive Treaty of Neutrality between the Courts of Vienna and Versailles.

Some Forces lately embarked in Ireland, are failed to reinforce the Garrisons of Guernsey and Jersey.

Sept. 27. We hear a Prussian Ship has been stopped at Ostend, and that the English Ships there were expected to be detained likewise.

The Experiment Man of War was arrived at Gibraltar from Admiral Hawke, and gave an Account, that the Admiral had taken 70 Tartans bound for Mahon with Cattle and Provision.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, July 14. "This wretched Place is still a Scene of Horror and Desolation. Since the Beginning of this Month we have had nine considerable Shocks of the Earth. The 10th Instant, at Half an Hour past one in the Afternoon, we felt a very rude Shock; yet not so terrible on account of its Violence, as by a Phenomenon that accompanied it. Near the Lodge of the Alcaid Fidalgo, built near the City, on the same Spot where the Regiment of Campo Major encamped, and where many People have erected their Huts, we saw a thick Smoke arise from the Bowels of the Earth, in the Shape of a Column, mingled with Sparks of Fire. This Smoke, spreading by Degrees, when it had reached a certain Height, the whole Atmosphere, for the Space of two Minutes, was darkened, as if there had been a total Eclipse of the Sun; at the same Time the Air was infected with an intolerable Stink of Sulphur, and we felt an extraordinary Heat. Men, Women and Children, fell flat on their Faces to the Ground, making most bitter Lamentations, and ceased not crying and groaning till the Horizon became serene again. The like Phenomenon was seen at another Place called Aguee-Livres.

"The 11th at Night, we felt another Shock, almost as violent as the preceding one; but it caused less Consternation here than at Belem, where their Ma-

justies and all the Court did lodge in Tents. The melancholy Incidents do not intercept the Course of public Business; the Persons lately taken up for holding Correspondences offensive to Government, are undergoing a rigorous Examination."

September 15. We hear from Dublin, that the ancient and most benevolent Order of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, (a Sett of Noblemen and Gentlemen who have associated themselves to encourage and promote public and private Virtue) at a general grand Knot (or Meeting) held the 11th Day of Aug. 1756, unanimously came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That a Marble or Brass Statue, larger than the Life, of their brave Countryman, General BLAKENEY, be erected in some conspicuous and proper Part of Dublin, at the sole Expence of this Order, in perpetual Remembrance of the Honour, his Integrity, his Conduct, and his Valour, have reflected upon his Country.

Resolved, That one of the Inscriptions to be placed upon the Pedestal of the Statue shall be quoted from the Words of the Duke de Richelieu, in the second Article of the Capitulation of St. Philip's Fort, that Posterity may know what Opinion his very Enemies had conceived of this uncorrupted gallant Commander.

Sept. 27. The King of Prussia's Troops by an authentic List, actually consist of 152,359 Men.—Ostend, it is said, will be given to the French, and in six Days their Troops are to march in.—The Algerines have taken the City of Tunis.—It is confidently said by the French, that the Empress of Russia has at last concluded a Treaty with his most Christian Majesty, which consists of nine Articles.—The French Forces on the Coast of Normandy are separated.—Near thirty Sail of English Vessels have been taken by the Enemy within six Weeks past, but they are mostly small Vessels, not of any great Value.—Several rich French West Indiamen are carried into Guernsey by our Privateers, and Numbers into our Out-Ports.—Some Dutch Vessels are also swamped.—The Duke, it is thought, will cross the Sea to head an Army.

BASSETTERE, in St. Christophers, October 20. Extract of a Letter from Peri St. Pierre's, in Martinico, dated October 1, 1756.

"There is no News worth mentioning, but that the Hurricane hath done great Damage to this Island, several Houses on the East-side being blown down, and whole Pieces of Sugar Canes torn up by the Roots. There are several Vessels cast away; in particular two large Privateers, with 300 Men on board, which were fitted out to take the English Privateer Brig, Capt. Read, are both lost, and only one Man out of both Crews saved. The French compute their Loss of Men to be 1400.

There are above 200 English Prisoners in this Island, and the most Part in a miserable Condition through Scarcity of Provisions, bad Usage, Unhealthiness of the Place, and the Weight of their Irons; so that if a Flag of Truce does not arrive, they must certainly perish. The Commanders of all the English Vessels have been kept in Jail till, within these two Days past, they were set at Liberty on their Paroles, after several Petitions; and are allowed a Bitt's Worth of Provisions per Day to subsist on.

There are near 30 Privateers fitted out of this Place already, and failed; but they have not brought in a Prize these three Weeks past.

BOSTON. November 8. This Day the Privateer Snow Boston, Capt. Ellery, sails on a Cruise against his Majesty's Enemies.

There is now sitting out here a Brig of 14 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels; and there are upon the Stocks a Ship of 20 Guns, and a Snow of 14 Carriage, beside Swivels, sitting with all Dispatch.

November 15. The following are the Articles of the Capitulation of Oswego Fort, translated from a French Letter, and came by the last Courier from Albany.

THE Demand made by the Commanding Officer of Oswego to the Marquis of Montcalm, Marshal of the Camps and Armies of the King, Commanding in Chief the Troops of his Majesty in North-America.

ARTICLE I. The Garrison shall surrender themselves Prisoners of War, and shall be conducted to Mont-Real, where they shall be treated with Humanity, and that each shall have the Treatment agreeable to his Rank, according to the Custom of War.

ARTICLE II. The Officers and Soldiers, and others, shall have their Baggage and Clothes, which shall be permitted them to take with them.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE III. I accept the said Christian Majesty up faithfully, the on, Artillery, Mag and every Thing else ill Power to Monf. o fulfil the present he Form, as well f Troops will take Poss hat there be no Insu Done at the Camp August, 11 o'Clock

By a Vessel in v informed, that the burg had taken an Ship, a Snow, and them on our South teers are mostly in few Swivel Guns, w Provisions are very Bread; and that there. They like Schooner was ready our Coast in particu new Main and For and is thought be o Why no armed Vef Trade, we list not

Extract of a Letter to his Friend in B.

"Yesterday arriv Louifbourg, who giv Schooner's sailing Bay; she mounts vels, and carries 5 Main-sail and Fore

November 22. learn, That Com England with all Gun Ship and a S

We learn by L mous Capt. Roger Enemy a few Wee Men might discov marching, obliged Distance from the whilst himself in and taking the Ad by answering a F his Post, without t who soon after m gave him a Prison

Capt. Dennis Maryland, advise was chased 6 Ho Men, off Delawa the Night he est saw her, he took no Top-Gallant-

PORTSM

LONDON, Sept that Letters were vifing that there Harbour on the Hawke and M. which was, that French Men of viz. La Courou tent, l'Orpheé, and le Ferme of Captain and Cu up. The Enga ing, and lasted Afternoon.

The above Tucker, who a Evening from l

NEW

Thursday M 22 Days from Day or two b Oliver Cromw that Island a la 100 Men, bo which she too Windward of ed so many Sh she was nigh r Tars, in orde with the gre struck her Co same Time fa but a few Mi

ARTICLE III. They shall remain Prisoners of War, till such Time as they are exchanged.

I accept the said Articles, in the Name of his most Christian Majesty, on Condition to deliver up faithfully, the Fortifications, the Ammunition, Artillery, Magazines, Vessels and Battos, and every Thing else belonging thereunto. I give full Power to Mons. de la Bauze, Major-General, to fulfil the present Capitulation, and agree to the Form, as well for the said Fort, which our Troops will take Possession of, as for to assure you, that there be no Insult offered to the said Garrison.

Done at the Camp before Oswego, the 14th of August, 11 o'Clock in the Morning, 1756.

Signed, MONTCALM.

By a Vessel in five Days from Halifax, we are informed, that the French Privateers from Louisbourg had taken and carried in there, an English Ship, a Snow, and several smaller Vessels, most of them on our Southern Coast. That their Privateers are mostly small Vessels, 4 Carriage and a few Swivel Guns, with 40 or 50 Men. They say Provisions are very scarce at Louisbourg, especially Bread; and that they had but a small Garrison there. They likewise inform, that a Privateer Schooner, was ready to put to Sea to cruise upon our Coast in particular: She has a red Bottom, new Main and Fore-sail, and two Gaff Top-sails, and is thought to be on the Coast by this Time. Why no armed Vessels is appointed to protect our Trade, we list not to enquire.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Halifax, to his Friend in Boston, dated November 2, 1756.

"Yesterday arrived here the Flag of Truce from Louisbourg, who gives an Account of a Privateer Schooner's sailing from thence to cruise in Boston Bay; she mounts six three Pounders, eight Swivels, and carries 50 Men, has a red Bottom, new Main-sail and Fore-sail, and two Gaff Top-sails."

November 22. By Vessels from Halifax, we learn, That Commodore Holmes has sail'd for England with all the Men of War, except a 60-Gun Ship and a Sloop of War.

We learn by Letters from Albany, that the famous Capt. Rogers, in an Excursion against the Enemy a few Weeks ago, fearing his Party of 19 Men might discover him by too great a Noise in marching, obliged them to lay conceal'd a little Distance from the Enemy's Camp at the Narrows, whilst himself in the Evening boldly ventured up, and taking the Advantage of a Grenadier Centinel, by answering a Friend, fairly brought him from his Post, without the least Noise, to his Comrades, who soon after march'd him to Fort Edward, and gave him a Prisoner to Lord Loudoun.

Capt. Dennin who arrived here last Week from Maryland, advises, That on the 10th Instant he was chased 6 Hours by a long black Snow full of Men, off Delaware River; but by the Help of the Night he escaped: When Capt. Dennin first saw her, he took her for a Merchantman, having no Top-Gallant-Sails rigg'd.

PORTSMOUTH, November 11.

LONDON, Sept. 1. Yesterday it was reported that Letters were received by the Dutch Mail, advising that there had been an Action off Mahon Harbour on the 16th of August, between Admiral Hawke and M. de la Galissoniere; the Event of which was, that we had taken the seven following French Men of War, besides one that blew up, viz. La Couronne of 70 Guns, le Sage, le Content, l'Orphée, le Limon, and le Triton, of 64, and le Ferme of 60; and lost two Ships sunk, the Captain and Culloden; and the Lancaster blown up. The Engagement began at Five in the Morning, and lasted till half an Hour past Four in the Afternoon.

The above Account is confirm'd by Captain Tucker, who arrived at Marblehead last Monday Evening from Lisbon.

NEW-YORK, November 22.

Thursday Morning Capt. Bethell arrived here in 22 Days from St. Kitts, and informs us, That a Day or two before he sailed, the Privateer Brig Oliver Cromwell, of that Place, had brought into that Island a large French Ship of 22 Guns, and 100 Men, bound from Old France for Martinico, which she took, after a desperate Engagement, to Windward of that Island. The Cromwell received so many Shot in her Hull in the Action, that she was nigh ready to sink, when the brave English Tars, in order to avoid perishing in the Ocean, with the greatest Resolution boarded the Ship, struck her Colours, and carried her, and at the same Time saved the poor Cromwell, who they but a few Minutes before had entirely deserted.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Privateer Brig Johnson, Capt. Grigg, of this Port, dated at Antigua, the 14th of October, 1756.

"On the 11th Instant, we took a Sloop under the Island of Grand Tierre, from whence came out a French Privateer, and gave us a Broadside, but we returned the Complement so warmly, that she stood off, and run under the Island. On the Evening of the same Day, his Majesty's Sloop of War, the Saltash, run on our Starboard Quarter, carried away our Topping-Lift, and endeavoured to board us: She fired 14 Carriage Guns at us, and all her small Arms, killed us one Man, and wounded two more, gave us two Shot between Wind and Water, and shattered our Sails and Rigging very much.

Capt. Grigg, in his Letter to the Owners of the Privateer Johnson, says, That the Day he took the Sloop abovementioned, he came up with the Saltash Sloop of War, the Captain whereof hailed him, which Capt. Grigg answered properly; but he suspecting him to be a French Privateer Brig from Martinico, and the Sloop then in Sight, his Consort, having received Intelligence of two such Vessels, he fired two Broad-sides into him, before he discovered his Mistake, killed one Man, wounded two others, and otherwise did the Vessel so much Damage, that Capt. Grigg was obliged to bear away for Antigua, where he left his Prize, repaired the Damage he sustained, and was gone again upon a Cruise, with upwards of 100 Men on board, all well, and in high Spirits.

November 29. Monday last, his Majesty's Ship the Nightingale, James Campbell, Esq; Commander, arrived here in 12 Days from Halifax.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated Nov. 6.

"The Commodore's Schooner, which was sent to Louisbourg about 18 Days ago, is returned with about 90 Prisoners, having been admitted under a Flag of Truce, which are to be exchanged for a like Number from hence.—There have been only two Prizes carried in thither of any Consequence; the one a Ship from Liverpool for New-York; the other a Snow with Salt, Capt. Samuel Livingston.—They left a small Privateer in the Harbour, of 6 Carriage Guns, but no other Vessels of War."

PHILADELPHIA.

