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THE
MARTLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 5, 1756.

MINORCA, April 21.

THE French Troops, which landed the 18th Instant, took Possession of Citadella, upon the English Garrison's retiring from thence. The Marshal Duke Richelieu and Count Galliffoniere, accompanied by the principal Officers of the Army, received the Compliments of the Magistracy on their Entrance into this City. At the same Time the Marshal told them, "We are not come to attack you. The King my Master has no other Reason for sending me hither than to obtain Satisfaction for the Insults and Injuries done him by the English. You may depend on my Protection, and be assured of my Care that the Troops under my Command shall behave well, committing no Kind of Violence of any Sort, and pay for what they buy. But beware of carrying on any Correspondence with the Enemy; in case of your so doing, be assured of being treated with the utmost Severity." Upon the Marshal's taking Possession of this City, Te Deum was sung in the great Church, and a triple Discharge of the Cannon on board the Fleet, and from the Garrison at the same Time; after which the Duke gave a grand Entertainment to the Government, &c.

On the 19th the Marshal took Possession of a small Fort abandoned by the English, which served to cover Fornelle, a small Port, situated on the Eastern Side of the Island, at the Point of a small Bay, near a Cape of the same Name.

On the 20th, the Marquis de Mefnil, and the Marquis de Monteynard, two Lieutenant Generals, were detached from the Army with 24 Companies of Grenadiers and a Royal Brigade, to encamp at Mercadol, from whence they were to advance towards Mahon, in order to block up that Port, on the Eastern Side of the Bay, whilst the main Body of the Army is to invest Fort St. Philip, in which General Blakeney has gathered the chief Body of his Troops, to the Amount of 2500 Men, as some say, or 2000, according to the Report of others. This Day the heavy Artillery destined for the Siege began its March. The Fleet commanded by Count de la Galiffoniere, is preparing to block up the Entrance of the Bay of Port Mahon, in Expectation of the Arrival of Admiral Byng, and with Orders to fight him.

The Islanders seemed pleased with the Arrival of the French, and gave them all possible Assistance in landing their Troops and Artillery, and supplying them with all Manner of Provisions.

Paris A-la-main, May 10. A Report strongly prevails here, that we have lost a Thousand Men before St. Philips, and that the Duke de Richelieu's Nephew and several other General Officers were killed.

LONDON, May 15.

The Prince George of 80, the Hampton Court of 64, the Nassau of 64, the Tilbury of 60, and Isis of 50 Guns, are ordered to sail to the Mediterranean to join Admiral Byng.

Extract of a Letter from Port-Mahon.

"Our Spirits are so good, our Garrison so hearty, and our Supplies so ample, that if our Works do not defend us, and our Works, until we can be relieved by strong Hands, we deserve to be buried in their Ruins. And as General Blakeney is Governor, who so gallantly defended Stirling Castle in the last Rebellion, against the whole Force of the Rebels, and who is a Gentleman that has served long, and likewise has a great Character as an Officer, we need be under less Apprehension for this Place."

The Packet-boat from hence to France on hearing that War was declared in Paris the 10th Instant, immediately sailed back again with the Mail.

Orders are given to the Ships of War to make Prizes of all Vessels of what Nation soever that shall be found to carry Provisions or Warlike Stores to our perfidious Enemy the French.

Last Night Notice was stuck up at the Post-Office, that the Mail was stopped from going to France.

Dublin, May 25. We are informed by private Letters which came by the last Express, that Fort St. Philip was not taken by the French the 4th Instant. That Admiral Byng being informed at Gibraltar that the French Fleet were much superior to him in Number, waited for a Reinforcement, which he daily expected, and would then sail to attack the French: That a certain noble Peer (L. A.) had declared last Tuesday on the Royal Exchange, that the Fleet was ready to sail sixteen Days before they had sailing Orders given them from the proper Persons for that Purpose, which hath given great Uneasiness and Conternation: That Commodore Edgewood had got safe out of the Harbour of Mahon: That the Lords and Commons had voted Addresses to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to lay before them such Accounts as the Ministry had received, with their different Dates, of their Preparations of War by Sea and Land for America, Minorca and other Places, in order to make proper Enquiry into them for the Satisfaction of the Nation.

May 29. It is said that 4 Irish and 6 English Regiments will very speedily go upon a secret Expedition.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, May 25.

"Just now arrived his Majesty's Ship the Lyme, Captain Vernon, of 20 Guns, who the 17th Instant, cruising off Rochefort, in Company with the Colchester, Capt. O'Brien, of 50 Guns, fell in with two French Men of War, one of 60 Guns, and the other of 35, when the two latter drew

up in a Line, and fired first at the Colchester, upon which an Engagement began at 6 in the Evening, the Colchester with the 60 Gun Ship, and the Lyme with that of 36 Guns. At Half an Hour past Eleven the French Frigate lay to to stop her Leaks, having before made the Signal of striking, but sunk in less than five Minutes: Between Eleven and One the Colchester, as they believe, was on Fire, by a Cloud of Smoke which they saw arise, but that disappearing, she bore away at S. S. W. The French Man of War of 60 Guns then came up with the Lyme, thinking she was her Companion, but the Lyme not answering her Signals, she bore away again. The Lyme is in a very shattered Condition, having had 80 Shot through her Main-top-sail, 54 in her Main-sail, and her Fore-sail set on Fire, and had several Shot between Wind and Water. She has only three Men killed, but many wounded. The Colchester is said to be arrived."

BOSTON, July 12.

Last Wednesday Night arrived here Capt. Jones in 8 Days from Halifax, in whom came Passenger the Hon. Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Chief Justice of the Province of Nova-Scotia. By Capt. Jones we have Advice, that about a Fortnight before he sailed, his Majesty's Ship Norwich of 50 Guns, fell in with L'Arc-en-Ciel, a French Man of War of 54 Guns, and between 7 and 800 Men, and had a smart Engagement with her for 3 Hours, when the Litchfield of 60 Guns came up, and having given her 2 Broadfides, she struck to the Norwich, having lost many of her Men; and 'tis said but few of the English were killed. She was standing in for Halifax as Capt. Jones came out. We have also a Confirmation of the Account of Capt. Rous's taking a large Store Ship, with these further Particulars, viz. That she had on board a great Quantity of Powder, Fire Arms, 2 large Brafs Mortars, 2 Brafs Cannon, and other warlike Stores and military Accoutrements. And by Letters found on board her, the Captors learned, that a Fleet of 14 Sail, consisting of Men of War, Store-Ships, and Transports, sail'd in Company with her from France, bound to Louisbourg.—Also, That Commodore Holmes in the Grafton of 70 Guns, with the Nottingham of 60, who arrived at Halifax from New-York, was to sail in a few Days, with two or three other Ships of War then in Port, to join the Fleet cruising off Cape-Breton, which consisted of 8 Sail. 'Tis said the Prize is a Dutch Vessel, and was navigated with Dutch Sailors.

July 19. By Letters from Albany we learn, that all the Provincial Troops, under the Command of General Winslow, at the Half-moon, decamped the 12th Instant, and marched for Lake George with 230 Teams of Oxen, 6 Oxen to a Team, 500 Waggon, and 60 spare Horses, with Whale-boats and Battoes almost innumerable.

By an Express from the Westward we have Advice, that on the 11th Instant, towards the Evening, three Men belonging to the Fort at Hoosuck, being at a small Distance from it, were fired upon by a Party of French and Indians, and two of them killed, and the third taken Captive. That the French were well dressed, had laced Hats and Cockades (supposed to be Regulars) and it was feared they would attack the Fort next Morning, which could make but a poor Defence, having only seven Men in it.

By a Fishing Schooner from Halifax, we are informed, that the large Store Ship taken by Capt. Rous (as formerly mentioned) was safe arrived there, notwithstanding the Prisoners had attempted to overcome the Captors. It is said four of the Prize's Crew were killed before they could be suppressed.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

Wednesday last the Snow Meliscent, Captain Scrogam, and Ship Berley, Captain Casleton, arrived here in eight Weeks from Portsmouth, with Stores for the Troops in this Province.

The Brig mentioned in our last, that lay at the Watering-Place, commanded by Captain Wayman, came up the 14th Instant, and all possible Diligence is now used in fitting her out for a Privateer. A Sloop commanded by Captain Grantham is in such Forwardness, on the same Design, that her Water was put on board Saturday last. A Schooner, and two or three other Sloops will also be ready, in a short Time; and many more Vessels are nominated for the like Purpose; all which we expect will be ready to push off in a very few Days after War is declared here.

Thursday Night last Captain Dill arrived here from St. Eustatia in seventeen Days, by whom we have Advice, that Commodore Frankland was cruising off Martinico with five Sail of the Line.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated June 10.

"All our Provincial Forces are advanced. The Main

Body of them are encamped at Half-Moon, about twelve Miles from hence; the rest encamped, or in Garrison, at Saraghtoga, Fort-Hardy, Stillwater, Fort-Miller, Fort-Edward, and Fort-William-Henry. The brave Captain Rogers is gone out with a Party of 55 Men on a bold and daring Enterprize; and by the Accounts I have had since, is likely to succeed: When I was at Fort William-Henry (which was the second Instant) it was thought he had got safe past the French Army, Crown-Point-Fort, and had got undiscovered into Lake-Champlain. Since I came from the Fort, one of Rogers's Party is returned, who says, he lost himself; and the Account he gives is, That they got safe over Lake-George, cut a Road through the Bushes, first carried their Packs, and then their Whale-boats on their Shoulders, to Lake-Champlain. 'Tis said Rogers designs to strike a Blow in the Heart of Canada, or burn the French Brig on Lake-Champlain, and make his Retreat to the Borders of New-England, to Fort Number 4. Two Expresses are arrived at the Camp, near this City, one from Fort William-Henry, from Colonel Bagly, that 40 Battoes, with 30 Men in each, had appeared on Lake-George, in Sight of the Fort; the same was confirmed by an Express from Colonel Ruggles. On the 8th Instant a Detachment of 500 Men marched from Half-Moon to reinforce the Garrison of Fort William-Henry.

P. S. Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON had a narrow Escape in returning from Onondago, being three different Times Way-laid by the Enemy; but some of his trusty Mohawks found him out a Road unknown to them."

Copy of a Letter from an Officer in the Army, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Trois Rivieres, July 6, 1756.

"The Third Instant, at Ten A. M. I left Olwego with Col. Bradstreet's Command, which were returning, and about 3 o'Clock, P. M. we were attacked by a large Body of French and Indians, 4 Miles below the Falls, consisting (according to the Information of the Prisoners we have taken) of 400 Canadians, 180 Regulars, and upwards of 100 Indians. They attacked us in our Battoes, which Fire killed many of our People before they could get on Shore. But Col. Bradstreet behaved so brave and active, that he took Possession of a small Island, and kept the Enemy off for near an Hour, with not more than 20 Men; after which he came over upon the Main, and with not more than 200 Men repulsed the Enemy, who had forded the River upon us in great Numbers. The Action continued for upwards of two Hours, yet we have not exceeding 60 or 70 killed and wounded. But by what we are able to judge from the Confusion the French went off in, and the Number of Guns and other Trophies picked up, the Loss of the Enemy must be at least double or triple."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Albany, dated 13th of July, 1756.

"On Monday Colonel Bradstreet arrived here from Olwego. On the Third, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, nine Miles on this Side that Place, having about 300 Battomen with him, in their Battoes, he was attacked from the North Side of the River, by about 700 of the Enemy, of which 200 were Regulars, the rest Canadians and Indians.—Colonel Bradstreet, who at that Time was near the Front of his Party, proceeded with six Men to a small Island near the Enemy, and ordered a few more to follow him there, to keep back the Enemy from fording the River, till the rest of his Men could land on the South Side of it. He had no sooner landed with the six Men, but he was attacked by Twenty of the Enemy, whom his Party beat back, kept Possession of the Island, and were joined by six more Battomen. They were then attacked by about 40 of the Enemy, who stood their Ground very well, and wounded Eight out of the Twelve; yet, as our People never fired, without each killing his Man, the Enemy gave Way. The Party on the Island were then increased to about Twenty, besides the wounded, and were again a third Time attacked by 70 of the Enemy, whom our Folks also beat back a third Time. This Affair on the Island lasted near an Hour, and had given the rest of our Battomen Time to land on the South Side of the River; and those on the Island perceiving the Enemy were coming to surround them with their whole Strength, retired to the South Side of the River, and were followed by the Enemy. Our People made a faint Flight until the chief of the Enemy had forded the River, then faced about, and pushed the Enemy back into the River, where they killed great Numbers of them; the rest took to their Heels; and were so closely pursued, that they left all their Packs, Blankets and Provisions, behind, and many of them their Guns. About 40 of our People are killed and missing, and Twenty-four slightly wounded. The Number of the Enemy killed, is not exactly known, as most of them fell in the River, but it must be at least triple the Number of ours.—Colonel Bradstreet has brought two Prisoners with him."

Another Letter from Albany, of the same Date, says, General Winslow is to march towards Crown-Point Tomorrow with his whole Army, consisting of above 7000 Provincial Troops. All their Provisions and Stores are already up at the Forts Edward and William-Henry. The 48th Regiment moves up to Half-Moon on Thursday next.

Extract of another Letter from Albany, dated July 13.

Last Thursday General Abercrombie, in Company with a Number of Gentlemen, took a ride up to the Falls. He had a Guard

Guard of 24 Soldiers with him, eight of which marched behind him, and eight on each Side. The Weather was extreme hot, hotter than it has been this Year; yet he being on Horseback, the Guard were obliged to march very fast to keep up with them. When they came to the Falls, one of the Guard, a Highlander, was taken Light-headed, and imagining he saw an Indian, was going to fire his Gun; but before he could draw his Trigger, he fell down dead. Two more, belonging to Orway's Regiment, fell down after the same Manner, and expired immediately. Thirteen others fainted away, but were brought to by being bled. Some of them are still in a bad Condition.

"There is a Man killed at Fort William Henry: Two of the Soldiers were out a Fishing in a small Creek, near the Fort; one of them called out that he heard Indians, and ran for it: The other stood, and was shot and scalped by the Indians.

"An Out-scout, of 500 Men, went from Fort Edward the latter End of last Week, to reconnoitre the South-Bay.

"Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON arrived the 7th Instant at his Seat at Fort Johnson; and we are informed that he has brought above 200 of the French Indians into the British Interests."

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated the 12th Instant, Ten a Clock, A. M.

"Just now the Courier arrived here from Albany, and brings an Account, that about 1200 French came this Side the Lake the 7th Instant.

Extract of a Letter from Oswego, dated July 4.

I went out a Cruise on the Lake the 23d ultimo. The Sunday following, we saw at Day-break two Sail, which we immediately chased, and behold, as the Day advanced, and we came nearer, we found four large Schooners, the smallest of which was bigger than our largest. The two nearest were within Gun Shot; one of them mounted 14 Guns, most of which by Appearance were Six-pounders; the other mounted eight Ditto. A Council of War was immediately held, and as our two Vessels had but ten Guns between them (five each) and the little Schooner (or Row-boat) only a few Swivels, we thought it our best Way to retreat, and save ourselves. The four Sail chased us for near four Hours; happily we escaped, more by the Goodness of Seamen than Ships. Poor Captain Farmer, in the Row-boat, with the Crew, and eight Soldiers, are taken. Mr. Tunn, in another Row-boat, happening to be out, was chased, and narrowly escaped. We have had 14 Men deserted from Pepperell's Regiment at different Times within this Week. Three Vessels are now on the Stocks, two of which, a Brig and a Sloop, will be launched To-day, and the Snow soon. We have just 26 Guns for five Vessels."

The Declaration of a Person belonging to the Marine Companies, taken Prisoner the Third of July, 1756, by Captain Bradstreet, commanding near the Oswego Falls.

DECLARES, That in August, 1750, he embarked at Bourdeaux with about 1500 of the Marine, and landed at Quebec. That from that Time he has been in several of their Garrisons, and lastly in Montreal; from which Place he embarked the 17th of May last, with about 900 Canadians, and 110 of the Marine, under the Command of Capt. Vlelieu; that they stopt three Days at La Gallette, and proceeded afterwards to La Beniovera, on the East-side Lake Ontario, 9 Leagues beyond Catarqui, and 15 Leagues from Oswego.

That they landed the 29th of May, and three Days after were joined by 200 Indians, and marched the next Day with an Intention to cut off the Convoy with Provisions from Albany; but the Indians refusing to go with them to the Oswego Falls, they agreed to go to Fort Ontario, opposite to Oswego, where they attacked and demolished a Sergeant's Guard, and took a Corporal Prisoner; and after firing at the Fort and Town, they retired to the River La Planche, and next Day to their Camp, 15 Leagues from Oswego, where all their Indians except 15 left them. There they rested eight Days; and being joined by 100 Indians of different Nations, they marched a Body consisting of 300 Canadians, 90 of the Marine, and 100 Indians, who on the Third attacked Capt. Bradstreet's Command, on his Return, near the Oswego Falls, where he was taken Prisoner, and can give no satisfactory Account of that Skirmish.

The Prisoner says, that the French have five Vessels on the Lake, besides one of 20 Guns, which was launched a few Weeks ago; that their small Craft are Boats that can row with 14 Oars, and carry upwards of 20 Men, with a considerable Quantity of Provisions.

That the Regiment of La Sarre, and the Regiment Royal Rouffillon, computed at about 600 each, together with about 1500 Marines, arrived about six Weeks ago at Quebec; that the first of these Battalions was sent to Crown-Point, the other to Catarqui, and the Marines into different Garrisons.

That Frontenac is strongly fortified with Stone-Walls. That La Gallette is only 4 Blockhouses, with a weak Garrison. That when he past Niagara

in August last, escorting Provisions to Fort Du Quesne, Niagara was then in a weak and ruinous Condition, but that since it is much enlarged, and fortified by Forts on each Side, with a numerous Garrison.

That Fort Du Quesne is a small but well built Fort, with Wood and Earth, a large Ditch round it, and well pallisadoed."

The Honourable Charles Holmes, Esq; Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in North-America, has by Letter to Governor Phips, of Boston, desired, that he would procure two of the most-experienced Pilots for the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the Coast of Louisbourg, and send them as soon as possible to Halifax, for his Majesty's Ships the Grafton and Nottingham.

