

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 7, 1758.

WHITE HALL, June 9.

The Night before last a Messenger arrived from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters at Cleves, with the following Account of the Operations of the Army under his Highness's Command.

CLEVES, June 3.

THE 25th of May the chief Part of the Troops encamped at Notteln. Here they were not to remain long, this Camp being only intended as a Rendezvous for assembling them from the most distant Quarters, in order to put them in a Condition to march forwards. A Part of these Troops went in the Night between the 26th and 27th, from Notteln to Coesfeld, to join those which were there before, as well as the different Regiments which were come thither from Dulmen. The rest of the Army marched some Hours sooner from Notteln for Dulmen, where the Head Quarters were fixed in the Morning of the 27th. A Detachment, consisting of several Battalions and Squadrons, as well as of Scheither's Light Troops, and Lukner's Hussars, assembled the 26th at Dorsten, and in its Neighbourhood, under the Command of Major-General Wangenheim. The Duke had charged him with the Dispositions to be made for the Passage of the Roer, with Orders to advance himself to the Gates of Dusseldorp, and to cause the Corps under the Command of Scheither to pass the Rhine at Dusseldorp. This Passage was executed in the Night between the 29th and 30th, with such Success, that Scheither having attacked, with Bayonets fixed, the three Battalions of French that opposed him, defeated them; and took five Pieces of Cannon out of eight which they had. He had but two Men wounded in the Passage, and not one either killed or wounded during the Action. The Army marched before Sun-rise on the 30th from Dulmen towards Dorsten, and encamped at Limbeke; from whence, the next Day, Lieut. General Wutgenau was detached towards Wesel with a Body of Infantry and Cavalry. The 30th he encamped at Ruesfeld, and the 31st at Ringenbourg. The Duke left the Army during its March from Dulmen to Limbeke, and went to Boekholt, where he found the advanced Guard of the Body assembled at Coesfeld. That advanced Guard marched on the 30th to Emmerick, and was followed by the rest of the Corps, which were encamped at Waffelt. About Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 31st, the Whole was in Motion to cross the Rhine; the advanced Guard went on as far as Lobit. The Duke's Design was to pass the River there in the Night; but an unforeseen Accident broke all the Measures which had been taken for that Purpose, and his Serene Highness was obliged to march the Troops back again in the Night to Nedderelto. The first of June was employed in removing the Obstacles that had occurred; and in the following Night the Passage was again attempted, and executed with all possible Success, near Herven.

The Hussars, with a Detachment of Grenadiers, passed, on the 2d of June, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, in flat-bottomed Boats, which went and returned with so much Diligence, that, besides the Hussars, a Regiment of Dragoons, and ten or twelve Battalions, were, before Noon, on the other Side of the River. During all this Time Workmen were employed about the Bridge, which, however, was not completed till Four this Morning. The Remainder of the Cavalry and Infantry passed immediately, and marched towards Cleves.

The Hussars, supported by the Volunteers, surprised at first some Patrolers, which were made Prisoners of War; and still continuing to advance, defeated the Cavalry that shewed themselves, and took a Pair of Kettle-Drums and Standard from

the Regiment of Bellefond. This Country is entirely divided by Dykes, so that it is as easy to dispute the Ground, as it is difficult to advance. The Enemy, sensible of this Advantage, advanced with 7 or 800 Foot to stop the Head of our Van Guard, and fired some Pieces of Cannon upon them; which however, hurt Nobody. But a Detachment of 20 Men, having found Means to slip along a Dyke, and get Possession of a House which the French had, in Part, passed, fired upon them; which had such an Effect, that they retired immediately. Every Thing else that happened, even to the Gates of Cleves, only relates to the Hussars; and they have only 5 Men and 2 Officers wounded.

This is the Whole of our Loss; we are still ignorant of that of the Enemy. We only know of about 50 Prisoners, most Part of whom are wounded. We have found an Hospital at Cleves.

Cologne, June 1. There is a French Courier arrived this Morning, with the News that the Allied Army attacked Kaisersworth the Night between the 30th and 31st, and carried it, after having killed or taken Prisoners the greatest Part of the Garrison; the rest saved themselves by crossing the River.

LONDON, June 20.

Letter from an Officer on board the *Essex*, Commodore Howe's Ship; being a Journal from the Day our Troops landed at Cancele Bay, to the Time of their re-embarking.

"Monday June 5, at Day-break, we weighed and stood along Shore from Cape Frehel to Cancele Bay, to the Eastward of St. Maloes; a moderate Breeze of Wind off Shore, and fine Weather. At Six we saw Cattle grazing near the Shore, which shewed either a great Neglect in the Enemy, or that they did not expect us thereabouts. About Eleven o'Clock, the Duke of Marlborough, Commodore Howe, Col. Watson, Quartermaster-General, and Thierry the Pilot, went in the Grace armed Cutter to reconnoitre the Landing-place in the Bay. About Noon two Shot were fired from a small Battery in the Bay at the Cutter: About One the Duke, &c. returned on board. A Regiment of Foot and two Troops of Horse appeared on the Hills, and retired. The Swallow Sloop standing in Shore, was fired at from two Batteries, but without doing her any Damage. At Two o'Clock we anchored in Cancele Bay with the Fleet, and immediately made the Signal for all Ships having flat-bottomed Boats, to hoist them out. As soon as that was done, the Grenadier Companies of eleven Regiments were embarked in them, and rendezvoused along-side the *Essex*. About Six o'Clock Commodore Howe hoisted his broad Pendant on board the *Succes*, of 22 Guns, and went in her, the Wind at N. E. towards the Landing-place at the Village of Cancele, where was a Battery of two 24 Pounders and one 12 Pounder, which began to play on the *Succes* soon after Seven, but without any Return till the *Succes* was run aground in a most advantageous Situation for silencing the Battery, which they, with the Assistance of the *Rose*, *Flamborough*, and *Diligence* Sloop (who all stood towards the Battery till they grounded) effectually did, and cleared the Village near it. The *Succes* lost three Men. In the mean Time, the flat-bottomed Boats, with the Grenadiers, and the Transports, having the three Battalions of Guards on board, stood towards the Shore, under the Command of Lord George Sackville and General Drury; and about Eight o'Clock landed, under Cover of the Frigates, on the Beach close to the Village, which consists of about 40 Houses, at the Foot of a steep Hill; from the Top of which about a Hundred of the Enemy fired once on our Troops, but without doing any Execution, and immediately ran away on the Appearance of Kingsly's Grenadiers. Till Eleven o'Clock the Boats were employed landing the Troops, when most of them grounded, and

remained aground till Three next Morning. The Troops remained under Arms on the Beach during the Night, except a few Parties posted on the Top of the Hill.

"Tuesday the 6th, by Noon this Day the whole Infantry, with 10 Field Pieces, were landed, and encamped on the Hill near a Windmill, at half a Mile distance from that Part of the Village on the Hill. The Horse Ships were ordered to lay on Shore to land the Light-horse and Artillery Stores, which took up the Remainder of this and all the following Day.

"Wednesday the 7th, a French Officer who had been reconnoitring, in endeavouring to escape from a Party of Kingsly's Grenadiers, was by them shot, with his Servant, and both Horses, in the upper Village. About an hundred Prisoners were taken within these two Days, most of them Peasants, but very few Soldiers. Three Ships and an armed Cutter, were sent to cruise before the Port of St. Maloes. Part of the Army marched at Day-light towards St. Maloes, and encamped at about the Distance of 6 Miles from Cancele, leaving in their old Camp three Regiments, one of which (the Welch Fusiliers) was to follow with Part of the Train of Artillery. About Eleven at Night we saw from our Ships a great Fire at a Distance over the Land; and the next Morning,

"Thursday the 8th, we heard the Report of Guns from Day-break till Five o'Clock; and in the Afternoon the Report of some Guns were heard. We learnt this Afternoon that the Fire we saw last Night was at St. Servan, under the Cannon of St. Maloes, where about 70 Sail of Ships, (exclusive of the small Craft) several of them Privateers, and all their Store-houses, were burnt by Part of the Light Horse, supported by a Brigade of Foot. The Guns we heard were fired from St. Maloes on different Parties of our Troops who were reconnoitring; but during the Night, whilst the Troops were setting Fire to the Ships and Store-houses, not a single Shot was fired from the Town, although our Men were frequently within almost Pistol-shot. It is probable they were afraid the Army would have set Fire to the whole Town of St. Servan (which is large) had they fired on them.

"Friday the 9th, we sailed with the Portland, *Succes*, two Sloops, three Bomb-ketches, one Fireship, and all the Ordnance Ships, towards St. Maloes. About Three in the Afternoon, it being calm, and the Wind against us, we were obliged to anchor about Three Leagues from Point Roteauneuf. Soon after the Commodore went in the Barge, with two flat-bottomed Boats loaded with Bread for the Army (who were in great Want) to the Fort called Roteauneuf, mounting nine very heavy Guns, which our Troops had taken Possession of that Morning without any Loss; and returned at Midnight. The next Morning,

"Saturday the 10th, we returned with the Portland, Artillery Ships, &c. to Cancele Bay: The Army, after summoning St. Maloes to surrender, being obliged to retire to Cancele, on Intelligence of a much superior Force marching against them, and the Town too strong to be taken without heavy Cannon or Mortars; the Garrison having been reinforced at one Time since our Arrival with three Regiments, and at another with 500 Men. Nor could our Army prevent further Succours from being thrown in, as the Town stands on a Peninsula, and they only Masters of that Part of the Isthmus without the Walls.

"Sunday the 11th, all the Light Horse, Artillery Horses, Baggage, &c. were embarked in the Transports.

And, on Monday the 12th, all the Infantry embarked; none of the Enemy ever appearing to molest them in their Retreat.

June 22. Sunday last there was a hot Press on the River Thames, in which 1400 Seamen were taken; no Regard was paid to Protections.

Extra.

Extract of a Letter from a Prussian Officer at Ransburgh, near Olmutz, dated June 4.

"The Vanguard of our Army marched into this Town on Monday last, the 1st Instant. On the 2d the whole Army approached near Olmutz, which greatly alarmed the Inhabitants of that City. The same Day his Prussian Majesty summoned that Town to surrender, the Governor of which, not being in a Condition to make any Defence, immediately desired to capitulate, which was accordingly granted, and we marched into, and took Possession of, the Town the same Evening. The next Day his Majesty appointed a Governor of the said Town, and, having left a sufficient Garrison, continued his March towards Brinn and Austerlitz. The same Advices add, that the Court of Vienna, upon hearing the News of the rapid Progress of our Army, were in the utmost Consternation."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 28.

"The Count d'Affry, our Minister from the Hague, has sent hither an Express with a Copy of the following Letter, wrote by the King of Prussia to the Count de Padecois, his Minister for foreign Affairs.

"My dear Count, the Clouds will soon be dispersed; every Thing promises clear and serene Weather. You will soon be able to take some Relaxation from the Fatigues of your Office; for we are on the Point of signing a fourth Treaty of Peace."

Admiral Hawke, in the Ramillies, is arrived at Spithead from the Bay of Biscay; it is said the Admiral is extremely ill, which is the Occasion of his coming back.

It is said the French have broken down the fine Bridge of Morlaix, on the High Road to Brest, thinking our Troops intended to pass that Way. It is assured, that Orders are sent to the West-Indies, to seize all French Property that shall be found in Dutch Bottoms.

May 30. Yesterday arrived at Spithead his Majesty's Ship Leostoffe, with a French Privateer of 16 Guns; but in the Chace she threw 14 overboard. She was taken at the Back of the Isle of Wight, and is a new Vessel. It is said she was one of those appointed to watch the Motions of our Armament. She had upwards of 100 Men on board, who are sent to Rochester Castle.

The Lord Viscount Downe, Sir John Armitage, Bart. Sir James Lowther, Bart. Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; and several other Persons of Distinction, are gone Volunteers on board the Fleet.

June 1. The Hussar Man of War has taken the Mary Magdalen, of and from Bourdeaux for Canada, with Stores, and sent her into Plymouth.

The Galant, from Bourdeaux to Quebec, laden with Flour, Pork, Brandy, &c. is taken by the Anson and Constantine Privateers of Bristol, and sent into that Port. She had been dismasted in a Gale of Wind off the Western Islands, and was putting back to refit when she was taken.

The St. Andrew Privateer of Bristol, has taken the L'Hannar of Dinkirk, laden with Salt, Brandy, and Rice, for Canada, and brought her into Cork.

The Magnifique French Man of War of 74 Guns, which sailed for Louisburg in January last, was driven off that Coast, and is come back in a very sickly Condition, having buried 300 Men.

The Nelly's Resolution Privateer of London, Capt. Smith, has taken a large Ship, calling herself a Dutchman, of near 600 Tons, bound to Marseilles, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Indico, and great Quantities of French East-India Goods; and when the Letters came away was in the Straights Mouth, going in with her to Gibraltar, said to be the richest Ship taken this War.

June 6. Wheat fell Yesterday at Market three Shillings per Quarter, and all other Grain in Proportion.

It is said, that the Minister sent from this Court to that of Sweden, was refused an Audience to deliver his Credentials, on Account of his having been with the King of Prussia in his Way there.

We hear that the Swedish Secretary, who has resided here upwards of 40 Years, set out from his House in Thrift-street, Soho, on Friday Morning for Harwich, in order to embark on board a Vessel which is to proceed to Stockholm immediately.

Since last Christmas there have been 54 Ships laden with Stores for North-America taken from the French.

From Oppelen in Upper Silesia we learn, that the Austrians have not been able to hinder the Prussians from levying the Contributions they had exacted, which are very considerable; nor from carrying off the Austrian Magazines at Sternberg, Littowel, Plofnitz, Wiskow, Kromecitz and Kunowitz, Places situate in the Moraw.

June 10. The Swedes have taken two English

Ships, on Account (as is supposed) of their having Effects on board for the King of Prussia.

June 13. The French Garrison at Senegal had little or no Gunpowder; and another lucky Incident was, a French Ship's being lost (not far from the Place) that was going thither with Stores. A Thousand Negroes were ready to have received Arms, had that Ship happened to have arrived safe.

The Amsterdam Gazette gives a List of the Naval Forces of the English and French in the East-Indies, according to which, the former have but six Ships of the Line, and a 20 Gun Ship, in that Part of the World; whereas the Force of the latter amounts to 16 Men of War and Frigates; but most of these have only half their Complement of Guns.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 11.

"A Report prevails here, that the Lime Man of War, of 20 Guns, is taken by a French Man of War of superior Force, after an obstinate and bloody Engagement."

Sunday Morning an Express arrived at Dock, with an Order to take up all the Transports they could get here; accordingly Ten are already taken up, there being a Draught for 8000 more Troops to be sent to the Duke of Marlborough.

The Liverpool Privateer, Capt. Hutchinson, has taken a French Privateer of 200 Men, and carried her into Cagliari.

June 20. The Lords of the Admiralty have given Orders for building, with the utmost Expedition, in Deptford Yard, a new Man of War of 74 Guns, to be called the Hercules. This is the third Man of War, of 74 Guns, laid down in the above Yard within a few Weeks past.

Gosport, June 19. Yesterday Morning sailed from Spithead to St. Helens his Majesty's Ship Dorsetshire, to convoy the Transports to Ireland, to take on board Troops, said to be intended to join those on the grand Expedition.

B O S T O N, August 21.

Yesterday anchored in the Light-House Channel the Nightingale Man of War from Halifax: She was dispatched to Halifax as a Packet by Admiral Boscawen soon after the Surrender of Cape-Breton, with the Particulars; and we hear she is come here upon the like Errand.

We have Advice from Cape-Anne, that a Fishing Schooner arrived there last Week, that had been taken by a French Frigate, which, after being pillaged of all her Fishing Stores, the Master ransomed for 200 Guineas.—The Capt. of the Frigate told the Skipper of the Schooner, that he came from Canada with 14 Frigates, and six Ships of the Line; and that he was to cruize some Time on the Banks.

Upon undoubted Intelligence received that the Garrison of Louisburg had again surrendered to his Majesty, his Excellency's Company of Cadets, and the new raised Independent Company, appeared last Friday in Arms.—The Cannon were repeatedly discharged at Castle-William, the several Batteries in this Town, that at Charlestown, and the Shipping in the Harbour.—The Bells rang all Day; and in the Evening there was as beautiful and general an Illumination as perhaps has ever been before seen; and in every Street there was a brilliant Appearance of Ladies and Gentlemen of Rank and Fortune.

Last Saturday Capt. Read arrived here in 12 Days from Louisburg, by whom we have the following Letter, which contains some agreeable Particulars of the Surrender of that Fortress to the English on the 26th of July last.

Cabarous-Bay, July 29, 1758.

I have now the Pleasure to write you, that Yesterday Morning I was agreeably entertained with the Grenadiers March, finely played upon 3 Fifes, and two Drums, relieving the Grenadiers Guard under British Colours, upon the Walls of Louisburg, which is a fine Tune the French has not danced to for some Time; but now it is Time for them to pay the Fifers: Our Batteries had been open about 4 Days, when a Colonel on the 26th Inst. came out with a Letter to the General, who was coldly received, and a Letter given him to return an Answer to in an Hour; at the Time, he came out to beg for half an Hour longer, which was refused, and a Quarter granted to return with a Surrender, or not to be admitted again. He came out, and two other Officers with him, with Power to capitulate, which was done that Evening on no better Terms than to surrender at Discretion, lay down their Arms, and remain at the General's Mercy; and at 8 o'Clock next Morning the Gates were to be opened to the English. Accordingly at that Hour, 3 Companies of Grenadiers marched in

with British Colours, and planted them upon the Walls, and at Twelve General Wetmore marched in with about 500 Men, took Possession, and mounted Guard on the Parade, where the French Troops were drawn up, and ordered to lay down their Arms and Pouches. But such was the English Clemency and Honour, that they permitted all the French Officers to wear their Swords, notwithstanding they had no Conditions. It was well they surrendered as they did, for we had 3 large Batteries of 32 and 24 Pounders just finished to open that Night, and the next Day should have stormed when your Friend Bob Patterson was to have mounted the Ladder with the Forlorn Hope. I could not get in the first Day, but the second survey'd the Town: such a Heap of Ruin and Desolation I never beheld, nor can describe. The largest and best Buildings are reduced to Ashes, and the Rest all shattered and torn with Shot and Shells. The Shipping all burnt and sunk; we have burnt 2 64 and 2 74 Gun Ships, and took one of 64, the Night before the Surrender, by the Men of Wars Boats going into the Harbour. There is left afloat only the Province Snow Prince of Wales, one Merchant Ship, and 2 or 3 Sloops. The Garrison acknowledge to have lost about 1500 Men. There are 4 Regiments of Regulars, besides the Train and Sailors, and about 1000 Men, Inhabitants; they reckon about 9000 Men, Women and Children. All that bore Arms are to be sent Prisoners to England, and the Inhabitants, their Wives and Children, are to be sent to France; there are 30 Cats preparing to receive them. All the Troops and Inhabitants of the Isle Royal and St. John's are included in the Surrender, and are to be called in, except Monsieur Beaubiere with his Indians, which are excluded, and no Quarters to be given to them: The French endeavoured to include them, but was absolutely refused them.

P. S. We have not lost above 200 Men, killed and by Sickness; nor more than 250 wounded, including those at Landing.

A List of the killed and wounded Men, in the Siege against Louisburg, under the Command of General Amherst, taken from an Officer of Credit's Books.

Killed. 2 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 3 Serjeants, 7 Corporals, 146 Privates.

Wounded. 4 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 4 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 315 Privates, 2 Drummers.

A List of Ships of War belonging to the French King, at the Arrival of Admiral Boscawen from Halifax, viz.

La Prudent, 74 Guns, L'Baterprenant, 74, La Celebre, 64, La Capricieuse, 64 Guns; these four burnt by the English. L'Apollon, 50 Guns, La Chevre, 24, La Fidelle, 26, La Bieche, 14; these sunk in the Harbour's Mouth, besides three or four Merchant Ships. La Bienfaisant, 64 Guns, and L'Echo, 34; taken. La Bizarre, 64 Guns, L'Arethusa, 36, and a Frigate unknown; escaped.

It is reported that the 64 Gun Ship that escaped, sailed the Morning before Admiral Boscawen arrived.

We hear other Letters from that Place mention, that they took 10,000 Stand of Arms, 4000 Barrels of Flour, and 1700 Barrels of Meat.

Capt. Read informs, that a Night or two before the Place surrendered, about 4 or 500 Indians were let out of the City, who made their Escape in Canoes round the Island Battery: That they were busy rebuilding the Walls when he came away, and had levelled all the Breast-work; that it was rumoured there, that the Fleet intended soon to sail for the River St. Lawrence: And that five Regiments were soon to be sent to New-York.

Extract of a Letter from Newport, in Rhode-Island, August 16, 1758.

"Capt. Godfrey, from Jamaica, who arrived here Yesterday, brings Advice, that he spoke with a Vessel from Liverpool, bound to South-Carolina, in five Weeks Passage, and including the Date hereof, makes 7 Weeks, who informed him that the King of Prussia had obtained a complete Victory over the Austrian Army, by killing Count Daun, and taking and destroying the whole Army, amounting to 70,000 Men; this News was reported to two different Vessels in the Fleet by the Liverpool Captain, who dined on board one of the Vessels."

N E W - Y O R K, August 28.

Yesterday Morning an Express came to Town to his Honour our Governor, bringing an Account of the Surrender of Cape-Breton to his Britannic Majesty on the 26th of July last; and brought with him the Articles of Capitulation, which are as follow, viz.

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ARTICLES of CAPITULATION.

Between his Excellency Admiral BOSCAWEN, and his Excellency Major-General AMHERST, of the one Part, and his Excellency Mons. le Chevalier DE DRUCCOUR, Governor of the Island Royal of Louisburg, Island of St. John's, and their Dependencies.

I. THE Garrison of Louisburg shall be Prisoners of War, and shall be transported to England, in his Britannic Majesty's Ships.

II. The whole Artillery, Warlike Stores and Provisions, as well as the Arms of all Kinds which are at present in the Town of Louisburg, Island Royal, St. John's, and their Dependencies, shall be delivered, without the least Waste, to the Commissaries which shall be appointed to receive them, for the Use of his Britannic Majesty.

III. The Governor shall give Orders that the Troops which are on the Island of St. John's, and its Dependencies, shall repair on board such Ships of War as the Admiral shall send to receive them.

IV. The Porte Dauphin shall be delivered to his Britannic Majesty's Troops at Eight o'Clock To-morrow Morning, and the Garrison, comprehending all those who have carried Arms, shall be drawn up at Noon upon the Esplanade, and lay down their Arms, Colours, Implements and Ornaments of War, and the Garrison shall be embarked to be sent to England in a convenient Time.

V. The same Care shall be taken of the Sick and Wounded, which are in the Hospitals, as those of his Britannic Majesty.

VI. The Merchants and their Clerks, who have not borne Arms, shall be sent to France, in such Manner as the Admiral shall judge proper.

Le Chev. de DRUCCOUR.

Louisburg, July 26, 1758.

After the Reading of which in the Council Chamber at Fort George, his Honour, accompanied by the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the Mayor and Corporation, &c. went in Procession from the Fort to Trinity Church, where a Thanksgiving Sermon was delivered by the Rector, the Reverend Henry Barclay, from the following Words, *Blessed be the Lord my Strength; who teacheth my Hands to War, and my Fingers to Fight: My Hope and my Fortress, my Castle and Deliverer, my Defender, in whom I trust; who subdueth my People that is under me.* Psalm cxliv. 1, 2.

And we hear, that all the other Gentlemen Clergy in the City delivered Discourses suitable to the happy Occasion, to their several and respective Congregations.

This Day the Cannon on Fort-George will be fired; and at Night Illuminations, Bonfires, &c. are to be exhibited on this most important and interesting Event to all our most gracious Sovereign's Dominions in America.