November 25. On Thursday last the Privateer Ship Spry was launched here, and is now fitting out with the utmost Expedition for a Cruise against his Majesty's Enemies. She is a fine Ship; has all the Appearances of going well; is of great Force, carrying 22 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and 170 Men; will certainly sail in a Fortnight or three Weeks at farthest; and is to be commanded by Capt. Obadiah Bowne, a Gentleman who had the Command of a Privateer from this Port the last War, in which he met with deserved Success, his Conduct giving intire Satisfaction to his Employers, and he was well respected by all that sailed with him.

ANNAPOLIS, December 9.

Last Week, Captain SAMUEL CHAPMAN, (formerly mentioned) with his Officers and Men, returned safe Home from the Westward, having continued their stated Time in searching for the Enemy on the Frontiers of this Province. They twice heard their Cry beyond the Mountains, and once saw their Track, as they imagin'd, of their coming in among the Inhabitants, but could never meet with, or once get Sight of them. Upon Captain CHAPMAN's shooting a Deer, two Dutchmen who had a Waggon, and were well arm'd, hearing the Report of the Gun, and supposing it to be the Enemy, took out their Horses and rode away as if the Deer was after them; and it was with Difficulty they were overtaken and convinced of their Mistake.

Tuesday last one John Hunter, a Collier, was kill'd by the Wheel of a Mill, at the Bush-River Furnace, in Baltimore County. The Wheel was stopp'd with Ice, and as this Man was cutting it away, they having imprudently omitted to Block the Wheel, it set a going on a sudden, and crush'd him to Death in a Moment.

A few Days ago, a Shoemaker, a Servant belonging to the Widow Saunders, beyond South-River, endeavouring to cross a Branch of that River, in the Night, in a Canoe, was unfortunately Drowned.

Mr. GREEN,

His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant.

VIRGIL.

HAVING an Opportunity of seeing a Letter from an Officer, who was in the late Expedition to the Kittanning-Town, to a sorrowful Pa-

rent, who there lost his eldest Son, a very promising young Man, I was so much pleased with the Sentiments in the Letter, from one Friend to another, on so moving and interesting a Subject, and the Character there given of the Deceased being so uncommon for one of the Age of Twenty, that, with my Friend's Consent, I took an Abstract of it, and here send it to you, thinking it but Justice to the Memory of so young a Person, who, after he had bravely ventured his Life in revenging the Injuries of his Country, the same Day made so great a Trial of his Friendship, that he saved his Friend, but unhappy, lost his own Life!

"I sincerely sympathize with Mrs. ——— and you, in the Concern you must feel for the best of Sons. The Loss of so agreeable a Companion would, at any Time, deeply affect me; but being so unhappy as to engage him in a Service that has proved fatal, gives me the additional Pain of being instrumental in bringing on his untimely Fate, and filling with excessive Grief a Family I very much esteem. Considering the Circumstance of our Separation, I cannot entertain the least Hopes of his surviving that Night; but I truly believe, whatever Time he ceased to live here, he entered upon a State of Happiness, far removed from the Toils and Distresses of this World. His broken State of Health, for some Time before he engaged in the Military, had given a very serious Turn to his Thoughts: And several near Views he had of entering upon another State of Being, had brought his Desires, with regard to this World and the next, upon a very equal Poize. The Exercise, required in the military Way, had much mended his Health, and enabled him to go through every Part of his Duty with the greatest Alacrity. He had gain'd greatly the Affections of both Soldiers and Officers: His Behaviour indeed was so full of Condescension and Affability, mix'd with sufficient Spirit, as to get the Good-Will of every one he conversed with. If Grief could be lessened by being divided, yours might be alleviated by the real Concern Numbers here feel on your Son's Account," &c.

This is a pretty Character of a young Man, and I believe a true one, as the Gentleman who writes it is a Person of great Veracity, and the same is known to many other People. Such Truths must be pleasing, tho' melancholy ones, to the Parent. How great must his Satisfaction be to find that his Precepts were not thrown away? Here the Principles of Honour and Friendship had taken good Root, and the Christian and Soldier were rightly joined together, each appearing in their proper Light, the one assisting the other—

Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori!

Yours, &c. A. B.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd, Sloop Sally, Swetnam Burn, from Boston.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Betsey, James Barnes, for New-York; Ship Lyon, James Dyer, for London; Sloop Swan, William Dunlop, for New-York; Ship Sharpe, James Nicholson, for New-York.

FOUND, by John Maples, Taylor, in Annapolis, and left with the Printer hereof, a NEAT SILVER WATCH, having a SEAL and KEY to it.

The Owner may have it, on paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and giving what his Generosity may prompt him to, for the Finder.

STOPP'D, suppos'd to be Stolen, a TABLE SILVER SPOON, cut into several Pieces, and much defac'd. Also, Part of a TEA-SPOON.

Whoever has lost any such may apply to JOHN INCH, Goldsmith, in Annapolis. It was offer'd to sale by Richard Lowrey, Taylor, who formerly lived at Elk-Ridge.

N. B. He has likewise stopp'd Part of two other TABLE-SPOONS.

THERE is at the Plantation of Captain George Bell, near Joppa, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized, dark Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder, with something, though not so distinctly as to be discovered, she has a few white Hairs in her Forehead; seems to be very old, and is poor. Had an old Saddle and Bridle on when she was taken up.

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 15th of this Instant December, (if the Weather prove Fair, if not, on the first Fair Day afterwards), at the late Dwelling-House of William Holland, Deceased, near Lower-Marlbrough in Calvert County, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money.

SUNDRY very choice SLAVES, consisting of Men and Women, among which is one very valuable House-Wench. Also about 120 Ounces of PLATE; and Stock of all Kinds.

ANNE HOLLAND, Executrix.

[N. B. This Sale was heretofore advertised to be on the 15th of November past; but the Weather prov'd very bad that Day which prevented it.]

To all Sheriffs, Constables, and other his Lordship's good People, within the Province of Maryland.

WHEREAS Complaint is this Day made to me, *George Steuart*, one of the Justices of the Provincial Court of the Province aforesaid, by Lieutenant *Alexander M'Bean*, an Officer of the *Royal American Regiment*, under the Right Honourable the Lord *Loudoun*, that *Athanasius Anglin*, of *Anne-Arundel County*, Planter, of a brown Complexion, aged 25 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high; as also *John Alder*, of a dark Complexion, long black Hair, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has lost one of his fore Teeth, aged 27 Years, born in *Reading* in *Berkshire*, *Old England*, both being duly enlisted, as private Soldiers, in the said *Royal American Regiment*, have deserted from the Company to which they belong, and are supposed to be harboured and concealed by some evil-minded Persons, to the Hindrance of his Majesty's Service:

THESE are, therefore, in the Name of the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, to will and require you to make diligent Search for the said *Athanasius Anglin* and *John Alder*, in all suspected Places, and when you apprehend them, that you convey them to the next Sheriff, where they shall be taken, who is required to send them from Constable to Constable until they shall be safely delivered to the said Lieutenant *M'Bean*, or the Commanding Officer, at the City of *Annapolis*. Given under my Hand and Seal this 22d Day of November, 1756.
GEORGE STEUART.

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

Virginia, November 4, 1756.

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

JOHN TAYLOR,
PRESLY THORNTON.

RAN away from the Subscriber, near *London-Town*, on Monday the 15th of *November* last, a lanky, well-set, dark Mulatto Fellow, named *Peter*, he has an impudent Look, and speaks boldly: Had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, and a Pair of old Stockings and Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall be rewarded with One Pistole, besides what the Law allows, paid by **HENRY GASSAWAY.**

October 25, 1756.

RAN away last Night from the *Elk-Ridge Iron-Works*, in *Anne-Arundel County*, a Convict Servant Man named *Richard Snailum*, born in *Lancashire* in *England*, of a whitish Complexion, about 32 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, well-set, and has short, dark brown Hair. He had on and carried with him, one new and one old Felt Hat, a blue grey Coat, with short-turn'd up Cuffs, and a Cape, a Jacket of the same, both trimm'd with Metal Buttons, a Pair of new Cotton Breeches, half-worn Country-made Shoes, and an Osnabrigs Shirt. There was also, at the same Time, sundry Sorts of Wearing Apparel missing, which he is supposed to have carried with him, viz. a light colour'd Cloth Coat with Metal Buttons, one Dimothy and one good Plush colour'd Everlasting Jacket, one Pair of Linen Breeches and Trowsers, two Pair of grey Yarn, one Pair of ribb'd Worsted, and one Pair of white Cotton Stockings, one Bandanno Handkerchief, new and not hemm'd, one Pair of Buck-skin Breeches, one fine new Shirt, one Brass Equinoctial or Ring Dial, one Match Coat Blanket, and one Pair of turn'd Pumps without Straps, &c.

Whoever apprehends and conveys the said Servant to the aforesaid Works, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken within ten Miles of the said Works; and Three Pounds, if above, with reasonable Charges, paid by **CALEB DORSEY.**

RAN away on the 10th of *October* last, from the Subscriber, living near *George-Town* on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick County*, a Mulatto Woman Slave, named *Kate*, who formerly belonged to Mr. *Benjamin Lane* in *Anne-Arundel County*, and bought of him last June: she is a pert pallingering Wench, of a middle Size, about 30 Years old. She took with her a small Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock with a large S: And as she is pretty well dressed may sometimes pass for a free Woman where she is not known to be otherwise. It is supposed she is secreted by a Mulatto-Slave called *Jenny* (a Carpenter by Trade), belonging to Mr. *Thomas Sprigg*, on *West-River*, with the Assistance and Contrivance of some other Slaves in the Neighbourhood where she was bought, who (it seems she has bragg'd) had promised to conceal her whenever she would run away from me. I understand she has been a great Rambler, and is well known in *Calvert* and *Anne-Arundel Counties*, besides other Parts of the Country. She may indulge herself a little in visiting her old Acquaintance; but it is most probable she will spend the greatest Part of her Time with or near wherever the aforesaid Mulatto Slave of Mr. *Sprigg's* may be at Work.

Whoever brings the said Wench to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles for their Trouble, besides a good Reward if they discover the Persons that harbour her, so that they may be brought to Justice.
HENRY THRELKELD.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Fesler*, near Mr. *Richard Snowden's Iron-Works*, in *Anne-Arundel County*, taken up as a Stray, a dark Bay Horse, with a small Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder with a C. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subscriber has, at his Plantation on *Patuxet River*, opposite to the *Baltimore Iron-Works*, on Water navigable for Flats and Boats up to the Mill Tail, a complete well-fitted MERCHANT MILL, with all proper Conveniences; where he will Grind, Bolt and Pack, at Five-pence Half-penny per Bushel. He has also a Cooper, with a Quantity of well-seasoned Staves, and will supply Customers with Barrels, at the common Rates. **CHARLES CARROLL.**

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Dr. *Alexander Hamilton*, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make Payment, without Loss of Time, to **MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.**

THE Subscriber having declined keeping Store at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, is now removed to *Baltimore-Town*, where he purposes carrying on Trade as usual. He will purchase Pork and such like Articles. He has also a choice Assortment of *European* and *East-India GOODS* suitable to the Season, to be disposed of, at reasonable Rates.

All Persons indebted to him for Goods sold at *Elk-Ridge*, are required to come and settle, to prevent being sued or warranted. Attendance will be constantly given, for that Purpose, at the *Baltimore Store*, facing the Bridge, by

Their obliged and obedient Servant,
D. CHAMBER.

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

Their humble Servant,
CHARLES WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

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

GEORGE GORDON.

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

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

M A

translation of the F to the Archbishop Reduction of St. P

COUSIN,

AFTER vain fo mised n land's the Ou

on my Ships and great Scandal of forced to have Re

avenge the Honour the Commerce of such just Motives t

I sent over a Bod Minorca, under the Marshal Duke de

commanded by the Lieutenant-Genera the English from

upon through the which they want t

After the painful Siege, during whi came up to relie

maine, Marshal R Disposition as bo

rapid in the Execu its full Swing, at

ried by Assault; and 28th of Jun of Mahon: Te

nison was forced Gibraltar, aband non and 80 Mou

tant an Enterpri surmount all the Nature, can con

must be attribu which the Lord the Justice of my

him a public H to beseech him

tion, I write yo my Intention th sung in the M

City of Paris.

L E SUNDAY ab Prussian Tro and, after taking the Town-House, main Guard was planted Twelve F entered the Town

Regiments were the Gate of Hill occasioned by th Houses, Shops but at Ten o'c commanded the Manifesto, con entering Saxony His Majesty of his personal Elecor of Saxo tremity, had b the Fatality of providing for affuring with g Saxony as Enr his own Safety hath given O his royal Inte Discipline. After the Majesty, agai thing more procure him King of Prer hath not for which is, an

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 16, 1756.

Translation of the French King's impudent Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, on Occasion of the Reduction of St. Philip's Fort.