July 26. Friday Morning last, between the Hours of Three and Four, came to Town in one of our Pilot-Boats, from on board the Nightingale Man of War, Capt. Campbell, then lying at Sandy-Hook, his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of LOUDON, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North-America, Colonel of the Royal American Regiment, and Governor of Virginia. Also John Appy, Esq; Secretary, and Capt. James Cunningham, and Capt. Gilbert M^r Adam, Aid-de-Camps.

His Lordship thus taking the Advantage of the City in coming up so privately, prevented the Inhabitants giving that public Testimony of Joy and Respect on his Arrival as was intended, by their appearing under Arms: And when at Sun-rise it was noticed to him their Intention still to muster, he recommended it as needless. However, when he was conducted to his House at Whitehall, the Gun on the Battery fired, being about Six o'Clock in the Morning; and about Eleven, his Lordship was waited on by such of the Members of his Majesty's Council, and those of the General Assembly, as were then in Town, and in the Name of those two Bodies, congratulated on his safe Arrival in America. They also gave his Lordship Thanks for his engaging in a Service of such Importance to the Honour of his Majesty, and the Interest, Peace, and Safety of all his American Subjects. As did likewise the Mayor and Corporation, the Clergy, and all the Gentlemen in Town:—And at Night the City was handsomely illuminated.

In Company with the Earl of Loudon, arrived his Excellency THOMAS POWNALL, Esq; who is to succeed General SHIRLEY, as Commander in Chief of the Government of the Massachusetts-Bay; and is to attend his Lordship as his Agent for his Majesty's Affairs.

We are told that his Lordship, the Hon. Thomas Pownall, Esq; James Barons, and Oliver De Lancey, Esquires, are to embark To-morrow or Wednesday for Albany.

His Excellency our Governor being at Albany when the Earl of Loudon landed, Expresses were immediately dispatched to him with the Declaration of War brought by his Lordship; and it is thought it will be declared in that City this Day: After which it is probable his Excellency's Orders for it's Declaration in this City will be received here before Saturday next.

Expresses were also sent both to the Eastern and Western Governments, with each of their Dispatches from home.

We hear, that before his Excellency Governor Hardy embarked for Albany, he left a Number of blank Commissions behind him, signed, for the Use of the Privateers.

On Friday last a French Prize Ship, called the Centaur, Mons. Bellanger, Commander, was sent in here by the Nightingale Man of War. She took her the 17th Instant, and was bound from Martineco to Bourdeaux, laden with Sugar, Cotton and Coffee: She is near 350 Tons Burthen, pierced for 20 Guns, and had 30 Men. The Nightingale chased her for 14 Hours, in which Time she threw overboard six of her Cannon; she is valued at 20,000 l. There was a Danish Ship in Company with her.

Capt. Grigg arrived here on Friday last in seven Weeks from Cork, and informs, that just before he sailed Capt. Crawford came into that Port in three Days from Amsterdam, and declared before Authority, That from Paris, Accounts were brought to Amsterdam, which particularized an Action near the Island of Minorca, between the Fleets under Byng and West, and the French Fleet under de la Galissoniere, in which the latter, after an obstinate Engagement, had three Ships of the Line sunk, and two taken: And that the English had a 20 Gun Ship blown up, called the Phoenix, Capt. Hervey.

Capt. Hill, in 39 Days from Madeira, says, That the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon, had received a Courier, intimating to him, That the British and French Fleets had an Engagement near Minorca of some Hours, when both Sides made a drawn Battle of it; the French Admiral in order to refit, and Admiral Byng with an Intent the better to land the Forces he had on board as a Reinforcement to Fort St. Philip, which, it was reported, he had effected with some Difficulty, and then put out to Sea to engage the Enemy again.

By Capt. Hill we have the following Extracts, viz.

A Letter from Madeira, dated June 15, 1756. "We this Day received the inclosed Intelligence from Lisbon and Barcelona, and communicate it to you. We also hear Commodore Keppel passed by Gibraltar with six large Ships, the 18th of May, to join Admiral Byng; so that it is likely they may have a second Bruih; and hope it may prove more decisive, and to our Advantage."

The subsequent is a Paragraph of a Letter received from Barcelona, dated 22d May, 1756.

"By Letters of the 14th Inst. it is said, that notwithstanding the French had been landed in Minorca near a Month, they had met with such Difficulty in transporting their Artillery, &c. from Citadella to St. Philip, for want of Cattle to draw it, that to that Day they had made no Attack against that Castle, but they were in Hopes by the 18th of this Month to have a Battery ready to begin their Fire on Fort-Marlborough, a Sort of detached Out-work. We hear Admiral Byng entered the Bay of Gibraltar the first of this Month, with 13 Ships, where he was joined with Commodore Edgecombe's little Squadron, which had escaped from Mahon; that he immediately took on board the

Troops there prepared for the Service, and sailed next Day for Minorca, where we hope he has been arrived some Days, as the Master of an English Vessel who arrived here the 19th Inst. from Genoa, tells us, that the 15th Inst. he was with in two Leagues of a Squadron of English Men of War, consisting of 17 large Ships, between the Islands of Ioiza and Majorca; and that one of the said Ships had a blue Flag at her Main Topmast Head; and as the French Fleet kept cruising near the Entrance of Port-Mahon Harbour, we are in daily Expectation of hearing of an Engagement between the two Fleets, the Success of which will in a great Measure determine the Fate of St. Philip's Castle."

A Letter from Lisbon, dated 4th June, 1756. "We are now at the 4th Inst. and send you the above Extract of our Letter from Barcelona, which is genuine; for this Day arrived an Express to the Spanish Ambassador, that there was a naval Fight the 20th ult. between the two Fleets from two in the Morning 'til nine at Night, when the two Fleets retired without a Ship being lost on either Side, so the Success entirely depends on Byng's having thrown Succours into St. Philip. We are, &c."

A Letter from Boston, per Saturday's Mail, July 19. "Yesterday arrived at Marblehead, a Ship which left Lisbon the 8th of June; and by Letters from thence of the 5th (the Veracity of which may be depended on) we are informed, that News came to Court the Day before, in Substance this; That there had been an Engagement (the Day not mentioned in the Letters) between the British Squadron under Admiral Byng, consisting of 13 Sail only, and the French under Mons. Galissoniere, consisting of 16, near the Island of Minorca, which began between 2 and 3 P. M. and continued with great Obstinacy till the Evening. In this Engagement the former suffered most, but have made as good a Retreat as, considering the great Superiority of the Enemy, could have been expected, having brought off all their Ships, tho' many dismasted. What Port they reached was not known.—This Stroke, it was imagined, would be succeeded by the Surrender of Fort St. Philip.—The Particulars must soon be known, as many Vessels are expected here from the Mediterranean. I am, &c."

Letter from Albany, dated July 18. "This Morning the last Division of the Provincial Forces marched out of Town for the Forts towards Crown-Point: And General Abercrombie's Regiment is gone to Oswego.

Our Accounts from Oswego are, That fourteen of Col. Bradstreet's Men, who were missing in the Action on the 3d Instant, got safe to that Fort; and that a Detachment was sent out, but got to the Place of Action too late to be of any Service. That the next Day another Detachment, with two Captains and six Subalterns, were sent down to reconnoitre the Woods, and found Numbers of the dead Bodies of the Enemy, as also some of their Muskets, Blankets, &c.—And it is thought we have got near 100 of their Muskets: This last Detachment, while they were out, took a Frenchman Prisoner, who had been in the Action; and had informed Col. Mercer sundry Particulars concerning Catarqui, which is not at present made public.—He declared, that the Party that attacked Col. Bradstreet, had been waiting for the Col. some Time, and were sure of Success; but discovering themselves too soon, under a false Notion of being discovered by our Men, it turned the Tables too severe upon them, Numbers being killed as they were in the Rivers, whilst as many shared the same Fate on Shore."

Another Letter from Albany, dated July 19. "Capt. Rogers has brought into Fort William-Henry 8 Prisoners, and 4 Scalps, which he took in Lake Champlain, being the whole Crew of two large Whale-Boats, loaded with a very considerable Quantity of Provisions, which he sunk with the Boats. Rogers some how unaccountably got by both the Enemy's Forts, with five Whale-Boats and Fifty Men, undiscovered, cutting a Road thro' the Bushes, and first carrying their Packs, and then their Whale-Boats, on their Shoulders to Lake Champlain. On his Return, he drew his Boats into the Bushes on the Side of the Lake, together with a Pipe of Wine, and another of Brandy, which he took out of the Boats—designed, he says, as a Refreshment to him and his Men when they go upon another such Enterprize that Way."

A Letter from Oswego, dated July 13. "Col. Bradstreet, in his Engagement the 3d Inst. had 15 Men killed, and about 24 wounded, and his Party killed of the Enemy we suppose 70 or 100, as 70 odd of their Arms were found by our Detachments, which, joined to those found by Col. Bradstreet's Men, denote a considerable Slaughter. As a Reinforcement to Bradstreet was necessary, 200 Men were dispatched from here to assist; but found no Enemy when we arrived at the Place of Action, they having gone, we imagine, to Frontenac.

The following is Lake-Ontario, And at the 1st Enemy on the 1

"At half past wego, Commodore Pounders, one 3 ned with 45 Me Ontario, Capt. Guns and Men, small Schooner saw two French Commodore the being quickly of Wind, and gave to engage. At Sail in the fam hove to, hoisted head, and fired nal for the two At five, being d one Mile and Schooners, the ven Guns a Si Ontario, being it was agreed m Enemy being g all three bore could for Oswe nemy giving Ch and Chase Gu mage.—Capt. I stern of the oth coming up fast, ward; and the Chace, and firin o'Clock, when Schooners being Farmer to be t two other Schoo Day the French within 6 Miles The following R ment between street, and th and Indians, yet received, "That the sed Manner from Battoes that w Enemy from th or 11 Miles from our People, and 300 of the En the River. TH with a few Ba were posted on fired upon him. and joined him. West Shore, w several of his M Capt. Bradstre Men. The E the River, in were each tim then ceased, a were gone to t get over there the Battoemen defend that Po with the 200 t the River Side Landing at the Post there, the in our Battoes met Captain B very near toge ther. They e each other for dered his Mer Enemy, which The Enemy to kept firing up The Enem the River, af by our People no further A Action, seein such Numbe about 600 R Indians. W Prisoners, an nemy's. It is thou and, from th next Mornin the Slain w Lofs amoun wounded."

The following gives the Particulars of the Action on Lake-Ontario, on Sunday June the 27th. 1756. And at the same Time shows the Strength of the Enemy on the Lake, unknown to us before.

"At half past 3 in the Morning, the Sloop Oswego, Commodore Bradley, mounted with four 4 Pounders, one 3 Pounder, and 10 Swivels, manned with 45 Men, Sailors and Soldiers; with the Ontario, Capt. Laforey, of the same Number of Guns and Men, together with Capt. Farmer, in a small Schooner of 14 Men, and 6 Swivel Guns; saw two French Vessels to Windward, when the Commodore threw out Signals for Chace, which being quickly observed, they all three hauled their Wind, and gave Chace, getting every Thing ready to engage. At 3 Quarters past three saw two more Sail in the same Quarter, when the two nearest hove to, hoisted a white Flag, at the Fore-topmast-head, and fired two Guns to Leeward, as a Signal for the two Windwardmost Vessels to join them. At five, being distant from the French Commodore one Mile and a half, found they were all four Schooners, the two nearest large Vessels, with seven Guns a Side. On this Capt. Laforey of the Ontario, being called on board the Commodore, it was agreed most prudent to avoid engaging, the Enemy being greatly superior to them; and they all three bore away, and made all the Sail they could for Oswego, the four Schooners of the Enemy giving Chace, and firing several Broadfides and Chace Guns, which happily did no Damage.—Capt. Farmer in the small Schooner fell astern of the other two very much, and the Enemy coming up fast, he haul'd his Wind to the Northward; and the four French Schooners giving him Chace, and firing their Chaces at him till Eleven o'Clock, when the Fire ceased, and our other Schooners being then out of Sight, imagine Capt. Farmer to be taken. At 2 in the Afternoon the two other Schooners got to Oswego; and the next Day the French chased another small Schooner within 6 Miles of Oswego."

The following Relation from Albany of the Engagement between our Battomen under Captain Bradstreet, and the French Regular Troops, Canadians and Indians, is more particular than any we have yet received, viz.

"That the Battoes were returning in a dispersed Manner from Oswego. That about 50 of our Battoes that were foremost were attacked by the Enemy from the East Side of the River, about 10 or 11 Miles from Oswego, who killed several of our People, and took their Battoes, in which about 300 of the Enemy crossed over to the West-side of the River. That when Capt. Bradstreet came up with a few Battoes, where the rest of the Enemy were posted on the East-side of the River, they fired upon him. Some other Battoes soon came up and joined him. He went upon an Island near the West Shore, where the Enemy's Fire wounded several of his Men. The Battoes still coming up, Capt. Bradstreet's Party increased to about 200 Men. The Enemy made three Attempts to ford the River, in order to attack Mr. Bradstreet, but were each time beat back with Loss. Their Fire then ceased, and Captain Bradstreet judging they were gone to the upper or lower Ford, in order to get over there, he sent Orders to the Officers of the Battomen, who were near the lower Ford, to defend that Post, and he at the same Time landed with the 200 Men, and proceeded forwards along the River Side, in order to obstruct the Enemy's Landing at the upper Ford. Before he could take Post there, the 300 of the Enemy, who had crossed in our Battoes, and were marching to attack us, met Captain Bradstreet and his Party. They were very near together before they discovered each other. They engaged, and after they had fired on each other for some Time, Captain Bradstreet ordered his Men to give a Huzza, and rush upon the Enemy, which they did, and put them to Flight. The Enemy took to the River, where our People kept firing upon them, and killed Numbers.

The Enemy, who remained on the East-side of the River, after they had been three times repulsed by our People, in endeavouring to ford over, made no further Attempts, and did not appear in the Action, seeing our Battoes coming up the River in such Numbers. The Prisoner says there were about 600 Regulars and Canadians and about 100 Indians. We have taken near 100 Arms, two Prisoners, and a great many Packs of the Enemy's.

It is thought the Enemy lost at least 100 Men, and, from the Discoveries made by our Scouts the next Morning, they had many wounded. Amongst the Slain were several Indians. It is judged our Loss amounts to about 40. We had 25 slightly wounded."

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.
Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Correspondent in Philadelphia, dated May 1.
"Your Proprietors, as I have in another Letter hinted, out of Compliments to the King, and Duke of Cumberland, offered to commissionate whomsoever they should nominate to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and thereupon THOMAS POWNALL, Esq; who was not long since in your Parts, was proposed for Governor, and he waited on the Penns, or one of them accordingly; but they insisting on his giving Five Thousand Pounds Bond, to observe such Instructions as they should give him; he (to his Honour be it spoken) absolutely refused accepting the Offer. This Conduct of the Proprietors, it's thought, will not tend to their Reputation, but render them disagreeable to the King and Ministry. And if it should occasion those Instructions to be brought to Light, your Assembly will then need no other Vindication. The Innovations which are attempting to be made in your Constitution at this Time, (the most improper of all Times) will, no doubt, appear to have sprung from that Fountain only, and to have been the principal Cause of all the Opposition made to your Grants for his Majesty's Service.—However, for your Comfort, I have the Pleasure to assure you, that a new Governor will be appointed soon, but upon what Terms I do not know; they cannot be worse than heretofore."

Extra of another Letter from London, dated May 6.
"I am this Day credibly informed, that another Person is nominated to be Governor of your Province, and very probably will be commissioned. He is Capt. William Denny, a Gentleman of good Character; and 'tis said he will also be made Lieutenant-Colonel; but on what Terms he has agreed with the Proprietors, I am ignorant of as yet, but it's thought they will be more lax than formerly: If they are not, I cannot conceive how he will have it in his Power, either to serve his Majesty, the Proprietors, or the People."

July 29. A Letter from Antigua, dated the 6th Instant, says, "On Sunday the Blandford Man of War brought in a large Bourdeaux Man." And from Barbados there is Advice that Capt. Falkingham, in one of our Ships of War, has taken a Snow from the same Place, bound to Martinico.

Extra of a Letter from Winchester, dated July 20.
"Colonel Washington returned here from Fort Cumberland Yesterday, and brings an Account that the Indians are still about that Place. A Party of his were defeated while he was there, and a Soldier scalped, who went to the Spring to get Water, about 300 Yards from the Fort."

Extra of a Letter from Carlisle, dated July 22.
"On the 20th Instant two Soldiers, belonging to Capt. Steel's Company, who were guarding some Reapers near M'Dowell's Mill, happening to go a little Distance from them, one of them was killed and scalped, and the other is supposed to be carried off. And another Soldier, going to guard two Girls to a Spring, was taken Prisoner, but the Girls escaped. About the same time a Dutchman and his Wife were scalped near Philip Dabie's, on the Maryland Side of the Line."

"Yesterday, within ten Miles of this Town, near M'Clure's Gap, some Indians (the Number uncertain) came to the House of Jacob Peeple, about 7 in the Morning, and killed and scalped his Wife, and carried off two of his Children; one a Boy about 13 Years of Age; the other a Girl, about 2 Years old. One Salmon, a Shoemaker, is missing; but as he was old, I imagine they have only carried him off to get Intelligence, and then will murder him. The Distress and Confusion of the People flying to the Forts, with the most valuable of their Effects, is not to be expressed. I went, with some others, to the Place where the Murder was committed, but the Woman was buried before we got there. The Indian Wife of John Owen, and another Indian Woman, have left Fort Shirley, and it is imagined are gone to the Ohio with one M'Lure, a Soldier, who has deserted."

ANNAPOLIS, August 5.
Last Friday Evening came to Town, an Express from Lord LOUDON, at New-York, with his Majesty's Declaration of War, directed to his Excellency our Governor.

For some Time past a Distemper has raged among the Dogs in many Parts of this Province, whereof great Numbers have died. People have imprudently afterwards flung them into the Rivers and Creeks. It would be much better to bury them in the Earth.

Monday next, will be PUBLISHED, THE LAWS made at the last long Session of Assembly; and will, a few Days after, be delivered to John Raitt, Esq; Sheriff of this County, to be sent to all the Counties in the Province, as the Law directs. They are to be Sold at 3s. 6d. by J. Green.