We hear the Admiral proposes to endeavour to weigh the Apollo, Fidelle, Chevre, and Bieche; and we are in Hopes he will meet with the desired Success.

By Express from Goshen we have Advice, that on Sunday the 14th Instant, one Samuel Webb, was inhumanly butchered and scalped, by a Party of Indians; as he was fetching home his Cows, at the Distance of about half a Mile from his own House, and not above two Miles from the Court-House, which is situated in the thickest settled Part of the Town. We have also Advice, that on the Thursday following the Wife of Isaac Cooley was killed and scalped in her own House (which is half a Mile within the Blockhouse No. 1) and her three Children carried away Captives. And as Mr. Cooley was coming up to the House, he was fired upon by 5 or 6 of the Indians, but being missed, fled to the Town: He imagines there was a Dozen or Fifteen in the Party; and had it not been for the extraordinary Alertness and Activity of the Militia, in pursuing the Party, and scouring the Woods, many more of the Neighbours doubtless must have fallen a Sacrifice to the Inhabitants of the Wilderness, whose tender Mercies are Cruelties.

The 11th Instant Jacobus Middah and Son, were fired upon by the Indians in a Field near Cole's Fort, on the Frontiers of New-Jersey: The Boy was killed on the Spot, and Middah died a few Minutes after he got into the Fort.

And last Friday Week a Woman was killed, and two others carried off, by the Indians also, within a few Rods of Gardiner's Fort, on the Frontiers of New-Jersey likewise.

We can assure our Readers, that since our last Letters have been received from Col. Peter Schuyler, dated at Montreal the 2d Instant, wherein he says, he expects to be soon released.

Saturday last was sent in here by the Privateer Snow Boscawen, Captain Rutgers, two French

Dutch Ships; one called the Isaac Galley, David Seebach, Master; and the other Gloeyende-Star, Laurens Eeman, Master: They both loaded at Port-au-Prince, on Hispaniola, but were seized about three Weeks ago, by Captain Rutgers, on their Voyage to Amsterdam, as they say.

The same Evening was sent in here also, by the St. George, Capt. Devereux, the Sloop Dispatch, Thomas Young, late Master, of Bermuda. She was taken by a French Privateer Brig, M. Hinard, Commander, belonging to Mississippi, in July last, and ordered for Cape-Francois; but was re-taken the 6th Instant: She is a fine Sloop, Bermuda built, and loaded with Salt, Rum and Sugar.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

Yesterday his Honour the Governor received a Packet from Louisburg, containing the Advice of the Surrender of that Place to his Britannic Majesty. And we hear some curious Fire-works are to be played off this Evening, on the happy Occasion, from the River, opposite Market-street, provided the Weather is fair and still.

On Saturday last the Ship Jason, Capt. Gibson, a Letter of Marque, belonging to Bristol, arrived here from Antigua; who, on the 18th ult. took a French Dutch Sloop, off of Guadaloupe, bound in there from St. Eustatia, laden with Provisions. On the 23d he took another Sloop, from St. Eustatia for Martinico, also loaded with Provisions. The First Instant he took a large Sloop from St. Domingo for St. Eustatia, her Cargo-Sugar, Indico, &c. And, the next Day, a Sloop from St. Domingo for St. Thomas's, but pretended to be a Swede; all which he sent into Antigua.

The same Day Captain White, also a Letter of Marque, came up from Bristol. On his Cruise he took a large French Dutch Ship, bound to Nantz, and sent her to Bristol. Her French Papers were concealed in a Board in the Captain's Bed.

Our last Advices from the Westward are, that the Army was very healthy, and marching on towards Fort Duquesne, with all that Caution and Circumspection which the Danger and Difficulties attending such a March necessarily require, having met with no other Interruption than that of some skulking Parties of Indians: That on the Fifth Instant some of our Waggoners were attacked by a Party of the Enemy between Fort-Littleton and Fort Juniata, when John Smith, Sutler, of York-Town, was made Prisoner, his Driver killed and scalped, and several of the Horses shot: That much about the same Time a Waggoner was killed, and three others carried off, as they were going down Sideling Hill: That a little Way from Culbertson's Fort the Indians killed one Stewart, and carried off his Wife: And that near Shippenburg six of our Light Horse were fired at by them, when one Gallachar was killed, one is missing, and a Serjeant's Horse was shot under him, but he escaped.

ANNAPOLIS, September 7.

Saturday last Walter Dulany and George Stuart, Esquires, were chosen, by a Majority of Votes, to represent this City.

By a Letter from George-Town, we are informed, That General Wolfe with a Number of Troops from Louisburg, had arrived at New-York, and were gone up North-River to join General ABERCROMBIE.

By our latest Accounts from the Frontiers, we learn that the Army under General FORBES is very healthy and in high Spirits: That a new Road is open'd from Ray's-Town almost to Fort Duquesne: That Sir JOHN ST. CLAIR has built a small Fort about 35 Miles on this Side of that Place: That 3000 Men, with Half the Train of Artillery, marched the 23d of last Month to take Post there; and that it was expected the whole Army would follow them in a few Days.

We likewise hear, that above 200 Volunteers, from the different Parts of Frederick County, marched the latter End of last Week to Fort Frederick; from whence they were to set out, under the Command of his Excellency our Governor, to Fort Cumberland, to relieve the Virginia Troops, now in Garrison there, who are to strengthen the main Army.

" Cecil County, Head of Elk, Aug. 16.

" This Day Captain JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH, Lieutenant EDWARD WILMER, and Ensign WILLIAM WITHERS, marched with a Company of Militia for Fort Frederick, to assist in the Defence of that important Garrison and the adjacent Frontiers, against the Invasions and Barbarities of our encroaching French Enemies, and their Savage Indian Allies. They all set off voluntarily and in high Spirits, and we hope they may return safe and cheerful, when the Term of their Service is expired."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd, Sloop Betty & Sally, J. Seavalls, from N. Carolina.

Cleared for Departure.

Snow Triton, Matthew Spencer, for London; Brigantine Henrietta, James Cole, for Barbados; Ship Capel, John Clarkson, for London; Snow Eagle, William Wilkinson, for Ditto; Snow Experiment, Adam Williamson, for Ditto; Snow Tryall, Richard Hayton, for Ditto.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent County, for Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the 20th of MARCH next, being the first Day of Court,

A MESSAGE or TENEMENT, called TOWN-SIDE, commodiously situated in the said County, on Chester River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen-Anne's, being about 20 Miles from Duck-Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-Town, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houses, with a good paved Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharf, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load.

The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. John Eccleston in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power on Record from the late Foster Cunliffe, and Sons, Esquires.

H. CALLISTER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, At the House of Mr. Henry Gassaway, in Annapolis, on Tuesday the Nineteenth Instant, at XII o'Clock,

TWO likely Country-born NEGRO BOYS, and a GIRL. One of the Boys about 16 Years old, the other 5, and the Girl 7.

ANDREW THOMPSON, ROPE-MAKER, in ANNAPOLIS, At his Rope-Walk near the Town-Gate,

CARRIES on the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, where all Persons may be supplied with Ropes of any Kind, black or white: And all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being faithfully served with the best of Ropes, and at the most reasonable Rates, by

Their most humble Servant,

ANDREW THOMPSON.

N. B. He has by him a Quantity of Sewing, Roping and Seine Twine, and all Sorts of white Work.

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS, PERUKE-MAKER and HAIR-MERCHANT from LONDON,

HAVING with him a large Quantity of fine ENGLISH HAIRS of all Kinds, hereby gives Notice to all Gentlemen and Others, that they may be served with PERUKES made after the newest and best Manner, and at very reasonable Rates, by

Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS.

N. B. The said Walls has opened his Warehouse in Francis's-Street, near the Court-House. And as he has had the Honour to work for most of the Nobility in England, he hopes to be favoured with the Custom of the Gentlemen of this Place.

RAN away on the 24th of August last from the Subscriber, living on Kent-Island, a Convict Servant Man named John Syms, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high. Had on when he went away, only an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers. He is an old Offender, as may be seen by the Marks on his Back. He went away in Company with a little drunken School-master, whom he soon left, but took Care to take with him all the School-master's Cloaths, and some Books. He was seen at Patapsco Ferry the 26th of August, and will endeavour to get on board one of the Ships.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN SMYTH.

RAN away from the Schooner Conck, John Baker, Master, of Norfolk, now lying at Annapolis, a Negro Man named Joe, born in Guinea; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has a Wen on one of his Cheeks. He speaks French well, but not a Word of English.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him either to Mr. Middleton or the said Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

To be disposed of by the Subscriber, at his House in ANNAPOLIS;

2 A COMPLETE Set of RIGGING, for a Ship of 400 Hogheads Burthen, consisting of Canvas, Standing Rigging, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, &c. at a very moderate Advance. CHARLES CARROLL.

2 IMPORTED in the *Peggy*, Capt. *Bell*, a Cask of PEPPER mark'd A C P, for which, as yet, no Owner can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it on proving his Property, paying Charges, and applying to Mr. David McCulloch, Merchant, at *Joppa*.

4 ESCAPED out of *Anne Arundel* County Goal, on the 12th Instant, *John Mason* (who was committed for Felony) about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a dark Complexion; had on when he made his Escape, a Sailor's Jacket, black Shag Breeches, and Yarn Stockings.

Whoever brings the said *Mason* to the Subscriber, at *Annapolis*, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

4 COMMITTED to *Anne Arundel* County Goal, as a Runaway, on the 5th of August, *Maria Davis*, an English Woman, who says she belongs to *John Goldsmith*, of *St. Mary's* County.

Her Master may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

4 COMMITTED to *Calvert* County Goal, as a Runaway, a Negro Man who says his Name is *Sambo*, and belongs to *William Greenwood* of *Northumberland* County, in *Virginia*, that he formerly was Waiting-man to Mr. *Ephraim King* on the *Eastern Shore*.

His Master may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. JOHN SMITH, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

4 A TRACT or Parcel of LAND, containing 260 Acres or thereabouts, lying in *Queen Anne's* County in *Maryland*, near *Josua Vinson's* Mill, very well Timber'd and Water'd.

Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, living in *Chester-Town*. JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

4 THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Burton*, living on *Bennett's Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare about 12 Hands high, she has a small Star in her Forehead, is about 12 Years old, and is dock'd; but has no perceivable Brand.

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

4 THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *John Hanson*, junior, in *Charles* County, a Black and White Steer, about 4 Years old, mark'd with a Crop in the right Ear, and a Crop, Slit, and under and over Keel in the Left.

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

4 THERE is at the Plantation of *John Clagett*, in *Frederick* County, near *George-Town*, taken up as a Stray, a small White Mare, branded on the near Buttock, but with which cannot be perceived; she is supposed to be very old.

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

4 THERE is at the Plantation of *John Gittings*, in *Prince-George's* County, about 5 Miles from *Bladenburg*, taken up as a Stray, a small brown colour'd Horse, about 12½ Hands high, pretty old, branded with a Cross on his near Buttock, and has one Ear cropp'd.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Brown*, in *Prince-George's* County, near *Bladenburg*, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, with a Blaze in his Face; but is neither dock'd nor branded.

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

STRAYED or Stolen, from *Annapolis* Pasture, on Monday the 21st of August, a Black Horse about 14½ Hands high; he has a bob Tail, a bushy Mane, and branded on the near Buttock thus &c.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Fifteen Shillings. RICHARD TOOTELL.

TEN PISTOLES REWARD.

5 BROKE out of *Charles* County Goal, the 26th of July last, a Criminal under Sentence of Death, viz. a Mulatto Slave named *Charles*, alias *Butler*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, much Pitted with the Small Pox; the Cloaths he had on uncertain, as he had different kinds with him in Goal; he is a very nimble active Fellow, acquainted with most parts of the Province; it is supposed he will make for *Carolina*. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, or commits him to any Goal so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have TEN PISTOLES Reward, paid by

JOHN FENDALL, Sheriff of Charles County.

ALL Persons indebted to *John Raitt*, my late Husband, deceased, whether on Book-Account, Note, Bond, or other Specialty, are desired forthwith to come and settle, and pay off the same, to prevent Trouble. And any Persons having any Demands, or Claims against the said Estate, are hereby required to bring in their respective Accounts, that they may be discharged, by ANNE RAITT, Administratrix.

N. B. The STORE-GOODS belonging to the said Estate, which are sortable, and very suitable to the Season, will be sold extremely cheap, until the Whole is disposed of.

Also to be sold, a very slightly Light Bay Mare, going 5 Years old, above 14 Hands high, and has exceeding good Gaits. 7

RUM by the Hoghead or by Retail, SUGAR by the Barrel or by the single Hundred, also good fresh LEMONS and LIMES, to be Sold at reasonable Rates, by JOHN INCH.

N. B. The said *Inch* carries on his SILVER SMITH'S BUSINESS as usual; and has a complete Hand who understands the JEWELLER'S BUSINESS, makes MOTTQ RINGS, &c. in the neatest and best Manner. 6

TO BE RUN FOR,

On the Seventeenth Day of OCTOBER next, PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, on the Race-Ground near the City of *Annapolis*, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won at one Time, any Purse or Match above One Hundred Pistoles. The Weight to be 120 lbs. The Winner to have the best of Three Heats. One Pistole and a Half to be paid at Entrance with *Jonas Green* Four Days before the Race; or Two Pistoles at the Post. If Three reputed Running Horses should not Enter, to be no Race: If only One or Two Enter, each of them to receive Five Pistoles. All Disputes to be determined by proper Judges, to be appointed.

N. B. 'Tis expected that on the next Day, there will be a Purse of TWENTY PISTOLES; the winning Horse on the first Day to be excluded.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON and GLASGOW, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in FRANCIS'S-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills of Exchange. 10 JAMES JOHNSON.

CORDAGE of all Sizes to be Sold by the Subscriber in ANNAPOLIS. 13 BASIL WHEELER.

WHEREAS *Thomas Wilson*, of *Queen Anne's* County, Gentleman, hath, by Power of Attorney, authorized and empowered the Subscriber to sell and dispose of, in the Name of him the said *Thomas Wilson*, and for the Purposes therein mentioned, One Tract or Parcel of LAND called *Plain Dealing*, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-seven Acres, more or less.

And, One other Tract or Parcel of LAND adjoining thereto, called *Jackson's Boggs*, containing Forty-six Acres, more or less, commodiously situated on navigable Water on the Eastern Bay, in the aforesaid County (opposite to *Kent Island*, and the Land in *Talbot* County belonging to *Matthew Tilghman*, Esq; and adjoining to the Land of Mr. *John Blake*); whereon are several Tenements in good Repair, which Rent for Thirty-five Pounds Currency or upwards, after deducting the Quit-Rents and Land Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the aforesaid LANDS will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, at *Queen's-Town* in *Queen Anne's* County, on Wednesday the Twenty-third Day of August next, for Sterling, Currency, or Bills of Exchange payable at *London*.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may be satisfied concerning the Title, by applying to JOHN BRACCO.

A SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes,	Value.		Amount.
1 of 100 £.	is	100 £.	
2 of 75	are	150	
4 of 50	are	200	
8 of 25	are	200	
12 of 15	are	180	
20 of 10	are	200	
30 of 5	are	150	
125 of 2	are	250	
1000 of 1:1:6	are	1125	
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize 6			
1 last Drawn, Ditto, - - - 4			

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565
2796 Blanks. Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15s. each, make 3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in *Annapolis*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs *John Brice*, *Stephen Bradley*, *Nicholas Macculbin*, *James Dick*, *Walter Dulany*, *William Roberts*, *Lancelot Jacques*, *William Reynolds*, *Jonas Green*, *Henry Woodward*, *James Johnson*, *John Clapham*, and *Bennett Cove*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the PRIZES to be published in the *Maryland GAZETTE*; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in *England*. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the *GAZETTE*, of the Time of Drawing.

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

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 697.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 14, 1758.

L O N D O N, June 3.

ON Monday Morning, about 10 o'Clock, Florence Hensy, M. D. was brought from Newgate to the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, in Westminster-Hall, to take his Trial upon an Indictment by the Crown for High Treason, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and Judges Dennison, Foster, and Wilmot: The Council for the Crown were the Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parratt, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Serjeant Pool. The Council for the Prisoner were Mr. Moreton, and the Hon. Mr. Howard.

From one of his Letters it appeared, that the Doctor solicited Employment from a Fellow-Student at Leyden, who is promoted in France, wherein he says that he had a great Regard for the French Nation, and that he offered his Service not only from Interest but Inclination, to promote the Welfare of that Country.

It appeared, in the Course of the Trial, that soon after the Declaration of War in 1756, he became a Pensioner to France, and agreed for 100 Guineas per Annum, to give the French the best Intelligence he could of the State of Affairs in this Kingdom.

A Difference afterwards arose about his Salary, which he represented as too small, and as an Argument in his Favour, he said he belonged to a Club in the Strand (from which he could gain great Intelligence) at which they always drank French Wine at Dinner; and in January, 1757, a fresh Bargain was made, that the Doctor should receive Twenty-five Guineas per Month, on Condition of his sending a Letter of Intelligence every Post, and to forfeit a Guinea for every Omission; but he received no more than one monthly Payment, and they gave for Reason, that his Intelligence was nothing but Extracts from the News-Papers.

The Plan for carrying on this Correspondence was the following: The Doctor wrote a common Letter with Ink, and between each Line the Secrets of England in Lemon Juice. This was inclosed under three or four different Covers, directed to different Persons in the Secret, who conveyed them from one Hand to another, till the first inclosed came to the Principal for whom it was designed. He had a Brother who is a Jesuit, and was Chaplain and Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague, from whom our Resident at that Court gained a Knowledge of some Secrets relating to England; and learnt that he had a Brother a Physician in London, which was the Occasion of the Doctor's being watched, and Twenty-nine of his Letters being stopped.

From these Letters it appeared, that he gave the French the first Account of Admiral Boscawen's sailing to North-America, and of the taking the Alcide and Lys, with every minute Circumstance relating thereto, and from that Time of the Sailing of every Fleet, and its Destination; and was so minute as to give an Account even of the Launching of a Man of War: He also gave an Account of all the Difficulties relating to raising of Money, and particularly described the secret Expedition in 1757, and assured them it was intended against Rochefort or Brest, but gave his Opinion for the former. And, in one of his Letters, he particularly advised a Defeat of the French upon our Coast, as the most certain Method of distressing the Government, by affecting public Credit; and mentioned the Time when, and the Place where, it would be most proper.

The Trial began at Half an Hour after Ten in the Morning, and ended at Half an Hour after Eight in the Evening; when the Jury, after staying out about Half an Hour, brought him in guilty. And this Afternoon, at Three o'Clock, he was brought to the Bar, where he received his Sen-

tence. He is a Native of Ireland, aged 44, and has a Diploma from the University of Leyden to practice Physic.

June 6. The Habeas Corpus Act still remains as sufficient as ever for every Case but one; and that one may never happen. We are informed that the sole Reason why the Extension of it is put off till next Winter is, that instead of being a Relief, it would in the Manner in which it was proposed to be made, have been a Grievance to the Subject. Through some Inadvertency, the Judges had not been consulted in the Drawing of the Bill, as they are wont to be in Bills of this Nature: But the Judges themselves are to prepare a Bill against the Beginning of next Sessions, which will fix this Matter to the utmost Wish of every true Friend to the Liberties of the People.

The Habeas Corpus is lost.—A melancholy Hearing to English Ears! But not without Remedy while the People's Minister has still any Power. We have received some comfortable Assurances that new Attempts will be made next Year for obtaining this invaluable Privilege, and we shall not be disappointed by a Man who has never disappointed us hitherto. By his Struggles and his Friends we have obtained Hopes that some Part of the late Bill will certainly pass; but the essential Part remains to come, that is, our Liberties are never secure till the Habeas Corpus is declared by Act of Parliament a Bill of Right, and, of Course, not to be denied at the arbitrary Discretion of a Judge. This Security we need not despair of, while Mr. PITT's Virtue and Eloquence are as dear as they ought to be to his Countrymen. Let us strengthen his Hands and he will strengthen our Liberties. He has restored our Glory abroad, and we need not fear but he will do as much for us at home. The Behaviour of him and his Friends on the Habeas Corpus Bill is a new Proof of the Uprightness of his Intentions. When was there ever before a Minister who contended against his Fellow Ministers for the Liberty of the Subject against the Prerogative? And I may say too, When was there ever an Attorney-General who pleaded for the Liberty of the Subject against the Prerogative? And I may say too, When was there ever a Time before, when the Crown was willing to part with its Prerogative? Since then the Crown is ready and disposed to confirm any Act for the Extension of our Liberties, and since we have a Minister who sues for them, shall we not petition for them ourselves? I say, shall we not hope the Servants of the Crown will imitate the Virtue of Mr. PITT? We all know under what Administration Minotca was lost, and by whose Carelessness. Our Affairs are in quite another Posture at present. Great Sums have been raised, it is true: But do not we see how they are employed? We were told that the British Armies would not be idle this Summer. We already see that they are not. Every Word and Action of Mr. PITT's Administration is founded in Truth and Uprightness. Last Year a Million was asked on a Vote of Credit, and only 800,000 l. of it was expended! What Minister ever forbore to take all the Money that was granted?

In short, what Question can be asked, relative to Mr. PITT's Administration, which may not be answered greatly to his Honour? For Example, What Sinecures has he got for himself? What Reversions? What Garters? What Peerages for his Family? What Pensions does he distribute, offer, or promise? Does he build fine Villas or Houses? Does he keep a luxurious Table? Does he game? Does he go to Arthur's? Is France as formidable to us as she was two Years ago? What Settlements has she taken from us since he was Minister? Are English Armies sunk, or raised, in Credit? Do we invade, or are we invaded? Does he propose Laws to extend the Prerogative, or to extend the Liberty of the Subject? Is he a

Borough-monger? Does he deal in Remittances? Does he deal in Agencies?

If all these Questions must be answered, as certainly they must, to his Advantage, it is surely not too much to give him our Hearts in Return. He will lay out our Affections to our Benefit, for we can trust him with no Power but what he will employ to encrease the Glory of Old England, and the Good of his Countrymen. As he asks no pecuniary Rewards, and seems to shun all Honours, I would propose to my Fellow Citizens to celebrate, by some decent and not tumultuous Festivities, the Birth Day of a Man who was born to restore this sinking Country.

B O S T O N, August 28.

We hear that his Excellency, the Honourable Admiral Boscawen has, in a generous and polite Manner, by a Letter to this Government, made a Tender to us of the Province Snow Prince of Wales, upon our sending People to man her, and bring her up: This Snow was taken from us by the French last Year, and has since been employed as a Cruiser from Louisburg, and was in that Harbour when the Place surrendered.

N E W - Y O R K, September 4.

Monday Night last arrived here the Sloop ———, Capt. Wayt, in 15 Days from Louisburg: By her we have the following Letter from a Gentleman who was in the Siege of that Place from first to last, and whose Station as an Officer, afforded him an Opportunity of knowing all that passed during it. It is certainly the best and most accurate Account of the Attack, Siege, and Surrender, of Cape-Breton, than any yet received; and as such we venture to give it our Readers.

Camp at the Light-House Point, on the East Side of Louisburg Harbour, August 4, 1758.

"It gives me the greatest Pleasure, in having the Happiness to wish you Joy, which I do with all my Heart, for the late Success of his Majesty's Forces in this Quarter. British Colours once more adorn the Walls of Louisburg; the Garrison surrendered the 27th of last Month to General Amherst, all Prisoners of War, except the Inhabitants, who are to be transported to France. The Island of St. John is included in the Capitulation to be delivered up to the English. The Number of the Garrison consisted, at the Time of its Surrender, as follows.