COUSIN,

AFTER having too long waited in vain for the Satisfaction I had promised myself from the King of England's Equity, as a Reparation for the Outrages committed by his Navy on my Ships and those of my Subjects, to the great Scandal of all Europe; I found myself forced to have Recourse to Arms, in Order to avenge the Honour of my Crown and protect the Commerce of my Dominions. It was from such just Motives that in the Month of April last I sent over a Body of Troops to the Island of Minorca, under the Command of my Cousin the Marshal Duke de Richelieu, with a Squadron commanded by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Lieutenant-General of my Naval Armies, to drive the English from a Port, which they had seized upon through that Spirit of General Dominion which they want to extend over the two Worlds. After the painful and dangerous Toils of a long Siege, during which the English Squadron, that came up to relieve Minorca, was repulsed by mine, Marshal Richelieu, in Consequence of a Disposition as boldly contrived as it was to be rapid in the Execution, at last gave French Valour its full Swing, and whilst the Enemy trusted to the Strength of their Ramparts, my Troops carried by Assault in the Night between the 27th and 28th of June, the Outworks of the Forts of Mahon: Terror did the Rest: The Garrison was forced to capitulate, and to retire to Gibraltar, abandoning above 200 Pieces of Cannon and 80 Mortars. The Success of so important an Enterprize, wherein my Troops were to surmount all the Obstacles which Art, assisted by Nature, can contrive for the Defence of a Place, must be attributed to nothing but the Favour which the Lord of Hosts is pleased to grant to the Justice of my Cause: And therefore to render him a public Homage of my Thankfulness, and to beseech him to continue me his Divine Protection, I write you this Letter, to acquaint you it is my Intention that you cause TE DEUM to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of Paris. Signed LOUIS.

LEIPSICK, September 2.

SUNDAY about Ten in the Morning a Body of 15,000 Prussian Troops entered this City very unexpectedly, and after taking Possession of the Gates, placed Guards at the Town-House, the Castle, and the Public Offices. The main Guard was placed at the Market-Place, where they planted Twelve Pieces of Cannon: Soon after these Troops entered the Town, we were informed that four more Prussian Regiments were arrived on the Glacis, and cantoned near the Gate of Hall. The Inhabitants in their Consternation, occasioned by this unexpected Event, did not open their Houses, Shops and Ware-houses, on Monday Morning; but at Ten o'Clock Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who commanded the Prussian Troops, published a Declaration or Manifesto, containing his Prussian Majesty's Motives for entering Saxony. His Majesty protests before God and Man that on account of his personal Esteem and Friendship for the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, he would not have proceeded to this Extremity, had he not been forced to it by the Laws of War, the Fatality of the present Conjuncture, and the Necessity of providing for the Defence and Security of his Subjects; assuring with great Sincerity, that his Troops enter not into Saxony as Enemies, that he marches them into it only for his own Safety, and that of his Dominions; and that he hath given Orders that they should observe, agreeably to his royal Intentions, the best Order and the most exact Discipline. After the Motives which have constrained his Prussian Majesty, against his Will, to take this Step, he desires nothing more ardently than the happy Minute that shall procure him the Satisfaction of restoring to his Majesty the King of Poland, his Hereditary Dominions, which the King hath not seized, and doth not occupy, but as a Deposit which is, and always shall be, sacred to him.

Major Bilderbeck having given Notice on Sunday Night in the King of Prussia's Name, to the Deputies of the Corporation of Merchants, that they were to pay all Taxes and Customs only to the Order of his Prussian Majesty, the Deputies waited on Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick next Morning at Eleven o'Clock, who received them very politely, repeated to them that from that Day all Contributions were to be paid to the King of Prussia and not to his Polish Majesty; and assured them that they might depend on his Friendship, Protection, and Care to maintain good Order. The same Day that Prince took Possession of the Custom-House and the Excise-Office; and ordered the Magazines of Corn and Meal to be opened for the Use of his Troops.

Rome, July 24. The Chevalier de St. George made a Present of 70 Ducats to the Express who brought the News of the Taking Fort St. Philip. [A pretty Fellow indeed to make Great-Britain a King.]

Barcelona, August 7. The last Letters from Minorca advise, that soon after the Departure of M. de la Galissoniere's Fleet, Admiral Hawke appeared within two Leagues of Fort St. Philip, with 23 Ships, 17 of which were of the Line, and the rest Frigates; that some of these Ships hung out the white Flag, with an Intent to draw near the Harbour, but that the Cannon of the Fort obliged them to keep their Distance. Since that Time the Fleet has divided, and the three Commanders are cruising to the North of Fort St. Philip and the Signal House; three Men of War, and two Frigates, are cruising before Citadella, in order to cut off the Communication with Majorca; three Men of War, and two Frigates, are posted before the Port of Fornelle; and the rest of the Ships before the other Sea-ports of the Island, in order to intercept such Vessels as may attempt to come there. One of these Men of War, and two Frigates, perceiving two French Tartans lying in the Little Bay, called La Marguerite, came and cannonaded them, but with very little Success. Though the English have 3000 Land Forces on board their Fleet, the Descents they have made in some retired Parts of the Island, have cost them dear; and they are greatly mortified to find every Place so well guarded, by the prudent Measures taken by the Governor of the Island, since the Departure of the French Fleet, which is expected back again before the End of the Month, and it is believed will be able to fight that of Admiral Hawke, if he persists in blocking up Minorca.

Marseilles, August 15. Two English Ships of War having run a French Tartan ashore at Minorca, sent a Boat with 40 Men to bring her off. A Detachment of Regular Troops, who were making the Rounds of the Coast, discovering the Boat, laid themselves down on their Bellies, till the English were within Gunshot, and then took their Aim so well, that they killed 20 or 25 of them; which determined the rest to row back to their Vessel.

August 20. We hear that the English are fitting out two Privateers at Gibraltar, one of 30, and the other of 24 Guns.

Paris, Sept. 3. They write from Toulon, That 1200 Workmen are employ'd Day and Night in fitting out the Ocean Man of War, of 80 Guns, and that three Fire-Ships are likewise getting ready there. The Playade and Nympe Frigates are sail'd out of that Harbour, to cruise off the Coast of Provence, but M. de la Galissoniere's Squadron continues in the Road.

Paris, Sept. 10. The Court has received Information, that an Expedition is on Foot against the Colony of Martinico, and other of our Western Islands, and that great Preparations are making in England, and a large Fleet fitting out for that Purpose.

Sept. 13. One Thiebault is taken up near Bergerac, accused of having engaged 10,000 Protestants to second the English in a Descent which they have resolved to make near Marennes: 'Tis said, he sent the Duke of Cumberland Advice of every Thing that passed. They are now endeavouring to extort from him a Discovery of his Accomplices, after which he is to be executed.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, September 13. Advices from Toulon of the 22d ult. assure that their Fleet was not sailed, but that it lay in the Road with their Sails bent, only waiting for Orders.—Whence it is certain, the former Accounts we have had of Engagements, wherein our Fleet became Victorious, were without Foundation. Thus whilst we are digging ourselves up with the Hope of the Success we have had, or which Admiral Hawke may have, the French are safe in Harbour, neither will they come out till they are pretty sure Success will attend their Attempts. In short, they have got what they wanted, and our FLEET may sail to and fro in the Mediterranean, as our People suck their Thumbs as long as they have a Fancy for it.—For, hear what they say with Relation to us.—Marseilles, August 20. The Transports that are to carry the Troops to Corsica, are ready to sail at Antibes, under Convoy of two Gallies and two Chebecks. It is imagined, that if the Toulon Fleet puts to Sea, it will be principally to protect this Embarkation; for to hazard an Engagement, merely to oblige the English Fleet to quit the Mediterranean, is by no Means necessary. Before two Months are at an End, without our firing a single Gun, the stormy Season will send away the Enemy. In the mean Time they will consume their Provisions, and the Sea and Sickness will destroy both their Ships and Men. In short, their Cruise off Minorca will be greatly to their Detriment. They have in-

deed intercepted some Tartans laden with Provisions, but the Islanders can do well without them; and several Squadrons might succeed one another, in order to prevent Provisions being sent from the Continent, and might be starved themselves upon their Cruise, before they would be able to starve the Island. Mahon is actually provided with every Thing necessary for two Years at least, 500 Vessels with Provisions and Ammunition having arrived at Minorca since our Troops first landed there. Admiral Hawke's Fleet is said to consist of 18 Ships of the Line and 6 Frigates; and that of M. de la Galissoniere only 16 Ships of the Line and 5 Frigates; but it is better equipt than the former. In two Months Time the Ocean of 80 Guns, and the Hercules of 74 Guns, will be completed; and next Year we shall launch two 74 Guns, and two new Frigates.

LONDON.

Sept. 4. The Transports which are victualling with all Expedition for six Months are supposed to be intended to carry Troops to Minorca. The experienced Governor of Gibraltar is said to have undertaken to recover that important Island with a very moderate Strength. Small Islands, whose Productions are insufficient for the Support of their own Inhabitants, must always fall before the good Management of a superior naval Power. Minorca must now be entirely exhausted of all Kinds of its Provisions, and if Supplies can be cut off for a little while, it will become an easy Conquest. The Number of the Garrison of St. Philip's being three Times what we had there, will soon consume the Provision they found there, especially as the half-starved Frenchmen would be very ravenous at the first Opportunity of having their Bellies full of English Beef.

It is believed, that since the Month of February last, above 4000 Regular Troops have been sent from France to Mississippi, with a great Quantity of Muskets, and other Ordnance Stores; which might all have been easily prevented or intercepted, if we had stationed one Forty and one Twenty Gun Ship at the Mouth of that River. But it is said, we have been so much engaged at Whiff, at Arthur's, that we never once thought of the Matter; tho' we should be greatly surprized to hear of South-Carolina's being carried by the French before next Winter; and be then as ready to lament the Loss of that invaluable Settlement, as we are now to deplore our being deprived of Minorca, and all the destructive, as well as dishonourable, Consequences, attending Informations.

Sept. 16. According to a List lately printed, the whole Navy of France, at Midsummer last, consisted of 111 Ships of the Line and Frigates; said to be estimated, upon an Average, superior in Strength to 111 English 64 Gun Ships.

The English Ships and Sloops of War in Commission on the first of July, were One Hundred and Ninety, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Number of ships, Guns per ship, Total guns. Rows include: Three of 100 Guns (300), Nine of 90 (810), Four of 80 (320), Twenty-six of 70 (1820), Twenty-nine of 60 (1740), Twenty-four of 50 (1200), Twelve of 40 (480), Forty-two of 20 (840), Forty-one, carrying in all (574).

Total of Guns 8084

Last Night Advice came that the Defiance Privateer, Capt. Dyer, was taken by a large French Privateer after a long Engagement.

Sept. 21. By Ships frequently coming in from Admiral Boscawen's Fleet in the Bay of Biscay, it is too true that the Men are sickly, and Numbers die. All this proceeds from the Length of the Cruise, and the Want of fresh Provisions and Garden-Stuff. That this Want is the Occasion of it, is plain, from the good Health of the Officers; Why are not these Necessaries sent duly, and charged to the Ships Stores? It would cost the Public little or no more than at present; the Port of Kinfales, and that Part of Ireland is so conveniently situated for this important Service.—If Humanity cannot produce this Effect, surely a mere political Regard for these brave Guardians of their Country ought to prove sufficient for the Purpose.

St. JOHN'S, (in Antigua) October 12. Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Guadalupe, to his Friend in Antigua.

"Never was a more shameful Action than was by Captain Fl---d Commander of the Privateer Ranger from Antigua; he was met by a Privateer belonging to this Place, of equal Force with him in regard to Guns, tho' somewhat superior to him in Men. The French Privateer fired but one Gun and the Sloop was given away; People say that when Fl---d hove down his Sword, the Master took it up, and told the People, that if they would stand by him, he would fight the Vessel, when Fl---d told him, if he offered to fire one Gun he would blow his Brains out, and ordered the Colours to be struck; so that the Privateer was given away with one Gun: Twelve of the Englishmen were smothered in the Hold before they arrived here; and had Fl---d happened to come here he would have been imprisoned all the War: The French behaved very cruel to the Prisoners on board; for, after they were confined in the Hold, they fired a Pistol down among them and wounded two Men.—On seeing the Stink-Pot on board the French Privateer, Fl---d called

called out for God's sake strike the Colours or we shall all
be burnt alive!

CHARLES-TOWN, (in South-Carolina) October 2.
Capt. Lyford, arrived this Day from Jamaica, informs us,
That the French have now nine Men of War, from 30
to 50 Guns, continually cruising in the Windward Passage;
and that Admiral Townsend had so few Ships of Force at
Jamaica, that he could not protect the Trade.—A French
Frigate of 36 Guns chased Lyford a whole Day, but he
escaped by running into shoal Water upon the Bahama Bank.
A Ship, a Brigantine, and a Sloop are ashore upon Florida.
B O S T O N, November 22.

By a Vessel in a short Passage from Antigua, we learn,
That Capt. Stebbins, of and from this Port, for that Place,
in the Ship Kilby, of 10 Carriage and 18 Swivel Guns, and
36 Men, Officers included, was attack'd in Sight of that
Island, by a French Privateer Sloop of 22 Carriage and 20
Swivel Guns, and 120 Men. Capt. Stebbins fought her
upwards of four Glasses, and would have taken her, had
not a Brig, her Consort, appeared and bore down upon him,
which obliged him to quit the Sloop and get into Antigua.
Capt. Stebbins in the Action had one Man killed, and two
wounded; and 'twas thought killed several of the Enemy.
'Tis said these two Privateers have taken several Vessels off
that Island.