If Wanted, may be had, by applying to the Printer hereof, at a reasonable Price.

A YOUNG active Fellow, inclined for the Sea, who has lately made some Attempts for that Service.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE GORDON.

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

DESERTED from the Maryland Forces, at Fort-Frederick, William Withers, alias Deloney, and John Hawkins.

Withers, an Irishman, aged about 34 Years, a strait Fellow, about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has dark brown Hair, full grey Eyes, much marked on the Face by the Small-Pox, and speaks plain English: Had on when he went away, an old blue Coat, an old Felt Hat, a coarse white Linen Shirt, and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off with him a Gun that appeared on the out Side of the Barrel like a Rifle, but was smooth bored.

John Hawkins, an Englishman, aged about 29 Years, a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has black Hair, and a fresh Complexion: He lived some Time as a Servant with the Widow Swaford, betwixt the North and South Mountain, in Frederick County, Maryland. He had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a white coarse Cloth Coat, dirty Leather Breeches, coarse white Worsted Stockings, and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off with him a Carbine and Rifle.

Whoever apprehends either of the said Deserters will be entitled to Twenty Shillings Reward; and any Person who may conceal or entertain them, or purchase their Arms, will be punished as the Law directs.

JOHN DAWORTHY.

THERE is at the Plantation of Greenbury Ridgely, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Mare, branded with a Pot-Hook on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a bald Face, and her hind Feet are white.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Hall, near Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder with a Figure of 9, and on the near Buttock with a Figure of 4, and has some Brand on the other Side, but so blind that it cannot be discerned.

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

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

WILLIAM MATHERLY.

THE Subscribers having been a long Time confined in Queen-Anne's County Goal, for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, and redeem their Bodies, hereby give Notice, That they intend to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

JOHN PRIMROSE,
WILLIAM COYEN,
NICHOLAS SEYMOUR,
EDMUND LOWE.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship NEW-CUNLIFFE, Capt. SAMUEL MATHEWS, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Oxford, for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco,

A LARGE Assortment of European and other GOODS, particularly a Quantity of 2 Liverpool SALT, which will be sold cheaper on board the Ship than when landed, for want of Warehouse Room. H. CALLISTER.

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

IMPORTED in the Ship *Severn*, Captain Rawlings, lying in Patapsco River (for which, as yet, no Owner can be found), No. 1, a Box of Sundries; No. 2, a Case of Pewter, and a small Paper Parcel of India Goods, mark'd I G, and per Manifest directed for one Joseph Gray; a Box, mark'd I M W, No. 1, directed for one Joseph Wilkin; and two half Chests of Lemons, mark'd C W. The Persons, to whom they belong, are desired to send Word where they live, and they shall be sent by the first safe Conveyance.

WANTED,

MILLER, who understands Grinding and Bolting. Such a one, well recommended, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the 11th Day of August will be Sold to the highest Bidder, a Tract of Land called *Steer's Park*, lying on the North Side of Patapsco River, and near Mr. Richard Jacobs's, senior, containing One Hundred Acres; by Virtue of an Act of Assembly, passed in 1755; for the Relief of Jasper Hall, junior. The Sale to begin at three of the Clock in the Afternoon, on the Stadt-House-Hill, in Annapolis. JOHN RAITT, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Calvert County, on the 20th of July last, a Servant Man, named Michael Pate, aged about 34 Years, of a pale Complexion, has sandy Hair, and is of a middle Size. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, Fearnought Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, and old Canvas Trowsers; but had neither Shoes nor Stockings.

Whoever will secure the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall be well rewarded. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CONCORD, Capt. CARROLL, and will be exposed to Sale, in a few Days, at my Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN.

VARIETY OF EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail.

I last Fall advertised my Intentions to depart this Province, and the Uncertainty of my ever returning; and I must once more intreat all Persons indebted to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

I purchase and give ready Money for any Quantity of Bees-Wax, Beaver, Fox, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, and Muskrat Skins, provided they are kill'd in Season. JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. Any Quantity of Flax-Seed purchased, as usual, provided it be well cleaned, and not thresh'd out on an Earthen Floor, or damaged.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship PROOV, Capt. BENJAMIN BELL, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Shop in BALTIMORE-TOWN, wholesale or retail, on very reasonable Terms.

A FRESH Assortment of MEDICINES AND PAINTS of all Kinds. WILLIAM LYON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Samuel Galloway, near West-River, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock HL (join'd in one).

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

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Stores in ANNAPOLIS and LONDON-TOWN, at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit.

SCARLET, blue, black, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Druggets, York-shire Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts, emboss'd and white Flannels and Serges, Welsh Cottons, Horsemen's Coats, Pea Jackets, and other Slop Wares; short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, Serge de Nisme, Du-roys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, Norwich and Hat band Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, India Damasks, Taffaties, plain and strip'd Persians; Variety of India Chintz and printed Calicoes, Mullins, white Calicoes, white India Dimothies, Table-Cloths, and Napkining, Irish Linens, and Sheetings of all Kinds, Scots Hollands, Russia Diaper and Twilings, Check Linens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimothies, Bed-Ticks, strip'd Duffels, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sifters, Variety of China, Glafs, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Ro-fin, and Allom, exceeding good Green and Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, Florence Oil, Nails, Axes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brasery Ware, Hats, Shoes, and Stockings, Pepper, and other Spices, Salt Petre, Fig-Blue, Starch, and Indico, light Carbinies, fitted with Bayonets, Slings and Cartouch-Boxes, &c. Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, Gun-Flints, Wesson's Snuff, Ship-Chandlery, Cables, and all other Sorts of Running and Standing Rigging, Anchors, Sail-Twine, deep Sea and other Lines, Barbados Rum, and Muscovado Sugar, with great Variety of Goods, not particularly mentioned. JAMES DICK.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, about the 10th of June last, a Mulatto Man, named Cyrus; he is a very short, well-set, bow-leg'd Fellow, wears long Hair for one of his Colour, if not cut off, since he went away; his Dress I can't describe, because I have Reason to believe he has stole Cloaths since he ran away; he was brought up in Pennsylvania, and understands Farming. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings more than the Law allows, paid by THOMAS GANTT, junior.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in Baltimore County, on the 13th of June last, two Servant Men, viz.

James Murphey, a lusty Fellow, of a sandy Complexion, about 34 Years of Age, was born in this County, and pretends to understand Farming. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, old Linsey Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, Tow Trowsers, and old Shoes. He took a Woman with him, he calls his Wife, whose Name is Pbebe; but, as she is big with Child, 'tis probable he may leave her by the Way.

Thomas Warner, a Convict, he pretends to be a Gardener by Trade, is a slim Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion. Had on and with him, an old Felt Hat, a greyish colour'd full'd Jacket, a coarse Holland Shirt, Sailor's Trowsers, a Pair of white Ticken Breeches, Worsted Stockings, and old Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to their Master, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and reasonable Charges. JOHN WILLMOTT.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in Annapolis, at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

GREAT Variety of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the SEASON. JOHN RAITT.

JOHN MOALE,

INTENDING for England this Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him and Mr. Charles Croxall, to make speedy Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs: Those who have any just Claims on them, are desired to bring in their Accounts, which shall be duly paid. They have on Hand about Four Hundred Pounds prime Cost of European and India GOODS, at their Store in Baltimore-Town, which they will sell very cheap by wholesale, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, Gold, or good Tobacco, and a reasonable Time given for Payment.

THE Subscriber having set up a TANNERY in Annapolis, and provided it with every Necessary for carrying on the Business, and likewise procured a Tanner from England, who understands it perfectly well, proposes to take in Hides to Tan, at Five Shillings per Hide, and Calf-Skins at Two Shillings and Six Pence per Skin: As he has so much lessened the Price, he hopes to have the Preference. Those Gentlemen who are disposed to employ him in that Way, may depend on his Care, and having their Leather in a reasonable Time. He likewise gives ready Money for Hides or Skins.

BOOTS and **SHOES** are made and sold in the usual Manner, at his Shop in South-East-Street.

Likewise to be Sold, Mens, Womens, and Childrens LASTS; Womens Shoe-Heels; Mafheen, and Courtman's Black-Ball for Shoemaker's Use. THOMAS HYDE.

COMMITTED to Baltimore County Goal, on the 28th of May last, one John Kelley, who says he belongs to Benjamin Ruff, living within half a Mile of Broad-Run-Chapel, and eight Miles from the Court-House, in Prince-William County, in Virginia. His Master is desired to come and pay the Charges, and take him away. CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold Silver, or Paper Currency.

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	Acres.
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince-George's County, within five Miles of Bladenburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Coupper,	113	
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	Acres.
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladenburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince-George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Achokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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.

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THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 12, 1756.

We imagine the following Description of Port-Mahon, the Capital of the Island of Minorca, will, at this Juncture, be agreeable to our Readers.

"ST. Philip's Castle, situate at the Entrance of Mahon Harbour, to which it is the Key, and the principal Fortification on the Island, is seated on a Neck of Land between Mahon Harbour and St. Stephen's Cove; and its numerous Outworks extend themselves to the Shore on both Sides. The Body of the Place consists of four Bastions, and as many Curtains surrounded with a deep Ditch, hewn out of the solid Rock, which furnished Freestone for the Wall. The Area is bounded on every Side with Buildings, consisting of the Governor's House, a Chapel, Guard Room, Barracks, &c. In the Center of the Square is a Pump, to supply the Troops with Rain Water from a large Cistern; and the whole Square is well paved, and kept very clean.

"Over the flat Roofs of the arched Buildings is a spacious Rampart, affording an extensive Prospect to the Eye: And the Bastions have Guns mounted on them. The Communication from the lower Area to the Top of the Rampart, is by a Pair of Stairs. The Steps are about ten Feet long, three Feet broad, and raise one Foot. The lower Edge of the Step is of Free-stone, and there the Rise is only three Inches; the rest slopes gently upwards, and is of common Pavement. I have been the more particular in describing these Stairs, as they are not only of very easy Ascent for Men, but also for Mules and Asses, carrying Burthens on their Backs: Up these the Artillery People draw their Guns, when there is Occasion; and, if they did not take up so much Room, they would be well worth our Imitation.

"The whole Body of the Place is undermined, and very serviceable. Subterraneous Works are contrived in the Rock, and communicate one with another, where-ever it is necessary. Before the Entrance of the Castle is a Hornwork, with other Outworks, to this and the Rest of the Fronts. There is a great Number of large Guns mounted towards the Entrance of the Harbour, besides those that point to the Land; which would require the Service of a vast many Artillery People on Occasion: As indeed the various Works demand a very considerable Garrison to dispute them with an Enemy.

"Of the utmost Advantage to this Place are certainly the capacious Galleries that are cut out of the Rock, and extend themselves under the covert Way throughout all the Works. This was an Undertaking equally necessary and expensive; for otherwise the People must have been torn to Pieces by the Splinters of Stone in Time of Action, as well those off Duty, who had no Cover to secure themselves. But these Subterraneans afford Quarter and Shelter to the Garrison, impenetrable to Shot or Shells, and not to be come at but cutting a Way to them through the living Rock; against which they are provided with a Number of counter Mines, at proper Distances, and in such Places as by their Situation are most exposed.

"In the main Ditch is a small Powder Magazine; another, much larger, is under the covert Way of the Place, and there are Storehouses sufficient for every Occasion, with an Hospital near St. Stephen's Cove; and, as a Cistern is obnoxious to Accidents from the Bombs of an Enemy, there are several Wells within the Works; and a Quantity of every Species of Provisions is constantly kept up to support the whole Soldiery of the Island, in case of a Siege.

"On the Point of Land to the Eastward of the Castle, is Charles Fort, built by the Spaniards, and of little Consequence as it now stands. The grand Battery lies down at the Water's Edge, and has a high Stone Wall for the Protection of the

Gunners, who play their Ordnance thro' a long Range of Embrasures. The Queen's Redoubt is the most advanced of all the Works towards the Country on the Side where it stands. Between it and the Harbour are two other Out-works, one of them lately finished. On the other Side of St. Stephen's Cove is the Marlborough, a very chargeable Work; which took its Name from the great Man who was Master General of the Ordnance not long before it was built."

As to the Resistance it is capable of in case of a Descent, we have now in the Island five old Regiments of Foot, as also a Company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; so that our whole Strength may be about two thousand four hundred effective Men: Of these only one third can be put upon Duty at once; and we have a vast Extent of Works for eight hundred Men to defend; and an Allowance must be made for the Detachments to be drawn from these, for serving the Platforms, repairing the Damage done by the Enemy, and other Emergencies; besides a considerable daily Abatement to be expected by the sick, killed, and wounded, not to say Deserters.

These things considered, it is feared; if we were not suddenly relieved by our Fleet, a powerful Enemy, well provided for such an Undertaking, would soon make himself Master of the Place.

From the VIRGINIA CENTINEL.

*Friends! Countrymen! or, if a nobler Name,
Will fire you into Patriots, BRITONS! hear
Your bleeding Country's Call—AWAKE! ARISE!
Whether Ye shine in Life's Meridian blaze,
Ennobled into Chiefs; or labouring, till
The stubborn Furrow with an Hireling's Arm,
Sturdy of Heart, and guileless. Bravely rise,
In all the Manliness of Freedom rise;
And guard your all from the rapacious Hands
Of Avarice and Ambition—Where, Oh! where
Is Public Spirit, Freedom's honest Heart,
Her social warmth, her Sturdiness of Limb,
The brawny Front, the Majesty of Mien,
The Arm Herculean?—Rouse, and fiercely drive
Invasion from your Borders, keenly press
Her routed Squadrons, and exulting stab
The baleful Sorceress in every Pore.*

In magnis voluisse sat est.

WHEN our Country, and all that is included in that important Word, is in the most threatening Danger; when our Enemies are busy and unwearied in planning and executing their Schemes of Encroachments and Barbarity, and our Countrymen are generally sunk in Sloth and Security; when the Regulation of our Legislature, so well formed for our Protection, cannot be carried into a speedy and vigorous Execution, for Want of a proper Spirit among the People; when such a Scene of Blood, Devastation and Terror opens before us; when in short our ALL is at Stake and the Die spins dreadfully doubtful; the Patriot Passions must be roused in every Breast capable of such generous Sensations; and every Man that feels their Energy, must be pushed on by a restless Impulse to do all in his Power for the public Safety.

The best Provisions made by a Government can be of little Service, among a free People, unless the People themselves heartily concur, and vigorously pursue the Measures enjoined by their Superiors. The Want of such a Spirit in Virginia, and some of the other British Colonies on this Continent, is the most threatening Circumstance that attends us; much more discouraging and alarming than the united Power, Cruelty and Policy of our savage and perfidious Enemies. If the Fate

of our Country be approaching, and this favourable Spot of the Globe, this Land of Plenty and Liberty, shall become a conquered enslaved Province of France, and the Range of the Indian Savages, it will be principally owing to the Security or Cowardice of its present Inhabitants.

Charity will not suffer us to ascribe their Security and Inactivity to a worse Cause, than Inattention and Ignorance. Certainly, did they know, or attend to—the Designs of our Enemies—the Tyranny, Perfidy and Cruelty of a mongrel Race of French Papists and Indian Barbarians—the Importance of their Country, and the numerous Privileges they enjoy—and the Means in their Power for their own Defence; they could not but take the Alarm, and exert every Nerve, to drive the Disturbers of their Peace and the Ravagers of their Country, far from their Borders, to hunt their kindred Beasts of Prey in their native Wilderness, or to cringe to their grand Monarque, and clank the Chain of hereditary Slavery, among their Fellow-Slaves in France; and North-America, like Britain, should continue a free Country to the latest Posterity.

Countrymen! Fellow-Subjects! Fellow-Protestants! to engage your Attention, I need only repeat, YOUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER. And what Endearments are contained in the Sound! with what restless Energy does it strike! If Liberty, Property, Religion, Life, are Terms of any Significance; if the tender Names of a Parent, a Child, an Husband, a Friend, have any Endearment; certainly, you must be alarmed, when YOUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER: For they are all embarked in that Bottom, and must sink or swim with it. All the generous Passions of Britons, and human Nature, must be extinct and lost in that sneaking sordid Soul, which is unconcerned and inactive about such Interests as these. Such a Creature was formed to wear the Chain, and is unworthy of a Place among Freemen, in such a Country as this: Nay, he does not deserve a Place as a Member of Society, in Greenland, or the Deserts of Arabia, or the most inhospitable Country upon Earth. Therefore if you have any Thing of the Spirit of Men, of Britons, of Christians, let the present State of our public Affairs engage your Attention: And let the honest Representation made of it, by One that pretends to no higher Merit to recommend himself to you, than the sincere Love of his Country, be solicitously regarded.

Dangerous as your Situation is, it is certainly in your Power, under the ordinary Blessings of Providence, to free your Country from its present Distress, restore its Peace and Safety. But whoever observes what little Disposition has appeared among us to exert that Power,—that even such an acceptable and popular Officer as Col. Washington, has not been able to enlist a sufficient Number of Men, in such a populous Colony as this, without Compulsion,—that the public Resentment has been so cool against those murderous Savages the Shawanese, that it was with the greatest Difficulty an Handful of Men could be raised to attack them in their Towns,—that Multitudes have been unmanning themselves in Luxury and Pleasure, when the Cause of their Country called them to encounter the glorious Danger of the Field; and their Enemies were enterprising, indefatigable and successful,—whoever has observed such Things as these, it must strike a Damp to his Spirit, and alarm him with anxious Apprehensions. What avails the Superiority of our Numbers, or the Advantage of our Situation, above our Enemies, if we sit still, and do Nothing? A little Smattering of History will inform us, that a few hardy, resolute and enterprising Fellows, have often routed a much superior Number, and over-run Countries that had all these Advantages in the highest Degree. The little States of Greece, flood their Ground against

against all the Power of the vast Persian Empire, mortified the Insolence of Xerxes, and defeated the most numerous Army * that ever was raised upon Earth. Darius with an Army of 5 or 6 Hundred Thousand Men was routed by about 30,000 Veterans under Alexander the Great; Darius losing about 100,000, and Alexander about 300: The Huns, Goths and Vandals, savage Banditti, not unlike our Indians, over-run the vast Roman Empire, and crumbled it into Pieces; and the most powerful Kingdoms of Europe, at present are but Fragments of that unwieldy Body. Charles XII. of Sweden, with 8000 hardy Swedes slaughtered and put to Flight 100,000 Russians, in their Intrenchments. These Instances are sufficient to mortify our Confidence in our Numbers and Situation; which will only render the Victory of our Enemies more signal and illustrious, unless we vigorously exert ourselves. It is Courage, my Countrymen, it is Courage and good Conduct, Hardiness, Resolution and Unanimity, which determine the Fate of Nations, and decide the Victory in the Field. These manly Qualities with the Concurrence of Heaven, would soon recover our sinking Land; but without them, all our Hopes are but vain and presumptuous. Therefore away with sneaking Cowardice, dreaming Security, and effeminate Pleasures; and put on the Man, the Patriot, the Hero.