233 Officers.
2757 Soldiers.
1300 Sick Sailors.
1100 Well Ditto.

5390 Prisoners of War, to be sent to England.

About 800 Inhabitants, to be transported to (France.

Total 7190

We have taken 800 Pieces of Cannon, including those of the several Ships; 10,000 Stand of Small Arms, and 10 Colours; a Number of Mortars, large and small, and more Ammunition than we brought out for the Siege. We have killed between 1500 and 2000 of our Enemy, including the Inhabitants, Men, Women, and Children; burnt the Citadel, with the Church and Barracks therein, to the Ground. Their fine new Barrack, in the East Part of the Town, underwent the same Fate: in short we made the whole City a Heap of Ruins, having thrown down most of the Houses, and those that remain standing are all shattered to Pieces, not one of them but several Cannon have gone through. A few Days before the Garrison surrendered, we made the Town so warm by the continual firing of Cannon, and throwing Bombs, and killed so many of the Enemy, that they could not carry out their Dead, but buried Numbers of them in the Streets, which they will be obliged to take up and bury in a proper Place.

We

We have been blessed with the greatest Success imaginable, from the Time of our Disembarkation, until the Time we became Masters of Louisbourg, as you will see by the following Relation. The Enemy thinking the Preservation of the Place depended, in a great Measure, in preventing and obstructing the Landing of our Troops, had spared no Pains to fortify every Place along Gabarous Bay, and the Eastward of Louisbourg Harbour, where there was the least Appearance of our landing with Safety, with strong Breastworks, mounted with Cannon, and the Space between the Breastworks and the Water-side, was filled with all Kinds of Rubbish, so as to render our Approaches, after we had landed, as difficult as possible. Possessed of these Advantages, the Enemy lay in Readiness to receive us, whenever we should attempt to land, which we did on the 8th of June last. Our Troops got into Longboats and Barges belonging to the Ships of War, and Transports, about 2 o'Clock in the Morning, so as to be ready to attack the Enemy at Day-break. Brigadier General Wolfe commanded the first Party that were to land, being upwards of 3000 Grenadiers, Highlanders, Light-armed Infantry and Rangers; Brigadier General Lawrence commanded the second Party, of about the same Number, and was to back General Wolfe immediately on his getting on Shore; the third Division under the Command of Brigadier General Whitmore, who was to the Right of the other two, to make a Feint, and draw off the Enemy that Way; all Things being thus prepared, and the Morning very fair, just as the glorious Sun made its Appearance, the Enemy firing off their Cannon, and throwing Bombs at our Troops in the Boats, they had scarce made a Beginning, when the Signal was given on our Side, and immediately the Kennington, Gramont, Diana, Shannon, Sutherland, and Squirrel, began a heavy and smart Fire, to cover the Landing of our Troops. Nothing was now seen or heard but Flashes of Fire, Clouds of Smoke, and Rebellowing of Cannon on our Part; and of Bombs, Cannon and Small Arms on the Enemy's; and in the Midst of all this Fire and Smoke, white winged Messengers of Death were whistling thro' the Air. Brigadier General Wolfe, with his Party, pushed forward, with all possible Speed, to Fresh Water Cove (now called Kennington Cove, from the Ship that cannonaded the Enemy's Works there) under an exceeding heavy Fire both of Cannon and Musquetry, which the Enemy saluted them with in a furious Manner, as they drew near the Shore; notwithstanding which, our Troops approached with great Bravery and Resolution, and finding it impracticable to land up the Cove, the Grenadiers and Highlanders made to the Left, while the Light-armed Infantry and Rangers made to the Right. They ran their Boats against the craggy Rocks, and climbed up to the Top. The Light-armed Infantry were the first on Shore, and Grenadiers the second. They had no sooner gained Footing, than they immediately fixed their Bayonets, forced the Enemy's Breast-works, who, on seeing our Men on both Sides of them, thought they were surrounded, and were struck with such a Panic, that they fled with the greatest Precipitation into the Woods, and made the best of their Way to the Garrison. This Cove was defended with 1500 Regulars, Canadians, and a few Indians. The Resolution of our Troops in advancing towards the Enemy, without firing a single Musquet, until they were on the Shore, must certainly have intimidated them much, and occasioned making so feeble a Resistance, when our Troops were once landed; scarce ever was an Enterprize undertaken, attended with greater Difficulty, in which the Event proved more successful. Our Men were not only subject to the Fire of the Enemy, but were in imminent Danger of being dashed to Pieces against the Rocks by the Greatness of the Surf, which forced many of our Boats on them, and stove them, by which Means we had several of our Men drowned; besides, the Rocks were extremely rough, and hard to climb, being almost perpendicular. The Enemy have said, none but Englishmen or Mad-men, would have attempted what we did. We lost in landing two Officers killed, one drowned and two wounded; also one Officer of the Navy, about 30 Men killed, and about 40 wounded and drowned, the greatest Part drowned. We killed 4 or 5 Officers, and several of their Men, and took 3 Grenadier Officers, and about 40 Prisoners: General Wolfe, with his Party, pursued the Enemy, who fled to the Garrison, having first set Fire to the Suburbs; what Part thereof they left unfinished, our Men completed, so that the whole was soon intirely consumed. We landed all our Troops before Sunset, and lay on our

Arms all Night, about 2 Miles from the Garrison, the Cove where we landed being about five Miles from it. I cannot take upon me to relate to you the Particulars of the whole Siege at present, let it suffice that the same Success which attended our Landing, accompanied us till the Time of the Surrendering the Garrison; and had they not surrendered it upon the Day they did, we would have bombarded them briskly all Night, the Fleet would have entered next Morning, and they would have been Stormed. They wanted to deliver up the Garrison, upon Condition that they should be transported to France, but General Amherst would grant them no other Terms, than all Prisoners of War, except the Inhabitants, who will be sent to France. Our Fleet and Transports are all now in the Harbour; several of the latter are taking in Water, and getting ready to receive the French on board, who will be sent off as soon as possible. It is not, nor will not be known, till the French are gone, what Troops are to Garrison this Place; but I hope our Battalion will not.

Thus I have given an Account of the Reduction of Louisbourg, which we took in seven Weeks from the Day we first invested it, with very little or no Loss on our Side, having had only 12 Officers killed, and 25 wounded; One Hundred and Forty-six Rank and File killed, and Three Hundred and Twenty-four wounded, including those we lost in the Landing. Monsieur Druicourt was Governor and Commander of the Garrison; it is said that during the Siege his Lady fired 3 of their Cannon. The Town is defended with a very good covered Way, a Ditch 8 or 9 Feet deep, and a Wall of 32 Feet high; besides, they had made Reinforcements, and Traverses within the Town. Brigadier General Whitmore is to be Governor of the Garrison. Brigadier Gen. Wolfe has acquired no small Reputation by his Conduct and Bravery on this Expedition, and merits no small Share in the Reduction of Louisbourg.—Thus the kind Hand of Providence has been pleased to assist us in our Undertaking, to Crown our Endeavours with Success, and make all Enterprizes terminate to our Wishes, in this Quarter; and I heartily wish the same good Fortune had attended Gen. Abercrombie; I am sorry to hear it has proved the reverse."

RETURN of the British Troops at the Siege of Louisbourg, July 24, 1758.

4 Colonels.
12 Lieutenant-Colonels.
12 Majors.
98 Captains.
202 Lieutenants.
107 Ensigns.
8 Chaplains.
13 Adjutants.
13 Quarter-Masters.
14 Surgeons.
23 Mates.
480 Serjeants.
258 Drummers.
9921 Fit for Duty, Rank and File.
757 Sick.
338 Sick in the Hospital.
21 On Furlough.
440 On Command.

12,721 Total.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded in the several Regiments on the Island of Cape-Breton, from June 8, to the 26th of July, inclusive, 1758.

Of the 2d and 3d Battalion of the Royal Scotch, or 18th, under Lieutenant-General James St. Clair, were killed, 2 Lieutenants, and 13 Privates: Wounded, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant and 26 Privates.
Of the XVth, or Major-General Jeffery Amherst's, were killed, 2 Lieutenants, and 27 Privates: Wounded, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, and 26 Privates.
Of the XVIIth, or Brigadier-General John Forbes's, were killed, 1 Captain, 1 Corporal, and 10 Privates: Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, and 31 Privates.
Of the XXth, or Brigadier-General Edward Whitmore's, were killed 7 Privates: Wounded, 3 Lieutenants, and 15 Privates.
Of the XXVIIIth, or Lieutenant-General Philip Bragg's, were killed 1 Corporal, and 10 Privates: Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, and 22 Privates.
Of the XXXVth, or Lieutenant-General Charles Otway's, were killed, 2 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 9 Privates: Wounded, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Corporal, and 12 Privates.
Of the XLth, or Major-General Peregrine Thomas Hopson's, were killed, 1 Corporal, and 7

Privates: Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 19 Privates.

Of the XLVth, or Lieutenant-General Hugh Warburton's, were killed, 1 Serjeant and 9 Privates: Wounded, 14 Privates.

Of the XLVIIth, or Lieutenant-General Peregrine Lascelles's, were killed, 9 Privates: Wounded, 30 Privates.

Of the XLVIIIth, or Major-General Daniel Webb's, were killed, 1 Ensign, 3 Corporals, and 5 Privates: Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, and 17 Privates.

Of the LVIIIth, or Colonel Robert Anstruther's, were killed, 2 Privates: Wounded, 1 Captain, and 10 Privates.

Of the Second and Third Battalions, or LXth, under Colonel Robert Monckton, and Brigadier-General Charles Lawrence; of the former Battalion were killed, 1 Lieutenant, and 7 Privates: Wounded, 14 Privates: And of the latter were killed 17 Privates: Wounded 43.

Of Colonel Simon Fraser's Highlanders, were killed, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 12 Privates: Wounded, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 35 Privates.

Of the Marines, were killed, 1 Ensign, and 1 Private: Wounded, 1 Private.

Of the Rangers, 1 Ensign was killed. Killed, 1 Gunner, and 3 Matrosses. Wounded, 1 Corporal, 1 Gunner, and 5 Matrosses.

O F F I C E R S killed.

Of the ROYAL SCOTTS,—Lieutenant Fenton.
Lieutenant Howe.

Of General AMHERST'S,—Lieutenant Nicholson.
Lieutenant Campbell.

Of General FORBES'S,—Capt. Earl of Dundonald.
Of General WEBB'S,—Ensign Godfrey Roe.

Of Colonel MONCKTON'S, Lieutenant Hart.
Captain Bailey.

Lieutenant Cuthbert.
Lieutenant Frazier.
Lieutenant Murray.

Capt. ROGERS'S Rangers, Ensign Er. Caruthers.
O F F I C E R S wounded.

Colonel BASTIDE, Engineer.
Of the ROYAL SCOTTS,—Lieut. Fitzsimmons.

Lieutenant Bailey,
Lieutenant Ash.

Ensign Waterston.
Of General AMHERST'S,—Lieutenant Hamilton.

Lt. & Adjutant Ankina.
Ensign Money Poney.

Of General FORBES'S,—Captain Reycut.
Lieut. Francis Tew.

Of Gen. WHITMORE'S,—Lieut. Pierce Butler.
Lieut. John Jermyne.

Lt. William Hamilton.
Of General BRAGG'S,—Captain Brown.

Of General OTWAY'S,—Lieutenant Allen.
Lieutenant Brown.

Lt. & Adjut. Cockburn.
Ensign Armstrong.

Of General HOPSON'S,—Lieutenant Lilly.
Of General WEBB'S,—Lieutenant Hopkins.

Of Col. ANSTRUTHER'S,—Captain Smith.
Capt. Donald M'Donald.

Lieut. Alex. Campbell.
Lieut. John M'Donald.

Since the foregoing came to Hand, we have collected from the Boston Papers, the following Particulars that were brought thither Yesterday se'night by several Vessels in short Passages directly from Louisbourg, viz.

—That all the Garrison of that Place were shipped on board Transports, and sailed for England the 13th of last Month, under Convoy of 5 Sail of the Line, viz. the Dublin of 74 Guns, Capt. Rodney, who has the Command, the Northumberland of 70, Lord Colvill, the Terrible of 74, Capt. Collins, the Burford of 70, Capt. Sambia, and the Kingston of 60, Capt. Parry; on board the Dublin goes the Governor with his Lady and Family; all the Officers were allowed to carry with them their Chests, Boxes, Trunks, &c. and the Soldiers their Packs full.—That the Inhabitants were to embark as soon as the Garrison had sailed, and were to be allowed the same Privilege.—That our Army is exceeding Healthy, and still are encamped without the Walls, except those who do Duty in the City.—That since the Surrender of the Place they have been daily employed in repairing the Walls, which were greatly damaged during the Siege, in cleaning the Streets, in removing some Hundred Hogheads of Tobacco, which the Enemy had built as a Barriado against the Shot and Shells from our Batteries, and in bringing in their Cannon, Stores, &c.—That in the City was found vast Quantities of all Sorts of Warlike Stores, and Provision for 10,000 Men for

for six Months, and more, as many Stores when the above Powder grew scant, the Place surrendered. Works have been since it was restored la-Chapelle, having Iron Cannon mounted. That three of the Harbour before the Tier shut, and were That after the Pl Commodore was his Escape, but in fail, he received a brought by a Vessel wrote by the French That, if the English depart out of the with the Place.—which was lately Years old, and was wick in the West—a great Number of are employed in Work of the French.—That four large fels were endeavoured near the Island but will effect.—That of the remote Settlement.—That the Enemy with Combustible Fire, in case they no Person is allowed French Inhabitants.—That three sailed for the Island of that Place who are to be sent and are to be Monsieur Beaubien, not being tulation, have effected his thought, to Men are proper Island.—That Places on the Island Quantities of re French designed the French Governor of the Place from M. Mont Account that they had crossed the Island Place, but were Side, and obliged and that he was ther Visit from not told after the late Province Time ago taken laden with Hogheads, both Channel near the —That up the River St in Suspension; I cruise off the polite Treatments since the Reduction extremely imp the first Rank striking the Co ing him Prison immediately upon Deck: the Impudence Highlanders Highlander in and Hand, by Sword; the drew his Sw the Highland Frenchman's then cut both

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for six Months, and 'tis thought they will find more, as many Store-Houses were not opened when the above Vessels sailed.—That their Powder grew scant, having but 600 Barrels when the Place surrendered.—That many additional Works have been made to strengthen the Place since it was restored to them by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, having upwards of 200 Brads and Iron Cannon mounted, besides Mortars, &c.—That three of the Men of War who got into the Harbour before the Place was invested, had their Tier shut, and were loaded with Provisions.—That after the Place was besieged, the French Commodore was determined to endeavour to make his Escape, but in the Evening he was going to sail, he received a Letter from France, which was brought by a Vessel into St. Anne's, said to be wrote by the French King, with positive Orders, That, if the English attacked Louisbourg, not to depart out of the Harbour, but to stand or fall with the Place.—That the Commodore's Ship, which was lately taken and burnt, was but five Years old, and was the same that took the Warwick in the West-Indies some Time ago.—That a great Number of Hands from the Men of War are employed in getting out the Guns and Iron Work of the French Ships burnt in the Harbour.—That four large Ships and several smaller Vessels were endeavouring to weigh the Ships sunk near the Island Battery, which 'tis thought they will effect.—That Numbers of the Inhabitants of the remote Settlements are daily coming in.—That the Enemy had several Vessels filled with Combustibles, to set our Men of War on Fire, in case they entered the Harbour.—That no Person is allowed to purchase any Thing of the French Inhabitants, upon a very severe Penalty.—That three Frigates and 1500 Troops had sailed for the Island of St. John's, to take Possession of that Place, and bring off the Inhabitants; who are to be allowed the same as the Garrison, and are to be transported to France.—That Monsieur Beaubierre with 1500 French and Indians, not being included in the Articles of Capitulation, have escaped off the Island, and gone, 'tis thought, to Canada.—That Parties of our Men are properly posted for 20 Miles round the Island.—That at Lorebeck and several other Places on the Island, our People have found large Quantities of ready-made Cod-Fish, which the French designed to ship off this Season.—That the French Governor some Days before the Surrender of the Place, received by Express, a Letter from M. Montcalm, at Ticonderoga, giving an Account that the English with a numerous Army had crossed the Lake and attacked the Fort at that Place, but were repulsed with great Loss on their Side, and obliged to retire over the Lake again; and that he was under no Apprehensions of another Visit from them this Season; this the Governor told after the Place had surrendered.—That the late Province Snow Prince of Wales had some Time ago taken two large new Ships from Virginia laden with Tobacco, one of which had 700 Hogheads, bound Home, which they sunk in the Channel near the Mouth of the Harbour.—

—That as to undertaking any Enterprize up the River St. Lawrence, People seemed to be in Suspense; but that some Men of War are to cruise off the Mouth of the River.—That the polite Treatment which the French have met with since the Reduction of that Place, had made them extremely impudent, in particular, an Officer of the first Rank, taking upon him the Liberty of striking the Coxswain of a Barge, who was carrying him Prisoner on board the Admiral, he was immediately (upon going on board) put in Irons upon Deck: And another French Officer having the Impudence to run his Hand under one of the Highlanders Plaids, in an improper Place, the Highlander immediately eased him of his Arm and Hand, by cutting them off with his Broad Sword; the Frenchman not contented with this, drew his Sword, in order to take Revenge, but the Highlander being upon his Guard, split the Frenchman's Head down to his Shoulders, and then cut both Halves off."

Extract of a Letter from Louisbourg, dated August 8.

"The 7th of June, Orders were given for the whole Army to hold themselves in Readiness to Land the next Morning at two o'Clock; the 8th of June about three o'Clock, the Army were in their Boats, and all ready for Landing; one hundred of the Light-Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant Browne, of the 35th Regiment, Lieutenant Hopkins, of the 48th Regiment, and Ensign Grant, of the 3d Battalion of the Royal American Regiment; in order to hold themselves in Readiness to Land first, and attack

the Enemy in the Rear of one of their Batteries; and four Companies of Grenadiers, were to land and attack the Trench at the same Time the Light-Infantry attacked the Rear; about Sun rising two Frigates went close under the Enemy's Batteries, and kept a constant Fire to cover the Landing of the Light-Infantry and Grenadiers: About five Minutes after five the Light-Infantry were desired to Land, and the Grenadiers were to Land when the Enemy were attacked by the Light-Infantry. Lieut. Browne landed first, Lieutenant Hopkins next, and with them about forty Men, who immediately rushed within forty or fifty Yards of the Enemy, gave them a few Fires and drew them from their Battery and Intrenchments; the Grenadiers met with so warm a Reception, that they could not, nor did not Land at the Time or Place they were order'd. The Enemy being very numerous, rallied on a Hill a little above their Battery, and attempted several Times surrounding Browne and Hopkins, but as often were prevented by the Bravery of those two Officers, and Mr. Grant, who with a Party of the Light Infantry, cover'd the Flanks of Hopkins and Browne, and hinder'd the Enemy from cutting off their Communication with their landing Place; in this Manner was these few brave Men engag'd for near an Hour, & cover'd the landing of the whole Army. As the Light-Infantry were the best MARKSMEN in the Army, they did great Execution, upwards of forty being killed in the Field, Numbers of wounded made their Escape in the Town, and about eighty were taken Prisoners; 'tis certain Lieutenant Hopkins killed the Indian Chief, and after the Heat of the Action scalp'd him and took from his Neck a Crucifix, a large Silver Medal, all of which he presented to the Admiral. Lieutenant Browne had two Men kill'd, Lieutenant Hopkins two Men kill'd, four wounded, Ensign Grant, two kill'd and three wounded. A French Captain of Grenadiers being taken Prisoner, was asked what Number of French defended the Lines against the Landing, answered fifteen Hundred, and that nine Hundred were against the Blue-Jackets, or English Savages, which were the Men belonging to Browne, Hopkins and Grant; and being told that only one Hundred landed first, under the Command of the three above Officers, and drove them from their Battery, seem'd much surprized, and said none but Madmen could have attempted or succeeded in such an Enterprize; General Wolfe declared, that the Landing of the Troops, and the Honour of the Day, was entirely Browne's, Hopkins's and Grant's; and each of them had the Praise and Thanks of the Army in general. The Commander in Chief also highly commended their Behaviour, and said he thought himself obliged to provide for them. 'Tis hoped the General will make a Point of performing his Promise, and reward those Gentlemen according to their Merit, as 'twill be of public Service in encouraging others hereafter to act in the same Manner; on the contrary, if no further Notice is taken of their Service, few I fear for the future, will go without positive Orders on such hazardous Enterprizes."

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

Capt. Chancellor, in 25 Days from Madeira, advises, that a Vessel had arrived there from Vigo, which brought Advice that our Troops, under the Duke of Marlborough, were landed at Morlaix, and that Admiral Anson was off of Brest with a strong Squadron, among which were Nine Three Deckers: That the two Governors of Senegal, with 300 People, were arrived there in an East-India Man: And that 17 Sail of Spanish Men of War lay in a Port near Vigo, but all unrigged, and no Preparations making for Sea.

ANNAPOLIS, September 14.

We hear from the Westward, that the Troops under the Command of his Excellency Brigadier General Forbes continue very Healthy and are in high Spirits: That upwards of 4000 of them are at the advanced Post on the Loylbanning, and that some are employed in opening a Road from that Place to Fort Duquesne: That on the 6th Instant the General arrived at Fort Loudoun, in his Way to Ray's Town, being in much better Health than he had enjoyed for some Time past, tho' not yet perfectly recovered: That according to the Report of some Officers, who had been out, and had lain some Time in Sight of Fort Duquesne, the Enemy have not made any additional Out-works, but that there is Reason to think they are building some Place of Defence on the other Side of the Ohio River: That it is supposed the Garrison of Fort Duquesne consists of about 300 Men, and that Five or Six Hundred are encamped on the Out-side of it.

We are also informed, that his Excellency our Governor marched from Fort Frederick for Fort Cumberland last Thursday, with upwards of 200 Volunteers from the Militia of day, with upwards of 200 Volunteers from the Militia of day, who have engaged to Garrison Fort Cumberland for a few Weeks, that the Virginia Troops which were there, under the Command of Col. WASHINGTON, may join the Rear of the Army: That Capt. Bullen, a Catawba Indian, and a sincere Friend to the English, was

lately killed by a Party of the Enemy as he was crossing Patowmack, a few Miles on this Side Fort Cumberland: And that Yesterday se'night one William Beard, and another Man, were pursued by Four Enemy Indians, as they were coming down from Fort Cumberland; which Indians are supposed to belong to a Party of about a Hundred, that are said to have lately come down to Fort Duquesne from the Western Lakes.

Imagining it will be agreeable to many of our Readers, we shall subjoin an Account or Table of the Distances between the several Forts mentioned in the foregoing Paragraphs, which, according to the best Information we can get, are as follows: Fort Frederick and Fort Cumberland stand on the North Bank of Patowmack River, about 50 Miles distant from each other, and the first 11 Miles beyond Conococheague, and our present Westernmost Settlements. Fort Loudoun is about 25 Miles North from Fort Frederick; Ray's Town 53 Miles West from Fort Loudoun, and 35 Northward from Fort Cumberland. The Distance from Ray's Town to the Loylbanning is said to be 58 Miles, and thence to Fort Duquesne it is computed to be about 35.

Thanksgiving Sermons, for the grand Acquisition of Cape-Breton, have been made every where in this Province; and great Rejoicings in almost every Place.

Last Monday was the Day for Electing Representatives for this County, when Philip Hammond, Esq; Capt. John Gassaway, Charles Carroll, Esq; and Mr. Brite Thomas Beale Worthington, were chosen without Opposition.

For St. Mary's County, Messieurs Edmund Key, George Plater, Henry Greenfield Sotbarn, and Thomas Greenfield, are Elected.

For Somerset County, Major Henry Waggoner, Mr. Levin Gale, Mr. Samuel Wilson, and Mr. William Waters.