From the St. Christophers Gazette, of October 13th, 1756.

Copy of a Letter from George Hazell, late Commander of
the private Sloop of War Little Betsey, to Richard Mans-
field and John Hazell, of St. Christophers.

Port-Royals, in Martinico, Sept. 21, 1756.

Dear Friends,

THIS serves to acquaint you of our Misfortune in
being taken the first Day of this Month by a Frigate
and a ten Gun Sloop, and brought to this Island and laid in
Goal: The Captain, and every Man, without Distinction,
is in Irons: The Allowance we have is one Ounce of Beef,
with Bread in Proportion, for 24 Hours, and no Liberty
to buy any Thing out of Goal; so that you may judge how
long we have to live; and unless you do get a Flag of Truce
very soon and send for us, you will not see any of us alive.
Our Lodging is the cold Earth, and there is not a Man
among us who has any Thing more than one Shirt and Trow-
ers, except that some of us have Hats. There is also in
the same Goal with us Capt. Hurt and his Company, and
one Capt. Thomas, who was taken in a ten Gun Sloop,
belonging to Antigua: They have sent some of our People
and some of Capt. Thomas's to Port St. Pierre. Capt. Hurt
desires you will let M. know of his being in Goal, and
he will assist you in getting a Flag of Truce. If you should
succeed, it will be necessary for you to mention all our
Names in particular, which I shall give you in this Letter:
I beg you will make all the Dispatch you can, for they
threaten to send us all to Old France, and we may be as well
dead at once. I desire you will make all the Friends you
can for us, and that you will speak to Mr. C. and Mr.
F., to inform Admiral Frankland of our cruel Treat-
ment, and desire him to send a Flag of Truce for the Eng-
lishmen here, who are upwards of 200. I once more beg,
for the Lord's Sake, you will make all possible Dispatch, or
you'll never see us more; for we are now in the Jaws of
Death, and nothing but Misery will attend us here. I beg
of you also to acquaint the Lieutenant-General of our
Usage: For surely Prisoners were never treated as we are.

If you don't succeed in getting a Flag of Truce, we must
reign ourselves to the Protection of the Almighty, for we
cannot expect any Thing but Death in our present Situation:
We have seen Capt. H., who will write you a full Ac-
count of our Condition. I should have wrote to my Owners
by this Opportunity, but have no Paper. My People are
33, some of their Names I have wrote down, but I have
not Time to mention them all. [This is a Specimen of the
kind Usage shown to the English Prisoners, by that GENEROUS
and HUMAN Enemy the French.]

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

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

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

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.

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

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. ADVERTISE-
MENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling
each Week after the First.

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

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

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

GEORGE STUART.

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

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

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

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings
him to the Subscriber, shall have TWO PIS-
TOLES Reward, besides what the Law allows,
paid by / $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ NICHOLAS BUTCHER.

The following Advertisement is Published as near as
possible, agreeable to the Original; for the Writer
has not mentioned either the County, or Shire, where
he Lives, neither of which do I know, nor can I
find out whether his Name be Suell or Snell; and
as he has kept the Horse to the very last Day
which the Law allows without Advertising, it
cannot be postponed one single Week to make En-
quiry, for then he might incur the Penalty the
Law inflicts of Thirty Pounds for neglect.

Put in the nufe a midel Sized Black horse
about seven Yers Old pafes naturlly a Star
in his fore head and a Snep on his nose
hind feet white a Small Bell on him markt LR:
taken up the 17 Day of June 1756—

Dcmr the 10 1756

Abraham Suell

PS inclosed is five Shillings

THERE is in the Possession of James Mac-
donald, on 'Squire Carroll's Manor, in Anne-
Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-
siz'd Bay Horse, he has a hanging Mane, a long
Sprig Tail, and is shod before; but has no per-
ceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges. / $\frac{1}{2}$

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells
all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in
small or large Quantities. 19

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs. Sara
Ramsay, at the Head of Severn, taken
as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, between 13 and
14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder
with something like an M, and has several
Spots.

The Owner may have him again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter
Dent, near Piscataway, a small Black Bull
about 5 Years old, has some white in his Face
and on his Feet, mark'd on each Ear an under-bit and
over-bit near the Top.

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

T O B E S O L D,

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

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

PATRICK CROACH.

N. B. The said Croach gives 3 s. per Bush
for Barley.

STOPP'D, suppos'd to be Stolan, a TA-
BLE SILVER SPOON, cut into
several Pieces, and much defac'd. Also, Part of
a TEA-SPOON.

Whoever has lost any such may apply to JONAS
GREEN, Goldsmith, in Annapolis. It was offer'd in
Sale by Richard Lowrey, Taylor, who formerly
lived at Elk-Ridge.

Virginia, November 4, 1756.

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

JOHN TAYLOR,
PRESLY THORNTON.

RAN away on the 10th of October last, from
the Subscriber, living near George-Town on
Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, a Mulatto Wo-
man Slave, named Kate, who formerly belonged
to Mr. Benjamin Lane in Anne-Arundel County, and
bought of him last June; she is a pert pallingering
Wench, of a middle Size, about 30 Years old.
She took with her a small Black Horse, branded
on the near Buttock with a large S: And as she
is pretty well dressed may sometimes pass for a free
Woman where she is not known to be otherwise.
It is supposed she is secreted by a Mulatto Slave
called Jimmy (a Carpenter by Trade), belonging
to Mr. Thomas Sprigg, on West-River, with the
Assistance and Contrivance of some other Slaves
in the Neighbourhood where she was bought, who
(it seems she has bragg'd) had promised to conceal
her whenever she would run away from me. I
understand she has been a great Rambler, and is
well known in Calvert and Anne-Arundel Counties,
besides other Parts of the Country. She may in-
dulge herself a little in visiting her old Acquaint-
ance; but it is most probable she will spend the
greatest Part of her Time with or near wherever
the aforesaid Mulatto Slave of Mr. Sprigg's may
be at Work.

Whoever brings the said Wench to the Subscri-
ber, shall have Two Pistoles for their Trouble, be-
sides a good Reward if they discover the Persons
that harbour her, so that they may be brought to
Justice.

HENRY THRELKELD.

From the GENTL

for
A REVIEW of
BRITISH M

1750, to the Last

I T is necessary to
first Incident to
pute with Fran-
Ministry upon
known.

In 1750 some of
Traffic with the Indi-
upon which they r
French of Canada, T
their Master's Territo-
scated, and themse
and the Traders,
withdrew.

The next Season
same Place on the fa-
same Messing. Th
he others had done
fore confiscated, an
they were first sent
Robelle in Old Fre
in Prison.

These People kno
had Traded was de
Great-Britain, Rem
of the French, to th
upon being reclaim
Loss of their Mer
Law of Nations.

instead of demand
Men unjustly held i
their Loss, as Mer
was ordered by th
Offence, and solici
which was more.

Lands on the Ob
and thereupon th
build Forts and Bl
But the same
the Lands of the
French, had but j
Lands to a Quake

He was thus by
into great Embar
ing attempted, t
French from the I
just allowed their
on one Side if he
on; and if on
by his Grant to
offend the Monc
able to raise the

A French Wa
mote Evil than
therefore he de
Force, what he
the better to ke
all the Remittan
Hands, by whi

But tho' he
Quaker's Claim
French quietly
Ohio, yet the
publicly exam
for two Reaso
People of En
secondly, The
Affair would
nistration, in v
him.

The Meas
sic, till the 2
acquainted hi
of his Forces
defend his Ri
Attempts aga

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 23, 1756.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
for August last.A REVIEW of the CONDUCT of the
BRITISH MINISTRY, from the Year
1750, to the Loss of MINORCA, in 1756.

It is necessary to begin this Review with the first Incident that produced the present Dispute with France, and the Behaviour of the Ministry upon it, both which are but little known.

In 1750 some of our American Traders went to Traffic with the Indians to the Borders of the Ohio, upon which they received a Message from the French of Canada, That if they did not retire from their Master's Territories, their Effects should be confiscated, and themselves sent Prisoners to Quebec; and the Traders, intimidated by this Menace, withdrew.

The next Season another Company went to the same Place on the same Errand, and received the same Message. They did not, however, retire as the others had done, and their Goods were therefore confiscated, and their Persons being seized, they were first sent to Quebec, and afterwards to Rochelle in Old France, where they were detained in Prison.

These People knowing that the Place where they had Traded was deemed Part of the Territory of Great-Britain, Remonstrated against the Conduct of the French, to the British Ministry; and insisted upon being reclaimed and recompensed for the Loss of their Merchandize, as their Right by the Law of Nations. But our Ambassador at Paris, instead of demanding these Subjects of his Master as Men unjustly held in Prison, and a Reparation for their Loss, as Merchandize injuriously taken away, was ordered by the Ministry to acknowledge their Offence, and solicit their Discharge as a Favour; which was more than a tacit Confession that the Lands on the Ohio belonged to the French King; and thereupon the French immediately began to build Forts and Block-Houses to secure them.

But the same Minister who thus acknowledged the Lands of the Ohio to be the Property of the French, had but just before Granted the very same Lands to a Quaker in London.

He was thus by his Avarice and Timidity brought into great Embarrassment; for the Virginians having attempted, tho' unsuccessfully, to drive the French from the Lands to which the Minister had just allowed their Claim, he dreaded a French War on one Side if he should not abide by his Concession; and if on the other Side he should not abide by his Grant to the Quaker, he feared he should offend the Money Jobbers of the City, and be unable to raise the Supplies.

A French War was to him a less and more remote Evil than the Displeasure of the Quaker, and therefore he determined to attempt to recover by Force, what he had renounced by Concession; and the better to keep the Quaker in Humour, suffered all the Remittances to America to pass through his Hands, by which he made great Advantages.

But tho' he might, if it had not been for the Quaker's Claim under his Grant, have suffered the French quietly to have established themselves on the Ohio, yet the French, when their Right came to be publicly examined, did not urge his Concession, for two Reasons, first, They knew the King and People of England would never acquiesce; and secondly, They feared a public Declaration of this Affair would remove the Minister from the Administration, in which it was their Interest to continue him.

The Measures, however, were gentle and pacific, till the 25th of March, 1755, when the King acquainted his Parliament, That an Augmentation of his Forces by Sea and Land was necessary to defend his Rights in America, and to prevent any Attempts against his British Dominions. The Par-

liament answer'd, That they were ready to support him effectually to do both.

The first Step, after Hostilities were resolved, was to send some English Forces to Virginia, under the Command of Braddock; in which there were two remarkable Instances of erroneous Conduct; first, The Choice of a Man totally unacquainted with the Country to which he was going, and the Service which he was to perform; and unqualified by Nature, as being rash and precipitant, for a Service that depended for Success upon the most wary Circumspection and Foresight. Secondly, No Officer was sent over with Braddock to succeed him in the Command, in Case of Death, that was equal to the Post.

By the first Fault his Expedition was rendered unsuccessful; by the second, the Command upon his Death, devolved on General Shirley, a Man who had been worn out in the Practice of the Law, as a Barrister; who was by Nature slow, diffident, and inert; who had never seen Siege or Battle, and who, nevertheless, had been made Commander in Chief of the King's Armies in America, with the Appointments and Pay of the late Duke of Marlborough.

Shirley, in Consequence of his high military Post, repaired to Albany, from whence, after long Delay, he began his March with great Deliberation to the Lake Ontario; here he found he arrived too late to do any Thing, and therefore marched back as deliberately as he had advanced; and thus peaceably began and ended his Expedition.

Some Advantages, indeed, were gained by General Johnson, an Officer unknown to the British Ministry; and by an American Militia under Col. Monckton; but these Advantages could not be pursued for want of proper Reinforcements and Supplies.

Such was the Situation of Affairs at the End of the last Autumn, and it might therefore reasonably have been expected, that a General should have been appointed, and the necessary Supplies sent early in the Spring; yet no Troops were destined for the Support of our Colonies till April 15, 1756, when the Transports sailed with Oway's and Murray's Regiments, which could not arrive till the principal Time of Action was past; nor was there a Commander in Chief till the latter End of May, for this Commander was last in a Succession of which he ought to have been the first.

Mr. Webb first superseded Mr. Shirley, General Abercrombie then superseded Mr. Webb, and last of all Lord Loudoun superseded General Abercrombie: So that the Commander in Chief, who should have been present in a new Country as long as possible before he entered upon Action, to have known the Resolutions of the various Provinces, and the Genius of the Inhabitants, to have planned his Operations, and created a Confidence in those who were to obey him, was the last Person dispatched upon this Occasion.

But when these Forces and these Commanders were at last dispatched, the inferior Officers of Lord Loudoun's Regiment, together with Arms, Ammunition, and other military Preparations, lay at Portsmouth so late as the 12th of June, waiting for Transports, which were not then hired to take them on board.

When the military Stores were shipped, they were shipped in such a Manner as to make the Risque of the Voyage as great as possible, for the Cannon were put on board one Ship, the Carriages on which they were to be mounted on another, the Ball on a third, and the Powder on a fourth; a Contrivance by which the Chance of defeating the whole Expedition was increased, as four to one, for the Loss of any one of the four Ships would have made the Contents of the other three useless.