* About 6 Millions 2 Hundred and 83 Thousand, including Soldiers, Servants, Women, Suters, &c. Herod. I. VII. c. 60, 72, 87.

From the VIRGINIA CENTINEL.

*Nec satis est, quod tale nefas committitur; ipsos
Inscribere Deos sceleris, numenque supernum
Cæde—credunt gaudere—* OVID.

IT is alledged, that the Gallican Church is not such a Slave to the Pope, as most other Roman Catholic Countries; and that the supreme Authority of the Pope exclusive of the Conclave of Cardinals, the Court of Inquisition, and other servile Principles, and Inventions of Torture, have not been received in France. Be it so. Yet still, Popery is always the same: And in France, we may see its perfidious and cruel Genius, as well as in those unhappy Countries, which have more remarkably made themselves the slavish Dupes and cruel Tools of Papal Authority. Of this I shall produce some Examples.

The Reformation made a very extensive Progress in that Kingdom, under the Name of Calvinism. Multitudes of the Populace, sundry of the Nobility, and even some of the Princes of the Blood, embraced it. Their Churches were numerous and flourishing. But alas! How is the Scene changed! Now there is not one Protestant Church in all France; which Desolation was gradually produced by a Series of Cruelty and Perfidy, hardly to be paralleled in the History of Mankind, which too much abounds in such Facts.

The Parisian Massacre will never be forgot, in Heaven or Earth, while innocent Blood can cry for Vengeance, or the History of our World shall last. In the Year 1572, the principal Persons of the Protestant Body were invited to Paris, under the specious Pretence of solemnizing the Marriage of the King of Navarre, a Protestant Prince. They had the Security of an Oath for Safety; and received the warmest Professions of Friendship. But in an Instant, at a Signal given by the Toll of a Bell, they were most treacherously and inhumanly butchered, all thro' the City, while they dreamed of no Danger; and the Streets and Houses ran with their Blood. At the same Time there was an Insurrection against them in other Parts of the Kingdom; and they fell every where, like Sheep for the Slaughter. In this perfidious Manner, about 100,000 Innocents lost their Lives; and among other illustrious Persons, the great Admiral Colligni, one of the bravest Men that France ever produced. And yet this News was received with public Rejoicings in Rome, and had the Approbation of the Conclave.

But the worst Enemy that the Protestants, or perhaps Europe ever had, was the haughty Tyrant Lewis XIV. Great Grandfather and Predecessor to the present King of France. The History of his Treatment of the Protestants, I shall extract from the famous M. de Voltaire; who is a professed Admirer of the Grand Monarque; and consequently may be supposed rather to extenuate than aggravate the Facts.

Henry IV. of France was educated a Protestant, and was advanced to the Throne principally by Means of the Protestants. But for political Reasons, which often have more Weight in Courts than those of a more sacred Nature, he changed his Religion, when he obtained the Crown. However, in Gratitude to the Protestants, he granted the famous Edict of Nantz in their Favour, A. D. 1598. By this Edict, they were allowed the free Exercise of their Religion, and declared capable of all Posts in the State. A great many Cities and Places of Strength, especially Rochelle, were put into their Hands, as Hostages and Securities, that this Edict should be inviolably observed. These Assurances were solemnly renewed in a Treaty between Lewis XIII. and the Duke of Rohan, who was at the Head of the Protestants. But the ambitious Cardinal Richlieu acted upon the inviolable Maxim of the Church of Rome, "That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks," and laid Siege to Rochelle; which, after a long and vigorous Defence, notwithstanding the most extreme Famine, was obliged to surrender. Upon this, the Protestants were prohibited the Exercise of their Religion in that City, and two or three other Places; but the Edict of Nantz was again substantially confirmed. That Minister, as if he had thought Money would have as much Weight with others, as with himself, tried the all-persuasive Argument of Presents and Pensions, to convert the Heretics to the Catholic Church. With this pecuniary Argument, which has often cleared up very intricate Points, he tried to enlighten the Understandings of the Protestant Clergy; but he found them in general proof against the Temptation. But Lewis XIV. tho' wholly a Stranger to the Fundamentals of their Doctrine, as Voltaire confesses, was determined to exterminate them: The first Steps he took for this End, were more sly and artful. "Their Churches, says the same Author, were taken from them on the most slender Pretexts. They were forbid to marry the Daughters of Catholics. They were excluded from all the Employments of the Revenue; and as much as possible, from the Mechanic and Trading Corporations." Every Artifice was used to get their Children from them, that they might be educated in Popery. Money was again tried, as a powerful Mean of Conversion. At length, in the Year 1681, great Numbers of their Children were seized in the Provinces, with a View to make them abjure their Religion, which they were allowed to do at 7 Years old, and Troops were quartered upon their Parents. This occasioned a great many Families to leave the Kingdom. Upon this, those who should attempt to escape, and fly into other Countries, were condemned to the Gallies during Life, and their Estates confiscated. Now the Persecution began to grow more warm and violent, especially against the Ministers. They were fined, and loaded with Taxes. The Schools of the Hugonots (as the Protestants are there called) were put down. Sundry that had the Courage to disobey, were broke alive upon the Wheel; and others hanged. The Method of Conversion by the Dragonade, was then introduced; and Troops were sent into all Places, where the Protestants were most numerous, lived upon them at free Quarters, and committed the greatest Outrages upon their Persons and Estates; urged on by a Bishop, or some bigotted Ecclesiastic, who was always at their Head. The miserable Sufferers were denied the poor Favour of flying naked into other Countries, to beg their Bread: And the Frontiers were all guarded with Soldiers, to prevent their Escape. An Order was issued out for seizing their Children, and committing their Education to Catholics; "an Order," says Voltaire, against which the Voice of Nature cried aloud." At length, the Edict of Nantz, so solemnly and repeatedly confirmed, was publicly revoked, October 1685; which completed the Ruin of the Protestant Cause, already weakened by these perfidious and cruel Measures. It may strike us with Horror, to hear the old Chancellor Tellier, when he signed the Edict that revoked the former, crying out in a Transport, in the Language of good old Simeon, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy Servant depart in Peace; for mine Eyes have seen thy Salvation." The Prisons and Gallies were filled with such as had been apprehended, while attempting to fly the Kingdom. But notwithstanding the utmost Vigilance, Voltaire tells us, That about 500,000 made their Escape, in about three Years; and settled in England, Germany, Holland, and even in Places so distant as Virginia, and the Cape of Good-Hope in Africa. Thus, the poor Innocents were obliged to abandon

their all, and scatter themselves over the Earth. The Ministers that returned to France again, were either broke upon the Wheel, or hanged. And such as retracted their forced Abjuration of the Protestant Religion, were burnt alive.

*Quis talia fando,
Temperet à Lacrimis?*

Thus outrageous and extensive was the Persecution, under Lewis XIV. and tho' in the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, it was a little interrupted, it was renewed with augmented Violence, when Lewis XV. the present King of France, took the Power into his own Hands; and it continues to rage to this Day. In the Year 1745, he published an Edict, making it immediate Death for any Minister that officiated; perpetual Imprisonment for the Women, and Confinement to the Gallies for the Men, who attended. About four Years ago, a Gentleman in Languedoc, writes thus, "The Persecution is fiercer than ever. The Papists demand Abjuration of all that have been married, or had their Children baptised, in Protestant Assemblies; and on Refusal, the Mothers are proclaimed Whores, and the Children Bastards. They seize on Father, Mother, and Children; and force them into Romish Churches," &c. Another Letter from Paris, September 5, 1754, gives the following tragical Account: "The Persecution of the unhappy Protestants, has been long carried on with great Rigour; and no Means are neglected, either to disturb their Assemblies, or seize their Ministers. This appeared very particularly the 19th of June, 1755, near St. Foy, in the Perigord, where an Assembly of Protestants being held the Night before, a Detachment of Troops lay in Ambuscade near the Place, to wait for their breaking up, and then fell upon these unhappy People, who could make no Resistance, and dangerously wounded a great Number of them. But this is nothing to the Distress occasioned in Languedoc, and the Cevennes, by a general Search which was ordered to be made there, the 3d of August last, for which all the Troops that were in those Provinces, were employed, except those which serve to Garrison the Forts and Citadels. They were ordered to march in the dead of the Night, and with all imaginable Silence, to invest certain Towns, Villages, and Country-houses. At Break of Day, the Search was begun with all Rigour imaginable. The Soldiers burst the Doors open with their Muskets, and entering with their Bayonets at the Head of them, ransacked every Corner of the Houses, destroying every Thing that came in their Way, and sparing neither Furniture nor Persons. In short, the Places they went to, could be compared to nothing but a Town taken by Storm."

And now, my Fellow-Free-men and Fellow-Protestants, what do you think of such a treacherous bloody Religion as this? What do you think of it, that Virginia should become the Scene of such Barbarities? The Thought must fire you into Heroes, and rouse all the Man within you, to keep such a cruel murderous Power far from your Borders. For my Part, I am a Lover of Peace, and neither Nature nor Education has formed me for War: But while such a Scene is before me, I could throw away my Pen, and take the Sword, and rather die in the Field, than submit to a Medley of French and Popish Tyranny.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 30.
Extract of a Letter from Winchester, dated July 23.

"On the second Lieutenant King, was detached from Fort Cumberland, with a Party of 30 Men in Pursuit of Deserters; but not meeting with them, he had Orders to send an Express from Cresap's Plantation down Patowmack, with Advertisements, which he did accordingly; in less than two Hours the Express returned, having narrowly escaped a Party of Indians; this made it necessary for him to escort the Messenger several Miles next Morning, after doing which, he made the best of his Way for the Fort, without discovering any Signs of the Enemy, till his advanced Guard, consisting of seven Men, were fired upon by a Party in Ambush, posted on the Hill, which you will coming from Eviott's Creek to Fort Cumberland, from whom were killed and scalped on the Spot, before the main Body (which had stopped in the Creek to drink) could come up, as they were at least 200 Yards behind, and had a steep Hill to ascend: The Indians were at least 20 in Number, and ran off as soon as they had scalped the killed. Lieutenant King pursued them about a Quarter of a Mile, but found it impossible to come up with them, as his Men were very

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much fatigued with a March of 30 Miles, and the Weather very wet. For this Piece of Misconduct in marching without Flankers, and in suffering his advanced Guard to be so far a head of the main Body, he was (on his Return to the Fort) put under Arrest and tried by a General Court Martial, July 5th. As this Affair has been represented greatly to the Prejudice of that Officer and his Party, I have inclosed you an Abstract of the Proceedings of the Court Martial, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, and approved by Col. Washington.

Being asked, why he did not march with Flankers, and in the Manner so frequently ordered, he alleged in his Defence, That the Woods being wet, he thought it needless to order them out constantly, as they could not possibly keep their Arms dry; that he had ordered them out in several Places, where he thought there was most Danger, and that by his long March in escorting the Express that Morning, his Men were so much fatigued, that it was with great Reluctance they would turn out on the Flanks. As to his not pursuing the Enemy further, he said, That before the Rear of his Party came up with him, the Enemy were quite out of Sight, and his Men so much fatigued that it was judged impossible to come up with them.

It appearing on his Trial that his Misfortune happened thro' Inexperience, he was found guilty of Disobedience of Orders, and sentenced to be reprimanded by Col. Washington, at the Head of the Battalion, which was done accordingly.

ANNAPOLIS, August 12.

Last Friday one Joseph Smith, a Servant to Mr. Reynolds, of this Place, by going in to a Creek to wash, got into deep Water, and was drowned within about 7 Feet of the Shore.

We hear that the whole Militia of this Town and County, will be call'd together in Town next Monday, at the Declaration of WAR.

His Excellency our Governor is daily expected in Town.

Mr. GREEN,

August 12, 1756.

S I R,

WHEN a Community happens to be injured or insulted by any neighbouring State, and all possible Methods have been tried to procure Satisfaction and Redress, in an amicable Manner, but without the desired Success; it's Representative, then, 'tis allowed, must appeal to God and Providence for Protection: Or, in other Words, must declare War against such unreasonable Aggressors; both to indemnify his People in what they may have suffered before, and to secure them for the future from such lawless Encroachments.—And, when War is once undertaken for these necessary Purposes, 'tis the Duty and Interest of each Particular to exert himself strenuously in the general Cause, either by personal Services for distressing the Enemy, or by suitable Contributions to enable the others to prosecute their Design with Vigour and Advantage: Nor ought any one to be sparing of his Substance, in such Cases, while a moderate Proportion of his Effects can be found to conduce to the public Emolument, in any greater Degree than he is supposed to be the Loser in private.

Now, Sir, if you would be pleased to mention it in your Paper, your Readers might, probably, be the more engaged to think on the Part which is expected from them, on the present Emergency.—Our gracious Sovereign has been at all reasonable Pains, as became his Justice and Humanity, to bring about an Accommodation of Differences betwixt him and the French King in a friendly Way; and, since his Endeavours have fail'd for maintaining the Peace, he has found himself obliged to declare War, as the last Resource to restrain the violent and ambitious Measures of that Monarch against his Dominions. Every Subject, then, of his Majesty's Government, however distant he be from the Mother-Country, should certainly consider himself as equally concerned in forwarding those equitable Purposes; and comply with his Majesty's Desire in reducing to reason those treacherous Disturbers of the common Happiness; since they cannot be persuaded, without the Interposal of Force, to sit down contented with what they ought to be satisfied: For, each Individual of our People, who are Members of this Society, must surely be Gainers or Losers, on the Event, in Proportion, always, to the Success or the contrary, which the whole collective Body shall be found to have met with in the Struggle.—If I might be suffer'd, then, to advise, 'tis my humble Opinion, that a speedy Method of ASSOCIATION in this Province, for fitting out PRIVATEERS (over and above our Efforts by Land), would be most effectual both for the Preservation of our own

Trade, and for distressing the Enemy in theirs. I cannot help thinking that great Numbers could be found in this Province, who would be willing enough to risque a small Proportion of their Estates in so laudable and necessary an Affair. And, tho' I shall not presume to say in what Manner this Scheme might best be accomplished, but will rather leave it to the superior Prudence and Judgment of abler Heads; yet, I doubt not in the least, if any Gentleman should appear, and invite the others to so public-spirited a Behaviour, but some Means could be found for beginning an Enterprize of this Nature: Since it could not be attended with very great Expence, and since we might have all moral Assurance of it's Success, both for our Honour and Interest.—I hope Maryland will not fall behind any other of the Colonies in making her suitable Preparations. For my own Part, at least, I shall always be ready to embrace the first Opportunity for forwarding the Matter, to the utmost Extent of my Circumstances.

I am, S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

PHILOPATRIS.

Mr. GREEN,

August 10, 1756.

THE Inclosed is an Extra of Part of a Discourse deliver'd Sunday the first Instant. I think it seasonable, and beg the Favour you will find Room for it in your next Paper, which will oblige Your humble Servant.

THERE is one Fruit of Virtue I must not forget to inculcate to you, and that is a ready and sincere and active Obedience to our just and wise Government; a Fruit which will both testify to the Truth of our outward Profession, and with the Blessing of God upon it, will continue to us those inestimable Advantages which our Protestant Constitution has procur'd for us: At this Time of common Danger, let every one, with Heart and Hand, assist the common Cause; Inconveniencies and Losses every War is attended with; and it is hoped, and Orders are taken, that the common Country will repay the Losses of particular Persons: It is, indeed, a sad Case that the only Servant a poor Man has, should be taken from him; but there is a sadder Case this Inconvenience is designed to prevent, which is, to see a merciless and victorious Enemy in the Bowels of our Country; consider this a War, not wantonly undertaken by Prince or People, is forced upon us by an Enemy determined to turn us out of our Possessions: Let us then not offer tumultuously and with mobbing to obstruct the Levies which the King's Officers are making in our Parts, and say they are robbing us of our Servants and our Property; but consider for what it is they are now taken; it is to stand in the Face of Danger for us; to preserve our Liberties, civil and religious, that they are going to spend their Blood in the Day of Battle; to put a Stop to those cruel Ravages, which have so lately infested us; to put a Stop to the murdering our Men, the ripping up our Women, and the dashing our Children against the Ground. Should our cruel and perfidious Enemy prevail against us, where would be the Master, and where would be the Servant; we must then all lie down in the Dust together; or bear a Servitude more grievous than Death itself; these are Motives sufficient to make us rise as one Man against our common Enemy; but we have besides these, Motives of the highest Nature; 'tis to save us from immediate Destruction, that a British Parliament has raised Millions for the Expences of the War; 'tis to save us, &c. that British Fleets have wintered in the Seas, to hinder the Enemy from pouring in his Multitudes; 'tis to save us from Destruction that Camps and Armies are formed, and Battles fought; 'tis to save us, &c. that our inimitable Monarch, old in Years and Glory, yet vigorous as Youth, watches and toils, and travels, to form Alliances; and gives himself no Rest to make his People happy; 'tis for this he is the Admiration of his Friends, and Terror of his Enemies; and that he may long be so; to this may the People say, Amen.

By Anne-Arundel County Court, August 12, 1756.

THE Court appoints Monday the 16th Instant for the Publication of his Majesty's Declaration of WAR against the French King.

Signed per Order,

JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(With all the other LAWS passed last Session.)
AN ACT for granting a Supply of Forty Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service, and striking Thirty-four Thousand and Fifteen Pounds Six Shillings thereof, in Bills of Credit, and raising a Fund for sinking the same. This Act ought to be had by every Man of any Property in the Province. Price 3 s. 6 d.