For Dorchester County, Col. Henry Hooper (late Speaker) Major Henry Travers, Mr. Daniel Sullivan, and Charles Golborough, Esq;

For Worcester County, Col. John Scarborough, Major Benjamin Handy, Capt. Benton Harris, and Capt. Zadock Purnell.

We have not yet heard of any other Elections. The following is the Performance of a young Gentleman of Fifteen; who has our Thanks for this his first Favour, and we shall be glad of a further Correspondence with this young Muse. For his next Essay, we would recommend him his gallant young Countryman Mr. HOPKINS, who (with Messieurs Browne and Grant) so bravely distinguished himself at the Landing of our Forces at Cape-Breton.

On Admiral BOSCAWEN'S SUCCESS. 1758.

Veni summa Dies, & ineluctabile Tempus

Dardania

—incensâ Danaï dominantur in Urbe.

VIRGIL.

BRITONS rejoice at HEAV'n's indulgent Smile,
On mighty GEORGE, and ALBION's happy Isle.
See BRITAIN's Genius, and her Arms advance,
BOSCAWEN curbs the haughty Pride of France.
No more she'll boast that BRITONS can give Way,
Can bear the Yoke, and patiently obey,
Since native COURAGE warms their gen'rous Breasts,
And VICT'RY hov'ring, settles on their Crests.
Tho' BRITAIN's Glory seem'd eclips'd awhile,
And Fortune to have fled her envy'd Isle;
The Scene's now chang'd; again propitious Fate,
Decrees SUCCESS, to BRITAIN's Free-born State;
Again her Glory shines divinely bright,
And sickle Fortune stops her hasty Flight.
No more we'll dread proud Gallia's Sons in Arms,
Their Indians Fury, or their wild Alarms,
Since MARLBRO's Days, are now renew'd again,
And Great BOSCAWEN TRIUMPHS on the Main.

ANY Gentleman that is duly Qualified for a CURATE of the Church of England, may meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber in Frederick County.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

Shippensburg, Sept. 4, 1758.

ESCAPED two Days ago from the Guard, under which he was confined for two Robberies, a very active Negro Fellow, called Jack, who speaks a little of the Mobawuk Language, and appears to be a confirmed and desperate Villain. He is well known every where between this Place and Albany. He is a sturdy Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, his Legs rather small and somewhat bent. He had on a blue Coat and Waistcoat lined with Scarlet, Brads Buttons, Leather Breeches, and a plain Hat. He is supposed to have stolen and rode off on, a likely Sorrel trotting Horse, with a bald Face, branded T C, pretty old: And it is suspected that he is in Company with a Deserter from Capt. Thompson's Light Horse. This Fellow's Name is Speakman. He is well made, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with black Hair cut very short, fresh colour'd, and a little mark'd with the Small-Pox. His common Drefs was Green: What he went off in is not known.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and confines him in any Goal, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by Mr. Daniel Wolfenbome, Merchant, in Annapolis.

RAN away from Annapolis, last Night, a Convict Servant Man named William Sanders, by Trade a Taylor, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, and speaks broken English. He had on a blue German Serge Coat and Breeches, and a brown Holland Jacket; but it is supposed will change his Cloaths.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber near Annapolis, shall have Five Pounds Reward. CHARLES GRIFFITH.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent County, for Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the 20th of MARCH next, being the first Day of Court.

A MESSAGE or TENEMENT, called TOWN-SIDE, commodiously situated in the said County, on Chester River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen-Anne's, being about 20 Miles from Duck-Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-Town, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houses, with a good paved Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharf, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load.

The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. John Eccleston in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power on Record from the late Foster Cunliffe, and Sons, Esquires.

H. CALLISTER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, At the House of Mr. Henry Gassaway, in Annapolis, on Tuesday the Nineteenth Instant, at XII o'Clock,

TWO likely Country-born NEGRO BOYS, and a GIRL. One of the Boys about 16 Years old, the other 5, and the Girl 7.

ANDREW THOMPSON, ROPE-MAKER, in ANNAPOLIS,

At his Rope-Walk near the Town-Gate,

CARRIES on the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS in all it's Branches, where all Persons may be supplied with Ropes of any Kind, black or white: And all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being faithfully served with the best of Ropes, and at the most reasonable Rates, by

Their most humble Servant,

ANDREW THOMPSON.

N. B. He has by him a Quantity of Sewing, Roping and Seine Twine, and all Sorts of white Work.

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS, PERUKE-MAKER and HAIR-MERCHANT from LONDON,

HAVING with him a large Quantity of fine ENGLISH HAIRS of all Kinds, hereby gives Notice to all Gentlemen and Others, that they may be served with PERUKES made after the newest and best Manner, and at very reasonable Rates, by

Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS.

N. B. The said Walls has opened his Warehouse in Francis's-Street, near the Court-House. And as he has had the Honour to work for most of the Nobility in England, he hopes to be favoured with the Custom of the Gentlemen of this Place.

RAN away on the 24th of August last from the Subscriber, living on Kent-Island, a Convict Servant Man named John Syme, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high. Had on when he went away, only an Osnabriga Shirt and Trowsers. He is an old Offender, as may be seen by the Marks on his Back. He went away in Company with a little drunken School-master, whom he soon left, but took Care to take with him all the School-master's Cloaths, and some Books. He was seen at Patuxet Ferry the 26th of August, and will endeavour to get on board one of the Ships.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN SMYTH.

RAN away from the Schooner Conch, John Baker, Master, of Norfolk, now lying at Annapolis, a Negro Man named Joe, born in Guinea; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has a Wen on one of his Cheeks. He speaks French well, but not a Word of English.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him either to Mr. Middleton or the said Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

To be disposed of by the Subscriber, at his House in ANNAPOLIS,

A COMPLETE Set of RIGGING, for a Ship of 400 Hogsheads Burthen, consisting of Canvas, Standing Rigging, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, &c. at a very moderate Advance.

CHARLES CARROLL.

IMPORTED in the Peggy, Capt. Bell, a Cask of PEPPER mark'd A C P, for which, as yet, no Owner can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it on proving his Property, paying Charges, and applying to Mr. David McCulloch, Merchant, at Joppa.

TEN PISTOLES REWARD.

BROKE out of Charles County Goal, the 26th of July last, a Criminal under Sentence of Death, viz. a Mulatto Slave named Charles, alias Butler, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, much Pitted with the Small Pox; the Cloaths he had on uncertain, as he had different kinds with him in Goal; he is a very nimble active Fellow, acquainted with most parts of the Province; it is supposed he will make for Carolina. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, or commits him to any Goal so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have TEN PISTOLES Reward, paid by

JOHN FENDALL, Sheriff of Charles County.

ALL Persons indebted to John Raitt, my late Husband, deceased, whether on Book-Account, Note, Bond, or other Specialty, are desired forthwith to come and settle, and pay off the same, to prevent Trouble. And any Persons having any Demands or Claims against the said Estate, are hereby required to bring in their respective Accounts, that they may be discharged, by

ANNE RAITT, Administratrix.

N. B. The STORE-GOODS belonging to the said Estate, which are portable, and very suitable to the Season, will be sold extremely cheap, until the Whole is disposed of.

Also to be sold, a very lightly Light Bay Mare, going 5 Years old, above 14 Hands high, and has exceeding good Gaits.

RUM by the Hoghead or by Retail, SUGAR by the Barrel or by the single Hundred, also good fresh LEMONS and LIMES, to be Sold at reasonable Rates, by

JOHN INCH.

N. B. The said Inch carries on his SILVER SMITH'S BUSINESS as usual; and has a complete Hand who understands the JEWELLER'S BUSINESS, makes MOTTO RINGS, &c. in the neatest and best Manner.

TO BE RUN FOR,

On the Seventeenth Day of OCTOBER next,

A PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, on the Race-Ground near the City of Annapolis, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won at one Time, any Purse or Match above One Hundred Pistoles. The Weight to be 120 lbs. The Winner to have the best of Three Heats. One Pistole and a Half to be paid at Entrance with Jonas Green Four Days before the Race, or Two Pistoles at the Post. If Three reputed Running Horses should not Enter, to be no Race: If only One or Two Enter, each of them to receive Five Pistoles. All Disputes to be determined by proper Judges, to be appointed.

N. B. 'Tis expected that on the next Day, there will be a Purse of TWENTY PISTOLES; the winning Horse on the first Day to be excluded.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON and GLASGOW, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in FRANCIS'S-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills of Exchange.

JAMES JOHNSON.

CORDAGE of all Sizes to be Sold by the Subscriber in ANNAPOLIS.

BASIL WHEELER.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Gittinger, in Prince-George's County, about 5 Miles from Bladenburg, taken up as a Stray, a small brown colour'd Horse, about 12 Hands high, pretty old, branded with a Cross on his near Buck-tock, and has one Ear cropp'd.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. John Hansen, junior, in Charles County, a Black and White Steer, about 4 Years old, mark'd with a Crop in the right Ear, and a Crop, Slit, and under and over Keel in the Left.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Burton, living on Bennett's Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare about 12 Hands high, she has a small Star in her Fore-head, is about 12 Years old, and is dock'd; but has no perceivable Brand.

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

A SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said City; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	Is	Amount.
1	of 100 £.	are	100 £.
2	of 75	are	150
4	of 50	are	200
8	of 25	are	200
12	of 15	are	180
20	of 10	are	200
30	of 5	are	150
125	of 2	are	250
1000	of 1 1/2 1/6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize 6			
1 last Drawn, Ditto, - - - 4			

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565
2796 Blanks. Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brist, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Macgubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacquet, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 21, 1758.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
WHITE HALL, June 30.

Relation of the Battle of Crevelt, gained by his Britannic Majesty's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French Army, commanded by the Prince de Clermont, on the 23d of June, 1758.

AFTER his Highness Prince Ferdinand, by the well judged Motions he ordered the King's Army to make on the 12th of June, in turning the Left Wing of the French Army towards the Convent of Campe, had obliged the Prince de Clermont to quit his boasted Camp of Rheinberg, and to retire towards Meurs in the Night, between the 12th and 13th, his Highness thought proper to give a new Position to our Army, by occupying the Heights commonly called St. Anthony's Mountains, having the Town of Meurs in Front, at two full Leagues Distance from our Camp, the Right opposite to the Village of St. Tonnigberg, in which 300 Grenadiers were posted as an advanced Guard, with 12 Pieces of heavy Cannon, which were more than sufficient to cover the Extremity of our Wing against any Attack: This Position was executed the 14th of June. On the 15th, about Five o'Clock in the Morning, his Serene Highness was informed that the Enemy was advancing in four Columns upon our Right. His Highness immediately ordered three Guns to be fired as a Signal, and the whole Army was under Arms, in Order of Battle, a Quarter of an Hour after. He went afterwards himself to reconnoitre, and saw distinctly, that at about two Leagues Distance from our Right Flank, a considerable Body was coming over the Plain of Hulfte, and marching towards Crevelt.

Not knowing whether this Body was followed by the whole Army, or whether it was only a Detachment of it that was marching that Way, his Serene Highness halted till towards the Evening, when he received certain Information, that the French Army had marched towards Nuys, and that Prince de Clermont had only detached this Corps, under the Command of General Count de St. Germain, in order to take Post at Crevelt.

Upon this Information, his Highness sent his Light Troops and Hussars to Kempen and Wachendorf, and ordered the Army into their Camp again. On the 16th he changed the Position of the Army, in Consequence of the Motions we had seen the Corps of M. de St. Germain make; he ordered the Right to the Village of Altenkirchen, and continued the Left on the Heights of St. Anthony.

On the 17th his Highness went himself to reconnoitre, towards Kempen, the Position of the Enemy's Detachment at Crevelt, but could not guess at their Reason for fixing this Detachment at such a Distance from their Army. In order, therefore, to be better informed of it, and to see the Countenance this Corps would hold, he ordered the Prince of Holstein, with ten Prussian Squadrons, the five Squadrons of Hussars, and the three Battalions of Sporcken Guards, and Prince Charles, to march early in the Morning of the 18th towards Kempen. He further ordered General Wangenheim to pass the Rhine at Dullsbouurg with four Battalions, viz. Scheiter's, Halberstadt's, Beckebouurg's, and Hanau's, and the four Squadrons, viz. of Bock's Dragoons, the Light Troops of Lukner and Skeiter, and to advance that Day towards Meurs. General Sporcken, who, when we left Rheinbergen, had been ordered to keep his Post there as long as the Enemy should remain in Camp at Meurs, received likewise Orders to join the Army next Day with five Battalions and six Squadrons, and to leave only Major General Hardenberg, with the two Battalions of Goth and Stoltzenberg, at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at

Orsoy. This being regulated, his Highness communicated his Designs and Orders to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, relating to an Expedition he proposed, viz. That his Highness should march the next Day, very early in the Morning, with a considerable Corps towards Kempen, whilst the Prince of Holstein should advance with his Corps to Hulfte; whereby it would clearly appear whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the Army; or whether the Army of the Prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this Plan his Highness, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, set forward on the 19th from the Camp with the twelve following Battalions, viz. Block's, Sporcken's, Hardenberg's, Wangenheim's, Post's, Dreves's, Bock's, the two Battalions of the Brunswick Lifeguards, the Hessian Guards, the Hessian Lifeguard Regiment, and Prince Charles's Regiment, accompanied with 10 Squadrons of Hessians, viz. Four of the Dragoon Guards, two of the Life Regiment, two of Prince William's, and two of Melitz's, with three Mortars, four Pieces of Cannon, 12 Pounders, and four 6 Pounders; he marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no Alteration in the Position of Count St. Germain.

By a secret Order the Prince was directed, in Case he perceived no Change in the Position of the Army, and of the flying Camp of the Enemy, he should march the next Day directly towards Ruremonde, in order to endeavour to possess himself of the Magazine, as well as of 600 Militia, who were in Garrison there. At Six in the Morning his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand in Person followed the Hereditary Prince to Kempen; he perceived some Movements in the flying Camp, which were of a Nature to induce him to believe that M. de St. Germain designed to march against the Prince of Holstein, who was encamped near Hulfte. Soon after he was positively informed, that the whole of the French Army had quitted Nuys, and were advancing on this Side Crevelt; on which, having taken his Measures, and formed a Plan as the Case required, the Expedition to Ruremonde was then countermanded. Major-General Wangenheim was ordered to advance early next Day with his Corps towards Hulfte, and Lieutenant-General Sporcken was directed to march after Midnight with the Army, and to advance likewise to the Plain between Hulfte and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the Troops his Serene Highness could dispose of were by this Means re-united in this Camp, the Right of which extended towards Kempen, and the Left towards Hulfte. The Head Quarters were fixed at Kempen, and, in order to prevent any useless Movements, his Highness ordered the Quarter-Master-General not to regard the Rank of the different Corps, nor the Order of Battle, but to place the Regiments as a great Part of them were actually posted. In this Manner the abovementioned 12 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, formed the Right; next to them the four Battalions, and four Squadrons, under the Command of General Wangenheim, on the Left; and the whole Army which advanced under the Command of Major-General Sporcken from the Camp at Altenkirchen, formed the Left Wing, which together made an Army of 35 Battalions, and 58 Squadrons, including the six Squadrons of Hussars. His Highness had expected that Prince Clermont would advance that Day to give him Battle; but, however, no considerable Event happened.

On the 21st we observed a great Movement in the advanced Corps of the Count St. Germain, and about Ten in the Morning after decamping, we saw them filing off to their Left, and marching towards Anraht, where they joined their Grand Army. In making this Motion they abandoned the Town of Crevelt, which was on the Front of

their Right Wing; our Chasseurs possessed themselves of it directly, and his Highness also went himself there to reconnoitre the Position of their Camp, which was clearly discovered from the Steeple at Crevelt; he did not think fit either to keep the said Post, or to make any Change in the Position of his Army; in Consequence of which he ordered the Chasseurs and Hussars away from that Place, and the Enemy re-possessed themselves of it in an Hour afterwards.

On the 22d his Highness went again to reconnoitre the Camp of the Enemy, particularly on the Side of St. Anthony, on the Heath, which led towards their Left; and although we found many Difficulties, principally on account of the Country's being very woody, and having Inclosures, surrounded with large and deep Ditches, they resolved to march the next Day to the Enemy, and to attack them in their Camp. In Consequence of this Resolution, the Army was ordered to be under Arms on the 23d of June, at One in the Morning, and not to change any Thing in the Camp, but to leave all their Baggage in it, and wait there for further Orders. The General Officers were assembled in the Center of the Army, where his Royal Highness declared his Intentions to them of going to attack the Enemy, and that he had formed his Plan for that Purpose. He assigned the Command of the whole Left Wing, consisting of 18 Battalions, and 28 Squadrons, to Lieutenant-General Sporcken, having ordered the Battalion Zastrow, of the Wolfenbuttel Troops, into the Town of Hulfte, in order to cover our Rear; and gave the Command of the Right Wing, composed of 16 Battalions, and 14 Squadrons, to the Hereditary Prince, and Major-General Wangenheim; which, by the Addition of the two Regiments of Prussian Dragoons, Holstein, and Finckenstein, of five Squadrons each, made a Corps of 24 Squadrons, to be commanded by the Prince of Holstein, as the Infantry was by the Hereditary Prince. As for the Light Troops, the three Squadrons of Black Hussars were given to Lieutenant-General Sporcken; the two Squadrons of Yellow Hussars, to the Prince of Holstein, and the Squadron of Major Luckner, with Skeiter's Corps, were to observe the Flank of the Enemy's Right, being posted in a Village called Papendeick.

This was the general Disposition of the Army. By the second the Lieutenant-Generals, who commanded the two Wings, were ordered to form three Battalions of Grenadiers out of their Regiments of Infantry; that is to say, the Hereditary Prince two, and General Sporcken one; the two first of 500 each, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonels Schulemburg and Schack; and the other of 600, under Major de Cram.

At Four in the Morning the Army began to move; the Right advanced in two Columns as far as St. Anthony, and the Left the same Distance, on the Plain leading to Crevelt, half a League short of it, where they had halted to receive fresh Orders. His Highness Prince Ferdinand went up the Steeple of St. Anthony, and sent for the two Princes of Holstein and Brunswick; there they observed at Leisure the Position of the Enemy's Camp, where all were quiet; he also sent several Persons thither, who were acquainted with the Country, to learn from them by what Routes we could advance towards the Enemy, and being informed of many other Points, absolutely necessary to be known, his Highness resolved to march to the Right, and endeavour to come up with the Enemy by the Villages of Vorst and Anraht, on the Flank of their Left Wing. But, in order to raise Doubts in the Enemy, as to the Side on which the real and principal Attack would be made, he gave Orders for Lieutenant-General Sporcken to send Lieutenant-General Oberg, with six Battalions of the second Line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Killmansegge's, Scheele's, Reden's, and

and the Fusiliers, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's Regiments of Horse, and that of the Body Guards towards St. Anthony, and to give them 6 Twelve-pounders; besides this, his Highness gave them the following Orders, viz. That when the Action should begin upon the Enemy's Left, M. de Sporcken, by Way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by St. Anthony, should do their utmost to advance and penetrate into the Enemy's Army; but, however, not to venture too far, unless they should be well assured that our Attack succeeded to our Wishes; his Highness chiefly recommended it to them, to make good Use of their heavy Artillery, in order to oblige the Enemy to employ their Attention as much upon their Right Wing and Center as on their Left, and to engage and divide their Attention equally in three different Places, which would prevent them from sending any Reinforcements to the real Attack, for fear of weakening themselves in some Part or other, where we might make Impression.

These Dispositions being made, his Highness put himself at the Head of the Grenadiers of the Right Wing at 8 in the Morning, and taking the Road that leads to the Village of Vorst, which was left on our Right, we advanced in two Columns towards Anraht, where there was a Detachment of 400 of the Enemy, half Horse, and half Foot, who, after some Discharges of Musketry on each Side, fell back towards their Camp, which was about half a Mile distant from them, and there gave the Alarm. His Highness then caused the Troops to advance, and double their Speed, to get out of the Defiles; he ranged them in Order of Battle in the Plain between the Villages of Anraht and Wilich, and marched directly towards the Wood, which covered their Left.

It was One o'Clock at Noon when the Enemy began to act. The Duke caused his Artillery forthwith to advance, which being greatly superior to that of the Enemy, facilitated the Means of our Infantry forming themselves over against the Wood, and of our Cavalry's extending upon our Right, towards the Village of Wilich, making a Shew as if they designed to turn the Enemy's left Flank, to take them in the Rear. After a Cannonade, as violent as it was well supported, his Highness saw plainly, he must come to the Point of endeavouring to force them out of the Wood by small Arms; wherefore the Hereditary Prince put himself at the Head of the first Line; that is to say, of two Battalions of the Grenadiers of Schulemburg and Schack, and of the Regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post and Drevés, and advanced, with the whole Front towards the Wood. The Fire then became there extremely hot on each Side, and neither discontinued, or, in any Degree, diminished, for two Hours and a Half. In the mean while all the other Battalions entered likewise the Wood, so that there were but eight Squadrons, which formed a Corps Reserve upon the Plain, ready to be employed where Circumstances should require. The other 16 Squadrons, which were upon our Right, never could penetrate on the other Side of the Wood, on account of two Batteries which the Enemy had placed there, and which were sustained by above 40 Squadrons. In short, about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Hereditary Prince, assisted by the Major-Generals Kilmansegge and Wangenheim, gave Orders for an Attack to be made by the Grenadiers, upon the two Ditches that were in the Wood, and that were lined with the Enemy's Infantry. They were forced one after another. The other Regiments of Infantry did the same all along their Front; then that Part of the Enemy's Infantry was intirely thrown into Confusion, and retired out of the Wood, in the utmost Disorder, without ever being able to rally; our Foot followed them, but without venturing to pursue them, on account of the Enemy's Cavalry; which, notwithstanding the terrible Fire of our Artillery, not only kept the best Countenance possible, but even covered their Infantry that were flying, in such a Manner as to protect them from our Cavalry, that between Five and Six in the Evening had found Means to get the Plain. The Hessian Dragoons, and Regiment of Cavalry of the same Nation, had two Shocks with the Royal Carabineers of Provence, and the Regiment of Rouffillon, and broke them; this was all that the Cavalry had to do in that Day. A Squadron of the Carabineers attempted to penetrate through our Infantry, and attacked the Battalion of Post and Drevés, but with a considerable Loss; and though about 40 of them did indeed force their Way, they were never able to rejoin their Corps, and were all killed either by Shot or Bayonet. The Enemy did not think proper, or find themselves in a Condition to dispute the Ground longer with us, but

retired towards Vischell, and from thence took the Road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our Artillery, and took a great Number of Men and Horses. During this whole Affair, the Fire of the Artillery of the Generals Sporcken and Oberg had done great Execution; but as the Distance they were at from us made them uncertain as to the Turn Affairs had taken on our Side, they never ventured to attack the Enemy's Front, opposite to them, so that the Enemy's Right Wing and Center retired in the greatest Order towards Nuys, leaving us Masters of the Field of Battle, after a Loss on their Side, of between 7 and 8000 Men killed, wounded and taken Prisoners.

Such was the End of this Action, which cost the King's Army between Twelve and Fifteen Hundred Men killed and wounded. The Trophies we gained were, Two Kettle Drums, Five Standards, Two Pair of Colours, and Eight Pieces of Cannon. The Light Troops were sent to harass the Enemy's Retreat; and at Nine at Night, all our three different Corps joined each other in the Field, from whence the Enemy had been driven, and remained there the whole Night under Arms.