Instead of furnishing this important Expedition with Gunpowder from our own Stores, we bought 500 Barrels of the Dutch, and took it away with-

out Examination; by which it appeared, when it was too late, that they had imposed upon our Weakness and Credulity, by sending us Powder that was as ineffectual as Saw-Dust.

While these memorable Events were taking Place with Respect to America, we entered into several expensive Alliances, under the Notion of securing Great-Britain, against the Attacks of the French.

By a Treaty with Russia, the Czarina is engaged to furnish us with 15,000 Horse, and 40,000 Foot, to be transported and subsisted by her, if we or our Allies are attacked; in Consideration of which we are to pay her 100,000 l. annually, during four Years, and when those Troops shall have passed her Frontiers 500,000 l. a Year; and these Troops are not to be recall'd, even tho' the Czarina herself should be attacked.

By a subsequent Treaty with Prussia, it was stipulated, that Great-Britain, with her Allies, and Prussia, should mutually assist each other in keeping all foreign Troops from entering the Empire.

Now the Treaty with Russia, was intended either for the Protection of England or Hanover. If for the Protection of Hanover, it is rendered totally ineffectual by the subsequent Treaty with Prussia, for by this Treaty we engage to keep those Troops out of the Empire as Foreigners, which by the Treaty with Russia were to enter it as Friends to Hanover. If for the Protection of England, we shall be found to have acted with equal Absurdity, by hiring other Troops less effectual for this Service, at a much greater Expence.

By a Treaty with Hesse-Cassel, it is stipulated, that the Landgrave shall furnish 8000 or 12000 Troops, one 6th to be Horse, for this Kingdom or its Allies, to be paid for by this Kingdom only. It is agreed, that if these Troops should be demanded, every Trooper shall be first purchased by us at 20 l. Sterling, and every Foot Soldier at 7 l. the Landgrave is to have 37,000 l. annually, before the Troops march, and as soon as they march 74,000 l. annually, till they enter into our Pay; from which Time the Subsidy returns to 37,000 l. which arises again to 74,000 l. as soon as the Troops are sent back; in the mean Time 12 l. is to be paid for every Horse that dies by Disease or in Battle, and 6 l. for every Man; a Recompense is also to be made for all Artillery and Arms that shall be found wanting at the End of the Service, and if the Landgrave shall be attacked, these Troops are to be sent back.

Upon a Rumour that the French intended to invade us, no Requisition of Russian Troops was made, tho' Russia had engaged to furnish 55,000 Men, to be transported and maintained for an annual Subsidy of 500,000 l. without any Satisfaction for Men, Horses, or Arms, and without any Right to recal them if Russia itself should be attacked. But 8000 Hessians were demanded, and are come, the Expence of which for the first Year, including levy Money, amounts to near One Million Sterling.

Thus have we preferred the Aid of 8000 Hessians, liable to be recalled before they have done any Service, to that of 55,000 Russians, who would not have been liable to be recalled; and wasted a Million of Money for the seventh Part of that Assistance, which 500,000 l. (just half the Money) would have procured. So that our Expence by this Choice is increased as 14 to 1, and certain Aid given up for a mere Contingency.

But this is not all, for we have imported 8000 Hanoverians at a fresh Expence, and engaged 8000 Holfteiners to supply their Place in Hanover, if Hanover should be attacked in the mean Time. The Expence therefore of the 8000 Hessians is doubled, for the 8000 Hanoverians, by the Hire of the 8000 Holfteiners, 16000 Men being hired for the Service of 8000 in this Kingdom; so that for 8000 Hanoverians, we pay after the Rate of eight and twenty Times as much as was agreed to be given for Russian.

While

While these prodigious Sums were thus improvidently lavished for foreign Mercenaries, a Bill was vigorously opposed, which would have clothed, armed, and disciplined 62,680 of our own Natives as Militia, for 175,197 Pounds, the first Year, and one third less the second; so that we should have had eight Times as many Englishmen as we now have of Hanoverians, for less than one tenth of the Expence; Men who would have had Motives to exert themselves against a foreign Enemy, which no Money can supply, the Love of their King and Country, their Wives, Children, and Property. Such a Defence would, besides other Advantages, have set us free at once from the Terrors of Invasion, and left our whole Naval Power at Liberty to be employed offensively, instead of keeping near half of it hovering about the Coast, and making an idle Parade at Spithead.

As to our Naval Affairs, the first Expedition was made by Admiral Boscawen, who was ordered first to prevent the French Fleet from sailing with Stores to Canada, by lying before a wrong Port, and then to intercept them by hiding himself in a Fog.

When it was found that the French Fleet was got safe to St. Lawrence's River, it was proposed to cut off its Return; Boscawen, therefore, being commanded home, Mr. Holbourn was ordered to cruise between Cape Breton and the S. W. Part of Newfoundland, where he continued till the French Fleet got safe back again to Brest, having slipped between the N. Part of Newfoundland and the Continent, by the Straights of Bellisle; a Passage which our Directors either did not know to exist, or else shamefully neglected to secure.

The next Expedition was to intercept a Squadron of 6 French Ships of the Line, under Admiral du Guay, who was arrived with that Fleet at Cadix, in his Way to Brest. For this Service Mr. Hawke was dispatched with 18 Ships of the Line, and ordered to cruise off Cape Finisterre till the French should appear; but the same wise Person who had conceived there was but one Way from Canada to Brest, either now supposed there was but one Way thither from Cadix; or else he argued in this Manner, when there is no Enemy to fear, Ships in their Course from Cadix to Brest make Cape Finisterre; therefore, they will in their Course make Cape Finisterre when there is an Enemy to fear: Whichever was the Case, he took no Care to watch for the French Fleet but at Cape Finisterre, and so, while Hawke, in Obedience to his Orders kept this Station, du Guay sailed from Spain into the Atlantic Ocean, and at a great Distance from the Coast changed his Course, and stood directly for the Land's End of England: Thus he passed behind all our Fleet, and from the Channel got safe into Brest.

The same Wisdom is equally conspicuous in Matters of less Moment; the Sloop which carried the Field Equipage belonging to the Officers of Otway's Regiment from London to Plymouth, because she did not arrive till the Transports were failed, was obliged to wait for Orders to follow them.

The Transports which were sent to bring over the Dutch Troops, which the Minister ought to have known would not come, after an expensive Stay in Holland, sailed for the Hessians; but when they arrived at the Place of Embarkation, it was first discovered that no Orders from the Minister had been sent them to justify the taking the Hessians, which they were come to fetch, on board.

This Neglect occasioned another expensive Delay, till a Letter could come from, and return to that Part of Europe; nay, even the Hanoverians were permitted to sail hither without Convoy, so that two French 20 Gun Ships might have carried them all into Dunkirk.

Our American Islands partake of the Advantages arising from the same provident Circumspection. Our Fleet at Antigua, and the Leeward Islands, is inferior to that of D'Aubigny, and our Fleet at Jamaica inferior to that of de Salvert.

Nor are the East-Indies excluded from the common Blessings of our Administration, for War had been declared more than two Months before any Ship was sent to give Notice of it in that Region. To the Accounts already given of our Mismanagement in the Mediterranean, the following Particulars may be added.

After every Body had heard, and every Body but the Minister believed, that the Fleet at Toulon was designed against Minorca, yet a considerable Time before it failed, General BLAKENEY wrote thus to his nearest Relation: "I have often requested Succours from the Minister, I have been as often promised to receive them, and as constantly disappointed in that Promise; this then will, I imagine,

terminate in my falling a Sacrifice to their Neglect; however, tho' it should shorten my Days a Year or two, it will the sooner put you in Possession of what I shall leave you, and in which I wish you happy."

The Ministers, however, tho' the Number of Men in the Forts was known to be unequal to the Duties of a Siege, still neglected to send a Supply, and amused themselves at White's, by laying Wagers that there was no Fleet, nor Sailors to man a Fleet, at Toulon; and that if there were, Mabon was not the Place against which it was intended to make an Attack.

When at last they were roused from this Dream, they sent no more than three Ships and two Frigates, under Edgcombe, to protect the Trade in the Mediterranean, and the threatened Island of Minorca; these at last were reinforced with no more than ten, under Byng, making in all but 13, to attack a Fleet that was known, or ought to have been known, to consist of 12; so that, if with the Superiority of one the French had been beaten, it is probable our own Fleet would have been too much shattered for farther Service, without putting in to refit; which, considering the present Disposition of Spain, and State of Lisbon, it could not have done nearer than Plymouth. This Neglect to reinforce Byng's Squadron, so as to secure a Victory, and prevent even Cowardice from declining to Fight, is the more inexcusable, as we had 15 Sail of the Line, under Admiral Osborne, at Spithead, and 10 more in the Harbour of Portsmouth.

Thus has our Money been squandered, our Strength by Land and Sea either not exerted or misapplied, the Lives of Veterans sacrificed, and a most valuable Fort lost; while the French, against whom we still boast our Superiority, have executed every Project which they have formed; and have not only eluded, but despised, the impotent and ill-directed Attempts that have been made to disappoint them.

At a Meeting lately held, Paoli, Chief of the Malcontents in Corsica, made them the following remarkable SPEECH.

YOU know, and all Europe knows it, that we appear in Arms only for the Defence of the Liberty and Privileges which we have a Right to enjoy. Anarchy is a State to which we are very averse, being fully sensible of the Disorders it is productive of. Finding it impossible to live under the Yoke of Genoese Government, we have intimated that we were disposed to subject ourselves to any Power that would take us under his Protection, and govern us with Equity and Justice. We did apply to that sage Monarch, who reigns so gloriously in Europe, and who has established his Power on such solid Foundations; but alas! our Application has proved fruitless, and we have nothing to expect from that Quarter. The Most Christian King, the Monarch so respectable, honours with his Friendship and Alliance the State against which we have taken up Arms, and consequently leaves us no Hopes of an avowed Protection from him. The Kings of Spain and of the Two Sicilies, have commiserated our Condition; but certain Considerations, whose Motives we ought to respect without endeavouring to investigate them, have doubtless restrain'd those Princes from acting openly in our Favour. It is needless to mention the other Sovereigns of Europe; because the same Considerations may, more or less, influence them all. Perhaps some one may be found amongst them, who, making Policy yield to more laudable Motives, will give ear to the Voice of a People who only desire to be well governed, and to be obedient to wise Laws; a People susceptible of all the Sentiments that can render Nations commendable; a People, in fine, who would make the Government of their Sovereign glorious; and, in a little Time, would raise the Kingdom of Corsica to such a Degree of Splendour, as would set it on a Level with some of the most flourishing States of Europe.

LONDON, August 31.

THE Parliament of Normandy have struck the boldest Stroke that was ever heard of in France; they have caused all the Writings to be expunged that were entered on their Records by Direction of the Duke of Luxembourg, by Virtue of the King's express Orders, and then retired to their Country-Houses, determined to suffer with

Fortitude, since they can no longer dispense the Laws of their Country with Freedom and Dignity. Sept. 2. It is confidently said, by such as are conversant in such Affairs, that as Admiral Byng is determined to die hard, by giving the Government the Trouble of sending for a great Number of Witnesses to attend his Trial, the Charge of it will cost 100,000 Pounds.

The Fox Privateer, Capt. Penny, is arrived at Pool, with the Marquis Pampadour, a Letter of Marque, James Barbel, Commander, 350 Tons Burthen, from Martinico to Havre de Grace, taken the 21st ult. off Cape Ortegual, after an obstinate Engagement of four Hours and an Half, and carried at last by being boarded by the whole Crew of the Fox, except the Captain, who was wounded in three Places, and two other of her Hands. Her Lading consists of Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and is valued at upwards of 20,000 Pounds. The French Captain, Master, and some others, were killed, and several wounded. The Fox had one Man killed, and several wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Fortunatus Wright, of the King George, dated Leghorn, August 2.