WANTED,

For the Ship Hawke, Charles Slater, Master, for London, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Patowmack, and will be ready to sail about the Middle of September,

FOUR or Five able SEAMEN. For Terms apply to the Master on board, or to the Subscriber at Bladenburg.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

August 10, 1756.

DESERTED from his Quarters, in the Town of Baltimore, the 3d Instant, Sabrit Sellers, junior, enlisted and attested a private Soldier in Major-General Lascelles's Regiment. It is suspected he is gone towards Patapsco Neck, where his Mother and some of his Relations dwell. He is about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, of a fallow Complexion, black Eyes, dark brown short Hair, a down Look, and hesitates a little in his Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse Felt Hat, a striped Silk Handkerchief about his Neck, a Check Shirt, long coarse Trowsers, and a Pair of Shoes almost new. Whoever takes up the said Deserter, and brings him to Capt. Gardner, at Mr. Cary's, Inn-holder, in Baltimore, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals on the Continent of North-America, on Notice given, shall have THREE PISTOLES Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or concealing the said Deserter, as they may expect to be prosecuted on the Act of Parliament with the utmost Severity.

S. GARDNER.

THERE is at the Dwelling-Plantation of Mr. Richard Dorsey, near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a Brindle Steer, about 6 Years old, marked with a Crop in each Ear, and a Hole in the right Ear.

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

STOLEN or Strayed on the 5th of June last, from the Subscriber, living at the Kittockton Mountain, in Frederick County, a middle sized bright bay Horse, branded on his left Thigh E D, but not plain, and paces and gallops well. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a PISTOLE Reward, and reasonable Charges; or if secured, so that he may be had again, a PISTOLE Reward, paid by ELIAS DELASHMUTT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Edward Willett, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Roan Mare, branded on her Buttocks thus g J.

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

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

GEORGE GORDON.

If Wanted, may be had, by applying to the Printer hereof, at a reasonable Price.

2 **A** YOUNG active Fellow, inclined for the Sea, who has lately made some Attempts for that Service.

DESERTED from the Maryland Forces, at Fort-Frederick, William Withers, alias Delancy, and John Hawkins.

Withers, an Irishman, aged about 34 Years, a strait Fellow, about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has dark brown Hair, full grey Eyes, much marked on the Face by the Small-Pox, and speaks plain English: Had on when he went away, an old blue Coat, an old Felt Hat, a coarse white Linen Shirt, and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off with him a Gun that appeared on the out Side of the Barrel like a Rifle, but was smooth bored.

2 John Hawkins, an Englishman, aged about 29 Years, a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has black Hair, and a fresh Complexion: He lived some Time as a Servant with the Widow Swafford, betwixt the North and South Mountain, in Frederick County, Maryland. He had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a white coarse Cloth Coat, dirty Leather Breeches, coarse white Worsted Stockings, and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off with him a Carbine and Rifle.

Whoever apprehends either of the said Deserters will be entitled to Twenty Shillings Reward; and any Person who may conceal or entertain them, or purchase their Arms, will be punished as the Law directs.

JOHN DAGWORTHY.

THERE is at the Plantation of Greenbury Ridgely, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Mare, branded with a Pot-Hook on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a bald Face, and her hind Feet are white.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Hall, near Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder with a Figure of 9, and on the near Buttock with an A, and has some Brand on the other Side, but so blind that it cannot be discerned.

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

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

WILLIAM MATHERLY.

THE Subscribers having been a long Time confined in Queen-Anne's County Goal, for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, and redeem their Bodies, hereby give Notice, That they intend to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

JOHN PRIMROSE,
WILLIAM COYEN,
NICHOLAS SEYMOUR,
EDMUND LOWE.

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

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Calvert County, on the 20th of July last, a Servant Man, named Michael Pane, aged about 34 Years, of a pale Complexion, has sandy Hair, and is of a middle Size. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, Fearnought Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, and old Canvas Trowsers; but had neither Shoes nor Stockings.

Whoever will secure the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall be well rewarded.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the PEGGY, Capt. BENJAMIN BELL,
and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Shop in BALTIMORE-TOWN, wholesale or retail, on very reasonable Terms.

5 **A** FRESH Assortment of MEDICINES AND PAINTS of all Kinds.

WILLIAM LYON.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship CONCORD, Capt. CARROLL,
and to be Sold at my Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN.

VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail.

I last Fall advertised my Intentions to depart this Province, and the Uncertainty of my ever returning; and I must once more intreat all Persons indebted to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

I purchase and give ready Money for any Quantity of Bees-Wax, Beaver, Fox, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, and Musk-Rat Skins, provided they are kill'd in Season.

JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. Any Quantity of Flax-Seed purchased, as usual, provided it be well cleaned, and not thresh'd out on an Earthen Floor, or damaged.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Samuel Galloway, near West-River, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock HL (join'd in one).

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

JUST IMPORTED, 7

In the BETSEY, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Stores in ANNAPOLIS and LONDON-TOWN, at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit.

SCARLET, blue, black, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Druggets, Yorkshire Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts, emboss'd and white Flannels and Serges, Welsh Cottons, Horsemens Coats, Pea Jackets, and other Slop Wares; short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, Serge de Nisme, Duroys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, India Damasks, Taffaties, plain and strip'd Persians; Variety of India Chintz and printed Calicoes, Muslins, white Calicoes, white India Dimothies, Table-Cloths, and Napkining, Irish Linens, and Sheetting of all Kinds, Scots Hollands, Russia Diaper and Twilings, Check Linens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimothies, Bed-Ticks, strip'd Duffels, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sisters, Variety of China, Glas, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rosin, and Allom, exceeding good Green and Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, Florence Oil, Nails, Axes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brasery Ware, Hats, Shoes, and Stockings, Pepper, and other Spices, Salt Petre, Fig-Blue, Starch, and Indico, light Carabines, fitted with Bayonets, Slings and Cartouch-Boxes, &c. Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, Gun-Flints, Wesson's Snuff, Ship-Chandlery, Cables, and all other Sorts of Running and Standing Rigging, Anchors, Sail-Twine, deep Sea and other Lines, Barbados Rum, and Muscovado Sugar, with great Variety of Goods, not particularly mentioned.

JAMES DICK.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in Baltimore County, on the 13th of June last, two Servant Men, viz.

James Murphey, a lusty Fellow, of a sandy Complexion, about 34 Years of Age, was born in this County, and pretends to understand Farming. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, old Linsey Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, Tow Trowsers, and old Shoes. He took a Woman with him, he calls his Wife, whose Name is Phebe; but, as she is big with Child, 'tis probable he may leave her by the Way.

Thomas Warner, a Convict, he pretends to be a Gardener by Trade, is a slim Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion. Had on and with him, an old Felt Hat, a greyish colour'd full'd Jacket, a coarse Holland Shirt, Sailor's Trowsers, a Pair of white Ticken Breeches, Worsted Stockings, and old Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to their Master, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and reasonable Charges.

JOHN WILLMOTT.

WANTED.

A MILLER, who understands Grinding and Bolting. Such a one, well recommended, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, about the 10th of June last, a Mulatto Man, named Cyrus; he is a very short, well-set, bow-leg'd Fellow, wears long Hair for one of his Colour, if not cut off since he went away; his Dress I can't describe, because I have Reason to believe he has stole Cloaths since he ran away; he was brought up in Pennsylvania, and understands Farming. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings more than the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS GANTT, junior.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in Annapolis, at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

GREAT Variety of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the SEASON.

JOHN RAITT.

JOHN MOALE,

IN TENDING for England this Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him and Mr. Charles Croxall, to make speedy Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs: Those who have any just Claims on them, are desired to bring in their Accounts, which shall be duly paid. They have on Hand about Four Hundred Pounds prime Cost of European and India GOODS, at their Store in Baltimore-Town, which they will sell very cheap by wholesale, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, Gold, or good Tobacco, and a reasonable Time given for Payment.

TO BE SOLD.

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency.

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	Acres.
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladensburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Couper,	113	Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladensburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Ackokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 19, 1756.

P A R I S, May 28.

SINCE the Descent of the King's Troops in the Island of Minorca, the Marshal Duke de Richelieu has been chiefly employed in surmounting the Difficulties that hindered the Transporting of the Artillery, warlike Stores, and Provisions to Mahon. He hath at length raised on the Lighthouse a Battery of five Pieces of Cannon and as many Mortars, which began to fire the 8th Instant. On the 9th in the Evening, a Detachment of 100 Volunteers, four Companies of Grenadiers, and six Picquets, under Col. Compt de Briqueville, took Post in the Suburb la Ravale, in order to erect Batteries there. On the 10th in the Morning Brigadier Marquis de Rouqueline, with two Colonels, and 1200 Men, marched toward Marlborough-Fort, behind the Tower of Benefaid. This Evening the Count de Briqueville was relieved by the Brigadier de la Serre, with three Companies of Grenadiers, and nine Picquets; and soon after the two Battalions of the Regiment Royal Comtois, marched to the Right of the Suburb along a Chain of Houses that forms its Circumference, in order to protect the Works, which the Marshal visited in Person. M. d'Elva, Col. of the Regiment Royal Italien, who received a Shot in his Shoulder, is the only Officer that hath hitherto been wounded.

Paris, June 5. We have received the following further Particulars in Relation to the late Naval Engagement between Admiral Byng and the Marquis de la Galissoniere. The Ship named the Hippotame, of 50 Guns, commanded by Monsieur Rochemaure, engaged an English Man of War of 80 Guns, and took off their Masts, Bow-sprit, and great Part of their Rigging. This Vessel was so disabled as to be upon the Point of putting out a white Flag, when some other three Deck'd Ship appeared to her Relief. The Temeraire lost in the Engagement only two Men, and had ten wounded; she received a Shot betwixt Wind and Water, another in her Bow-sprit, and a Third in her Main-mast, notwithstanding which the English could not resist her Fire above Half an Hour. The Lion was attacked by two English Men of War, one of 74 and another of 72 Guns; they were engaged within Pistol Shot of each other. The first made small Resistance, but the second maintained the Engagement with great Obstinacy, till her Mizzen-mast and Fore-Topmast were carried off: The Main-mast of the Lion received a Shot through it, and all her Rigging was so much damaged as to be rendered unfit for Service. Of all our Squadron the Lion was the most injured.

Genoa, May 15. According to Letters from Minorca, dated the 6th of this Month, the French were Masters of Fort Philippet, and in a few Days, would be ready to batter the Forts St. Philip and Charles, with 98 Pieces of Cannon, of 24, 36, and 48 Pounders, besides which, they have six Mortars for throwing Bombs of 500 lb. as many for Bombs of 300, and 30 more capable of throwing Bombs and Granades of 100 and 200 lb. Weight.

Paris, May 24. On Friday Evening an Express arrived at Versailles, from the Duke de Richelieu, with Advice that the Trenches were opened in the Night between the 9th and 10th Instant, before Fort St. Philip, in Minorca.

Paris, June 4. According to the last Letters which the Court has received from the Count de la Galissoniere, and which are dated the 25th of May, the English Squadron, commanded by Admiral Byng, had not appeared since the Engagement of the Twentieth, and ours continued cruising before the Entrance of Mahon Harbour.

According to Advices from the Camp before Fort St. Philip, our Bomb-Batteries continued Playing from the 12th to the 17th with great Success. That Day the Battery of Cannon on the

Right began to play; the 18th the Sieur de Pinay, who commanded the Battery on the Left, was killed, and the Field Marshal, Prince Lewis of Wirtemberg, wounded. The 10th, the English Squadron appearing at Sea, Marshal Richelieu sent thirteen Picquets to the Count de la Galissoniere, and made the necessary Dispositions for cutting off all Communication between the English Admiral and the Besieged. The 20th, a Bomb having set Fire to one of our Batteries about Two in the Afternoon, and the Besieged perceiving it, they redoubled their Fire, and made a Sally from the Lunette de la Reine, whither, however, they were soon drove back by our Grenadiers. The 21st and 22d, our Troops were employed in repairing the old Batteries, and erecting new Ones. The 22d, our Squadron appearing, before the Port, the Army made great Rejoicings in the Evening for the Advantage gained by that Squadron two Days before over that of the English. The 23d, the Count de Lannion relieved the Marquis du Mesnil at the Trenches, with the two Battalions of Royal Marine; and that Day, and the 24th, were spent, as the preceding, in repairing the Batteries which had been damaged, and raising new Ones.

War will be declared against England in a few Days.

L O N D O N.

May 25. We hear that an Order is sent to Portsmouth for some of the French Scalping-knives that were in the Ship taken by Captain Rowley, in order to be sent to our Ministers abroad, that the Princes at whose Courts they reside, may see what Instruments the Most Christian King puts into the Hands of his Friends to propagate Christianity. Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship Falmouth, dated May 18.

"We are still on our Cruise off the Isle of Baf, where we have blocked up four French Men of War, who (notwithstanding all our Endeavours to provoke or invite them out to face us) cannot be prevailed on to quit their holdfast, and try who are the best Men."

Tuesday Afternoon died of a Fever, at his House in Chancery Lane, the Right Hon. Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of England, for whom a Patent was preparing to create him a Peer by the Title of Lord Ryder, of Harrowby in Lincolnshire.

We hear that his Majesty will soon appoint a Day of solemn Fasting, in order to implore the Blessing of Heaven on the British Arms.

A great Number of West-India Merchants waited on the Lords of the Admiralty this Day, in Relation to the Stationing more Ships for the better Security of their Trade.

We hear that several Noblemen, Gentlemen, Merchants and others intend to form a Society for cloathing and fitting out of Boys, and also of young Landmen, for the Navy, in such a Manner as will encourage them to offer their Service; and for this Purpose such of the Subscribers who are Merchants, design, after the War is finished, to give a Preference in their Service, whenever any of their Ships are fitting out and want Men, to such Boys and young Men who behave well, and become good Seamen in the King's Service. It is imagined this will answer many excellent Purposes worthy the Zeal and Benevolence of the Subscribers, and support such a Spirit in the Nation as the Exigency of the Times require. It is said Two Hundred Pounds were subscribed the first Day. Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated May 25.

"We have a Piece of agreeable News here, which gives us some Hopes of the Truth of what has been said in the public Papers concerning Admiral Byng. The Master of a Sloop, belonging to this Port, came from Guernsey last Night, and says, There was a Boat came from St. Malo just as he failed, and gave an Account, that they

had News there that Admiral Byng had an Engagement with the Toulon Squadron, and had taken some, and sunk some; but further Particulars they give us not."

This Morning the Master of an English Merchant Ship, that came from St. Malo with a French Pais, reports, that it is rumoured there, that there has been an Action between Admiral Byng's Squadron and M. de la Galissoniere, and that several Capital French Ships have been sunk. Extract of a Letter from Monsieur de la Galissoniere, dated on board the Feudroyant, the 22d of May, before Port-Mahon.

"The 17th of May, in the Evening, Advice was brought to the Squadron by the Frigate La Gracieuse, who was on a Cruise towards Majorca, that she had descried an English Squadron, which then seemed to be 8 or 10 Leagues to the South."

"The 18th the Squadron got in Readiness to go and meet the English, but was prevented by a Calm."

"The 19th in the Morning, we descried the English Squadron from the Top-mast-heads, and the two Squadrons drew pretty near each other that Day, but never were within Gun-shot; which was not our Fault, as the English were to Windward of us."

"The 20th the French Admiral worked about so as to gain the Wind; but just as he had got into a favourable Position for it, the Wind shifted in such a Manner as still left this Advantage to the English Squadron."

"At Half an Hour past two in the Afternoon, the two Squadrons were in Line of Battle, and began the Engagement. The English consisted of 18 Sail, of which 13 were of the Line, and ours of 12 Ships of the Line, and 4 Frigates."

"The Action lasted above three Hours and a Half, but was not general all the Time. The English Ships that suffered most from our Broad-sides, got to Windward again out of Gun Shot; they all along preserved this Advantage, that they might keep clear of us as they pleased. After having made their greatest Efforts on our Rear Division, which they found so close, and from which they were so furiously cannonaded, that they could not break in upon it, they resolved to sheer off, and did not appear again all the next Day, being the 21st."

"In general none of their Ships long stood the Fire of ours. The Ships of our Squadron suffered but little, they were repaired in the Night, and fit to fight the next Morning."

"Messrs. de Peruffy and Potier, Ensigns, were killed. Total of the killed 38, and of the wounded 115."

That there has been an Engagement in the Mediterranean, which has not proved so successful as was expected, is allowed by most sensible, impartial Men; but we may be allowed to doubt whether all the Particulars in the above Account are strictly true.

Sunday Morning Lord Tyrawly, the Earl of Panmure, Admiral Hawke, Admiral Saunders, and several other Officers of Distinction, set out Post for Portsmouth, in order to embark there for Gibraltar. Lord Tyrawly is going to take the Command of that Fortress; the Earl of Panmure to join his Regiment there; and the two Admirals are, 'tis confidently said, to command in the Mediterranean.

Dr. Pinfold, one of the Civilians at Doctors Commons, lately appointed by his Majesty Governor of the Island of Barbados, in the Room of the Hon. Mr. Grenville, will embark in a few Days on board the Gosport Man of War.

It is reported that Twenty Ships of War are sailed from Brest.

June 1. By Letters Yesterday from Gibraltar we are assured that Admiral Byng, with his Squadron, arrived there the second past, and being joined by Commodore

Commodore Edgecombe, sailed from thence the 5th for Portmahon, with two Regiments on board.

Letter from Marfeilles, dated May 13.

"Trefnell's Regiment of Foot, consisting of two Battalions, arrived here the 8th, and the next Day embarked on board three Transports, to reinforce the Army under the Duke de Richelieu. Two Battalions of the Regiment of Nice arrived here on Tuesday (the 11th) and are likewise embarked for the same Destination. Several more Transports are likewise preparing to sail for Minorca with a great Quantity of all Kinds of Provisions."