From the Berlin Gazette, June 13. Yesterday at Six in the Morning a Courier from Orangeburgh immersed us in the deepest Sorrow, by bringing us the melancholy News of the Death of a Prince, whose Memory, ever dear to the Country, will at all Times put us in Mind of so considerable a Loss. In short, with extreme Affliction we have heard, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, after a few Days Illness, expired the 12th of this Month at Three o'Clock in the Morning, in the 36th Year of his Age, being born the 9th of August, 1722. In the Midst of the Successes with which the Almighty is pleased to bless the Justice of our Arms, the grievous Loss leaves no Room for any Sensation but the most pungent Regret. Heaven grant that the young Prince may tread in the Steps of a Father who has been admired by Europe, and adored by the faithful Subjects of his August Brother, and whose Death draws Floods of Tears from their Eyes. In 1742 he married the Princess Louisa Amelia, Daughter of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle, who is with Child. Her eldest Son Prince Frederick William, now presumptive Heir to the Throne of Prussia, was born in 1744; the second Son Frederick Henry Charles, was born in 1747, and the Daughter Frederica-Sophia, was born in 1751.

Paris, June 16. The Damage done by the English at Cancale, and the Neighbourhood, where they burnt, sacked and destroyed every Thing, not sparing what was consecrated to holy Uses, is computed at Two Millions of Livres (upwards of 80,000 Guineas.)

Dublin, July 4. There are many Reports by private Letters, &c. That the Duke of Marlborough is landed at Cherburgh; that the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia have made Peace; and that there is to be a tripple Alliance entered into by the Crowns of England, Hungary and Prussia, against France and her Allies: But we must wait with Patience for the Confirmation of these great Events.

An Express arrived from the Right Hon. Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, to Lieutenant-General Bligh, acquainting him, that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint him to the Command of a large Body of English Horse, supposed to be destined to reinforce the King's Army on the Rhine, under the Command of the Prince of Brunswick.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 27.

"Mr. Legge is to be created a Peer, and Lord Duplin is to succeed him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. All the Letters in Town, privately say, that a separate Peace is very far advanced between the King of Prussia and the Empress Queen: That the Prince of Brunswick's Army consisted of 32,000 Men, and the French of 65,000: And that Accounts from the Duke of Marlborough say, he is landed at Cherburgh, in Lower Normandy."

The most authentic Advices from London say, that the Troops under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough are to be landed (after they have made two more Descents upon the Coast of France) at Embden; that they are to be join'd there by the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, Bland's and Sir Charles Howard's Dragoon Guards, and Cholmondeley's and Mordaunt's Dragoons. That a separate Peace is absolutely concluded with the Empress Queen; that the Russians are to return home; and that four great Armies are to march into the Bowels of France, viz. one under the Command of the King of Prussia, a second under the Duke of Marlborough, to be composed of English Troops, a third under the Prince of Brunswick, and a fourth under Prince Henry of Prussia.

Indeed the present System seems to be that of reducing France to its ancient Limits, and disabling her any more from disturbing the Repose of Europe.

B O S T O N, September 4.
By Captain Winslow, who arrived here Yesterday in ten Days from Louisburg, we learn, That on the 22d of August last, Signal was made for the following Ships to weigh Anchor, in order to proceed to the Bay of Gaspay, in the River St. Lawrence, viz. Royal William, 84 Guns, Sir Charles Hardy, Bedford 64, Lancaster 64, Devonshire 60, Pembroke 60, Vanguard 64, 2 Frigates, the Aetna Fireship, and 7 Transports, with three Regiments on board, under the Command of General Wolfe, there to make a Diversion on Land, and to distract the Enemy's Trade. That great Numbers of our People were employed in pulling down the West Gate, which is to be rebuilt, and made stronger. That the Ships employed in weighing those sunk by the Enemy, had given over their Undertaking, not being able to accomplish it. That six Regiments were embarking for Boston. That Col. Monckton with 1500 Troops, and several Frigates, were going to St. John's River, in the Bay of Fundy, to take Possession of the important Pass the Enemy now have there; by which Means it is hoped the French and Indians will be entirely routed from that Part of Nova-Scotia. That the French 64 Gun Ship was retreating, and was going to England. That the Inhabitants of that Island and St. John's daily came in, agreeable to the 11th Article of Capitulation, and as fast as they were put on board sailed for France. And that Captain Rouse, in the Sutherland Man of War, of 50 Guns, was going to destroy the French Settlements at Newfoundland.

N E W - Y O R K, September 11.
Yesterday about Twelve o'Clock the Albany Post came to Town, after riding in an extraordinary Manner to bring us the following important Intelligence of the Success of Col. Bradstreet's Expedition on Lake Ontario. An Express first brought the Account to Albany on Thursday last from the Great Carrying Place, on the Road to Oswego; but the Post was then discharged, and a Gentleman there directly set out to overtake him, which he did after 20 Miles ride, and inclosed the following

Extract of a Letter from an Officer who was in the Expedition with Col. Bradstreet, on Lake Ontario, dated Oswego, August 30, 1758.

S I R,
I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, That I arrived here this Day with a Brig under my Command, deeply loaded with Furr, Skins, Bale-Goods, Liquors, &c. &c. The Brig is the same that was taken from us by the French at Oswego two Years ago. I have not Time to be very particular as to the Siege of Cadaraqui, or Frontenac; but shall inform you, that on the 25th Instant, at Night, we landed, and invested the Fort. The 26th we mounted two Cannon on an Eminence, which we kept constantly firing on the Fort. The 27th Col. Bradstreet ordered 1200 Men (almost one Half what he had with him) round the Fort, and mounted two more Pieces of Cannon. I was on this Command: We found the Enemy's Fire very hot; but towards Night they fired mostly over our Heads, and only killed one Man; and wounded eight. The Vessels which lay in the Harbour kept a constant Fire up, but were silenced by our first Battery: They attempted to go off by making Sail, and going down the River St. Lawrence, but by the Hotness of our Fire, were obliged at last to take to their Boats, and let the Vessels drive; which went ashore about 5 Miles below the Fort, where we sent and got them off. The 28th, the Fort was given up to us on the following Conditions, viz. That the Garrison should go to Canada on their Parole of Honour, and return an equal Number of our Men to Fort-William-Henry. And that the Governor of the Fort (who is the Third in Command with the French) should return Col. Schuyler in his Place. I am, in Haste, Your humble Servant.

The following further Particulars of this happy Turn, we have in another Letter that was inclosed with the foregoing, viz. That about 150 or 200 Prisoners were taken, and 15 killed, with the Loss of only 3 killed on our Side, and 17 wounded: That our People brought off between 80 and 100 Pieces of Cannon; burnt 5 of their Vessels; levelled the Fort to the Ground, and destroyed 2000 Barrels of Provisions. That the Person mentioned in the foregoing Letter to be the Third in Command with the French, was the Lieutenant Governor of Canada (as spoke of in our last Gazette to be bound thither on a Treaty). That Col. Bradstreet had proceeded on with his little healthy successful

Army, but no one to be against Oswego about 35 Miles below the River, and about 8 the Plunder got at Sterling: And, that in the Behaviour Carrying Place, for

Extract of a Letter Colonel PETER, agreeable to their for that Purpose at Montreal, August 11. We arrived here of last Month, and hospitable Reception attendant (who is now Ranks and Degraded so long either taken Commander in Chief have heard no Doubt is authorized by God both himself, and who have been for this Exchange the ed without Hesitation take Place whenever to the Proprietary general Exchange of Prisoners of War, no doubt, equal, this cannot be Prisoners can be to the Place agreed exceed a Month Col. and myself all the Prisoners If any Opportunity Return to the End to embrace it, but you from English Yours, &c.

A Letter from R

date
"Lieutenant in here last Sunday Prisoner, which Crown-Point. The Lake last Night of our Sergeants from a Scout to being discovered by they never differed within 3 Rods, and so parted here about returning others desire it; Deserter came in who inform, Rogers's Battle who were left d

Extract of a The Carpa the Admiral to fioned by our barking to settle Louisburg will to our other A was made of the Inhabitant French and In been executed every true Br concerns us more obliged for his great Hands of on shall write ye ing Man who (so called) or lived there, there discover Fire-Arms, known to h made, they vernal, and was a Plot I dissected P suddenly to with every Escape; an cruel Attem our Men of this Night a Designs are return back be disturbs from this P seen Yesterday

Army, but no one knew whither, only imagined to be against Oswego, or Fort La Galette, about 35 Miles below Frontenac, on St. Lawrence River, and about 85 Miles from Montreal. That the Plunder got at the Fort was worth 70,000 l. Sterling: And, that there was a surprizing Alteration in the Behaviour of the Indians at the Great Carrying Place, for the better.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer who went with Colonel PETER SCHUYLER to Canada, agreeable to their Parole (and who left Albany for that Purpose about the 20th of July last) dated at Montreal, August 1, 1758.

"We arrived here in perfect Health the 29th of last Month, and have met with a most kind and hospitable Reception from the Governor and Intendant (who is now here) as well as from all other Ranks and Degrees of People; nor is our staying so long either taken ill, as to ourselves, or our Commander in Chief who kept us.—You will have heard no Doubt e'er now, That Col. Schuyler is authorized by General Abercrombie to exchange both himself, and me, and 3 other King's Officers, who have been some Time Prisoners in Canada; this Exchange the Governor of Canada has accepted without Hesitation, and has assured us it will take Place whenever he receives our General's Answer to the Proposals he now makes him, for a general Exchange of all the Soldiers and Inhabitants, Prisoners on both Sides; and as each Party are, no doubt, equally desirous to have their People, this cannot miss to take Place as soon as the Prisoners can be collected together, and brought to the Place agreed on, which is thought cannot exceed a Month at farthest; till which Time the Col. and myself are to remain at Montreal, where all the Prisoners they have are to be assembled. If any Opportunity of writing offers before my Return to the English Dominions, I shall not fail to embrace it, but I fancy not, and hope to write you from English Ground in a Month's Time."

Yours, &c.
A Letter from Rogers's Island, near Fort Edward, dated August 23, 1758.

"Lieutenant Brewer, and six Rangers, came in here last Sunday, and brought in one French Prisoner, which they took about four Miles from Crown-Point.—Some Parties were to set out from the Lake last Night, in Quest of Prisoners.—One of our Serjeants and 5 Rangers returned last Night from a Scout to Carillon, but without Success, being discovered by a Scouting Party of the Enemy; they never discovered each other till they came within 3 Rods, when they exchanged a few Shot, and so parted. There begins to be some Talk here about returning to Carillon—some expect it, others desire it, and many are afraid of it.—Two Deserters came into the Lake the Night before last, who inform, that the Indians immediately after Rogers's Battle went all home, except about 30, who were left drunk."

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, August 14.

"The Carpenters of this Place are sent for by the Admiral to repair the Ruins of Buildings occasioned by our Siege, and Families are daily embarking to settle there, so that we may expect that Louisburg will be esteemed a Place of Consequence to our other American Colonies.—A Discovery was made of a Plot last Night, betwixt some of the Inhabitants of this Place and our neighbouring French and Indians, and was this Night to have been executed, as cannot but displease the Ear of every true Briton; and as it more particularly concerns us who reside in this Place, we are the more obliged to return Thanks to Almighty God, for his great Goodness in delivering us out of the Hands of our cruel and inveterate Enemies: I shall write you just as it was: A Captain's Waiting Man who frequented a House in Dutch Town (so called) on Account of a young Woman who lived there, followed her down the Cellar, and there discovered and took Notice of a Parcel of Fire-Arms, loaded and primed, which he made known to his Captain; thereupon Search being made, they were found and carried before the Governor, and Enquiry being made, it appears there was a Plot laid betwixt the Dutch, or some other disaffected Persons, with the French and Indians, suddenly to fall in upon this Place, and destroy it, with every Person in it that could not make their Escape; and this Night was appointed for the cruel Attempt. They took this Opportunity, as our Men of War were all at Louisburg. We are this Night all to be under Arms, though, as their Designs are frustrated, we are in Hopes they will return back to the Woods, and that we may not be disturbed by them.—Not more than a Mile from this Place four French and four Indians were seen Yesterday, and 'tis not doubted there were a

large Number not far off. We have now in Sight several Men of War from Louisburg, so that we hope they will furnish us with such Assistance as will put it out of the Power of our Neighbours to disturb our Quiet. We are to have 14 Sail of the Line to winter here, which are thought sufficient to guard us."

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.
The following Extracts being taken in some French Ships, are published, to shew the distressed Situation the French think themselves in.

Translation of Part of a Letter from Mr. Barret de Ferrand, of Bourdeaux, to his Friend Mr. Che- nie, at St. Domingo, dated April 25, 1758.

"We are doing our utmost Endeavours to parry off the Blows that our Enemies are preparing to strike, both by Sea and Land, and we have really enough to do, as the Odds is against us."

"The King of Prussia, since the Battle he gained over us, in which he drubbed us soundly, has also beat the Austrians, and regained all Silesia, and every Thing else they took from him. Behold the unfortunate Events of the Battle of Rosbach! which he gained over us the Fifth of November. He knew so well how to improve his Advantages, that he is now in the most flourishing Situation imaginable; he conquers as he goes, and it must be confessed that he is a great Warrior."

"The Appearances that we had of a speedy and advantageous Peace, are now vanished. Canada destitute of every Thing, and our Fleets ruined by Death and Sickness, present to us but a dismal Prospect of the ensuing Campaign, which is already commenced. Our Situation is vastly changed.—May God assist us, and send a Peace, for every Thing goes on badly here, and elsewhere. I shall relate nothing of that to you, as I suppose it has e'er this reached your Ears."

"The English continue to take our Shipping; few escape them. They have not, however, been able to take any of our Men of War; they are all arrived; but two of the large Ones are lost in Port. All this looks ill, and I shall say nothing in regard to this Campaign, only that the English threaten a Descent on France, and we are garnishing our Coasts with Troops. Take Care of yours; for 'tis thought they will make Attempts every where. They are the strongest, and therefore in the Right to do so. I am, &c."

BARRET DE FERRAND.
"P. S. I am afraid you will not receive the several Letters I have lately wrote you, as the English let nothing escape. Adieu. We enjoy a pretty good State of Health, considering our approaching Misery, which is dreadful to think of, as our Affairs go ill in all Parts."

Marseilles, March 22, 1758.

"We must wait for a Peace, of which at present there seems to be but little Appearance.—That Peace we so much desire.—We are unlucky every where.—The English are already gone to Canada with a strong Squadron; France is not in a Condition to send any Assistance to that Country, either strong or speedy enough to prevent them making themselves Masters of it or Louisburg; God alone can preserve it to us; but for the most Part God favours the Prudent and Active.—The English have taken two of our Men of War in the Mediterranean:—Our Army in Westphalia has totally abandoned the Electorate of Hanover.—The French are greatly degenerated, at least the Want of good Generals make them appear no more to be the same Men."

May 12, 1758.
"Our Affairs continue to grow worse.—As to Germany, we have great Reason to fear the Hanoverians will force our Army to quit the Field entirely, and will enter France along with them.—Posterity will not believe, that in less than Eight Months France, from being triumphant both by Sea and Land, should be reduced to the Point of begging Peace, on what Terms her Enemies please to impose.—The Power of God is plainly to be seen in so sudden a Revolution. Adieu. We are in good Health, and want nothing but Money and News from you."

A Letter from Barbados mentions, that a Gentleman arrived there from Cork says, it was confirmed that Admiral Saunders had taken 4 French Men of War in the Mediterranean, and sunk two.

Our private Advices from Albany are of the 8th Instant, and as follow: That an Express arrived there the Night before, and brought a Couple of Letters from two Officers under Col. Bradstreet, which agreed, that on the 24th ult. they came before Cadaraqui, and summoned it to surrender, which was refused, when a Bomb Battery was immediately raised, and on firing the seventh Shell from it, on the 27th, the Enemy desired to

capitulate, struck the French, and hoisted English Colours, and a Capitulation was agreed on: That we lost one Man, had 14 wounded, and took 150 Prisoners, in which Number they say was the Governor of Montreal, who came there to treat with foreign Indians; the Number of their Killed and Wounded not particularly known: That they took 100 Pieces of Cannon, 2000 Barrels of Provisions, and a great Quantity of Indian Traffic, which was all sent to Oswego in two good Sloops.

Private Letters from Boston mention, that six Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, had failed under the Command of Sir Charles Hardy; on board of which was General Wolfe, with four Regiments, in order to take Possession of the Bay of Gaspar, and build a Fort there: That Governor Lawrence was at Halifax: And that Colonel Monckton was to march by Land, with 2000 Men, to St. John's River; where, with some Frigates, they were to take Possession all along that River: That the Regiments coming to Boston from Louisburg, are said to be the Royals, Forbes's, Webb's, Lascelles's, Third Battalion of Royal Americans, and Fraser's Highlanders.

ANNAPOLIS, September 21.
Since our last we have heard of the following Elections of Representatives, viz.

For Charles County, Captain Arthur Lee, Mr. John Hanson, junior, Captain George Dent, and Mr. John Trueman Stodder.

For Prince-George's County, William Murdock, Esq; Mr. George Fraser, Captain Francis King, and Mr. Josias Beall, junior.

For Calvert County, Mr. Benjamin Mackall, junr. Mr. James John Mackall, Mr. Edward Gantt, and Col. William Fitzhugh.

For Baltimore County, Captain Thomas Cockey Deye, Mr. William Govant, Captain John Hammond Dorsey, and Mr. Samuel Owings.

For Talbot County, Mr. John Goldborough, Mr. Pollard Edmondson, Mr. Samuel Bowman, and Capt. Woolman Gibson.

Last Week, Maurice Mongall was Tried at the Bar of the Provincial Court, for being concerned (with some other Villains, who made their Escape) in breaking open and robbing the Store of Capt. Richard Hayton in Baltimore County, in June last, of which he was found Guilty. Upon his Return to Prison under Care of the Sub-Sheriff, MAURICE was Angry, and said, he thought how it would be as soon as he saw how they were going on.

On Friday Thomas Ledstone, from Frederick County, was Tried for Horse-stealing, and found Guilty; and is remanded back to that County, there to suffer.

By a Gentleman from Frederick-Town, we hear, That a Person was come in there from Ray's-Town, who gave an Account, that 2000 of the Forces under Brigadier General Forbes, had advanced as far as within Fifteen Miles of Fort Duquesne. We are in Hopes soon to give our Readers an Account of the Reduction of that Fort.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,
Brig Betsey Russell, T. Hammond, from Barbados.

Cleared for Departure,
Ship Hero, James Hall, for London;
Sloop Betsey and Sally, J. Savills, for N. Carolina;
Ship Thetis, Matthew Craymer, for London;
Brig Recovery, Daniel Robbins, for Madeira;
Ship Betsey, William Strachan, for London;
Snow John, Richard Milner, for Ditto;
Snow Robert & Anne, David Lewis, for Ditto;
Snow Gooch, Robert Brown, for Ditto;
Ship Fishbourn, Halbert Henfon, for Ditto;
Schooner Conck, John Baker, for Virginia;
Snow Prince George, D. Baynes, for Whitehaven;
Schooner Anson, Thomas Parr, for Rhode-Island;
Ship Nancy, Joseph Richardson, for London;
Ship Sally Brown, John Johnson, for Ditto.

HENRY GASSAWAY,
WILL Lodge GENTLEMEN of the
ASSEMBLY, at FOUR SHILLINGS
per Day.

COMMITTED to Prince-George's County
Goal, on the 4th Instant, as a Runaway,
Negro Charles, who says he belongs to John
Stewart, of Stafford County, in the Colony of Vir-
ginia. His Master may have him again, on pro-
ving his Property, and paying Charges.
COLMORE BEANES, Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Henry
Woodward, near Annapolis, taken up as a
Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, about 13 Hands high,
branded on the near Buttock, but with what cannot
be made out, and trots and gallops.

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

Upper-Marlbrough, September 19, 1758.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Cash, or Wheat,
PARCEL of likely NEGRO BOYS, and
GIRLS, LOAF SUGAR, &c. &c.
JOSEPH BELT, junior.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wednesday the 27th Instant, at the Plantation in
Bush-Neck, Baltimore County, late pertaining to
David Bisset, deceased,

FOUR white Servants for the Time they have
to serve; as also 14 Negroes, old and young;
likewise all the Household Furniture, Horses, Cat-
tle, Sheep, and Hogs, to be put up in Lots of 5
or 10, as the Company chuse; and Carts, Ploughs,
Harrows, and other Implements of Husbandry.

Six Months Credit will be given the Purchasers,
they finding good Security if required. And Five
per Cent. will be allow'd those who pay ready Mo-
ney, for prompt Payment.

JAMES BISSET, } Administrators.
JOHN MATTHEWS, }

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Fre-
derick-Town, Cecil County, Maryland, the
11th of this Instant September, Two Convict Ser-
vant Men, viz.

Anthony Denby, a stout, tall Fellow, with a large
black Beard, he was born in the West of England,
and talks much in that Dialect: Had on when he
went away, an old blue Coat, old dirty Worked
Pattern Jacket, coarse Shirt and Trowsers, old
Felt Hat, and new Shoes.

William Hamlin, a West of England Man also,
a tall slim Fellow: Had on an old blue Jacket,
coarse Shirt and Trowsers, an old Hat, and old
Shoes. 'Tis probable they will change both their
Cloaths and Names.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants,
so that their Masters may have them again, shall
receive Two PISTOLES Reward, besides what the
Law allows, and all reasonable Charges, paid by
JOHN COOPER, and THOMAS LOVERING.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to
carry them off at their Peril.

THERE is at the Plantation of Edward Griff,
near the Mouth of Rock Creek, in Frederick
County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare
12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock
blindly with something very large; has a Star in her
Forehead, some Saddle Spots, and trots and gallops.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Anne Fourd,
on Rock Creek, in Frederick County, taken
up as a Stray, a young Bay Mare about 12½
Hands high, branded with a C.

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

Shippensburg, Sept. 4, 1758.

ESCAPED two Days ago from the Guard,
under which he was confined for two Robbe-
ries, a very active Negro Fellow, called Jack, who
speaks a little of the Mohawk Language, and ap-
pears to be a confirmed and desperate Villain. He
is well known every where between this Place and
Albany. He is a sturdy Fellow, about 5 Feet 10
Inches high, his Legs rather small and somewhat
bent. He had on a blue Coat and Waistcoat lined
with Scarlet, Brass Buttons, Leather Breeches, and
a plain Hat. He is supposed to have stolen and
rode off on, a likely Sorrel trotting Horse, with a
bald Face, branded T C, pretty old: And it is
suspected that he is in Company with a Deserter
from Capt. Thompson's Light Horse. This Fellow's
Name is Speakman. He is well made, about 5 Feet
8 Inches high, with black Hair cut very short,
fresh colour'd, and a little mark'd with the Small-
Pox. His common Dress was Green: What he
went off in is not known.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and confines
him in any Goal, shall have FIVE POUNDS
Reward, paid by Mr. Daniel Wolfenholme, Mer-
chant, in Annapolis.

ANY Gentleman that is duly Qualified for a
CURATE of the Church of England, may
meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to
the Subscriber in Frederick County.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

AS the Measures I have from Time to Time
taken above these Eighteen Months past to
satisfy my Creditors, have been frequently publish-
ed in this Gazette, I think it therefore needless
now to repeat them. However some of my Cre-
ditors thinking fit still to insist on what is not in
my Power to comply with, I am therefore under a
Necessity at present to acquaint all whom it may
concern, that I really intend (next Session of As-
sembly) to apply to the Legislature of this Province
for an Act of Insolvency.

WILLIAM DAMES.

ANDREW THOMPSON,
ROPE-MAKER, in ANNAPOLIS,
At his Rope-Walk near the Town-Gate,

CARRIES on the ROPE-MAKING BUSI-
NESS in all it's Branches, where all Persons
may be supplied with Ropes of any Kind, black
or white: And all those who shall be pleased to
favour him with their Custom, may depend on
being faithfully served with the best of Ropes, and
at the most reasonable Rates, by

Their most humble Servant,

ANDREW THOMPSON.