"This Port had been environed by Privateers for five or six Weeks before I sailed, in order to prey upon our Trade, and with an especial Design of intercepting me on my going out. There were three daily in Sight, one whereof was a Xebec of great Force, having about 280 Men on board, and 16 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and small Arms in Abundance. In the Grey of the Morning we saw her under the Gorgona, making towards us; but there being little or no Wind, the slow Advance she made by the Help of her Oars, afforded me Time to put my Vessel in tolerable Order, which I was not suffered to do in this Port; the Tuscans, under Pretence of observing a strict Neutrality, having forbid my taking more than four Guns and 25 Men, esteeming that a reasonable Force for Defence: But as four other Vessels were to sail with me, I was not at a Loss for Means to furnish myself better than this Government intended, which yet we were incapable of doing satisfactorily, in so short a Time, we having put to Sea only the preceding Day. About twelve o'Clock she began the Attack with her Bow-guns, which did us no great Damage: I delayed returning the Compliment until she came nigher, and then saluted her with our whole Broadside. We were now from 2 to 300 Yards distant from each other, when our Adversary had the Displeasure of observing that we were of greater Force than he expected, having been taught to believe that we were as weak as was intended, for I was sensible he had not only had daily Advices from hence, but also Supplies of Men and Arms, to enable him to make us become an easy Prey. This Disappointment made him determine instantly to board us; for which Purpose he advanced with his Bow toward us, and did not fire again till he came within forty Yards, when he attacked us again with great Fury, pouring a terrible Shower both from her Great Guns and Musquetry; the latter drove all my small armed Men from their Quarters; these were about 25 Foreigners, Scavonians, who have the Repute of being brave Men. I plainly perceived my Dependence must be on my Great Guns and Englishmen, who behaved themselves as such, by fearlessly loading and firing with Lion-like Fury. In this Disposition, with her Stern to my Broadside, unable to advance against the fierce Fire we made, we had the Satisfaction of raking her with upwards of 20 great Shot and Partridge, doing horrid Execution amongst them; 15 to 20 dropt from their Prow, Part of which was carried away, and Numbers they heaved overboard, to clear their Decks. This fierce Fire held for a Quarter of an Hour, each Side exerting all the Skill and Courage in our Powers; for Life, and, what is still more, Honour depended upon that Hour's Industry, as you will learn by and by. Our Adversary, at Length perceiving the Advantages we had of him in that Situation, and therefore not able to execute his Design, pulled a-head, in order to rake us fore and aft in her Turn. They indeed had all the Advantage they could wish from the Assistance of their Oars, it being calm, and the Sea perfectly smooth; wherefore, for a Time, we could not bring our Guns to bear; so that for some Minutes we were obliged to sustain the utmost Efforts of the Enemy, without being able to annoy them in Return: She was then so nigh, that her Rigging fell foul of our Jib-boom; and, to the best of my Judgment we received four Discharges of her Artillery, and upwards of 100 Muskets. However, as I provided myself with a few Oars, we at length brought our Starboard-Guns to bear again, and taking

taking her on the head shot found her Bow, carrying great Heads, Legs, and short the Slaughter the Haste she could make. We gave her 15 out of 40 the comes up with her of going too fast under my Convoy, in Sight, bearing us tack, they stood back to Leghorn. Colgrave, for Dub James, Capt. Mur the Nancy, Capt. Industry, Capt. R Concern in any of Pleasure to me, that them. These po Time in Hopes of War to conduct the ing of seeing any, ced the Opportunit return to the Xebec bouring Port; and her, is unable to that we killed 8 Lieutenant, and 8 that there were 60 ter, you will say, to 40 Minutes, w Work in; but we berly, for I suffer besides Water, un ster, Cook, and t rously wounded. Providence toward Hat carried away son ever to be th few of us fell in I may without Va that was ever fou ved with great I could see plainly and aft; his Nan was the Person w in a Martinico S bruary last, again 20 Gun Ships. I ed upon to subdu ness in the late W apprehensive at ment the French Subjects that sh no small Induce besides the Hono of 3000 Livres; had the Commat the Merchants o Gratitude of dou which Purpose a on their Excha Price for the po done to the Hul Sails and Rigg sail only we rec and small. Gr French, on feet was their Mort On the other H likewise the Jev ly attached to t their Joy by e the Engagemen a few Leagues City Spectators pitched Battle "Thus, de do some little hope, Credit has been pleas I can do, I wi most, it will b with a Bodkin slender Force Bristol, Aug near 500 Ton 280 Soldiers, Flour, 70 Bal Quantity of N here by Ca ser, had bet our more, un America.

take the Dignity, as an al Byng Govern. Number ge of it arrived at Letter of 50 Tons ce, taken obstinate and carole Crew wounded Hands. otton, and ds. The ers, were had one Wright, of ruf 2. Privateen n order to ial Defiga. There were a Xebec on board, and small e Morning ng towards d, the slow ars, afford- able Order, s Port; the strict Nea- e than four easonable Vessels were or Means to nent intend- ing fatig- put to Sea lve o'Clock guns, which returning the nd then fal- We were now other, when he expected, we were u nible he had ice, but als him to make sappointment board us; for Bow toward e within forty ith great Fu- om her Great rove all my s; these were ho have the nly perceived at Guns and s as such, by on-like Fury. to my Broad- fierce Fire we cing her with tridge, doing to 20 dropt- carried away, to clear their Quarter of an and Courage is still more, s Industry, as Adversary, at e had of him ble to execute o rake us fore d had all the e Assistance of Sea perfectly we could not some Minutes. Efforts of the y them in Re- r Rigging fell e best of my es of her Ar- s. However, we at length ar again, and taking

taking her on the Larboard Quarter, our double headed Shot found their Way out of her Starboard Bow, carrying great Part of her upper Works, Heads, Legs, and Arms, along with them: In short the Slaughter was so great that she made all the Haste she could away, and left us a complete Victory. We gave her Chase for about three Quarters of an Hour; but as there was, I say, no Wind, and she still having 25 Oars left (for we destroyed 15 out of 40 she carried) I found it impossible to come up with her; and, above all, I was fearful of going too far from my little Fleet, that came under my Convoy, there being two other Privateers in Sight, bearing down upon them; but, seeing us tack, they stood off; and I carried them all safe back to Leghorn. They were the Success, Capt. Cosgrave, for Dublin, richly laden; the John and James, Capt. Murphy, for Chester and Liverpool; the Nancy, Capt. Forrester, for Cadiz; and the Industry, Capt. Ross, for Gibraltar. If you had Concern in any of them, it will be an additional Pleasure to me, that I was the Means of preserving them. These poor-Gentlemen had waited some Time in Hopes of the Appearance of a Ship of War to conduct them out of Danger; but despairing of seeing any, they therefore willingly embraced the Opportunity of going out with me. To return to the Xebec, we hear she is in a neighbouring Port; and, by the rough Usage we gave her, is unable to go any more to Sea. They own that we killed 83, including the Captain, the Lieutenant, and the Lieutenant of Marines, and that there were 60 or 70 wounded; great Slaughter, you will say, in so short a Time as from 30 to 40 Minutes, which was all we took to do our Work in; but we went about it seriously and soberly, for I suffered not a Man to drink any Thing besides Water, until we had done. I lost my Master, Cook, and two more, and had nine dangerously wounded. I experienced very particular Providence towards myself, having Part of my Hat carried away; and surely we have great Reason ever to be thankful to the Almighty, that so few of us fell in so furious a Conflict; for I believe I may without Vanity say, it was one of the fiercest that was ever fought. The French Captain behaved with great Resolution while he survived, as I could see plainly by his encouraging his Men fore and aft; his Name was Gassen, and I am told he was the Person who behaved himself so gallantly in a Martinico Ship, which he commanded in February last, against the Experiment, one of our 20 Gun Ships. This was the Man purposely pitched upon to subdue me, who have had the Happiness in the late War to make the French somewhat apprehensive at present. Indeed the Encouragement the French King had given to any of his Subjects that should take me dead or alive, was no small Inducement to excite his Courage; for besides the Honour of Knighthood, and a Pension of 3000 Livres per Annum, he was also to have had the Command of a Ship of War; and further, the Merchants of Marseilles had promised him a Gratuity of double the Value of my Vessel; to which Purpose a Writing had been posted publicly on their Exchange. This was bidding a great Price for the poor Liverpool Man. The Damage done to the Hull of my Vessel was small, but my Sails and Rigging were ill treated; for in the Fore-sail only we received upwards of 170 Shot, great and small. Great were the Expectations of the French, on seeing me attacked; and equally great was their Mortification, on seeing the Xebec fly. On the other Hand, those of our own Nation, and likewise the Jews, who are settled here, and warmly attached to the Interest of our Nation, expressed their Joy by every Token of Triumph; for, as the Engagement happened at Noon-Day, within a few Leagues of this Port, we had the whole City Spectators; and therefore it was a Kind of pitched Battle between us.

"Thus, dear Sir, I have had the Happiness to do some little Service to my Country; and, I hope, Credit to the Commission our good King has been pleased to honour me with. What more I can do, I will, altho' I am sensible that, at the most, it will be, comparatively, pricking our Foes with a Bodkin; for what can we expect of such a slender Force as 12 Guns, and 70 or 80 Men?"

Bristol, August 28. The large French Ship of near 500 Tons, mounting 16 Guns, 40 Seamen, 180 Soldiers, having on board 900 Barrels of Flour, 70 Bales of Soldiers Cloathing, and a great Quantity of Muskets and Gunpowder, and brought in here by Capt. Davids, of the Britannia Privateer, had been seven Days out of Rochelle, with four more, under Convoy of a Man of War, bound to America. Before the Engagement, Capt. Da-

vids called his Men together, and desiring them to take Warning of a late Example of Cowardice, and fight manfully, declaring he would fight the Ship as long as she could swim: The Lieutenants seconded the Captain, and the Men all determined to do their Part. Accordingly they went at it in good earnest, and after three Hours Engagement, the Frenchman struck, having 15 Hands killed, and 25 wounded, among whom was the Captain wounded in the Thigh. The Britannia, notwithstanding so many small Arms kept playing upon her, lost only three, and 13 wounded; but her Netting, Sails, &c. received above 1000 small Shot. The Owner of the said Privateer, as soon as she came in, provided Lodgings and a Surgeon for the Wounded, where they are taken proper Care of.

Bristol, Sept 14. On the Arrival of the Virginia-Merchant, Capt. Wright, in the Road, the Tender lying there to impress, endeavoured to take her Hands, who resisting, the Tender's Men fired at them, killed the Cook, and, it is said, wounded others. And Yesterday, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Virginia-Merchant was observed to fire several Guns in Distress, and soon after to sink. Some imagine she received a Shot between Wind and Water from the Tender; but others, that she anchored in too shallow Water, and struck on the Fluke of an Anchor, which, it is thought, was the Occasion of this unforeseen Accident. Her Cargo is very large, consisting of near 500 Hogsheads of Tobacco, about 50 Tons of Iron, and several other Things.

A N N A P O L I S, December 23.
Last Week died in Child-Bed, at *West-River*, Mrs. ANNE GALLOWAY, Consort of Mr. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Merchant; a Gentlewoman possess'd of every virtuous and amiable Quality.

About three Weeks ago a Dutchman and Woman were found scalped in the Road, between *Isaac Baker's* and the Temporary-Line; and last Friday Se'nnight one *William Gilliland* was shot through the Head and scalped by an Indian, who had concealed himself near the Road, about a Mile and a half on this Side *Fort-Frederick*. He had, it seems, gone out as a Volunter with a Detachment from that Garrison, under the Command of Ensign *Prather*, but finding towards the Evening that *Prather* was ordered to lie in the Woods all Night, he left the Detachment, and was returning home, when he was killed as is abovementioned. On the Report of the Indian's Gun, one *Ogilvie*, and two other Men, who were in the House of one *Thomson*, on whose Plantation the Accident happened, ran out and found the Indian handling his Scalping-Knife, but being unarmed they did not offer to interrupt him.

We have a certain Account, that Capt. *Harrick*, in a Snow belonging to Mr. *Galloway*, at *West-River*, bound to *Barbados*, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into *Martinico*.

We have just received, by a Gentleman from Virginia, the last VIRGINIA-GAZETTE, which contains the following important Accounts of a Battle in Bohemia, between the Army of the great King of Prussia, commanded by Himself, and that of the Austrians under Major-General Brown, wherein the latter were severely beaten, viz.

L O N D O N, October 12.
Last Sunday Night arrived here from *Picra*, but last from *Berlin*, in five Days and 20 Hours, Mr. *Pallock*, one of his Majesty's Messengers, with Dispatches from Mr. *Mitchell*, the British Minister there, to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Holderness*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, giving an Account, that on the first of this Instant, Count *Brown*, the Empress-Queen's General, with an Army of 45,000 Men, came up to the King of Prussia's Army of 35,000 Men, within two Miles of *Picra*, and marched his Army so near the Prussians, that he gave them a general Fire, which the King had ordered his Army to receive: Then he made a quick Advance upon them, and returned their Fire, and afterwards, by the Push of Bayonets and Clubbing of Muskets, his Army put the Count's into so much Confusion, that they retired precipitately to their Camp, whence the King forced them. However at some little Distance they rallied, but the Prussians attacked them with such Resolution, that they were a second Time routed, and in the utmost Confusion fled before their glorious Conqueror, whose Men were in hot Pursuit after them when this Messenger left the Army. His Majesty of Prussia, it is said, designed to march directly to *Vienna*. When the Engagement began, the Saxons were hurrying out of their Camp to attack the Prussians, but the Duke of *Wolfenbuttl*, who commanded the Troops which

blocked them up, gave them such a Reception, that they were glad to return into their strong Camp. The Duke continues to block them up so closely, that very little Provisions can escape to them. The Prussians were commanded by their great King, the Duke of *Wolfenbuttl*, and General *Keith*; and the Battle lasted seven Hours.