June 5. By the last Mails from Flanders and Holland, some of the foreign Ministers have received Advice of an Engagement near Port Mahon, between the Squadron of Admiral Byng and the Marquis de la Galiffoniere. It is said, that on the Nineteenth Day of May, Mr. de la Galiffoniere sent out a light Ship to get Intelligence of the English Fleet, which Ship returned the next Morning early, with an Account of its being near at Hand; whereupon the French Admiral drew up his Squadron in a Line of Battle to receive it. In the Forenoon of the 20th, the English Squadron appeared, and remained three Hours inactive in sight of the French, though ours had the Wind of them. The French Admiral then judging that our Squadron was not over eager to engage, called a Council of War, in which it was resolved to beat up to the English; which was accordingly done, and in a few Hours after an Engagement ensued. In about an Hour and a Half after the Action began, one of our Ships fell out of the Line, and was soon followed by a second, and her Example was followed by a third, in about 4 Hours (it being then towards Dusk) the whole Squadron disappeared. M. de la Galiffoniere says in his Dispatches to the French Court, that he expected our Squadron would have given him a great deal more Trouble. After the Action he still kept his Station off Mahon Harbour, to prevent Succours being thrown into St. Philip's Fort, and imagined the English Squadron might appear the next Day; but they did not appear at all. According to the French Admiral's List, their Loss amounts to 50 killed, and 150 wounded, among whom are 8 Officers.

June 10. We are well informed that General Blakeney was bravely defending St. Philip's Castle the 22d of May, having made several Sallies, and done the Enemy great Damage by striking their Cannon, &c. 'Tis said he had caused three Officers of the Garrison, who were suspected to be Traitors, to be hanged; and likewise four other Persons who had taken Shelter in the Castle.

June 12. We are assured that some very considerable Alterations will soon be made in the Government of Pennsylvania.

The Colchester in the late Action fired 21 Rounds of all Sorts, expending about 84 Barrels of Gunpowder, with Shot proportionable; so that when the Frenchman ran from them, they had no Grape-shot nor Double-headed Shot left on board, all being fired away, nor any round Shot left, but what were in the Shot-lockers on Deck. By this it may be guessed what smart Work they had of it for the six Hours and Half that it lasted.

It is said, that if any Officer in the Fleet is found guilty of Cowardice by a Court-martial, he will be shot on board of his Ship as soon as convicted, to prevent any Intercession for Pardon, as Kirby and Wade were in the late Queen Anne's Reign.

The Land Forces for America, under Convoy of the Stirling-Castle and Surprize Men of War, are to have the usual Pay of the Foot-guards in Great-Britain.

100 Miners, raised in the Collieries in the North, embarked last Tuesday at Greenwich, where they have been quartered some Time, for America.

Last Saturday Commodore Saunders kissed his Majesty's Hand at Kensington, on being promoted to be an Admiral.

June 15. 'Tis said that an Express is arrived from Admiral Smith in the Downs, with Advice, that he spoke to a Dutch Ship who had been at Minorca, the Master of which says, that when he came away the French had already lost 4000 Men in different Attacks.

Private Letters from Cadiz advise, that 12 Spanish Men of War have arrived there one after another, half equipped, and were compleating in that, in order to be ready to sail towards the End of May, and it was reported there, that 1000 Spanish Troops were going to be sent to Majorca under Convoy of that Squadron.

Letters from Paris of the 7th Instant advise, that all that was known there concerning Admiral Byng's Fleet was, two of his Ships were disabled and three disabled; and that the principal Advantage which accrued to the French from the Engagement between the two Fleets, was the Impossibility of Fort St. Philips receiving any timely Assistance.

We hear that two Thousand Hessians are to go to the Island of Guernsey, in order to guard that Place from any Attempt the French shall make there.

On Sunday last, and not before, sailed from Plymouth, to reinforce Admiral Byng, as 'tis reported, the Prince George, Nassau, Isis, Hampton-Court, and Ipswich, with a Number of Transports, which had on board Campbell's Regiment, and 100 Miners belonging to the Artillery.

An Account of Monies raised for the Service of the Year 1756.

Nov. 27.	Land Tax	—	2,000,000	0	0
	Malt	—	700,000	0	0
Jan. 24.	Lottery and Annuities	1,500,000	0	0	
May 11.	In the Receipt of Exchequer	83,412	2	5	
	Sinking Fund remaining in the Exchequer	255,955	11	11	
	Out of the Growing Produce of Sinking Fund	1,300,000	0	0	
18.	Exchequer Bills	1,000,000	0	0	

£. 6,839,367 14 4

[At 65 per Cent. Advance, is 11,284,956l. 14s. 8d. Currency.]

An Account of Monies appropriated for the Service of the Year 1756.

Nov. 24.	Fifty Thousand Seamen	260,000	0	0	
Dec. 8.	Portugal	100,000	0	0	
	Land Forces	930,603	6	9	
	Guards and Garrisons	298,534	17	10	
	Office of Ordnance	152,435	5	6	
	Extraordinary ditto	146,721	15	2	
15.	Empress of Russia	100,000	0	0	
	Hesse-Cassel	54,140	12	6	
	Electors of Bavaria	10,000	0	0	
18.	Ordinary of Navy	219,021	3	0	
	Gosport Hospital	20,000	0	0	
	Greenwich Hospital	10,000	0	0	
	Out Pensioners Chelsea	53,955	19	6	
Jan. 22.	Ten Regiments of Foot, 1756	919,190	10	0	
Feb. 3.	American Colonies	115,000	0	0	
	Sir William Johnson	5,000	0	0	
10.	Nova-Scotia, 1756	55,032	19	0	
	Ditto, not provided, 1754	687	2	7	
	Light Dragoons, 1756	496,280	11	3	
	Extraordinary Expenses, 1755, not provided	75,835	7	3	
	Allowances to Officers	35,390	5	10	
	Reduced Officers of Land Forces	38,000	0	0	
	Widows Pensions	24,840	0	0	
	Civil Establishment of Georgia	3,557	10	0	
	Royal American Regiment	81,178	16	0	
	Deficiency of half Subsidy	71,181	2	3	
	To John Roberts	6,032	7	1	
	Repairs of Navy, 1756, 200,000l. Paying Navy Debt 300,000l.	500,000	0	0	
12.	To James Tierney	13,869	7	10	
Mar. 2.	Westminster Bridge	10,000	0	0	
May 3.	Troops of Hesse-Cassel	163,357	9	9	
	Two Regiments from Ireland to America	79,915	6	0	
	Foundling Hospital	10,000	0	0	
8.	Hanover Troops	121,447	2	6	
13.	Present Exigency of Affairs	1,000,000	0	0	
17.	King of Prussia	20,000	0	0	

£. 6,103,078 17 7

Extra of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 14.

"Wednesday arrived the Surprize, with a Convoy of 12 Transports from the Downs, who have on board Officers and Recruits for the Regiments in North-America. They will sail in a Day or two under Convoy of the Stirling-Castle, Capt. Cornish."

Extra of a Letter, dated Plymouth Dock, Friday May 28.

"This Morning the Lieutenant of the Colchester came to Admiral Mostyn from Falmouth, with Advice, that she was safe in that Port, and brought in there with great Difficulty; where the Admiral and Commissioners immediately order'd six Gangs of Shipwrights to go down to Falmouth,

to fit her so as to bring her hither with Safety, and to have a proper Repair.

"After fighting four Hours the Frenchman fired red-hot Shot on board of her, which set her on Fire. This Engagement was off Belleisle, and made the French fire their Alarm Guns on Shore, and ring their Alarm Bells."

BOSTON, July 26.

By the Arrival of a Courier from Albany, we are informed, That the Provincial Army, commanded by General WINSLOW, decamped from Half-Moon the 15th Instant, and had marched to Fort-Hardy by the 18th, the great Number of Waggon, Carts, &c. which carried the Artillery, Provisions, &c. obliging them to make easy Marches: The Army is to encamp for a few Days between the Forts Edward and William Henry, to favour the Conveyance of the Provisions, &c. to the Lake; when this is effected they will proceed immediately upon Action; 2000 regular Troops are following them, to take Possession of the Falls and Passes that our People leave: A Communication is to be kept open between them, that the Provincials may receive their Assistance if necessary. Our Army now consists of upwards of 7000 effective Men, exclusive of the Regulars. A perfect Harmony at present prevails, and we doubt not the wise and prudent Behaviour of the British Officers will gain the Affections of the Americans, and greatly promote the Common Cause—the present Plan of Operations is generally approved—with our united Strength to act on the Side of Crown-Point. If that Fort, and the Pass of Ticonderoga is gain'd, a Passage is gained to the Heart of Canada.—The Conduct of the Enemy last Year, shows the Sense they have of the Importance of this Pass.—Frontenack and Niagara were neglected, scarce any Forces were sent there, while Baron Dieckau, and the main Body of Regulars, Canadians and Indians, were turned this Way.—If we succeed, the Communication with the great Lakes may be cut off, Du Quesne, Niagara and Frontenack, falls of Course, and those Waters may then be effectually secured to us, and the Indian Trade which flows through them—Our Prospect is favourable—the Enemy not so numerous as expected, many of their Indians carried off by the Small-Pox last Year—but two Battalions of Regulars yet arrived—the Intelligence to be gained by the brave Capt. Rogers to be depended upon—An open War will now allow us full Scope—but favourable as the present Appearances are, the Scene may soon be changed—and nothing can ensure us Success, but that divine Aid which we have been in a public and solemn Manner imploring.

By a Vessel arrived last Week at Marblehead, from the Straights, we have the following Account from Barcelona, of May 11, viz. That the French landed at Minorca, in 80 Transports, 25000 Men (convoy'd by 19 Sail of the Line) commanded by the Duke de Richelieu, who, after his landing, sent a Flag of Truce to General Blakeney, Commander in Chief of that Island, in order to demand Fort St. Philip's; but his Reply was, "That he was now an old Man, and could not, by the Course of Nature, live much longer; and as he had already faithfully served his Britannic Majesty, he should not deliver it up; and that if he should be killed, he did not doubt of their finding his Second." That he (Blakeney) had already destroyed 2000 of the Enemy: That the Duke had sent for a Reinforcement of 5000 Men: That Commodore Edgecombe had been at Gibraltar, and clean'd, and had join'd the Admirals Byng and West.

By the Captain of a Scouting Party of ours we find, that the French have at their Camp at Fort Carolong, (alias Ticonderago) 330 Tents, 70 Log Houses, Forces at that Place and Crown-Point 3000, and more expected. This was not Capt. Rogers's Party.

August 2. Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Dewar, from Cadiz, which Place he left the 16th of June, and informs, that the Day after he came out, he fell in with 8 British Men of War of the Line, about 16 Leagues from Gibraltar, bound to the Mediterranean to reinforce the Admirals Byng and West. These Ships were from 90 to 60 Guns, and had on board a great Number of Troops out of old Regiments.

The same Day Captain Stainiford arrived at Ipswich in 43 Days from Lisbon, who confirms the Accounts we have had from other Places, of an Engagement between the English and French Fleets off Port Mahon, with these further Particulars, viz. That after an obstinate Fight from Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon till Night, both

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Fleets parted; that the French retired either to Toulon or Marseilles, and it was thought the English had got into Mahon Harbour.

By several Vessels from the West-Indies we are informed, That a great Number of Privateers were fitting out both at the English and French Islands; but that none of them had put to Sea 18 Days ago.

That besides abundance of Northern Vessels with Provisions at St. Eustatia, no less than Two Thousand Tons of Beef, &c. from Ireland, were lately brought to Statia in Dutch Vessels, supposed for the Use of the French.

We have the following melancholy Account from the Westward, viz. That 13 of our Carpenters being at Work in the Woods near Lake George, within Half a Mile of one of the Forts, and under a Guard of a Captain and 60 Men, and the Captain discovering Indians in the Bushes hard by, ran away with his Men, and called to the Carpenters to make the best of their Way, for that there were Indians: But the Guard being gone, the Indians attacked the poor Carpenters and killed Eight of them, the other five made shift to recover the Fort. 'Tis said the Indians were about 30 in Number, and that the Captain is broke for his ill Behaviour.

The following Extract of a Letter from Fort Edward, dated July 26, we received by last Saturday's Courier, viz. General Winslow, with the chief Part of the Army, arrived here the 20th, with the Artillery, &c. in 3 Days from Half-Moon, and the next Day set out for the Lake: Colonel Ruggles with his Regiment sets out for the Lake To-morrow: Last Week 3 Men were killed at Fort William-Henry, which was chiefly owing to bad Conduct in the Officer who commanded the Party. Yesterday three Deserters came to Fort Miller, with their Guns clubbed, for Protection, and said 16 more were determined to do the same; they say that Garrison is in a miserable Condition; that they have the Small-pox there, and that there is but fourteen Pieces of Cannon at Ticonderoga, chiefly small. The Deserters have been examined by the General, and are properly taken Care of, for fear of bringing any bad Disposition: The Enemy lately killed two of our Men at Fort William-Henry, and wounded a Third; but a Party of our Men sallied out of the Fort and overtook them, killed and scalped one Indian, and it is thought several, as they found three Guns and 30 Packs, which they brought to the Fort.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Upon the Arrival of the Express on Saturday Morning last from Albany, Directions were given for publishing his Majesty's Declaration of War. And accordingly at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, such of the Members of the Assembly as were in Town, the Magistrates of the City, and all the Civil and Military Officers attended at Fort George, with Capt. Alexander's Company of Grenadiers, where the Proclamation was read, and his Majesty's and several other loyal Healths were drank. The Company afterwards proceeding to the City-Hall, preceded by the Company of Grenadiers, it was a second Time published: After which the Company proceeded to the City-Arms, where his Majesty's immortal Memory, and numberless other loyal Healths were repeated, and every Thing conducted with great Order and Decency.

A Letter from Oswego, dated the 15th of July, says, "We are all well here, and only wait for Guns for the new Vessels; the Brig is now rigged, will carry 14 Guns very well, and is, I think, a fine Vessel of her Size: However the Brig, Sloop Ontario, and the new Sloop, are to go upon a Cruise on Sunday next."

August 9. The Leicester Packet Boat left Falmouth the 23d of June, and the Day after Capt. Ratford descried a Fleet at some Distance, and was chased by one of them for some Hours, but out-failed her: About which Time another Fleet hove in Sight, and by their Signals and Course were both judged to be English Fleets; the one under Admiral Osborne, bound to America, with the Stirling-Castle Man of War, and twelve Transports under Convoy; and the other under the Admirals Hawke and Saunders, bound up the Mediterranean.

Since our last the French Ship brought in by the Nightingale Man of War has been condemned, and her Cargo is selling off every Day.

The Nightingale we hear is preparing for a Cruise.

Tuesday last his Excellency Major General Shirley, sailed from hence, for Rhode-Island, with a fair Wind.

Since our last the following Privateers fell down to the Watering-Place, viz. The Sloop Hardy, Capt. Grantham, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and 100 Men; the Sloop Mary, Capt. Fell, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and 100 Men; the Snow Bird of London, Capt. Wayman, of 10 Carriage, and 16 Swivel Guns, and 120 Men; the Sloop Bradstreet, Capt. Becker, of 8 Carriage, and 8 Swivel Guns, and 50 Men.

The Brig Prince George, Capt. Linus King, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, will fall down to the Watering-Place on Wednesday next, as will also the Sloop Goldfinch, Capt. Randal, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and the Sloop Harlequin, Capt. Fenton, of 10 Carriage, and 10 Swivels, with 50 Men, at the same Time. The Brig Polly, Capt. Grigg, of 14 Carriage, and 14 Swivel Guns; and the Schooner Margaret, Capt. Miller, of 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, are fitting out with all Expedition.

We are credibly informed, That about 5 Weeks ago, there was at Cape-Francois, one French Ship of War of 74 Guns; two of 64, one of 54, and two Frigates, one of 36 Guns, and the other of 28; that several English Vessels had lately been carried in there; one a large Schooner, with 20 Horses on Deck, one a small Schooner, and a Brig commanded by Capt. Butterfield, bound from Georgia for Santa Croix; that about 50 Sail then lay at the Cape loading Sugars, &c. for Old France; but that Men were so scarce that 'twas thought almost impracticable to obtain a Sufficiency of Seamen to navigate them to Europe; and that a great many single Ships had arrived there from home lately.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

A Privateer Brigantine of 14 Carriage Guns, and 16 Swivels, is fitting out here with all Expedition, and will be ready to sail in ten Days or a Fortnight at farthest. A Ship for the same Purpose is put on the Stocks, which is to be forwarded with all possible Dispatch.

We have Advice from Cumberland County, that on the 22d ult. about 60 Indians appeared before Fort Granville, and challenged the Commander of it to come out and fight them; but that he being but weak handed, did not think proper to accept of the Challenge; that they fired at, and wounded one of the Men that belonged to the Fort in the Thigh, who happened to be a little Way from it, but not so badly but that he got safe in; that they lurked about the Place for some Time, expecting to catch some of our People, but they being upon their Guard, were disappointed; and that then they went off, after shooting down all the Cattle they could find.

We hear further from the same Place, that on Thursday last twelve Indians (Part of those that were at Fort Granville) went to the Plantation of one Baskins, near Juniata, whom they murdered in a cruel Manner, burnt his House, and carried off his Wife and Children: That one Hugh Carroll and Family were made Prisoners about the same Time by some Indians, who asked Carroll a great many Questions, particularly with respect to the Strength of Harris's, Hunter's, and McKee's Forts; and said they would soon show him a great Number of French and Indians, who, they told him, were coming down to fall upon this Province; but that he, notwithstanding they thought they had tied him very securely, made Shift to untie himself in the Night, and made his Escape.

August 12. Capt. Rensch, who left Plymouth the 29th of June, in Company with a Number of Transports, with five Regiments on board, for Gibraltar, under Convoy of three Ships of War, of 60, 40, and 20 Guns, gives us the following agreeable Intelligence, viz. That that Day he heard a Letter read at Plymouth, from an Officer belonging to Admiral Byng's Fleet, to his Father there, advising, that they had met with the French Fleet, and engaged them from some Time in the Afternoon (he does not say what Day), till Night came on, when he took the Opportunity of landing the Men he had on board his Fleet for Minorca, which he did effectually, and then came out again, and engaged Gallifoniere a second Time; in which Engagement he shattered his Ships so much, that they were all obliged to run for it, some into Carthagena, and others into Toulon, &c. and that he, Byng, was lying off of Toulon, with 21 Sail of Men of War, in order to prevent any Succours being sent to the French Army at Port-Mahon.