N. B. He has by him a Quantity of Sewing, Ro-
ping and Seine Twine, and all Sorts of white Work.

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS,
PERUKE-MAKER and HAIR-MERCHANT
from LONDON,

HAVING with him a large Quantity of fine
ENGLISH HAIRS of all Kinds, here-
by gives Notice to all Gentlemen and Others, that
they may be served with PERUKES made after
the newest and best Manner, and at very reasona-
ble Rates, by Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS.

N. B. The said Walls has opened his Ware-
house in Francis's-Street, near the Court-House.
And as he has had the Honour to work for most
of the Nobility in England, he hopes to be favour'd
with the Custom of the Gentlemen of this Place.

RAN away on the 24th of August last from
the Subscriber, living on Kent-Island, a Con-
vict Servant Man named John Syme, about 5 Feet
7 or 8 Inches high. Had on when he went away,
only an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers. He is an
old Offender, as may be seen by the Marks on his
Back. He went away in Company with a little
drunken School-master, whom he soon left, but
took Care to take with him all the School-master's
Cloaths, and some Books. He was seen at Pa-
tapsco Ferry the 26th of August, and will endea-
vour to get on board one of the Ships.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures
him so as his Master may have him again, shall
have Forty Shillings Reward, beside what the Law
allows, paid by JOHN SMYTH.

TO BE RUN FOR,

On the Seventeenth Day of OCTOBER next,
A PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES,
on the Race-Ground near the City of Anna-
polis, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never
won at one Time, any Purse or Match above One
Hundred Pistoles. The Weight to be 120 lbs.
The Winner to have the best of Three Heats.
One Pistole and a Half to be paid at Entrance
with Jonas Green Four Days before the Race,
or Two Pistoles at the Post. If Three reputed
Running Horses should not Enter, to be no Race:
If only One or Two Enter, each of them to re-
ceive Five Pistoles. All Disputes to be determined
by proper Judges, to be appointed.

N. B. 'Tis expected that on the next Day,
there will be a Purse of TWENTY PISTOLES;
the winning Horse on the first Day to be excluded.

RUM by the Hoghead or by Retail, SUGAR
by the Barrel or by the single Hundred, al-
so good fresh LEMONS and LIMES, to be Sold
at reasonable Rates, by JOHN INCH.

N. B. The said Inch carries on his SILVER
SMITH'S BUSINESS as usual; and has a com-
pleat Hand who understands the JEWELLER'S
BUSINESS, makes MOTTO RINGS, &c. in
the neatest and best Manner.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER,
at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent County, for Bills
of Exchange or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the
20th of MARCH next, being the first Day of
Court,

A MESSAGE or TENEMENT, called
A TOWN-SIDE, commodiously situated in
the said County, on Chester River, for the Grain
Trade of both Kent and Queen-Anne's, being about
20 Miles from Duck-Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles
South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-
Town, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River.
The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House
with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a
Cellar, Kitchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houses,
with a good paved Garden, and about 18 Acres of
excellent Pasture under good Fence. The Land-
ing is a Quay or Wharf, where a Vessel of 2000
Bushels Burthen may come and load.

The Premises may be viewed at any Time be-
fore the Sale, on applying to Mr. John Eccleston
in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power on Record from the late
Foster Cunliffe, and Sons, Esquires.

H. CALLISTER.

CORDAGE of all Sizes to be Sold by the
Subscriber in ANNAPOLIS.

BASIL WHEELER.

A SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and
THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing
the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public
Uses within the said City; to consist of 4000
TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are
to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	Amount.
1 of 100 £.	is	100 £.
2 of 75	are	150
4 of 50	are	200
8 of 25	are	200
12 of 15	are	180
20 of 10	are	200
30 of 5	are	150
125 of 2	are	250
1000 of 1/2 1/6	are	125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize		6
1 last Drawn, Ditto		4

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565
2796 Blanks. Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £.
is to be applied, tending to the Public Good
and Service of the Community, as well without as
within this City; the best Expedient that could be
fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being
a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated
so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers
(there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize,
and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.)
Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation:
And it is not doubted but the Tickets will
soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them
are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing
is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in
Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers
at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall
think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice,
Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick,
Walter Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacquet,
William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward,
James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew,
are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful
Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the
Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any
Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd:
And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards,
to be deemed as generously given to the Public,
for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be,
in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England.
Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be
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each Week after the First.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 28, 1758.

C L E V E S, June 28.

WE have received some Particulars that may be depended on in Regard to the late Battle. Before Prince Ferdinand gave the Order for attacking, he lifted up his Eyes to Heaven for near a Minute, and then drawing his Sword said, *Brethren, we have a good Cause, put your Trust in Providence, you see God is with us, the Wind is changed and is now on our Side.* On the Field of Battle there were found two Uniforms, with the Ensigns of the Order of the Holy Ghost, 9 Pieces of Cannon, 8 Four-pounders, 7 Standards, 2 Pair of Kettle Drums; and 22 Officers of Distinction have been taken in the Pursuit. When Prince Ferdinand went the next Day to view the Field of Battle, and the principal Officers made him their Compliments upon the Victory, he said, with Tears in his Eyes, *Gentlemen, I beseech you say nothing more of that Kind; look upon these bloody Carcasses that deform the Field: This is the Tenth that in the Course of my Life I have seen, and I sincerely pray God it may be the last.*

Cologne, June 26. Yesterday Morning his Majesty's Army took Possession of Nuys, after the French had quitted it; but they first sold, gave away, or destroyed, their great Magazine. They had their Head Quarters Yesterday at Wohringen; and they were to have been here To-day; but some Alteration has been made since. They pretend they will stand their Ground.

Head Quarters at Osterad, June 27. The 24th Instant, the Day after the Battle of Crevelt, Major-General Wangenheim, with four Battalions, and four Squadrons, marched and encamped at Osterad, to sustain the Light Troops that were in Pursuit of the French. The 25th Te Deum was sung in our Camp, with a Feu de Joye, and a general Discharge of all our Artillery. The 26th Major-General Wangenheim, with his Corps, advanced to Nuys; and this Day the Army marched in four Columns, and encamped in this Neighbourhood, leaving a Camp at Crevelt, consisting of six Battalions and ten Squadrons, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holstein.

The Enemy are retreated towards Cologne; and by our Accounts Yesterday, their Head Quarters were already at Wering: They have abandoned at Nuys a Magazine of Flour, and another of Oats, which, it is believed, they would have totally destroyed, if our Light Troops would have given them Time; but there is a great Quantity still remaining, that is fit for Service, besides a large Magazine of Oats.

His Serene Highness has made a Present to the Hanoverian Artillery of a Pair of Kettle-Drums, we took from the Enemy on the 23d, for their gallant Behaviour on that Day; and to do them Justice, no Artillery was ever better served, or did more Execution.

Our advanced Guards send in Prisoners every Hour, and a great many French wounded Officers and Soldiers, who could not keep up with the Army, are fallen into our Hands.

Count Gisors, the only Son of Marshal Belleisle, died Yesterday at Nuys, of a Wound he received from a Musket Ball in the late Engagement.

Prague, June 21. Last Saturday, the 17th Instant, the King of Prussia was very near being taken by our Troops, but escaped by the Swiftness of his Horse; two Officers of the Engineers, and some Hussars belonging to the King's Guard, were taken Prisoners, and brought here, who say, that his Majesty not crediting the Advice that was brought him of the Situation of our Army, had advanced with a View to reconnoitre it himself. It is looked upon as a Master-piece of Generalship in Marshal Daun to have marched his Army in Order of Battle so near the Enemy, without their perceiving it.

We have found Means to get several more Gunners into Olmutz.

Hamburg, June 23. We learn that 30,000 Prussian Troops are assembling behind Stettin, in order to observe the Russian Army under General Fermer, which is actually entered into Prussian Pomerania.

Aix-la-Chapelle, June 28. The French Army under the Command of the Count de Clermont, is upon full March towards the Maese.

Brussels, July 3. According to the last Letters from the Lower Rhine, the Hanoverian Army is encamped at Nuys, and that of France near Cologne. The Reinforcement of 15 or 16,000 Men from France, is upon full March to join the latter.

Verfailles, July 9. The Prussian Army has suffered prodigiously since it invested Olmutz, and its Retreat, if it doth not totally ruin it, will diminish it very considerably.

On our Part, we are taking the most vigorous Measures to assist the Court of Vienna and our Allies in the Empire. The Prince de Soubise is actually on his March to take Possession of Hesse, and afterwards enter Hanover; and the Army of which the Count d'Estrees is soon to take the Command, will, if necessary, be augmented, to 100,000 Men, for the Defence of the Netherlands, and other Services which the common Cause may require.

Paris, July 10. The King of Prussia having been obliged to raise the Siege of Olmutz, and make a precipitate Retreat, this is the Time for the Allies of the Empress Queen to exert themselves, in order to extricate Saxony, and the other States belonging to the Empire, from the Oppression of their Enemies. For this Purpose the Russians are marching towards Brandenburg and Silesia; the Swedes are going to enter again into Prussian Pomerania; the Army of the Empire is marching into Saxony; the Troops under the Prince of Soubise are upon the March towards Hesse, in order to penetrate that Way into the Electorate of Hanover, and the Army upon the Lower Rhine is to give Battle to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. So that we are now in Expectation of very important News from all Parts.

As we are informed that the English are going to send a Body of Troops into Germany, our Court has ordered several Regiments to march, in order to reinforce our Armies there.

Brussels, July 14. We have just received Advice, that the Prince of Soubise's Army having entered Hesse, is continuing its March towards Hanover.

Vienna, June 28. The Russians make great Marches in the King of Prussia's Territories; but it is assured, that they will stop at Frankfort upon the Oder, till the 17th of July.

Cologne, July 10. The Count de Clermont having lately had several Fits of the Gout, and apprehending that his Health would be entirely impaired by the Fatigues of the Campaign, he desired the King's Permission to resign the Command of the Army; which his Majesty has been pleased to grant; and accordingly his Serene Highness delivered up the Command the 8th Inst. to M. de Contades, Lieutenant-General, and is just now arrived here, from whence he will forthwith set out on his Return to Paris. Marshal d'Estrees is expected in his Room.

Paris, July 8. M. d'Estrees insists, that before he assumes the Command of the Army, the Plan of Operations shall be settled, and that he shall have a discretionary Power to prosecute it, without being obliged to send to France from Day to Day for Orders.

French Head Quarters on the Lower Rhine, July 15. Last Night the two Armies were within Sight of each other, beyond the Abbe of Pravenweiler. The French immediately put themselves in Order of Battle. The Left only of the Allied Army was

partly accessible. The Weather was, as it still continues to be, very stormy. About Eleven at Night Prince Ferdinand silently decamped, marching upon his Left towards Nuys. The French perceived it at Three in the Morning. M. d'Armentiers marched immediately against the Rear Guard of the Enemy with twenty Squadrons, the Light Troops, the Grenadiers of France, and eight Pieces of Cannon. He has already sent in several Prisoners, and taken three Pieces of Cannon, and ten Waggon's laden with Stores.

Ratisbon, July 3. There are daily Skirmishes near Egra, between the advanced Posts of the Army of the Empire, and that of Prince Henry, in which the Advantage is sometimes on one Side, and sometimes on the other.

L O N D O N, July 3.

It is said, that when the Ministers, who were sent by the Queen of Hungary to propose Articles of Peace, came to the King of Prussia, they desired that France might be included in the same; to which his Majesty replied, I am now near to Vienna;—but too far from France.

A great Quantity of Warlike Stores are putting on board Transports in the River, for the Use of the Allied Army commanded by Prince Ferdinand.

July 8. It is said, that a Messenger who arrived at Kensington lately from the King of Prussia, among other Dispatches, brought with him, for the Approbation and Consent of his Britannic Majesty, the Terms on which the Empress Queen has proposed to make Peace. And there is now the highest Probability, that as the French, by the last Stroke, are rendered incapable of sending the Succours stipulated to the Empress Queen's Assistance; and as the true Cause of the Inactivity of the Russians has been discovered to the Court of Vienna, that a separate Peace will take Place before the End of this Summer's Campaign, to the great Joy of the contending Parties, who have lavished the Blood and Treasure of their Country to a foreign Interest.

This Week all the light Collier Ships in the River have been impressed into his Majesty's Service as Transports, to carry the Troops abroad.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on board the Fleet at St. Helens, July 3.

"After we had finished our Business at St. Maloes, the Troops embarked again; and we lay a Week in the Bay of Cancale, without the least Molestation, waiting for a Wind, and then proceeded to Havre de Grace, where we shew'd ourselves for two Days, which in Appearance put the whole Coast in the greatest Consternation. We then sailed all along the Coast, and on Thursday, June 29, anchored in the Road of Cherburgh, where we expected to land the next Morning; but the Enemy seemed to be too well provided, for us to do our Business in a short Time, and our Provisions being nearly expended, it was thought proper to defer the Attempt, and come into Port to victual our Ships, which we are now doing with the greatest Expedition, and I imagine we shall then pay our Neighbours another Visit. The Troops which Guard their Coast must certainly be prodigiously harrassed, as they can have no Intelligence of our Motions; for To-day we appear off the Coast of Brittany, which causes them to collect their Troops that Way; then in a Day or Two we are seen off the Coast of Normandy. This must be of the greatest Consequence to the Allied Army; and make no Doubt but Prince Ferdinand already feels the happy Effects."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to the Light Horse, on board a Transport at St. Helens, dated July 3.

"We are arrived here after having made one of the grandest Bonfires, at, or near, St. Maloes, that ever was seen in France; all which was executed in nine Hours, without the least Molestation from

from the Enemy, as if they themselves would receive some Pleasure from so striking a Flame being struck up among them, or rather, the Water-pipes leading to St. Maloes being cut off, and a Threaten of immediately setting Fire to the Town, if they made any Resistance, rendered them thus inactive, being in the greatest Panic and Confusion. By some Officers belonging to the Navy of France we are informed, that the Damage done by our Troops to the Docks, King's Stores, and Shipping, exclusive of private Property, would require much more than 12,000,000 of Livres to reinstate, exclusive of the Expence of building, and the Time they will take up in being brought to their former Condition of Strength, &c. The private Property destroyed is valued at much more than the Public, which could not be avoided, the Merchant Ships having thrown themselves close in with the Docks and Men of War, and under the Cannon of the Forts."

In last the Battle between the French and the Hanoverian Army, the French fired Wispes of Straw, filled with Nails and Glass, which wounded several. Prince Ferdinand sent to Count Clermont, that he would give no Quarters, if so vile a Practice was continued.

Several Persons of Distinction have asked Leave to go as Volunteers in the Army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, but have been refused, he not taking any in his Army.

The following is an exact List of the Shipping burnt at St. Maloes in the late Enterprize.

Burnt at Solidon,

- 1 Of 30 Guns, never at Sea, Masts, Yards, Rigging, and every Thing compleat for Sea.
- 3 Of 20 Guns each, new.
- 1 Of 20 Guns, old.
- 2 Of 16 Guns each.
- 1 Sloop of 12 Guns.

All these had Masts, Yards, and Rigging, and considerable Quantities of Stores on board.

- 1 New 30 Gun Ship, just laid, the Keel and Timber all burnt.
- 5 Merchant Ships, two of them new.
- 6 Sloops.

Burnt at St. Servant,

- 1 Of 22 Guns, new.
- 1 Of 18 Guns, new.
- 1 Of 56 Guns.
- 1 Of 36 Guns.
- 62 Merchant Ships.

In the Store-Houses and Tallard,

Great Quantities of Pitch, Train-Oil, Rosin, and Deals; besides cutting the Pipes at Parama, which conveyed the Water into St. Maloes.

July 11. They write from Vienna, of the 20th of June, that a few Days before, a Courier who escaped from Olmutz, arrived there with Dispatches for the Empress Queen, giving an Account that the Fortifications were already so much damaged by the Enemy's Cannon and Bombs, and the City in general so hard pressed, that it was impossible for it to hold out many Days; and submitting it to her Imperial Majesty, whether an immediate Attempt should not be made to raise the Siege: Which Dispatches occasioned an extraordinary Council, at whose breaking up, a Courier was sent to Count Daun; so that an Action between that General and the King of Prussia was daily expected.

We hear that the Number of Troops destined to reinforce the Army under Prince Ferdinand will not exceed 10,000, both Horse and Foot; and 450 Invalids are going to Embden. They are to set off by the 16th Instant.

On Saturday Admiral Saunders arrived in Town from Portsmouth, and the next Day waited on his Majesty at Kensington.

Admiral Saunders has brought home near a Thousand French Prisoners.

Prince Ferdinand is in Possession of Cologne.—'Tis said the Spaniards and Portuguese are fitting out a large Force for Paraguay, to dispossess the Jesuits.

A Bayonne Privateer of 18 Guns, and 142 Men, is taken.

July 20. Yesterday an Express came from Plymouth, with Advice of the Arrival of the Fleet under Lord Anson at that Port from the Bay. It has returned, as we hear, only to take in Beer and Water, and will soon put to Sea again.

Some Letters from Poland mention, that the Grand General of the Crown was assembling Troops every where; which afforded Cause of much Circumspection to the Russians.

An Advice Boat is arrived at Amsterdam, in 27 Days, from St. Eustatia, with three Deputies of that Colony, who are commissioned, it is said, to petition the Dutch East-India Company, to ob-

tain some Ships of War to defeat the Enterprizes of the English, who keep the Island of Eustatia in a Manner blocked up.

The Loire, Capt. Gautier, of 30 Guns and 300 Men, from Toulon to Quebec, with upwards of 1000 Tons of Provisions, Wine, Flour, &c. is taken by the St. Albans Man of War and the Favourite Sloop, and carried into Gibraltar.

A Dutch Ship, called the Goodhope, Cledeet, laden with Fire-Arms and other valuable Presents, supposed to be bound to Algiers, is taken by a Spanish Man of War, and carried into Cadiz.

There is Advice that Commodore Stevens, with four Ships of the Line, arrived at Bombay in the Middle of October last.

We also hear that 4000 Marats, Cavalry, have joined the English in the Kingdom of Golconda.

One may gather from the Brussels Gazette extraordinary, (so generous are they at last to acknowledge) that Marshal Daun's Army did not fall upon the King of Prussia when he raised the Siege of Olmutz, though they say he had brought up his whole Army under the Cannon of that Town; it likewise appears by this their authentic Account, that the Prussians kept on battering the Town the best Part of the Night between the 1st and 2d Instant, so that Baron Marshal, Governor of Olmutz, did not perceive till Break of Day that they were raising the Siege; upon which he made a general Sally with the Garrison, the Intent of which was only to demolish the Works of the Besiegers; for they don't say that the Garrison fell upon the Rear of the Prussians, or skirmished with them at all, but only observe, a few Lines after, that Dispositions were making, or made, to harraßs them on all Sides in their Retreat. From the whole one may presume that Count Daun, tho' he was so near, did not intend to attack the King, and that his Majesty raised the Siege sooner than Count Daun expected, since the latter was not ready for a Pursuit when the Prussians retired.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 20.

"Thursday Morning three Regiments, viz. Hay's, Kingley's, and the Fusileers, were embarked at Cowes for Embden. They are to be conveyed by his Majesty's Ship Revenge, commanded by Capt. Carkett.

"We expect his Royal Highness Prince Edward here daily; the great Cabin on board the Essex is elegantly fitted up for his Reception.

"At Spithead, Admiral Holbourne, with 27 Ships of War."

Tuesday Morning the Transports, which are to take the Troops on board for Germany, fell down from Spithead to Cowes.

July 25. Yesterday the Duke of Marlborough, with his Grace's eldest Son, the Marquis of Blandford, set out from the Friary, St. James's, as did the several other General Officers the same Day, for Germany.

A Letter from the Prussian Camp, dated the Day before the Siege of Olmutz was raised, has this remarkable Intelligence: "A large Convoy is now arrived. This Convoy was several Times attacked by the Austrians, who carried off a few Waggons, but they paid very dear for them, having left a great Number of Men killed on the Road."—And a Letter from Hambourg says, "We have received Advice from Berlin, that after an Engagement of two Days, the 29th and 30th of last Month, the Prussian Escorte repulsed the Austrians, and conducted safely 3000 Waggons to the Prussian Army in Moravia."

The Dutch have actually commissioned their Men of War, and two of them lately fired at an English Privateer, as she was attempting to seize one of their Vessels going into a French Port.

Portsmouth, July 2. Yesterday Evening arrived the Fleet and Transports, under Command of Commodore Howe, and the Duke of Marlborough, all in perfect Health: They Yesterday intended to land at Cherbourg, and the Men were all in their Boats, but a high Wind springing up prevented it; they fired very briskly from the Shore on one Boat that attempted to Land, but killed no Body: They were in want of Provisions and Forage, which are now here ready to be put on board, and in about three Days they think of sailing again. The whole Fleet are in good Spirits and well.

Portsmouth, July 3. Yesterday the Duke of Marlborough, Lord George Sackville, and Commodore Howe, came on Shore; the Report is, that they will be victualled and provided with all they want with the utmost Expedition, and reinforced with three Regiments, and go to Sea again immediately.

Gosport, July 7. Yesterday in the Afternoon the Transports, with the Light Horse, Artillery Horses, &c. on board, sailed into the Harbour,

and went along-side the Jetty-Head, in the Dock-Yard. This Morning they began to debark. They are ordered to encamp till further Orders. The same Day the Transports, with the Regiment of Foot, the Draughts from the Train of Artillery, &c. fell down to Cowes, and are to be landed this Day, and encamp in their old Camp on the Isle of Wight.

Portsmouth, July 9. Thursday Afternoon all the Horse on board the Transports got into the Harbour from Spithead, and began to land the Horses on the several Jetty-Heads, which was effected by Three o'Clock on Friday, without any Accident. As soon as a Ship was discharged they saddled, and mounted as fast as possible, and marched to South-Sea Common, where they are now encamped.

The Foot are all disembarked, and in Camp on the Isle of Wight.

It is said that Commodore Howe's Squadron, including the Transports, is now victualling for ten Weeks.

Friday sailed into the Harbour from Spithead his Majesty's Ships Foudroyant and Orpheus, the former is a surprizing 84 Gun Ship, her Guns are on two Decks, her Lower Tier monstrous unwieldy, and not easy to be worked, the Shot weighing very little short of fifty Pounds each. Notwithstanding their Superiority in Bulk, our thirty-two Pound Shot are thought by all Judges to be on a Par with them, and of as much Efficacy when they take Place. Her Larboard Side is most terribly mauled, there are seventy Shot-holes on that Side plugged up; she came Home under Jury-masts: Her Lower Tier abaft the Mainmast are Brass Guns, several of which have very fine Bustos in an oval Compartment of Lewis XIV. The Orpheus is a fine large 64 Gun Ship, she is pepper'd very well too, her Masts very much wounded: It is surprizing how they stood home; she also has several fine Brass Guns. The Prisoners were put on board the Boyne, and from thence conveyed to Porchester-Castle.

Early this Morning arrived here Commodore Howe from London; it is said, to expedite the Fleet. There are ten more flat-bottomed Boats to be built in our Dock-Yard with the utmost Expedition; the Artificers begin on them this Day.

July 14. The Transports having all completed their Provisions, it is imagined the Troops will begin to embark on Sunday or Monday next.

Gosport, July 21. This Morning arrived at Spithead Admiral Osborne, in his Majesty's Ship St. George, with the Monarch, Capt. John Montague, from the Mediterranean.

B O S T O N, September 11.

Thursday last arrived here Capt. Morton, and on Friday Capt. Ingraham, two Transports, with Troops from Louisburg, having parted with the Convoy of about 40 Sail, two Days after they left that Place; the Remainder are hourly expected. By Capt. Ingraham we have an Account of the Destination of the following Troops, viz.