We learn by a private Letter from the *Hague*, that his Excellency Mr. *York* had received a Courier from *Dresden* with the important News of an Action between the Prussian and Austrian Armies, in Substance as follows: His Prussian Majesty having left a Corps of Troops to block up the Saxons in their Entrenchments at *Pirna*, marched directly into the Circle of *Leitmeritz*, and made three forced Marches, in order to arrive at *Prague* before the Austrians, and encamped the 30th of last Month with 35,000 Men not far from *Trebnitz*. Marshal *Brown* having marched from *Bodin* with an Army of 50,000 Men, resolved not to let slip so fair an Opportunity of attacking an Enemy, not only inferior in Point of Numbers, but excessively fatigued by their long Marches, and the Labour of throwing up Entrenchments to cover their Camp, attacked them on the first Instant about seven in the Morning. The Battle lasted six Hours with great Obstinacy; but between one and two o'Clock in the Afternoon, Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, made so home a Charge upon the Austrian Cavalry, as, in some Measure, decided the Dispute, tho' it was not till between three and four that they were quite broke, when they began a precipitate Retreat, endeavouring to cover themselves behind a Suburb; and that they might do it the more effectually, on the Approach of the Prussians, they set it on Fire. The Loss of the Austrians is between 4 and 5000 Men, and that of the Prussians about 1500. The King, who was every where present during the Action, after returning God Thanks for his Victory, in the most pathetic Terms, wrote a short Letter to the Queen-Mother upon the Field of Battle. His Majesty marched the next Day to attack Prince *Piccolomini*, who has a considerable Corps at *Koningsgratz*.

Prince *Lobkowitz* is among the Number of the Austrian Prisoners, which is said to be 9000. The Remains of the Army fled towards *Prague*, for which Place the Prussians are in full March, demolishing all the Fortifications in their Rout.

Egra, near which the two Armies engaged, is said to be entirely destroyed. The Honour of this Victory is in a great Measure attributed to the Conduct of General *Keith*.

It is said all the Cannon, Tents, Baggage, &c. of the Austrian Army under General *Brown*, fell into the Hands of the Conquerors.

It is said that Admiral *Boscawen* has taken near 30 French Transport Ships, near *Rockefort*.

The *Tyger* Privateer, of *Bristol*, has taken a French Privateer of 20 Guns and 150 Men, with a Ransomer on board for 5000 *l.* and sent her to *Kinsale* in Ireland.

We hear that Capt. *Carr Scroope*, who lately commanded the *Dolphin* in the Mediterranean, and did his utmost to preserve *Minorca*, has been presented with 500 Guineas by his Majesty, and promoted to the Command of a 50 Gun Ship.

T O B E S O L D,
On THURSDAY the 20th of January next,
THE HOUSES and LOT in *Lower-Marlborough* belonging to Mr. *John Moffatt*, with a Parcel of LAND adjoining to the said Town, containing about Thirty Acres: Also sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, for Bills of Exchange, or Cash.
COLMORE BRANES, Attorney in Fact
for Mr. *John Moffatt*;

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

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

To

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

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

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

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

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

STOPP'D, suppos'd to be Stolen, a TABLE SILVER SPOON, cut into several Pieces, and much defac'd. Also, Part of a TEA-SPOON.

Whoever has lost any such may apply to JOHN INCH, Goldsmith, in Annapolis. It was offer'd to sale by Richard Lewrey, Taylor, who formerly lived at Elk-Ridge.

N. B. He has likewise stopp'd Part of two other TABLE-SPOONS.

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

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Captain George Bell, near Joppa, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized, dark Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder, with something, though not so distinctly as to be discovered, she has a few white Hairs in her Forehead, seems to be very old, and is poor. Had an old Saddle and Bridle on when she was taken up. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs. Sarah Ramsay, at the Head of Severn, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with something like an M, and has several Saddle Spots. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

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

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

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

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

JOHN TAYLOR, PRESLEY THORNTON.

RAN away on the 10th of October last, from the Subscriber, living near George-Town on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, a Mulatto Woman Slave, named Kate, who formerly belonged to Mr. Benjamin Lane in Anne-Arundel County, and bought of him last June; she is a pert pallavering Wench, of a middle Size, about 30 Years old. She took with her a small Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock with a large S: And as she is pretty well dressed may sometimes pass for a free Woman where she is not known to be otherwise. It is supposed she is secreted by a Mulatto Slave called Jimmy (a Carpenter by Trade), belonging to Mr. Thomas Sprigg, on West-River, with the Assistance and Contrivance of some other Slaves in the Neighbourhood where she was bought, who (it seems she has brag'd) had promised to conceal her whenever she would run away from me. I understand she has been a great Rambler, and is well known in Calvert and Anne-Arundel Counties, besides other Parts of the Country. She may indulge herself a little in visiting her old Acquaintance; but it is most probable she will spend the greatest Part of her Time with or near wherever the aforesaid Mulatto Slave of Mr. Sprigg's may be at Work.

Whoever brings the said Wench to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistols for their Trouble, besides a good Reward if they discover the Persons that harbour her, so that they may be brought to Justice. HENRY THRELKELD.

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

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

THERE is in the Possession of James Macdonald, on Squire Carroll's Manor, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Bay Horse, he has a hanging Mane, a long Sprig Tail, and is shod before; but has no perceivable Brand. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter Dent, near Piscataway, a small Black Bull, about 5 Years old, has some white in his Face and on his Feet, mark'd on each Ear an under-bit and over-bit near the Top.

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

THE Subscriber has, at his Plantation on Patapsco River, opposite to the Baltimore Iron-Works, on Water navigable for Flats and Boats up to the Mill Tail, a complete well-fitted MERCHANT MILL, with all proper Conveniences, where he will Grind, Bolt and Pack, at Five-pence Half-penny per Bushel. He has also a Cooper, with a Quantity of well-seasoned Staves, and will supply Customers with Barrels, at the common Rates. CHARLES CARROLL.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Dr. Alexander Hamilton, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make Payment, without Loss of Time, to MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.

THE Subscriber having declined keeping Store at Elk-Ridge Landing, is now removed to Baltimore-Town, where he purposes carrying on Trade as usual. He will purchase Pork and such like Articles. He has also a choice Assortment of European and East-India GOODS suitable to the Season, to be disposed of, at reasonable Rates.

All Persons indebted to him for Goods sold at Elk-Ridge, are required to come and settle, to prevent being sued or warranted. Attendance will be constantly given, for what Purpose, at the Baltimore Store, facing the Bridge, by Their obliged and obedient Servant, D. CHAMBER.

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

TO BE SOLD, For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

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

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

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

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

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 30, 1756.

PARIS, September 27.

FROM two suspected Persons, lately apprehended at Morlaix, several Particulars are said to have been learned, concerning a grand Expedition carrying on in England, which is to be put into Execution in the Spring; the Operations in America being to commence in May, with the Attack of Quebec, by a Fleet of fifteen Ships of the Line, and 25,000 Marines. Two principal Sea-Officers have been sent for since from Brest to Court, to receive Instructions, as 'tis supposed, concerning Measures to disconcert this Project.

LEIPZIG, (a City in Upper Saxony, in Germany, 42 Miles N. W. of Dresden, subject to the King of Poland) Sept. 18. The King of Poland has absolutely rejected all Conditions that clash with those which he offered to the King of Prussia in his Answer to that Prince's Declaration. Besides the strong Instances for Succour which he has made to several Powers, his Polish Majesty has declared, *That he would wait in his Army for the Decision of Events; that if the Prussians attempted to force him there, he would stand their Efforts; that he and his Troops would sell their Lives dearly, if necessary; and that he would suffer himself to be crucified without his Intrenchments, rather than bear the Yoke which they wanted to put him under.* The same Prince, as he was reviewing his Army, told his Troops, *That they had no other Course to take but to fight, & to perish gloriously, if it be their Fate to be borne down by the Enemy's Superiority; That as for himself, seeing his Country ravaged and spoiled, his Life was entirely at his Subjects Service, and the rest he would commit to Heaven.*

Leipzig, Sept. 19. On the 13th sixty Barges which came up the Elbe passed by Dresden, laden with Meats and Provisions for the Prussian Army. Saxony is so much exhausted by supplying her new Guests, that the Price of Grain is four Times as much as it was before their Arrival; and last Monday at Ten in the Morning no Bread was to be had of the Bakers of Dresden at any Price. Four and Twenty Ovens are indeed employed Night and Day at Neustadt on the Elbe; but the Bread is sent away to the Prussian Army the Moment it is baked; so that our Country People get not so much as the Smell of it.

The strongest Demonstrations of undaunted Courage and unshaken Loyalty have made his Polish Majesty sensible of what he may expect from his Troops; both Officers and Soldiers having protested, *That since all their Resources lies in desperate Efforts, a Deluge of Blood shall grace their Fall, and make their Ruin glorious.*

Berlin, October 3. This Morning, about seven o'Clock, an Officer in the Guards arrived here from the Prussian Camp in Bohemia, in 39 Hours; he had no Letters from any Body, but only a short Note to the Queen-Mother, wrote by the King himself on the Field of Battle, acquainting her Majesty with his having gained a complete Victory over the Austrians, which cost him 2000 Men. The Particulars that have been collected from the Officer are, That on the 30th of September the King of Prussia's Army moved from their Camp at Auzig; that when they came to the Ground they were to occupy that Night, they perceived some Tents pitched, which they took to be an advanced Guard, or some small out Party of Austrians; but that his Prussian Majesty had the Precaution to make his Army remain under Arms all Night; and early in the Morning, the first of October, observed some Motions among the Enemy, which very soon showed that the whole Austrian Army were preparing to attack him; that the King of Prussia made the proper Dispositions, according to his Ground, and, about seven in the Morning, the Austrians attacked with great Fury the left Wing of the Prussians, and the Action continued very hot till Half an Hour past One, when the Austrians gave Way, but retired in good Order; and, to cover their Retreat, burnt the Town of Lowostitz, in which they had a Magazine. The Number of the Austrians under Marshal Brown are said to be about 60,000, and the Prussian Army from 35 to 40,000 only, by Reason of several Detachments left to guard the Passes in the Mountains, and on the Elbe. The King had under him his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, since Ferdinand of Brunswick, and Marshal Keith, having left his Brothers the Princes Henry and Ferdinand, with many other General Officers, in his Camp at Sedelitz. A distinct Relation of the Action is daily expected.

LONDON.

Sept. 30. The King of Prussia, after making Representations to the States-General in Favour of England's Demands of Succours, has ordered his Minister to demand, in his Prussian Majesty's own Name, a speedy and positive Declaration, *Whether their High Mightinesses will grant to the King of Great-Britain the Succours stipulated by Treaty, or whether they will refuse them, and for what Reasons.* The Prussian Minister has added, by express Order of the King, that the King of Prussia, provided their High Mightinesses will grant with a good Grace the Succours they owe to Great-Britain, offers the Republic his Support and Assistance against any Power whatsoever that shall molest her in that Account.

October 2. Whoever consults the Maps of North-America, must be convinced, that Quebec might be attacked with great a Probability of Success, as Crown-Point or Fort du Relief. Nothing is more certain, than that when the Head

is lopp'd off, the inferior Members will fall of Course: Why, then, is not this effectual Step attempted?

An American Gentleman of great Character for his Judgment and Knowledge of those Countries, declares, and peremptorily insists upon it, that the easiest Conquest the English can attempt in North-America, is that of its Metropolis, Quebec.

We hear that the Duke of Richmond, Lord Viscount Downe, and Lord Viscount Howe, are going Volunteers into the Prussian Army.

A Letter from Alicante of the 1st Instant says, that Admiral Hawke's Fleet put in, about ten Days before, at Alicante, a Place 5 Miles distant from thence, in order to take in fresh Provisions and Water; that the Ships Companies were in good Health and high Spirits; and that Sir Edward Hawke purposed to sail again in a few Days upon a Cruise.

The late Account of Sir Edward Hawke's having re-affected his Station off Mahon is confirmed by various Letters from Leghorn, as is also the taking of several Tartans bound for that Island from Toulon, but neither the Number or Cargoes specified.

Letters received Yesterday from Leghorn advise, that Sir Edward Hawke had sent two Men of War thither, to demand the Liberty of Capt. Fortunatus Wright, and allowed them only 24 Hours to consider of it.

October 5. It is said, that the Night before his Prussian Majesty set out on his present grand Expedition, there was not the least Suspicion of such his Intentions. There was a Ball at Court, and every Thing corresponded with the Name of his Palace and appeared as *Janu sicut* as could be. At the Conclusion of the Ball, his Majesty asked Mr. Mitchell, our Ambassador, *What Time he got up in a Morning, and whether he could breakfast with him by Four o'Clock that Morning?* Mr. Mitchell failed not to wait upon his Majesty at the Hour appointed; when the King asked him *If he would take a Day's Hunting with him?* Mr. Mitchell, surprized at the Kind of Honour that was offered him, replied, *"He was extremely unfortunate in not being equipp'd for such an Occasion."* However, he accompanied the King for several Miles in a Post-Chaise till they came to the very Place where his Army was assembled, which had been ordered thither by different Routes, and without the least Knowledge of their farther Destination. Upon this his Majesty said to Mr. Mitchell, *"It is with these I am going to hunt in Saxony; send (the King of England) my Uncle Word, I am doing his Business for him."*

The Friendship, Lee, from London for Maryland; Kitty, Bell, from Virginia for London; William and Mary, Guyen, from St. Christophers for London; Dolphin, Engrham, from Rhode-Island for Rotterdam; and the Newport Packet, Giles, from Scilly for Topsham, are all taken, and carried into Bayonne.