On the 22d of July, in Latitude 35: 3, Long. 31: 59, he spoke with the Fleet bound to North-America, consisting of 13 Transports, under Convoy of a 74 and 40 Gun Ship. The Honourable

George Denny, Esq; appointed Governor of this Province, is on board the 74 Gun Ship.

And on the 2d Instant, in Lat. 36: 30, Long. 64: 10, he spoke with the Hynd Man of War, bound to England from Jamaica, on board of which is Admiral Knowles, late Governor of that Island, who, Capt. Rensch was informed, is made a Lord of the Admiralty.

Capt. Rensch says further, that there had not one French Privateer appeared on the Coast of England: That Admiral Hawke had failed for the Mediterranean in a single Ship: That the Royal George, of 112 Guns, failed also for the Mediterranean at the same Time with the Gibraltar Fleet: That the English were in high Spirits: And that every County in England had offered to build a Vessel of War for his Majesty at its own Expence, and that several of them were actually on the Stocks.

It is also said that the French are very sickly at Minorca; that great Numbers of them die daily; and that General Blakeney has a good Garrison there, consisting of between four and five Thousand effective Men.

By a Letter from Fort Henry, in Berks County, dated August the seventh, there is Advice, that the Indians are hovering about that Neighbourhood, some of them being seen almost every Day; and that they had burnt the House of Nicholas Eisenhower.

From Barbados we learn, that two Martinico Men, taken by one of our Men of War, have been lately sent in there; and that the Prize taken by Capt. Falkingham had also got safe in.

We have Advice from Halifax, that a French Frigate was lately drove ashore near Louisburg by some of our Men of War.

ANNAPOLIS, August 19.

Sunday last his Excellency our Governor returned Home, in good Health, from Fort-Frederick.

Monday last his Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King, was publish'd here; the Militia of the Town and County being drawn up, on the Court-House Hill, on that Occasion: After which, his Majesty's, and many other loyal Healths were drank.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Brig Osgood, Wells Waring, from Barbados; Snow Molly, William Smith, from Madeira.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Osgood, Capt. WELLS WARING, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in ANNAPOLIS, for Bills, Cash, Wheat, or Corn,

A CHOICE Parcel of Madeira WINES; likewise, Barbados RUM and SUGAR. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

STOLEN out of the Inspecting-House at Howard's Point on South River, between the 14th and 17th Instant, the following Parcel of Transfer Notes, sign'd by Zachariah Jacob, and Joseph Howard, viz.

No.	To whom payable.	Quantity.
23.	Richard Phelps,	248½
41.	Elisba White,	101
79.	James Macculbin,	215
39.	Charles Griffith,	447
57.	Sarah Gresham,	391
28.	John Wilmot, junior,	296
80.	Samuel Day,	438
1.	John Brunt,	400
66.	Anne Sanders,	224
78.	John Elliott,	116
72.	Richard Beard,	128
31.	Elizabeth Burgess,	136
63.	Edward Lee,	192
36.	Richard Nicholson,	136
13.	Gideon Garrey,	132
11.	John Polton,	109
7.	Richard Taylor,	192
58.	Rafil Phelps,	136
13.	Thomas Litton,	212
53.	Robert Wells, junior,	131
		4380½

Any Person to whom they are offered to Sale, or in Payment, are desired to stop them.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Calvert County, on the 26th of July last, a Negro Fellow, named Sambo, he has a down Look, and is above 5 Feet high. Had on when he went away, a blue figur'd Jacket, and an Off-nabrigs Shirt. Whoever will bring the said Negro to the Subscriber, shall have a PISTOLE Reward, paid by THOMAS MORGAN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(With all the other LAWS passed last Session.)
AN ACT for granting a Supply of Forty Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service, and striking Thirty-four Thousand and Eighteen Pounds Six Shillings thereof, in Bills of Credit, and raising a Fund for sinking the same. This Act ought to be had by every Man of any Property in the Province. Price 3s. 6d.

WANTED,
For the Ship *Hawke*, Charles Slater, Master, for London, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Potomack, and will be ready to sail about the Middle of September.

2 FOUR or Five able SEAMEN. For Terms apply to the Master on board, or to the Subscriber at *Bladenburg*.
CHRISTOPHER LOWRDES.

DESERTED from his Quarters, in the Town of Baltimore, the 3d Instant, *Solomon*, junior, imitated and attested a private Soldier in Major General *Lafayette's* Regiment. It is suspected he is gone towards *Panapa Neck*, where his Mother and some of his Relations dwell. He is about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, of a fallow Complexion, black Eyes, dark brown short Hair, a down Look, and hesitates a little in his Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse Felt Hat, a striped Silk Handkerchief about his Neck, a Check Shirt, long coarse Trowsers, and a Pair of Shoes almost new. Whoever takes up the said Defenter, and brings him to Capt. Gardner, at Mr. Cary's, Innholder, in Baltimore, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals on the Continent of *North-America*, on Notice given, shall have **THREE PISTOLS** Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or concealing the said Defenter, as they may expect to be prosecuted on the Act of Parliament with the utmost Severity.
S. GARDNER.

THERB is at the Dwelling-Plantation of Mr. Richard Dorsey, near *Annapolis*, taken up as a Stray, a Brindle Steer, about 6 Years old, marked with a Crop in each Ear, and a Hole in the right Ear.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Edward Willett, in *Frederick County*, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Roan Mare, branded on her Buttocks thus B C.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

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

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

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

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

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

STOLEN or Strayed on the 5th of June last, from the Subscriber, living at the *Kittickon-Mountain*, in *Frederick County*, a middle sized bright bay Horse, branded on his left Thigh E. D. but not plain, and paces and gallops well. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a **PISTOLE** Reward, and reasonable Charges; or if secured, so that he may be had again, a **PISTOLE** Reward, paid by
ELIAS DELASHMUTT.

DESERTED from the *Maryland Forces*, at Fort-Frederick, William Withers, alias Delashmutt, and John Hawkins.

Withers, an Irishman, aged about 34 Years, a strait Fellow, about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has dark brown Hair, full grey Eyes, much marked on the Face by the Small-Pox, and speaks plain English: Had on when he went away, an old blue Coat, an old Felt Hat, a coarse white Linen Shirt, and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off with him a Gun that appeared on the out Side of the Barrel like a Rifle, but was smooth bored.
John Hawkins, an Englishman, aged about 29 Years, a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has black Hair, and a fresh Complexion: He lived some Time as a Servant with the Widow Swafford, betwixt the North and South Mountain, in *Frederick County*, Maryland. He had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a white coarse Cloth Coat, dirty Leather Breeches, coarse white Worsted Stockings, and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off with him a Carbine and Rifle.

Whoever apprehends either of the said Deserters will be entitled to Twenty Shillings Reward; and any Person who may conceal or entertain them, or purchase their Arms, will be punished as the Law directs.
3 JOHN DAGWORTHY.

If Wanted, may be had, by applying to the Printer hereof, at a reasonable Price, 3

A YOUNG active Fellow, inclined for the Sea, who has lately made some Attempts for that Service.

JOHN BENNETT, in *ANNAPOLIS*, sells all Sorts of manufactured **TOBACCO**, in small or large Quantities.
4

JUST IMPORTED,
In the *BETSEY*, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Stores in *ANNAPOLIS* and *LONDON-TOWN*, at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit.

SCARLET, blue, black, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Druggets, Yorkshire Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts, emboss'd and white Flannels and Serges, Welsh Cottons, Horsemen's Coats, Pea Jackets, and other Slop Wares; short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, Serge de Nisme, Du-roys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, India Damasks, Taffeties, plain and strip'd Persians; Variety of India Chintz and printed Calicoes, Muslins, white Calicoes, white India Dimothies, Table-Cloths, and Napkining, Irish Linens, and Sheetings of all Kinds, Scots Hollands, Russia Diaper and Twilings, Check Linens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimothies, Bed-Ticks, strip'd Duffels, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sisters, Variety of China, Glass, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rofin, and Allom, exceeding good Green and Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, Florence Oil, Nails, Axes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brasery Ware, Hats, Shoes, and Stockings, Pepper, and other Spices, Salt Petre, Fig-Blue, Starch, and Indico, light Carbines, fitted with Bayonets, Slings and Cartouch-Boxes, &c. Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, Gun-Flints, Weston's Snuff, Ship-Chandlery, Cables, and all other Sorts of Running and Standing Rigging, Anchors, Sail-Twine, deep Sea and other Lines, Barbados Rum, and Muscovado Sugar, with great Variety of Goods, not particularly mentioned.
JAMES DICK.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the *PEGGY*, Capt. BENJAMIN BELL, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Shop in *BALTIMORE-TOWN*, wholesale or retail, on very reasonable Terms.
A FRESH Assortment of **MEDICINES** AND **PAINTS** of all Kinds.
WILLIAM LYON.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship *CONCORD*, Capt. CARROLL, and to be Sold at my Store in *BALTIMORE-TOWN*.

VARIETY of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* **GOODS**, by Wholesale or Retail.

I last Fall advertised my Intentions to depart this Province, and the Uncertainty of my ever returning; and I must once more intreat all Persons indebted to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

I purchase and give ready Money for any Quantity of Bees-Wax, Beaver, Fox, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, and Musk-Rat Skins, provided they are kill'd in Season.
JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. Any Quantity of Flax-Seed purchased, as usual, provided it be well cleaned, and not thresh'd out on an Earthen Floor, or damaged.

WANTED,
A MILLER, who understands Grinding and Bolting. Such a one, well recommended, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the *BETSEY*, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in *Annapolis*, at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

GREAT Variety of *European* and *East-India* **GOODS**, suitable to the SEASON.
JOHN RAITT.

TO BE SOLD,
For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency.

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	} Acres.
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince George's County*, within five Miles of *Bladenburg*, ten of *Upper-Marlborough*, and six of the *Eastern Branch Ferry*.

Copper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Layhill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck*, in *Frederick County*, not above twelve Miles from *Bladenburg*, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Allison's Park*, lying likewise in *Frederick County*, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's County*, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in *Frederick County*, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to *Josiah Beall, junior*, living on *Ackahick*, near *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's County*.
JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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.

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After which most gracious My Lord
AFTER to the I should give same Time, re vigorous and e in maintaining which I am er ties, which ha by the French jects, are now the Island of M me by all the ticular by the found myself nour of my Cr ple, to declar rely on the I Assistance of Cause.
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Extract of a
I am going was perform Cockburne, in only 40 Men, about Brest a Boat, with o round all the Account of the boarded her, Men of War barb been dis 18 Hoghead every Thing
Extract of "The sal this Part, a chelle for Ca 20th Instant June, from G

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 26, 1756.

LONDON, May 28.

YESTERDAY his Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual State, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

For making a new Road from Paddington to Islington.

For better Recruiting his Majesty's Forces in America.

For widening the Way at Charing-Cross.

For widening London-Bridge.

For encouraging Fisheries in Scotland.

For planting Commons, and preserving Trees.

For building a Bridge at Black-Friars.

For granting 1000000*l.* out of the Sinking Fund, and applying certain Sums in the Exchequer for the Year 1756.

And to several other public and private Bills.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER so long and unwearied Application to the public Business, it is reasonable that I should give you some Recreations. I must, at the same Time, return you my hearty Thanks for the vigorous and effectual Support you have given me, in maintaining that just and national Cause in which I am engaged. The Injuries and Hostilities, which have been for some Time committed by the French against my Dominions and Subjects, are now followed by the actual Invasion of the Island of Minorca, which stands guarantied to me by all the great Powers of Europe, and in particular by the French King. I have therefore found myself obliged, in Vindication of the Honour of my Crown, and of the Rights of my People, to declare War in Form against France. I rely on the Divine Protection, and the vigorous Assistance of my faithful Subjects, in so just a Cause.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my hearty Thanks for the Readiness and Dispatch with which you have granted me such large Supplies. You may depend upon their being strictly applied to the good Purposes for which they were given.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Nothing has given me more inward Satisfaction, than the Confidence which you repose in me. It is the most acceptable Return you could make to me; and you may be assured, shall be made use of only for your Good. The Preservation of your Religion, Liberties, and Independency, is, and always shall be, my great Aim; and I trust you will not be wanting to yourselves."

And then both Houses adjourned to Friday the 18th of June.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Yarmouth, off Ushant, June 4.

I am going to relate a very bold Action, which was performed on the 7th of last Month by Capt. Cockburne, in the Hunter Cutter, a little Thing with only 40 Men, and a few Swivels. He kept loitering about Brest all Day, and at Night went in, in his Boat, with only 5 Men; when, after having rowed round all the Men of War, and taken a particular Account of them, he cut the Cables of a French Snow, boarded her, and carried her away from among the Men of War. She was loaded with Wine, which hath been distributed to all the Fleet. We have got 13 Hogheads; and Yesterday, after having taken every Thing out of her, she was sunk.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, May 30.

The following French Ships have been sent into this Port, viz. The Xaintonge, Delage, from Rochelle for Canada, laden with Provisions, taken the 20th Instant by the Seaford Man of War; the Fortune, from Grandville, laden with Rosin, taken by

the Lyme Man of War; the Venus, Durival, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, Burthen 350 Tons, laden with Indigo, Cotton, Sugar, &c. taken by the St. Alban's Man of War: The Sheerness Man of War is arrived here with a French Schooner, laden with Provisions."

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, June 10.

The following Account we have from Cape-Francois, That the undermentioned Vessels, belonging to the French King, were at Anchor in that Harbour about ten Days ago, viz. One Ship of 74 Guns, two of 64, one of 54, and three Frigates. Further, there is another of 54 Guns, which lately was there, and now is cruising off Hispaniola.

H A L I F A X, July 10.

We hear that Commodore Spry, a little before taking the two Prizes, taking the Advantage of a good Opportunity, with the Squadron under his Command, thought fit to pay our Neighbours of Louisburg a Visit with his French Colours flying, which mightily pleased the Monsieurs, they expecting it had been their Fleet: Their Signs of Joy were plain enough to be perceived by the Display of their Colours, and other Tokens of Satisfaction: The Commodore went so near as plainly to perceive, by the Help of Glasses, Numbers of People upon the Ramparts looking out to see them; but their Hopes being thus raised were as soon disappointed, when they saw them put about and strike their French Colours, at the same Time hoisting English: This put them into great Confusion, which might plainly be perceived by their running about upon the Ramparts, striking their Colours, and firing some Shot after them, which however falling short, the Commodore with his Squadron returned safe to their Station.

We hear there were at that Time but two Men of War in that Harbour.

On Monday last his Majesty's Ship the Grafton, Commodore Holmes, and his Majesty's Ship Nottingham, Captain Marshall, sail'd from this Place with a fair Wind, in order to join Commodore Spry with the Squadron cruising off Louisburg. At their Departure they were complimented with the Discharge of the Cannon from the Batteries in the Town.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

On Monday the 26th of July last, the Right Honourable the Earl of Loudon, General of all his Majesty's Forces in North-America, was attended by the Speaker, and several Members of the General Assembly of this Colony, when the Speaker addressed his Lordship in the following Manner.

May it please your Lordship,

WE are directed by the General Assembly of this his Majesty's Colony, to wait on your Lordship with their Congratulations on your Lordship's safe and happy Arrival in America, and in their Name to thank your Lordship for engaging in a Service of such Importance to his Majesty's Honour, and the Security of his American Dominions.

Your Lordship's accepting this Service, to be executed at such a Distance from your native Land, in a wild uninhabited Wilderness, is such a signal Proof of your Lordship's Zeal for his Majesty's Honour, and the Interest, Peace and Safety of his American Subjects, as justly demand our most grateful Acknowledgments.

With the most perfect Confidence we rely on your Lordship's known Vigilance (under the Protection of divine Providence) for repairing those Misfortunes, which have happened in these Parts, from the Attempts of a deceitful, cruel, and merciless Enemy, and their still more merciless Savages; and we are firmly persuaded that every Measure calculated for his Majesty's Service, and

the Security, Happiness and Prosperity of his American Subjects, will be executed with the utmost Vigour, and conducted with the greatest Wisdom, Skill and Experience.

To which his Lordship was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN the General Assembly of his Majesty's Province of New-York, my most sincere and hearty Thanks for their kind Congratulations upon my Arrival in America.

Beside the Honour his Majesty has done me, in appointing me to this Command, I shall always think myself extremely happy in having the Approbation of so respectable a Body of his Majesty's Subjects, and shall think myself employed to the best of Purposes, if, while I am using my Endeavours to forward his Majesty's Service, I can also contribute to the Prosperity and Safety of his North-American Dominions in general, and this Colony in particular.

While strengthened and supported by the unanimous Concurrence of his Majesty's Subjects in this Part of the World, I hope (under the Protection of divine Providence) to be able to frustrate all the Attempts of a deceitful, cruel and merciless Enemy, and all their Abettors of whatever Denominations."

At the same Time Colonel Philip Ludwell, of and from Virginia, addressed his Lordship in the Name of the Governor and Council of that Colony:

Soon after the above Addresses were presented, his Lordship, accompanied by the Honourable Thomas Pownall, James Barons, Oliver De Lancey, Esquires, and a Number of other Gentlemen, embarked on board Captain Dow, for Albany, under the Discharge of the Cannon on the Battery, those on board the Nightingale Man of War, the Halifax Packet-Boat, and the Nightingale's Prize, then in our Harbour, and directly set sail with a fair Wind for that City. And,

On Thursday his Lordship, together with the Gentlemen that accompanied him, arrived safe in Albany, and was received in that City with all the Honours due to his Rank.

A L B A N Y, July 28.

"Last Tuesday at 4 P. M. War was proclaimed in this City, the Declaration being brought by Express to his Excellency Governor Hardy, now in this City. The Militia was ordered out on the Occasion, two Regiments appeared under Arms, as also a Troop of Horse. After our most gracious Sovereign's Health, and long Continuance on the British Throne, together with a lasting Succession in the House of Hanover, as well as many other loyal Toasts, with a speedy Reduction of all the French Fortresses in America, and their total Extinction, were repeatedly drank by all concerned, the whole concluded with that Decorum necessary on such Occasions; and Dispatches were soon after sent to Oswego, and to our Army at Forts Edward and William Henry.

"We have nothing new or material from Oswego, save the Road being pretty clear of the Enemy since Bradstreet's Bruh, in which he considerably worsted the Enemy.