MEMORANDUM.

For Gaspay, in the River St. Lawrence; 15th Regiment, General Amherst. 28th Ditto, Braggs. 58th Ditto, Anstruther. The above Regiments commanded by General Wolfe. Admiral Hardy, with seven Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, gone with the above.

The Regiments gone up the Bay of Fundy for St. John's; 35th Regiment, General Otway. 2d Battalion of Royal Americans. 350 Rangers, commanded by Major Scott. With Part of the Train of Artillery, and 2 Frigates. The above commanded by Colonel Monckton.

Regiments sailed from Louisburg for Boston, August 30th. 2d Battalion of Royal Scots, General Sinclair. 17th Regiment, General Forbes. 47th Regiment, General Lascelles. 48th Regiment, General Webb's. 63d Regiment, Colonel Frazier's Highlanders; under Convoy of the Captain Man of War of 64 Guns, commanded by Captain Amherst, with General Amherst on board.

Yesterday Noon came to Town Captain Abercrombie, Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Abercrombie.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

A brief Account of the Expedition against Fort Frontenac, in a Letter from an Officer in the New-York Regiment, to his Colonel, dated Oswego, August 30, 1758.

WE landed at the Point of Land that it is built on the 25th Instant, late in the Evening, about a Mile from the Fort, where we were covered from the Enemy's Cannon by a rising Ground. Next Morning we brought our Cannon and Howets within 500 Yards of the Fort, and began to play upon them; we threw in some Shells

that did the Enemy no harm could not make m at that Distance; the prudent to spend our A Purpose, and resolved to the Fort that Night it best to take Possess made formerly before but was then partly de chosen for the Purpose Night, and got into of an Intrenchment th soon as the Enemy hee constantly upon them v Arms, but did not l Action: There were Place: The Intrench Sun-rise, we threw in with our Cannon, and Execution, which the Fort, and made capitulate. There w from us at Oswego, that had some Fur, D &c. on board, which soon as they saw the our Cannon firing board, the rest fled left the Brig and Sch Possession of. The rendered, are, That and Cloathing, and t Schuyler is to be ex Fort Frontenac, and of Prisoners for the I cannot tell how m for Boats full of thei struck, and the Men ner fled. We found and Twenty; they ran off; the Fort wa Stone and Lime, the with a strong Platf covered with Plank were mounted: The of Stone and Lime v it was well stored wit were about 100 Pie the largest not moun all Provisions and the Use of the othe It had in it a vast we burnt in the F the French left, an It was well stored wi burnt seven Vessels, bour, and brought were used with the Insult or Abuse was had not only thei thought fit to take 700, that before w ed and threw down thought needful. what Plunder we (the Day after the and Schooner arr Bradstreet and the we expect him till for a little Breeze this Lake. Ther led and wounded. Since the foreg are informed for about 60 Pieces of one Half of their street with his A 31st of August. The Enemy at Deferters come lately been const talions complete, des Colonies, Ca ment 15 Feet th overlooked by t to have 100 The following s ing Col. Brad Night by the "That there visions (much fore) found in to 8000 Barre froyed, as wel and destroyed sundry Stores, Patteraroes, w Garrison infor Duquesne and

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that did the Enemy some Damage, but the Can-
non could not make much Impression on the Wall
at that Distance; therefore, it was thought im-
prudent to spend our Ammunition and Time to no
Purpose, and resolved to make a nearer Approach
to the Fort that Night. Col. Bradstreet thought
it best to take Possession of an old Intrenchment
made formerly before the Fort, as a Breast-work,
but was then partly demolished, and a Party being
chosen for the Purpose, they went silently in the
Night, and got into it, and made another Piece
of an Intrenchment that was found necessary. As
soon as the Enemy heard them at Work, they fired
constantly upon them with their Cannon and Small-
Arms, but did not kill us a Man in the whole
Action: There were about five wounded at that
Place: The Intrenchment being finished about
Sun-rise, we threw in Shells, and fired upon them
with our Cannon; and being so near, every Shell
and Execution, which soon silenced the Guns of
the Fort, and made them strike their Colours to
capitulate. There was a large Brig they took
from us at Oswego, and a French built Schooner
that had some Fur, Deer Skins, coarse Bale Goods,
&c. on board, which set sail to go to Niagara as
soon as they saw the Fort strike their Colours, but
our Cannon firing upon them, killed some on
board, the rest fled in their Boats on Shore, and
left the Brig and Schooner adrift, which we took
Possession of: The Terms on which the Fort sur-
rendered, are, That they are to have their Money
and Cloathing, and to be Prisoners of War. Col.
Schuyler is to be exchanged for the Governor of
Fort Frontenac, and we are to have an Exchange
of Prisoners for the Rest, sent us to Lake-George.
I cannot tell how many the Garrison consisted of,
for Boats full of them fled when the Colours were
struck, and the Men on board the Brig and Schoo-
ner fled. We found in the Fort about a Hundred
and Twenty; they had but few Indians, who all
ran off; the Fort was a regular Square, built with
Stone and Lime, the Wall about ten Feet high,
with a strong Platform of Timber all round it,
covered with Plank, upon which their Cannon
were mounted: There were many other Buildings
of Stone and Lime within the Fort, and about it;
it was well stored with all Things necessary: There
were about 100 Pieces of Cannon, but many of
the largest not mounted: It was the Store where
all Provisions and warlike Stores were sent to for
the Use of the other Forts Southwestward of it.
It had in it a vast Quantity of Provisions, which
we burnt in the Fort, and every Thing else that
the French left, and we could not bring away.
It was well stored with excellent Small-Arms. We
burnt seven Vessels, great and small, in the Har-
bour, and brought two with us. The Prisoners
were used with the greatest Humanity, not the least
Insult or Abuse was given to the Meanest: They
had not only their Cloaths, but what else they
thought fit to take with them. I forgot to tell
you, that before we burnt the Fort, we demolish-
ed and threw down the Wall of it as low as was
thought needful. As soon as we had put on board
what Plunder we took, we set sail the 28th Inst.
(the Day after the Fort was taken) and the Brig
and Schooner arrived here last Night, but Col.
Bradstreet and the Battoes are not come, nor can
we expect him till the Weather is more moderate,
for a little Breeze of Wind raises great Swells on
this Lake. There were but about 17 French kil-
led and wounded, as far as we can learn.
Since the foregoing Letter came to Hand, we
are informed for certain, That there were but a-
bout 60 Pieces of Cannon in the Fort, and only
one Half of them mounted: And that Col. Brad-
street with his Army arrived safe at Oswego the
31st of August.
The Enemy at Ticonderoga, we hear, from two
Deferters come into Fort William Henry, have
lately been considerably reinforced; have 8 Bat-
talions complete, besides 15 Companies of Troupes
des Colonies, Canadians and Indians; an Intrench-
ment 15 Feet thick, and a Ditch 10 Feet broad,
overlooked by three Batteries; and is also report-
ed to have 100 Battoes on the Lake.
The following further authentic Particulars concern-
ing Col. Bradstreet's Expedition, we received last
Night by the Post from Albany, viz.
"That there was an immense Quantity of Pro-
visions (much more than was mentioned hereto-
fore) found in the Fort at Cadaraqui, amounting
to 8000 Barrels; which our People entirely de-
stroyed, as well as the Fort. That they burnt
and destroyed seven Vessels from 18 to 8 Guns,
sundry Stores, all the Artillery, &c. except 9 Brass
Patteraroes, which they brought off. That the
Garrison informed our Forces, the French at Fort
Duquesne and Niagara, had not three Weeks Pro-

visions, and must be in the greatest Distress, as
they can't return, not having any Vessels on the
Lake, the whole being destroyed. That the
Goods and Provisions at Cadaraqui were valued
at 800,000 Livres, exclusive of the Vessels, Guns,
Stores, &c. so that the Loss, exclusive as aforesaid,
cannot be less than 40,000 l. Sterling. That
Part of the Provisions, &c. at the Fort, was in-
tended for an Expedition to the Great-Carrying-
Place, Mohawks-River, and Schenectady, to be
commanded by one Levy, with 2000 French, and
1000 Indians. That the Colonel, after destroy-
ing every Thing that could be of Service to the
Enemy, immediately returned to Oswego, where
he destroyed the two other Vessels, when unload-
ed. That he brought down to the Great-Carry-
ing-Place, as much Plunder as his Whale-boats
and Battoes would carry, and there made a regu-
lar Division amongst his Officers and Men.
We also learn, as a further Information from
the French Garrison, That the Army designed to
be commanded by Levy, was expected to arrive
there (when our Army landed) in four or five
Days.
Other Letters, of good Authority, affirm and
say, That it is impossible to conceive the Quantity
of Provisions, Stores, Artillery, &c. that was con-
sumed in the Flames: And also, that there were
prodigious large Quantities of laced Coats, &c.
designed as Presents for the Indians, five Battoes
Load of which our Forces brought off, and depo-
sited in General Stanwix's Camp.
Extract of a Letter from Rhode-Island, Sept. 12.
"Yesterday arrived the Sloop Wanton, John Cod-
dington, Commander, in 20 Days from Monti Christi;
who brings Advice, that they had received an Ac-
count at the Cape, by a Flag of Truce from Jamaica,
that Admiral Knowles had arrived there with nine
Ships of the Line, and six Frigates, and had sent a
Message to the Governor of the Cape, to inform him of
his Design to pay him a Visit; and that the Inhabi-
tants at the Cape, and at Fort Dauphin, were very
much alarmed with this News, and were calling all
the free Negroes to assist in the Defence of the Town.
On Thursday last returned here from a success-
ful Cruise of six Months, the Privateer Schooner
Sampson, Telamon Phoenix, Commander. On
the 23d of April he took a Schooner, which was
ransomed; and the next Day a Ship from Nantz,
bound to Port Louis, laden with Flour, Oil, &c.
On the 30th of May he took two Sloops and a
Schooner, which the Enemy ransomed; afterwards
a Dutch Ship with French Property on board,
which was condemned; and two Pettiangers, load-
ed with Flour and Salt Fish. The above were all
taken in Company with the Privateer Brig King
Hendrick, of Rhode-Island, Frederick Hamilton
Commander.
On Thursday last arrived here a French Prize
Ship, called Le Brave, John Baptiste Beloke, Com-
mander. She was taken on the 8th of August
last, in Lat. 44: 8, Long. 54: 30, by the Pri-
vateer Snow Revenge, Capt. Pell, of this Place.
She is a Letter of Marque, carries 8 Guns, had
24 Men, and was bound from Quebec to Cape-
Francois. She sailed in Company with 7 more,
bound to the same Place.
Extract of a Letter from Fort Edward, da-
ted the 6th Instant.
"By a French Defter arrived at the Lake the
4th, who left Ticonderoga six Days before, we hear
that a Party of Indians, in a Number of Canoes, had
come there, but with what Design he knew not.
'Tis said the French have a Mind to put themselves
in Action, and that a great Number of Battoes have
been discovered at their End of the Lake, manned.
Besides a Party of 500, consisting mostly of Volunteers,
that left the Lake the 2d Instant, on a Scout towards
Fort-Anne, Rogers, with a Party, in Consequence of
some private Intelligence, went out the 4th; his Rout
is uncertain, so 'tis thought a secret Expedition. The
armed Sloop sailed on her first Cruise the second; she
is a pretty Vessel, and sails well. We are in a State
of Tranquillity, as we apprehend no Danger from any
Quarter except Wood-Creek, and even from there, by
Means of frequent Scouts that Way, we cannot avoid
having timely Notice of any Attempt. With regard
to a second Attempt at Ticonderoga, I can give you
nothing certain. There are two Brass 24 Pounders
just sent to the Lake, and two more expected from
New-York, which makes six of that Metal, with
many others, less, they will have in Readiness, if
they think otherwise of the Breast-Work than they
did before, which the Defter informs, is put now in
a much stronger Posture of Defence than before.
PHILADELPHIA, September 21.
Monday last arrived here Capt. Mitchell from
Louisburg, which he left the 7th Instant. They
had no Account from the Troops gone to Gaspar;

but some Transports were returned from the Island
of St. John's, and brought off 800 of the Inhabi-
tants, the whole Number of Persons on the Island
being 4700.

By Capt. Mitchell we have the following Letters
from Gentlemen of Credit in Louisburg.

Extract of a Letter from Louisburg, Sept. 5.

"This Morning an Express arrived here from
England, with the following glorious News: The
Papers I have not seen yet, but these Particulars
you may believe, the King of Prussia has routed
the Austrian Army, taken Count Daun, and Six-
teen Thousand Prisoners."

Extract of a Letter from Louisburg, Sept. 6.

"Yesterday arrived the Grampus Sloop in five
Weeks, with Dispatches from Portsmouth. She
brings Advice, That the King of Prussia has
beat Count Daun, and either killed or taken him
Prisoner, and quite demolished the whole Imperial
or Austrian Army near Olmutz. Prince Ferdi-
nand carries all before him. Lord George Sack-
ville, with 6000 Foot and 3000 Horse, sent over
to join him. Prince Edward on board Lord
Howe, and intended for a Seaman.

A Letter from New-York, dated last Monday,
says, "We make no Doubt General Amherst, and
the Regiments from Louisburg, arrived at Boston
on Monday last, as they were then seen off."

ANNA POLIS, September 28.

Since our last we have heard of the following
Elections of Representatives, viz.

For Cecil County, Mr. Michael Earle, Capt.
Henry Ward, Mr. Henry Baker, and Mr. Francis
Malden.

For Kent County, Capt. Alexander Williamson,
Mr. Richard Gresham, Capt. John Tilden, and
Major William Hynson.

For Queen-Anne's County, Mr. Robert Lloyd,
Col. William Happer, Col. Edward Tilghman, and
Mr. Thomas Harris.

Yesterday begun the Election in Frederick.
The General Assembly of this Province is Pro-
rogued to Monday the 16th of October.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,
At her Moorings in the NORTH-WEST-BRANCH
of PATAPSCO RIVER,



THE Brigantine BETSY
RUSSELL, with her
Rigging, Tackle and Apparel,
about 4 Years from the Stocks,
Burthen about One Hundred
and Thirty Tons, or therea-
bouts, a prime Sailer, and very
strong Built. Any Person in-
clined to purchase, may know the Terms, by ap-
plying to the Subscriber at Joppa, Mr. Joseph Wat-
kins at Onion's Iron-Works, or Captain Thomas
Hammond on board.

Also to be Sold, a Quantity of choice Barbados
RUM and SUGAR. Enquire as above.

JOSEPH SMITH.

September 20, 1758.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master
in Somerset County School: Any Person
properly Qualified, upon applying to the Visitors,
will meet with such Encouragement as the Law
relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,
ARNOLD ELZEY, junior, Register.

ALL Persons indebted to Peter Maxwell, my
late Husband, deceased, whether on Book-
Account, Note, Bond, or other Specialty, are de-
sired forthwith to come and settle, and pay off the
same, to prevent Trouble. And any Persons hav-
ing any Demands or Claims against the said Estate,
are hereby required to bring in their respective
Accounts, that they may be discharged, by
SARAH MAXWELL, Executrix.

September 28, 1758.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons indebted to
the Estate of Dr. Francis Parnham, late of
Charles County, deceased, from making any fur-
ther Payments to Guy Cornish, as his Receipts will
not be allowed of by

PHILIP BRISCOE.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time
confined in Anne-Arundel County Goal for
Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Cre-
ditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to
apply to the next General Assembly for an Act
for his Relief.
SAMUEL YEATES.

THERE

Country, and consequently become less disposed to submit to proper Regulations and due Subordination. We all know what happened to Rome after the Downfall of Carthage! She became too potent for the Rest of the World; but then her Citizens grew corrupt, luxurious, and factious, and laid the Foundation of the Republic's Ruin.

But as France has long made it a favourite Point to establish a Communication between Canada and Louisiana, by Means of a Chain of Forts that should command all the Back Parts of our Settlements, and prevent our extending any farther to the Westward; in order effectually to defend this Project, and put it out of the Enemy's Power ever to execute it hereafter, I think we should expel them from New-Orleans at the Mouth of the River Mississippi, and settle there ourselves; which may be easily done, while we continue to cut off their Supplies from Europe.

The Acquisition of Cape-Breton, or the Royal Island, as the French call it, and that of New-Orleans, together with the Security obtained for our Colonies, by leaving the Enemy nothing this Side of the River St. Lawrence, will make us Masters of all the Commerce of North-America; what little Trade they may have from Canada being too inconsiderable to be coveted by England.

After we have effected these Things in North-America, should France not yet be disposed for Peace, something may be thought of, in Regard to her Sugar-Islands; but before we make any Attempts there, I humbly conceive it would be proper to abolish certain Abuses in our own, particularly that monopolizing Spirit which makes some Planters engross more Lands than they intend to improve and cultivate, in order to keep up Commodities at a higher Price than they would bear, if People poorer than themselves had a fair Opportunity to exert their Industry.

As for Minorca, I apprehend there is no Necessity for making any Attempt to recover it during the War. If we carry the Points above mentioned in America, a Dash of the Pen will put us in Possession of that Island at the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace: We need but absolutely insist upon it, and the French will readily give it up, as it would be of little Service to them in Time of Peace, though it is of great Importance to us at all Times.

Considering the great Expence we are put to, and the many Millions this War adds to the national Debt, it is absolutely incumbent on us to make Acquisitions that shall enlarge our Trade to such a Degree as may enable us to raise the Taxes that must be continued to pay the Interest of this Debt; otherwise, at the End of the War, our Condition will not be much better than that of the Party that humbly sues for Peace, and in less than a Score of Years after it may prove much worse.

PROBUS.

L O N D O N, June 17.

YESTERDAY Florence Hensley, M. D. who was found Guilty of High Treason, was carried from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, to receive his Sentence, which Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, after a most pathetic Speech, passed upon him, which in Cases of High Treason is as follows: *That he must return to the Prison from whence he came, and from thence to be drawn upon a Hurdle to the Place of Execution; when he comes there he must be hanged by the Neck, but not till he is dead, then his Bowels must be taken out and burnt, while he is yet living; his Head to be severed from his Body, and his Body to be divided into four Quarters, and these to be at his Majesty's Disposal.* He is ordered to be executed on the 12th of next Month.

Portsmouth, June 16. Yesterday 40 Chests of Money were shipped on Board His Majesty's Ship the Norwich, to pay the Forces in North-America.

B O S T O N, September 18.

Last Wednesday arrived in our Harbour from Louisbourg, his Majesty's Ship the Captain, commanded by Capt. Amherst, in which came Major-General AMHERST, who had the chief Command of his Majesty's Land Forces in the late successful Expedition against Cape-Breton:—He was received and congratulated upon his Arrival, with the Respect and Esteem due to so brave a Commander.—On this Occasion, the Guns at Castle-William, those on the Batteries in this Town, and at Charlestown, &c. were discharged, and the Bells of the Town were rung.—Between 30 and 40 Transports which came out with the Captain Man of War, having on board the 2d Battalion of the Royal Scots, as also Forbes's, Lafcelles's and Webb's Regiments, with Fraser's Highlanders,

are also arrived:—The Troops are in good Health, and were disembarked the Day following, and encamped on the Common. On Saturday the General set out, with the Whole of the Troops, and marched from hence to the Westward.

Capt. Calliteau arrived here last Thursday in 7 Days from Louisbourg: Our Advices from thence are, That on the 28th of last Month, sail'd on the Expedition to Gaspar, nigh the River St. Lawrence, the 7th Ships of the Line, with 3 Frigates, lately mentioned, under Sir Charles Hardy; as also the Transports, with the following Regiments on board, viz. The 1st, Amherst's; the 28th, Bragg's; the 58th, Anstruther's; commanded by General Wolfe.—That on the same Afternoon, two Frigates and several Transports, with the following Regiments on board, viz. 35th, Otway's; 2d Battalion of Royal-Americans; 350 Rangers, commanded by Col. Stott; with Part of the Train of Artillery, sail'd for the Enterprize up the River St. John's, to be commanded by Col. Monckton.

Before Captain Calliteau left Louisbourg, some Vessels returned from the Isle St. John's, with between 7 and 800 of the principal Inhabitants of that Island, and Soldiers:—It is said that on the Appearance of our Troops which went to take them off, they refused to surrender themselves, and insisted on not being concerned with any Terms the Governor of the Island of Cape-Breton submitted to; but as soon as the Troops landed, they resigned themselves quietly, without the least Resistance. Several other Vessels were gone to bring off the Remainder of the Inhabitants, who are likewise to be sent to France:—The Number of People on that Island we cannot yet ascertain with Certainty, the Accounts differing greatly, some reckoning them to exceed 2000, while others suppose them to be near 4000.

An Account of the Artillery, Ammunition, &c. taken at Louisbourg.

Eleven Stands of Colours, 220 Drums, 231 Pieces of Cannon from 36 to 4 Pounders, 6 Iron and 2 Brass 13 Inch Mortars, 4 Royals, 200 spare Carriages, 15,000 Stand of Arms, 4000 Shells, 14,000 Shot, 200 Boxes of small Shot, 5000 Barrels of Powder, 10,000 Barrels of Flour, and 50,000 Barrels of Pork and Beef.—There were about 600 Cannon taken in the Ships.

The Commanding Officers of the Regiments which were encamped in this Town last Week, are, of the 2d Battalion of his Majesty's First, or Royal Regiment, Lieut. Col. Forster; Of the 17th, Lieut. Col. Morris; Of the 47th, Lieut. Col. Hale; Of the 48th, Lieut. Col. Burton; Of the Highland Regiment, Col. Simon Fraser.

His Excellency Governor Lawrence is expected here from Halifax, with 1500 Men, in order to complete the above Regiments.

The Captain of a Vessel which arrived at Rhode-Island last Week from Montu Christi, reports, That Admiral Knowles, with a Number of Men of War, and 5000 Troops, were arrived at Jamaica, and intended to go on some Expedition in the West-Indies.

Part of a Letter from Louisbourg, dated Sept. 15.

"We arrived here Yesterday, together with 4 more Ships, from St. John's, with Prisoners: It is a fine pleasant Place, a Deal of choice Land, and great Plenty of Cattle; we found great Numbers of French Inhabitants, but they made no Resistance, altho' there were some Regulars: There was a Sloop and 5 or 6 Schooners, which we made Prizes of, and brought away; we could not bring all the Inhabitants away, and I believe we shall go again for the Remainder."

Late last Night the Boston Packet, Capt. Robson, arrived here in 50 Days from Plymouth, in England, by whom we have a Confirmation of Admiral Anson's returning with his Fleet, but had again sail'd with 38 Ships of the Line, 12 of which were 3-Deckers; and 'twas tho't he was gone to Brest. Capt. Robson came out in Company with about 40 Sail, mostly bound to these Parts, under Convoy of the Norwich Man of War, of 50 Guns, who has a Quantity of Money on board, for the Forces in America, and is bound to this Place; together with the Captains Smith, Wilson, Brown, and Jacobson: Capt. Robson left the Convoy about 3 Weeks ago, in the Night.—He brought no English Prizes.

N E W - Y O R K, September 25.

On Saturday last arrived in this Port Captain Isaac Sears, Commander of the Privateer Sloop Catharine, and brought in with him a French Prize Ship called the Only Daughter, from Rochelle bound to Quebec, laden with some Provisions and Dry Goods, one Stephen Coindet, Master, taken the 26th of August last about 15 Leagues to the Southward of the Straights of Belleisle. She

prov'd a Letter of Marque, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, 6 and 9 Pounders, some Swivels, and carried 44 Men; has a valuable Cargo, consisting of a Variety of Dry Goods suitable for the New-York Market. She was taken after a short Engagement in which the Catharine had one Man killed, and three wounded.