October 7. The Anson Privateer, of Liverpool, has taken a large Ship from St. Domingo for Nantes, of 24 Guns, four Pounders, and 40 Men: Her Cargo consists of 268 Hogheads of Sugar, 18,000 lbs. of Indico, 14,000 lbs. of Coffee, and 30,000 lbs. of Cotton, besides several other Goods. It is said the Captain of the Prize offered to large a Ransom, that it is thought he had a large Quantity of Specie on board. The Ship has been brought into Liverpool. Wagers have been offered, that the King of Prussia will keep his Christmas at Vienna.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona to a Merchant in Pool, dated August 28.

"Three Days ago our Fleet kept its Station off Mahon, and had taken in all about 30 Sail of French Vessels, mostly laden with Provisions, which, it is affirmed, they began to be in great Want of in Minorca, which may probably induce the French Fleet to go and face Sir Edward Hawke."

Extract of a Letter from Deal, October 7.

"His Majesty's Sloop the Dispatch, Capt. Holbourn, Nephew of the Admiral of the same Name, met Yesterday Evening, about five o'Clock, off Fairlie, a French Privateer of 18 Guns, six and nine Pounders, with 170 Men, and engaged her two Hours. The Dispatch lost her Lieutenant of Marines, and two Seamen, and had twelve wounded. Capt. Holbourn was three Times carried off the Deck, and as often came up again, and fought the Ship very gallantly. The Privateer boarded him twice, and did him great Damage, but at last sickered off. The Dispatch was very much shattered both in Hull and Rigging. Capt. Holbourn is now on board, dangerously ill of two Wounds, which are feared to be mortal. It is but a Fortnight since this brave Officer received his Commission. Our Sloop of War commonly mount but 22 or 24 Guns, with 80 or 100 Men at most."

October 12. Wednesday last the Endeavour Privateer of Weymouth, Capt. Downton, in Company with the Earl of Granville Privateer, brought into Portsmouth the St. Nicholas, a Swedish Ship, Berthen 200 Tons, and 22 Carriage Guns, bound from Marfeilles to Havre de Grace.

St. JOHN'S, (in Antigua) October 30.

The private Sloop of War Frankland, Capt. Dungen (of this Island) has taken and carried into St. Kitts, a French Letter of Marque Schooner, with a large Quantity of warlike Stores, and 80 Hogheads of Sugar on board.

Nov. 6. This Day was held here a Court of Admiralty, when the Dutch Sloop Petronella and Elizabeth, (whereof Benjamin Newbold was Master, and Monsieur Petit, a Frenchman, Supercargo;) taken by the Brigantine Johnson,

Captain Grigg, Commander, a New-York Privateer, was condemn'd.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

Wednesday Evening last arrived here from Albany, his Excellency John Earl of Loudoun, accompanied by several Gentlemen of the Army.

Yesterday came up the Harlequin Privateer Sloop, Capt. Haley, of this Port, and brought in with her a fine large rich new French Show, called the Morning-star, Monsieur _____, bound from Martinico to Havre de Grace. Her Loading is 200 Hogheads of Sugar, and sundry of Coffee, with Cotton, Cocoa, &c. valued at about 10,000 l. This is the second valuable Prize brought into this Harbour by the Harlequin.

The Captain of the Prize informed Capt. Haley, that there were 54 Privateers out of the Island of Martinico; and that an English Snow Privateer of 14 Carriage Guns, and an English Brig, were both carried in there.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Newport, to his Friend in Boston, dated December 3.

Inclosed is an Extract of a Letter just received from a Gentleman in Amsterdam, dated October 11.

"On the 30th of September last, the King of Prussia, at the Head of 35,000 of his Troops, on his March near Bohemia, met the Bohemian Army, consisting of 50,000 Men, under General Brown, and gave them Battle. The Engagement began at 7 in the Morning, and continued till 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and then ended in Favour of his Prussian Majesty: The Bohemians had 4000 Men kill'd on the Spot; and the principal Part of their Officers, and a great Number of Soldiers, taken Prisoners.—The Prussians lost in the Action 2000 Men.—That they daily expected to hear of another Battle being fought between the Prussian Army and the Saxons."—To confirm the above,

"Capt. Boodman, who unfortunately fell into the Enemy's Hands, on his Passage to Europe, and came Passenger in this Vessel, and with whom I have particularly conversed, gives me the following very agreeable Account (tho' in some Respects very different from what my Friend has wrote me), He says, There have been three Actions between the Prussians and Austrians, in all which the former had greatly the Advantage.—That the grand and last Battle was fought on the 6th of October:—That the King of Prussia, at the Head of 35,000 of his Troops, engaged the Austrian Army near Bohemia, consisting of 70,000, commanded by General Brown:—That he had killed and taken Prisoners 24,000, among which were their principal Officers; and had possessed himself of all their Baggage, &c.—That his Prussian Majesty had his Horse twice shot from under him, lost 12,000 Men in the Action; and that a General (Brother to the King) whose Title he had forgot, was much wounded, but likely to recover:—That the King of Prussia had marched an Army within 60 Miles of Holland; had demanded of the States-General a categorical Answer, what Part they design to take in the present War, which he left at their Option, and had allowed them but 16 Days to determine and reply:—That their High Mightinesses had upon this important Occasion, assembled at the Hague under the greatest Dilemma:—That the Hanoverian and German Powers had raised 60,000 Troops, which were in Readiness to join the Prussians; and that another Engagement was daily expected:—That Admiral Hawke was cruising off Minorca, and had taken 50 Transport Vessels bound there; and 8 valuable Merchantmen.—That a Guernsey Privateer of 20 Guns, had, in one Week, taken and carried into Port 8 valuable Prizes:—That the Tygres Privateer of Bristol, had sent in a rich Prize valued at 20,000 l. Sterling:—That on the 9th of October last, in a very violent Gale of Wind, 45 Sail of Ships, chiefly Dutch, were lost upon the Banks of the Texel; among which were 2 Dutch Men of War of 20 and 40 Guns, 3 Dutch India Men, and 20 Sail of English Ships; and a great Number of Souls perish'd."—These Facts the Captain assures me may be relied on, and declares he read the Accounts of the Battle in the public Prints; and which was further confirmed by a Letter from a Captain in the Prussian Service, to his Brother, which he also saw.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.

Monday last arrived here the Ship Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London, but left from Portsmouth, in 7 Weeks Passage. There are no late Papers by the Vessel. General Blakeney was not arrived from Gibraltar; but daily expected. Admiral Byng's Trial had not come on, but it was generally believed he would be shot. The Account of the Loss of Oswego had got to England before the Ship sailed, which shocked the People much, but it had not been published in the Gazette.

In a Letter from Dublin, dated the 23rd of September, it is said, That Detachments from several Regiments on the Irish Establishment, to the Number of 1600 Men, with General O Farrell's Regiment, were then assembled at Cork, in order to embark on board nineteen Transports for North-America, and to sail under Convoy of three Men of War, which lay ready for them.

Captain Allison, arrived here from Antigua, brought Passenger with him Captain Marsh (late of the Ship Ellifson, belonging here) who was taken on his Passage from London to Jamaica by a French Privateer, and carried to Martinico, from whence he got to Antigua in a Flag of Truce.

His

Peter Bull, ace and bit and proving, tion or Baltimore hats and well-fitted Con- Pack, e has al- seasoned Barrels, ROLL. s against iton, late ing them l Person to make ecutrix. keeping ow remo- s carrying Pork and ce Affort- DS suit- reasonable oda sold at tle, to pre- dence will at the Bal- ant, HAMIER. his Province fiber, upon by requir- r Ballances, n of Goods rly, he fill Price as be- reporting and to all who l to raise his nd as he in him to im- miness, beg- ing off the r Servant, WALLACE. Gold, Silver, g to Georg- ntaining 230 Trade, with g and thirty with a good neys. Alo m, with two a good Crop- d Hogheads adjoining the and Garden, -Houses, be- ose-Creek, in from Georg- which fit for e two Apple- This lies con- Potowmack. either of the improvd Lot, at the Wood- land: Where choice N E- ny Age. GORDON. ract of Land George-Town, ent of Part. es street; VERTISE- e Shilling

His Majesty's Ship the Bristol has taken and carried into Barbados, a French Ship with Dry Goods, bound to St. Domingo from Nantz.

ANNAPOLIS, December 30.
Last Tuesday arrived here from Bristol, (which Place he left the latter End of October) Capt. John Cole, in the Snow Eugene; but has brought no public Prints: And heard nothing in Bristol of his Prussian Majesty's having gain'd a second Victory.

Capt. Cole, on his Passage, in Latitude 36°. 39' and Longitude from the Lizard 58°. 30' was taken on the 28th of November by a French Letter of Marque Ship, called the Grand Joseph, Capt. Julian Fraybert, with 14 Six Pounders, and 45 Hands, and Ransom'd his Snow and Cargo. This French Ship was Part of a Fleet of 45 Sail, who sail'd from Cape Francois for Nantz, under Convoy of 5 Men of War of the Line, and 2 Frigates; who treated Capt. Cole very civilly after he had taken him.

Capt. Cole has brought in Sixty-eight of his Majesty's SEVEN YEAR PASSENGERS, who had too much INGENUITY to be suffer'd to live in England.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,
Schooner Anson, Henry Coffin, from Antigua;
Schooner Good-Intent, James French, from Halifax;
Schooner Sea-Flower, John Larkin, from Boston;
Schooner Elizabeth, George Smith, from Salem.

Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Two Brothers, John Moore, for Virginia;
Sloop Unity, John Jones, for Barbados;
Sloop Cornelia, Richard Coffey, for New-York;
Ship Frisby, George Davis, for Bristol;
Brigantine Achab, John Hayward, for Leitb.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

To be LET, at FREDERICK-TOWN,
by the Year, or for a Term, and to be Enter'd 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.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Herring-Creek, in Anne-Arundel County, on the 4th of this Instant December, a likely Black HORSE, between 13 and 14 Hands high, branded on one of his Buttocks H C, has a Piece taken out of his left Ear, and is a natural Pacer.

Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have TWO PISTOLES Reward, and for the Discovery of the Thief, so that he may be convicted, FOUR PISTOLES, paid by ELIZABETH SANDERS.

THERE is in the Possession of John Philips, living at Sam's Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Gelding, about 7 or 8 Years old, has a Blaze in his Face, his near hind Foot white, has a short Switch Tail, and a small Lump under his right Eye.

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

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the 20th of January next,

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

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

THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

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

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

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, paled Yard, and a good stoned Well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is indisputable.

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.

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

THE Subscriber determining to settle his Affairs, without Loss of Time, desires all Persons indebted to him, as Collector of his Lordship's Rents (in Frederick County), or otherwise, to make Payment by the tenth Day of January next at farthest, or the most speedy Methods (the Laws admit of) will be taken for the Collection of his Claims. 3 SAMUEL BEALL.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter Dent, junior, near Piscataway, a small Black Heifer, mark'd in the left Ear a Crop, and in the right Ear an under-bit the full Length of the Ear. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. x 2

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

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have TWO PISTOLES Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by 3 NICHOLAS BUTCHER.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

PATRICK CREAUGH.

N. B. The said Creaugh gives 3s. per Bushel for Barley. 4

Virginia, November 4, 1756.

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

JOHN TAYLOR,
PRESLY THORNTON.

JOHNN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities. 2/

RAN away on the 10th of October last, from the Subscriber, living near George-Town on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, a Mulatto Woman Slave, named Kate, who formerly belonged to Mr. Benjamin Lane in Anne-Arundel County, and bought of him last June; she is a pert pallavering Wench, of a middle Size, about 30 Years old. She took with her a small Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock with a large S: And as she is pretty well dressed may sometimes pass for a free Woman where she is not known to be otherwise. It is supposed she is secreted by a Mulatto Slave called Jemmy (a Carpenter by Trade), belonging to Mr. Thomas Sprigg, on West-River, with the Assistance and Contrivance of some other Slaves in the Neighbourhood where she was bought, who (it seems she has bragg'd) had promised to conceal her whenever she would run away from me. I understand she has been a great Rambler, and is well known in Calvert and Anne-Arundel Counties, besides other Parts of the Country. She may indulge herself a little in visiting her old Acquaintance; but it is most probable she will spend the greatest Part of her Time with or near wherever the aforesaid Mulatto Slave of Mr. Sprigg's may be at Work.

Whoever brings the said Wench to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles for their Trouble, besides a good Reward if they discover the Persons that harbour her, so that they may be brought to Justice. -HENRY THRELKELD.

THE Subscriber has, at his Plantation on Patapsco River, opposite to the Baltimore Iron-Works, on Water navigable for Flats and Boats up to the Mill Tail, a compleat well-fitted MERCHANT MILL, with all proper Conveniences, where he will Grind, Bolt and Pack, at Five-pence Half-penny per Bushel. He has also a Cooper, with a Quantity of well-seasoned Staves, and will supply Customers with Barrels, at the common Rates. CHARLES CARROLL.

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

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

GEORGE GORNON.

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

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