Monsieur Coindet informed his Captors, That he sailed from Old France in Company with seven other Vessels also bound to Quebec, loaded with Ammunition, Stores, &c. under Convoy of the Fleur de Lys Frigate: That he believed all the Store Ships were taken by an English 50 Gun Ship, as he saw her off the Western Isles take one of them which his own Brother commanded, when the Man of War at that Time had five other Vessels laying to a Stern, supposed to be the Prizes: And, that when they sailed all the French Privateers were ordered in for six Months, to man their Men of War.

Capt. Riddle from Antigua in 25 Days, informs, That on the 26th of August last, a Hurricane happened among the West-India Islands, in which at Basseterre, in St. Kitts, there were nine Sail of Vessels lost, but he could not tell their Names in particular, as on the Approach of it he put out to Sea; that there were two lost at Sandy Point, and a great Number at St. Eustatia; and that he believes the Hurricane was extremely severe to Windward. We don't hear there were any Northward Men among those lost.

A Letter from L O N D O N, dated July 20.

—Since the Return of the Men of War and Transports from the Coast of Britany, the Public appear very impatient to know on what Kind of Expedition our Forces will next be sent. On this Occasion it is reported, that there is a Dissention among certain great Men. Some would have our Troops employed only against the French Coasts, from a Persuasion that this Plan of Operations would prove a sufficient Diversion in Favour of the King of Prussia; others are said to contend for sending them to the Rhine, imagining they may do the French more Michief there, than by making Descents on their Coasts, and re-embarking again in a few Days. The Number of Land Forces on the British Establishment, provided for by Parliament this Year, is 55,777 effective Men (including Officers and 4008 Invalids) and 14,845 Marines; in all 68,622. Now, supposing 20,000 of them employed in America, there remains 48,000; out of which we may allow 18,000 for Guards and Garrisons, and then there will be 30,000 left, to be employed against the Enemy, either upon the Coast of France, or on the Rhine, or both ways. Supposing 12,000 of these Troops sufficient to alarm the French Coasts all the Summer, and to keep six times that Number of the Enemy's Forces perpetually on the Watch; there remains 18,000, who may be sent over to Germany, to strengthen the Hands of our Allies, and perfect themselves in the Art of War. If it should not be thought advisable to send any considerable Reinforcement to his Majesty's Army on the Rhine, might not our next Embarkation for the Coast of France consist of 30,000 Men? Such a Force, it is hoped, would be found equal to 40,000 French Regulars and Militia, and might stay long enough in the Country to raise Contributions.

A N N A P O L I S, October 5.

We are informed by a Letter from Frederick County, That on Monday the 11th of September, Major Grant of the Highland Regiment, marched from our Camp on the Waters of the Kickiminita's, with the undermentioned Troops, on an Expedition against Fort Duquesne:

	Officers.	Serj. Corporals, Drummers, &c.
ROYAL AMERICANS,	6	108
HIGHLANDERS,	13	317
First Reg. of VIRGINIANS;	8	168
CAROLINIANS,		13
MARYLANDERS,	4	77
LOWER COUNTIES,		14
PENNSYLVANIANS,	4	108
Surgeons,	2	
	37	805

The Third Day after their March, they arrived within 11 Miles of Fort Duquesne, and halted till 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; then marched within 2 Miles of Fort Duquesne, and left their Baggage there guarded, by a Captain, Two Subalterns, and Fifty Men, and marched with the Rest of the Troops, and arrived at 11 o'Clock at Night upon a Hill, a Quarter of a Mile from the Fort. Major Grant sent Two Officers, and Fifty Men to the Fort, to attack all the Indians, &c. they should find lying out of the Fort; they saw none, nor

were they challeng'd. They turned they set Fire to was put out as soon as Day, Major Lewis was Americans and Virginians Mile and a Half from on which they left French would send to and seize it: Four H long the Hill facing the of Capt. McDonald's Drums beating toward a Party out of the Fort Reason to believe in the Fort, including heard the Drums, the bers, both French and tain McDonald, and T lower on the Hill to ders exposed themse were shot down in gr to retreat. The C Lower County Men, Trees and the Brush, were overpowered supported, were obl Pennsylvanians retreat Grant exposed him and endeavoured to Purpose, as they we Sides. Major Lewis engaged, but were Enemy having the E every Way. A Num most of whom were treated to the Bagge polled with Fifty M rally the flying Sold most pathetic Mann vain, as the Enemy soon as the Enemy attacked them very not being supported was obliged to give them, stop the Pur opportunity of escapin for Grant, and at Bullet was obliged Major must be take Sides, and would r him to surrender. that would accept

A LIST

Missing, a

near Fort

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ROYAL AMERICA

HIGHLANDERS.

VIRGINIANS. 1/2

CAROLINIANS.
MARYLANDERS.
LOWER COUNTIES
PENNSYLVANIA

R E

Royal Americans.

Highlanders.

Virginians, 1/2 R.

Carolinians.

Marylanders.

Lower Counties.

Pennsylvanians.

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were they challeng'd by the Centries: As they re-
turned they set Fire to a large Store-House, which
was put out as soon as they left it. At Break of
Day, Major Lewis was sent with 200 Men (Royal
Americans and Virginians) to lay in Ambush a
Mile and a Half from the main Body, on the Path
on which they left their Baggage, imagining the
French would send to attack the Baggage-Guard,
and seize it: Four Hundred Men were posted a-
long the Hill facing the Fort, to cover the Retreat
of Capt. McDonald's Company, who marched with
Drums beating towards the Fort, in order to draw
a Party out of the Fort, as Major Grant had some
Reason to believe there were not above 200 Men
in the Fort, including Indians; but as soon as they
heard the Drums, they sallied out in great Num-
bers, both French and Indians, and fell upon Cap-
tain McDonald, and Two Columns that were posted
lower on the Hill to receive them. The Highlan-
ders exposed themselves without any Cover, and
were shot down in great Numbers, and soon forced
to retreat. The Carolinians, Marylanders, and
Lower County Men, concealing themselves behind
Trees and the Brush, made a good Defence; but
were overpowered by Numbers, and not being
supported, were obliged to follow the Rest. The
Pennsylvanians retreated after the first Fire, Major
Grant exposed himself in the thickest of the Fire,
and endeavoured to rally his Men, but all to no
Purpose, as they were by this Time flank'd on all
Sides. Major Lewis and his Party came up and
engaged, but were soon obliged to give Way, the
Enemy having the Hill of him, and flanking him
every Way. A Number were drove into the Ohio,
most of whom were drowned. Major Grant re-
treated to the Baggage, where Capt. Bullet was
posted with Fifty Men, and again endeavoured to
rally the flying Soldiers, by intreating them in the
most pathetic Manner to stand by him, but all in
vain, as the Enemy were close at their Heels. As
soon as the Enemy came up to Capt. Bullet, he
attacked them very furiously for some Time, but
not being supported, and most of his Men killed,
was obliged to give Way: However, his attacking
them, stopp'd the Pursuit, so as to give many an Op-
portunity of escaping. The Enemy followed Major
Grant, and at last separated them, and Capt.
Bullet was obliged to make off. He imagines the
Major must be taken, as he was surrounded on all
Sides, and would not kill him, but often call'd to
him to surrender. The French gave Quarter to all
that would accept of it.

A LIST of the Officers and Soldiers
Missing, and Return'd from the Action
near Fort Duquesne, Sept. 14, 1758.

M I S S I N G,

		Priv.
OFFICERS.		
ROYAL AMERICANS.	Lieut. Billings.	35
	Lieut. Rider.	
	Enf. Jenkins.	
	Enf. Rbor.	
HIGHLANDERS.	Major Grant.	131
	Capt. Monro.	
	Capt. Hugh McKenzie.	
	Capt. McDonald.	
VIRGINIANS.	Lieut. Alex. McKenzie.	
	Lieut. Collin Campbell.	
	Lieut. Wm. McKenzie.	
	Lt. Roderick McKenzie.	
CAROLINIANS.	Lt. A. McDonald, junr.	
	Enf. John McDonald.	
	Major Lewis.	62
	Lieut. Baker.	
MARYLANDERS.	Lieut. Campbell.	
	Enf. Allen.	
	Enf. Jew.	
	Enf. Gift.	
PENNSYLVANIANS.	Lieut. Duncan McRae.	21
	Enf. Hollow.	18

R E T U R N ' D.

		Soldiers	Priv.
OFFICERS.			
ROYAL AMERICANS.	Capt. Lander.	70	3
	Lieut. Bentebeck.		
	Lt. Arch. Robinson.	162	24
	Lt. Henry Munro.		
HIGHLANDERS.	Lt. McDonald, senr.		
	Ensign Alex. Grant.		
	Surgeon Donnet.		
	Surgeon Harris.		
VIRGINIANS.	Capt. Bullet.	104	2
	Capt. Walt. Stewart.		
CAROLINIANS.	Capt. Ware.	7	2
	Lieut. Riley.	30	6
MARYLANDERS.	Ensign Harrison.		
LOWER COUNTIES.			
PENNSYLVANIANS.	Capt. Clayton.	12	5
	Lieut. Hayes.	85	
	Lieut. Reynolds.		
	[Wounded.]		
		490	42

We hear from Fort Cumberland, that on Wed-
nesday the 27th of last Month, as Captain Sprigg
and Mr. Luckett were searching the inward Maga-
zine for Tent Cloaths, to make better Provision
for the Sick, it blew up, and set the Fort on Fire
in several Places, particularly in Two, very near
the grand Magazine, the Door of which was burst
open: But by the Activity and Resolution of the
Garrison, the Fire was happily extinguished, and
the Place saved, with the Loss of the Two unfor-
tunate Gentlemen, and the Stores that were in the
Magazine.

Last Tuesday ended the Election in Frederick
County, having lasted six Days, when Capt. Henry
Wright Crabb, Mr. Edward Dorsey, Capt. Joseph
Chapline, and Col. Thomas Cresap, were declared
duly Elected.

His Excellency our Governor, we hear, is not
expected Home from Fort Cumberland, 'til the
20th Instant.

We are assured, that the General Assembly of
this Province will be further Prorogued to Monday
the 23d of this Instant, then to meet for the Dis-
patch of Public Business.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, to the Printer
hereof, dated October 1, 1758.

"The Fleet consisting of 100 Sail (that took
Orders) with the Chesterfield, sailed with a fair
Wind on Tuesday; about 3 or 4 o'Clock that Af-
ternoon, the sternmost Ships were out of the Capes;
all the Maryland Ships, except two, are loaded.

"Last Wednesday we had an Account at York
from Hampton, from a Gentleman of Veracity,
That by a Glasgow Ship just arrived there, there
were Letters of the Third of August, giving an Ac-
count that an extraordinary Gazette was publish-
ed, with the News of the King of Prussia's Victory
over the Austrians, July the 14th. That he enga-
ged on the 12th, and retreated, and afterwards
attacked them, and defeated Daun's Army. As
this corresponds with the Account by the Grampus
Sloop, I make no Question of the Truth of it."

From the EDINBURGH COURANT of August 3d.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at the Hague,
to his Friend in London, dated last Tuesday Even-
ing.

"I am now in the House of the Prussian En-
voy, who received Two Expresses this Afternoon,
one of which comes from Prince Ferdinand of
Brunswick's Army, and the other directly from
Berlin, with an Account of a complete Victory
gained by the King of Prussia over Marshal Daun,
who is made Prisoner. The Austrians rallied twice,
but in vain; they could not stand before the Prus-
sians."

The above Extract was taken from the London
Gazette of July 29th, and brought in a Ship from
Glasgow, belonging to Messrs. Glassford and Com-
pany, just arrived in Patowmack.

Mr. John Wardrop, Merchant, of Lower-Marl-
borough, sail'd for London, with the Convoy, in
the Wilton.

The RACE near Annapolis, which was
to have been Run on the 17th, (as adver-
tis'd on the last Page of this Paper) will
not be Run, until Tuesday the 24th Instant.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On THURSDAY next, being the 12th of this
Instant, at the House late in the Occupation of
John Senhouse, deceased, at Four o'Clock in the
Afternoon,

VARIETY of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
and a large Quantity of Roundings.

LIKEWISE,

The following Books, beautifully Printed on
fine Paper, and neatly Bound and Letter'd, viz.

TAYLOR'S LIFE of CHRIST, TILLOTSON'S
SERMONS, JOSEPHUS, TAYLOR'S HOLY LIVING,
HISTORY of ENGLAND, SPECTATOR, &c.

October 5, 1758.

WHEREAS sundry Persons have lately
bought Wood of my Negroes, without
my Privy or Consent: These are to forewarn all
Persons not to buy or any way deal with my Ne-
groes for the future, on Pain of having the Law
put in Execution against them.

CHARLES HAMMOND.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hundred and Seventy-Three Acres
of good LAND, Part of a Tract of Land
called WILSON'S DELAY, lying a few Miles be-
low the Ferry over Manocass, in Frederick County.
For Title and Terms, apply to Mr. Robert La-
mar, near Manocass, or the Subscriber.

DANIEL CARROLL.

Patowmack, George-Town, Sept. 25, 1758.
NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons
inclined to purchase LOTS in the said
Town, that have not been Improved (by the
Takers up) agreeable to Law, That the Com-
missioners are to meet in said Town, on Monday
the 23d Day of October next, in order to dispose
of all such Lots.

Dorchester County, September 19, 1758.

STOLEN last Night from the Subscriber's
Landing, on the Eastern-Shore, a little above
the Mouth of Patuxent, a FERRY BOAT (built
like a Ship's Long-Boat) rigged with one Mast,
carries a Main-sail and Fore-sail of Osnabrigs,
with a Bumpkin, her Stern painted Green, has an
Iron Horse, and a Forecastle to the Mast, her Bal-
last consisted of 12 Fifty-sixes, some Pig-Iron and
Stones, her Stern-Sheets has been painted Red, a
Locker Aft, and 2 Side Lockers under the Sheets,
the Entrance into which is round or oval Holes
before the after Thaut, in which is kept two Ox
Horns fix'd with Handles to wet the Sails, she has
an Anchor, and a common laid Rope for a Cable,
is close sealed, the upper Streak of which is paint-
ed Red, and has two Cleat Blocks nailed for the
Fore-Sheets, and a Boom of Juniper.

'Tis supposed she was taken away by two Con-
victs, who left a Ship the Day before in Little-
Choptank, commanded by Captain Robert Johnson,
who will give a handsome Reward for having them
apprehended: And, whoever takes up the said
Boat, and brings her to me, shall receive FOUR
PISTOLES Reward, and all reasonable Charges
paid, and set to their own County if required, by
HENRY TRAVERS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in
Charles County, near Port-Tobacco, on the
24th of September last, a Convict Servant Man
named William Williamson; he is about 5 Feet
Inches high, of a pale Complexion, black Eyes
and Hair (his Hair cut off); he has been in the
Country near three Years; he is an Englishman,
and a Shop-Joiner or Cabinet-Maker by Trade.
It is probable he may forge a Pass or Discharge,
as he can write a pretty good Hand, and may en-
deavour to pass for a Sailor; he is a knowing Fel-
low, but does not appear to be much so. His
Apparel at home was, an Osnabrigs Shirt, Sailor's
Trowsers, and Felt Hat: But took with him, a
blue Duffel Coat, white Jacket, white Shirt, an
old Check Ditto, Thread Stockings, Single Chan-
nell'd Pumps, and a brown Cut Wig. It is likely
he will change his Apparel, as he will use all Me-
thods to get off.

Whoever will bring the said Servant to his Ma-
ster, or secures him so as he may get him again,
shall have Three Pistoles Reward, beside what the
Law allows, if taken in Maryland; and if taken
in Pennsylvania or Virginia, Four Pistoles, paid by
Mr. Kinsman JOHN GODY.

Rock-Creek, Sept. 26, 1758.

RAN away from the Subscriber the 26th In-
stant, a middle-fiz'd Man, named John Wells,
pretty thick set, wears his own Hair, has a Stop-
page in his Speech; he was taken out of Frederick
County Goal, and looks pale, having been con-
fined in Prison some Time for Debt. Had on
when he went away, a blue pitchey Waistcoat,
with white Buttons, an old Drab Ditto without
Sleeves, a Check Shirt, and a Pair of long Bree-
ches: He has taken with him a Pair of strong
Shoes, and Copper Buckles.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings
him to his Master, or secures him so that he may
get him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Re-
ward, and what the Law allows.

Mr. Croswait. RICHARD BOWEN.

RAN away from the Dragon, Captain Robert
Johnson, lying in Little-Choptank River, two
Convicts;

One named William Hutcherson, about 26 Years
of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and has the King's
Evil under his Chin. He had on a white Flannel
Jacket and white Trowsers.

The other named John Rhodes, about 20 Years
of Age, of a fair Complexion, about 5 Feet 3
Inches high, and is pitted a little with the Small-
Pox. Had on a Dutch Cap, blue Jacket, and a
Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever brings them to the Subscriber, shall
receive Four Pistoles, or Two Pistoles for either,
besides reasonable Charges, paid by
ROBERT JOHNSTON.

N. B. It is supposed they are gone towards
Virginia, as a small Sailing Boat was taken away
the Night they went off.

Capt. R. Stewart
or Mr. Campbell.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Alexandria, Virginia, the 22d of September last, a Convict Servant-Man, named *John Murphy*, born in Ireland, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, by Trade a Joiner, which he may deny, he talks proper English, and in a good Stile, is of a pale Complexion, and has a large dark Beard. Had on when he went away, a dark brown Coat and Jacket, grey Breeches, Shoes and Stockings, with good white Linen Shirts, and appears decent.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid by JOHN PATTERSON.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE, At her Moorings in the NORTH-WEST-BRANCH of PATAPSCO RIVER,



THE Brigantine BETSY RUSSELL, with her Rigging, Tackle and Apparel, about 4 Years from the Stocks, Burthen about One Hundred and Thirty Tons, or thereabouts, a prime Sailer, and very strong Built. Any Person inclined to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at *Jeppa*, Mr. *Joseph Watkins* at *Onion's Iron-Works*, or Captain *Thomas Hammond* on board.

Also to be Sold, a Quantity of choice Barbados RUM and SUGAR. Enquire as above. JOSEPH SMITH.

September 20, 1758.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in *Somerset County School*: Any Person properly Qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order, ARNOLD ELZEY, junior, Register.

ALL Persons indebted to *Peter Maxwell*, my late Husband, deceased, whether on Book-Account, Note, Bond, or other Specialty, are desired forthwith to come and settle, and pay off the same, to prevent Trouble. And any Persons having any Demands or Claims against the said Estate, are hereby required to bring in their respective Accounts, that they may be discharged, by SARAH MAXWELL, Executrix.

September 28, 1758.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons indebted to the Estate of *Dr. Francis Parnham*, late of *Charles County*, deceased, from making any further Payments to *Guy Cornish*, as his Receipts will not be allowed of by PHILIP BRISCOE.

HENRY GASSAWAY,

WIEL Lodge GENTLEMEN of the ASSEMBLY, at FOUR SHILLINGS per Day.

THIS is at the Plantation of *Nathaniel Cleave*, in *Queen-Anne's County*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with the Figure 3, her near hind Foot is white, and has some white Hairs in her Forehead.

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

THIS is in the Possession of *Isaac Brashears*, in *Prince-George's County*, taken up as a Stray, a large Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock A S, is shod before, and has several Saddle Spots on his Back.

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

THIS is at the Plantation of *William Willett*, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a middle-fiz'd Black Steer, with a white Face, mark'd with a Crop and Slit, and Under-bit, in the Right Ear, and a Crop and Slit, in the Left.

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

THIS is at the Plantation of *Henry Allen*, in *Charles County*, taken up as a Stray, a middle-fiz'd Black Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, paces very slow and trots, and branded on

the off Buttock thus

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

Shippensburg, Sept. 4, 1758.

ESCAPED two Days ago from the Guard, under which he was confined for two Robberies, a very active Negro Fellow, called *Jack*, who speaks a little of the *Mohawk* Language, and appears to be a confirmed and desperate Villain. He is well known every where between this Place and *Albany*. He is a sturdy Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, his Legs rather small and somewhat bent. He had on a blue Coat and Waistcoat lined with Scarlet, Brads Buttons, Leather Breeches, and a plain Hat. He is supposed to have stolen and rode off on, a likely Sorrel trotting Horse, with a bald Face, branded T C, pretty old: And it is suspected that he is in Company with a Defenter from *Capt. Thompson's Light Horse*. This Fellow's Name is *Speakman*. He is well made, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with black Hair cut very short, fresh colour'd, and a little mark'd with the Small-Pox. His common Drefs was Green: What he went off in is not known.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and confines him in any Goal, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by Mr. *Daniel Wolfenbolske*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*.

ANY Gentleman that is duly Qualified for a CURATE of the Church of England, may meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber in *Frederick County*.

X. 4 SAMUEL HUNTER.

ANDREW THOMPSON, ROPE-MAKER, in ANNAPOLIS, At his Rope-Walk near the Town-Gate,

CARRIES on the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS in all it's Branches, where all Persons may be supplied with Ropes of any Kind, black or white: And all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being faithfully served with the best of Ropes, and at the most reasonable Rates, by

Their most humble Servant,

ANDREW THOMPSON.

N. B. He has by him a Quantity of Sewing, Roping and Seine Twine, and all Sorts of white Work.

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS, PERUKE-MAKER and HAIR-MERCHANT from LONDON,

HAVING with him a large Quantity of fine ENGLISH HAIRS of all Kinds, hereby gives Notice to all Gentlemen and Others, that they may be served with PERUKES made after the newest and best Manner, and at very reasonable Rates, by Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS.

N. B. The said *Walls* has opened his Warehouse in *Francis's-Street*, near the Court-House. And as he has had the Honour to work for most of the Nobility in England, he hopes to be favour'd with the Custom of the Gentlemen of this Place.

TO BE RUN FOR,

On the Seventeenth-Day of OCTOBER,

A PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, on the Race-Ground near the City of *Annapolis*, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won at one Time, any Purse or Match above One Hundred Pistoles. The Weight to be 120 lbs. The Winner to have the best of Three Heats. One Pistole and a Half to be paid at Entrance with *Jonas Green* Four Days before the Race, or Two Pistoles at the Post. If Three reputed Running Horses should not Enter, to be no Race: If only One or Two Enter, each of them to receive Five Pistoles. All Disputes to be determined by proper Judges, to be appointed.

N. B. 'Tis expected that on the next Day, there will be a Purse of TWENTY PISTOLES, the winning Horse on the first Day to be excluded.

ALL Persons are hereby forewarned Trusting or Dealing with *William Banks Walls*, Peruke-Maker, in any Manner, without the Consent of ARTHUR TOOLE.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent County, for Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the 20th of MARCH next, being the first Day of Court,

A MESSAGE or TENEMENT, called TOWN-SIDE, commodiously situated in the said County, on *Chester River*, for the Grain Trade of both *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's*, being about 20 Miles from *Duck-Creek* on *Delaware*, 8 Miles South from *George-Town*, 10 Miles above *Chester-Town*, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houses, with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharf, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load.

The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. *John Eccleston* in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power on Record from the late *Foster Cunliffe*, and Sons, Esquires.

H. CALLISTER.

A SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	Amount.
1 of 100 £.	is	100 £.
2 of 75	are	150
4 of 50	are	200
8 of 25	are	200
12 of 15	are	180
20 of 10	are	200
30 of 5	are	150
125 of 2	are	250
1000 of 1:2:6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize		6
1 last Drawn, Ditto,		4

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565
2796 Blanks, Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15s. each, make 3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in *Annapolis*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs *John Bricc*, *Stephen Bordley*, *Nicholas Maccubbin*, *James Dick*, *Walter Dulany*, *William Roberts*, *Lancelot Jacques*, *William Reynolds*, *Jonas Green*, *Henry Woodward*, *James Johnson*, *John Clapham*, and *Bennett Chew*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the PRIZES to be published in the *Maryland GAZETTE*; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

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