"Seven of our Burghers Lads are gone out with 20 Mohawks on the scalping Design: As are also 50 of our Highlanders, who went voluntarily, with only a Guide to conduct them through the Country. And the famous Rogers's Son has a Commission and Money given him, where-withal to raise a Body of Rangers equal to his Father's."

August 2.

The Declaration of Michael Greenleaf, one of the French Prisoners taken and brought to this Town the 22d of July, by Capt. Robert Rogers.

"He says, That he was never in the French King's Service as a Soldier,—that his Occupation was a Farmer, and that he was press'd to transpor

transport Provisions between St. John's and Ticonderoga, for which he was to have twelve Livres per Trip.—That he was never at Crown-Point, and that he was but 8 Days from Chamle (his native Place) before he was taken.—That at Chamle there were a great Number of Troops, consisting of five hundred Regulars and two hundred Militia, ready to put off for Ticonderoga.—That two Days before he left St. John's he was told that a General and two Regiments were safe arrived at Montreal, but was not told the General's Name.—That they had no certain Intelligence in Canada that the English designed to attack Crown-Point, they only expecting it.—That there were great Stores of Provisions at Chamle, and about fifty Boats at St. John's ready loaded bound to Crown-Point.—That he met thirty Boats that Night he was taken returning from Crown-Point; and that great Numbers in Canada have died of the Small-Pox.—That two Canoes with twenty Indians and three Frenchmen, one a Linguist, set out the Day before he did in order to harrafs our Convoys.—That the French give the Indians sixty Livres for an English Scalp, and fifty French Crowns for a Prisoner.—That they understood at Canada the English had a Fleet of Ships cruising at the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence; and that their whole Force was to bend towards Crown-Point and Ticonderoga."

The other Seven French Prisoners brought in also by Rogers, give much the same Intelligence.

"Four Persons were taken Prisoners at the All-Place, within three Miles of Schenectady the 28th of July, viz. John Viele and his Negro, Thomas Hall, and another Person.

"Three French Deserters came in at Fort Miller, near Saratoga, the same Day, and say, that 3500 Men are at the Narrows, many of them sickly, but few at Crown-Point, and 1500 Regulars who arrived this Summer at Montreal.

"The 26th of July, a Number of French and Indians, about 200, fired at the Waggoners within 200 Yards of Fort William Henry, and killed two and wounded four; the Waggon Guard returned their Fire, and Capt. Lotteridge of the York Forces, with twelve Men only surrounding the Rear of the Enemy, fired upon them, upon which they fled and left 24 Knapacks and twelve Guns behind them. Capt. Lotteridge was shot through the Hat and Coat.

"Col. Webb (who now is to act as Major General) is gone to Oswego."

A Letter from the German Flats, dated July 28.

"I have but just Time to acquaint you, That one Conner, who has been to Quadaraque as a Spy is just now arrived here with the greatest Dispatch from Oswego: He says, that there are a Body of French encamped within a Mile and a Quarter of Quadaraque, consisting of about 1600 Men, who are to come against Oswego. I can say nothing more at present than that the Commanding Officer at Oswego is prepared for 'em, come when they please."

WILLIAMSBURG, August 13.

In the Evening of the 6th Instant, Peter la Force, the French Prisoner, who has been in the public Goal of this City for some Time, found Means to make his Escape, by making a Hole in the Prison-Wall. A Hue and Cry was immediately issued, offering 50 Pounds to any Person who could apprehend him; but he did not get above 40 Miles before he was apprehended in King and Queen County on Suspicion, and brought before a Justice of the Peace, who immediately ordered him back to this City, where he arrived on the Monday following. He was again put into the public Goal, and secured in such a Manner, as to prevent his making any farther Attempts of escaping.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

In Assembly, the 22d Day of the Month called July, 1756.

Ordered,

That the following Address be transmitted to Benjamin Franklin, Esq; a Member of this House, now at New-York, to be by him presented to General SHIRLEY, in the Name and Behalf of this House, viz.

To Major-General WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, &c.

The ADDRESS of the REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of Pennsylvania in ASSEMBLY met.

OUR Governor having laid before this House the General's Letter, dated at New-York, on the 13th Instant, we find that he has been pleased "to give Notice to this Government of his intended Departure for England, and his being desirous to take the Opportunity to acknowledge the repeated Instances of our contributing towards the Defence of His Majesty's just Rights and Do-

minions in the Expedition against Crown-Point, by our Grant of Provisions and Cloathing for the Men employed in it; and that upon his Arrival in England he shall think himself happy in being able to give such Lights and Informations, relative to the State of Affairs in North-America, as may best promote His Majesty's Service, and the general Interest of His Subjects in these Parts."

The Candour with which the General has been pleased to express himself towards us in particular, and his Concern for the Colonies in general, are agreeable to his known Benevolence and Public Spirit. And we can have no Doubt but that his Care of the Northern Colonies, his great Experience in American Affairs, the constant Application of his Thoughts for their Protection, his several judicious Plans and Undertakings to reduce the French Power, and the Zeal which he has demonstrated for His Majesty's Service, by exposing his Person at a Time of Life which might otherwise naturally and reasonably induce him to seek Repose, will, among his other distinguished Merits, highly recommend him to the Royal Favour.

The Justice he has formerly done the Assemblies of this Province, in a Letter to one of their Members, and this fresh Instance of the same Disposition of Mind, is becoming his established Character, and is the more acceptable to us, as we have frequently, tho' in vain, sought that Justice where we had an undoubted Right to ask and expect it.

That the Almighty God may be pleased to protect him thro' his intended Voyage, and prosper his further Designs for the Public Welfare; and that the Decline of his Life may be attended with that Dignity and Ease which the important Stations he has filled and discharged with so much Honour justly entitle him to, are the sincere Wishes of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania.

July 22, 1756. Signed by Order of the House, ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

From the RAMBLER.

*Redditum Cyri folio Phraaten,
Diffidens plebi, numero beatorum
Eximit virtus: populumque falsis
Dedocet uti
Vocibus.*

HOR.

IN the Reign of Jenghiz Can, Conqueror of the East, in the City of Samarcand, lived Nouradin the Merchant, renowned throughout all the Regions of India for the Extent of his Commerce, and the Integrity of his Dealings. His Warehouses were filled with all the Commodities of the remotest Nations; every Rarity of Nature, every Curiosity of Art, whatever was valuable, whatever was useful, hasted to his Hand. The Streets were crowded with his Carriages; the Sea was covered with his Ships; the Streams of Oxus were wearied with Conveyance, and every Breeze of the Sky wafted Wealth to Nouradin.

A length Nouradin felt himself seized with a slow Malady, which he first endeavoured to divert by Application, and afterwards to relieve by Luxury and Indulgence; but finding his Strength every Day less, he was at last terrified, and called for Help upon the Sages of Physick; they filled his Apartments with Alexipharmicks, Restoratives, and essential Virtues; the Pearls of the Ocean were dissolved, the Spices of Arabia were distilled, and all the Powers of Nature were employed, to give new Spirits to his Nerves, and new Balsam to his Blood. Nouradin was for some Time amused with Promises, invigorated with Cordials, or soothed with Anodynes; but the Disease preyed upon his Vitals, and he soon discovered with Indignation, that Health was not to be bought. He was confined to his Chamber, deserted by his Physicians, and rarely visited by his Friends; but his Unwillingness to die flattered him long with Hopes of Life.

A length, having passed the Night in tedious Languor, he called to him Almamoulin, his only Son; and dismissing his Attendants, "My Son," says he, "behold here the Weakness and Fragility of Man; look backward a few Days, thy Father was great and happy, fresh as the vernal Rose, and strong as the Cedar of the Mountain; the Nations of Asia drank his Dews, and Art and Commerce delighted in his Shade. Malevolence beheld me, and sighed: His Root, she cried, is fixed in the Depths; it is watered by the Fountains of Oxus; it sends out Branches afar, and bids Defiance to the Blast;

Prudence reclines against his Trunk, and Prosperity dances on his Top. Now, Almamoulin, look upon me withering and prostrate; look upon me, and attend. I have trafficked, I have prospered, I have rioted in Gain; my House is splendid, my Servants are numerous; yet I displayed only a small Part of my Riches; the rest, which I was hindered from enjoying by the Fear of raising Envy, or tempting Rapacity, I have piled in Towers, I have buried in Caverns, I have hidden in secret Repositories, which this Scroll will discover. My Purpose was, after ten Months more spent in Commerce, to have withdrawn my Wealth to a safer Country; to have given seven Years to Delight and Festivity, and the remaining Part of my Days to Solitude and Repentance; but the Hand of Death is upon me; a frigid Torpor encroaches upon my Veins; I am now leaving the Produce of my Toil, which it must be thy Business to enjoy with Wisdom." The Thought of leaving his Wealth filled Nouradin with such Grief, that he fell into Convulsions, became delirious, and expired.

ALMAMOULIN, who loved his Father, was touched a while with honest Sorrow, and sat two Hours in profound Meditation, without perusing the Paper which he held in his Hand. He then retired to his own Chamber, as overborn with Affliction, and there read the Inventory of his new Possessions, which swelled his Heart with such Transports, that he no longer lamented his Father's Death. He was now sufficiently composed to order a Funeral of modest Magnificence, suitable at once to the Rank of Nouradin's Profession, and the Reputation of his Wealth. The two next Nights he spent in visiting the Tower and the Caverns, and found the Treasures greater to his Eye than to his Imagination.

ALMAMOULIN had been bred to the Practice of exact Frugality, and had often looked with Envy on the Finery and Expences of other young Men: He therefore believed, that Happiness was now in his Power, since he could obtain all of which he had hitherto been accustomed to regret the Want. He resolved to give a loose to his Desires, to revel in Enjoyment, and feel Pain or Uneasiness no more.

He immediately procured a splendid Equipage, dressed his Servants in rich Embroidery, and covered his Horses with Golden Caparisons. He showered down Silver on the Populace, and suffered their Acclamations to swell him with Insolence. The Nobles saw him with Anger, the wife Men of the State combined against him, the Leaders of Armies threatened his Destruction. Almamoulin was informed of his Danger: He put on the Robe of Mourning in the Presence of his Enemies, and appeased them with Gold, and Gems, and Supplication.

He then sought to strengthen himself, by an Alliance with the Princes of Tartary, and offered the Price of Kingdoms, for a Wife of noble Birth. His Suit was generally rejected, and his Presents refused; but a Princess of Astracan once condescended to admit him to her Presence. She received him sitting on a Throne, attired in the Robe of Royalty, and shining with the Jewels of Golconda; Command sparkled in her Eyes, and Dignity towered on her Forehead. Almamoulin approached and trembled. She saw his Confusion, and disdained him: How, says she, dares the Wretch hope my Obedience, who thus shrinks at my Glance? Retire, and enjoy thy Riches in sordid Ostentation; thou wast born to be wealthy, but never canst be great.

He then contracted his Desires to more private and domestic Pleasures. He built Palaces, he laid out Gardens, he changed the Face of the Land, he transplanted Forests, he levelled Mountains, opened Prospects into distant Regions, poured Fountains from the Tops of Turrets, and rolled Rivers through new Channels.

These Amusements pleased him for a Time; but Languor and Weariness soon invaded him. His Bowers lost their Fragrance, and the Waters murmured without Notice. He purchased large Tracts of Land in distant Provinces, adorned them with Houses of Pleasure, and diversified them with Accommodations for different Seasons. Change of Place at first relieved his Satiety, but all the Novelties of Situation were soon exhausted; he found his Heart vacant, and his Desires, for Want of external Objects, ravaging himself.

He therefore returned to Samarcand, and set open his Doors to those whom Idleness sends out in Search of Pleasure. His Tables were always covered with Delicacies; Wines of every Vintage sparkled in his

sparkled in his Perfumes. The Voice of the Sin Hour was crowded and beg Revelry and M "I have at last "surrounded l "Greatness wit "Raptures of "obscure Str "whom all as "be repaid wi "dread, to wh "Such were he looked dow ssembly, regalin of this Soliloqu House, and in moned Almamo The Guests sto ceptibly away, Voice to witnes of his most fr Treason in Hoj unpatronized a by the Opennel of Truth; he Accuser perishe

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sparkled in his Bowls, and his Lamps scattered
Perfumes. The Sound of the Lute, and the
Voice of the Singer, chased away Sadness; every
Hour was crowded with Pleasure; and the Day
ended and began with Feasts and Dances, and
Revelry and Merriment. *Almamoulin* cried out,
"I have at last found the Use of Riches; I am
surrounded by Companions, who view my
Greatness without Envy; and I enjoy at once the
Raptures of Popularity, and the Safety of an
obscure Station. What Trouble can he feel,
whom all are studious to please, that they may
be repaid with Pleasure? What Danger can he
dread, to whom every Man is a Friend?"

SUCH were the Thoughts of *Almamoulin*, as
he looked down from a Gallery upon the gay As-
sembly, regaling at his Expence; but in the midst
of this Soliloquy, an Officer of Justice entered the
House, and in the Form of legal Citation, sum-
moned *Almamoulin* to appear before the Emperor.
The Guests stood a while aghast, then stole imper-
ceptibly away, and he was led off without a single
Voice to witness his Integrity. He now found one
of his most frequent Visitants, accusing him of
Treason in Hopes of sharing his Confiscation; yet,
unpatronized and unsupported, he cleared himself
by the Openness of Innocence, and the Confidence
of Truth; he was dismissed with Honour, and his
Accuser perished in Prison.

ALMAMOULIN now perceived with how little
Reason he had hoped for Justice or Fidelity from
those who live only to gratify their Senses; and,
being now weary with vain Experiments upon
Life and fruitless Searches after Felicity, he had
Recourse to a Sage, who after spending his Youth
in Travel and Observation, had retired from all
human Cares, to a small Habitation on the Banks
of *Oxus*, where he conversed only with such as so-
lited his Council. "Brother," said the Philo-
sopher, "Thou hast suffered thy Reason to be
deluded by idle Hopes, and fallacious Appear-
ances. Having long looked with Desire upon
Riches, thou hadst taught thyself to think them
more valuable than Nature designed them, and
to expect from them, what Experience has
now taught thee, that they cannot give. That
they do not confer Wisdom, thou mayst be con-
vinced, by considering at how dear a Price they
tempted thee, upon thy first Entrance into the
World, to purchase the empty Sound of vulgar
Acclamation. That they cannot bestow For-
titude or Magnanimity, that Man may be cer-
tain, who stood trembling at *African*, before a
Being not naturally superior to himself. That
they will not supply unexhausted Pleasure, the
Recollection of forsaken Palaces, and neglected
Gardens, will easily inform thee. That they
rarely purchase Friends, thou didst soon dis-
cover, when thou wert left to stand thy Trial
uncountenanced and alone. Yet think not
Riches useless; there are Purposes, to which a
wise Man may be delighted to apply them;
they may, by a rational Distribution to those
who want them, ease the Pains of helpless Dis-
ease, still the Throbs of restless Anxiety, re-
lieve Innocence from Oppression, and raise Im-
becillity to Cheerfulness and Vigour. This
they will enable thee to perform, and this will
afford the only Happiness ordained for our
present State, the Confidence of divine Favour,
and the Hope of future Rewards."

ANNAPOLIS, August 26.

ON the 30th ult. a large Body of French and
Indians attacked Fort *Granville* (which was
situated on *Juniata*, at the Distance of about 20
Miles from the Mouth of that River), and by some
Means or other set Fire thereto: The Fort had
been usually garrisoned with a Company of 70
Men, but at this Time there were only 25 Men,
under the Command of a Lieutenant, in the Fort,
the rest of the Officers and Men being abroad to
cover the Inhabitants, who were reaping and get-
ting in their Harvest. As soon as the Lieutenant
perceived that the Fort was on Fire, he sallied out
with a few Men to extinguish it, but was unhap-
pily killed, as were several of his Men, before he
could execute his Design; and thereupon those of
the Garrison, who survived, thought proper to sur-
render at Discretion: All that had been killed or
wounded the Enemy then scalped, and having ut-
terly destroyed the Fort, fixed up and left near the
Place whereon it stood a French Flag. This Acci-
dent terrified the Inhabitants of *Cumberland* Coun-
ty so much, that most of those who had hitherto

resolutely stood their Ground abandoned the Plan-
tations, and were retiring to the more populous
Parts of the Province, so that, unless they are
speedily supported, there is Reason to fear that
most of the Settlements Westward of *Susquehanna*
River will be, e'er long, broke up. It is said,
that as soon as the Indians had carried the Prison-
ers that they took at Fort *Granville* over the Moun-
tains, a large Party of them returned and fell on
the Settlements about the Head of *Conococheague*,
and also cut off some People who dwelt in *Mary-
land*, pretty near the Mouth of that River. As a
Party of those Indians were returning Westward,
they were discovered by a Detachment that was
sent from Fort *Frederick*, whereupon they quitted
some Luggage that they were carrying off and
retired, before the Detachment could come up with
them. Lieutenant *Prather*, who commanded the
Detachment, writes, that there was an Englishman
armed with the Enemy, and several others that
did not appear to be Indians. A Person who was
carried away from the Head of *Conococheague* by a
Body of forty Indians, made his Escape from them,
and came to *Conococheague* last Saturday; he says,
That the Party, by whom he was taken, are all,
except five, returned to Fort *Duquesne*, with ten
Prisoners and several Scalps: The five are left as
Spies, and to do any Mischief that they shall find
themselves able to execute, in order to break up
the Settlements on *Conococheague*: That, in twen-
ty-two Days, all the Parties that are gone off are
to return again, and make another Attempt on
one of the *Pennsylvania* or *Maryland* Forts, as they
shall be advised by the five who are left to get and
give them Intelligence.

We have not yet received any certain and full
Account of the late Engagement in the Mediter-
ranean: The following is Part of a Letter from a
Gentleman of Judgment and Veracity (near *Port-
Royal*) in *Virginia*, to another near *Potomack*,
wrote three Days ago, which we leave to the
Reader to judge of as he pleases, "Capt. *Brown*,
of the *Taylor*, lately arrived, after a short Pas-
sage from *Minorca*, where he had been a Trans-
port, says, In a second Engagement Admiral
"Byng had sunk Eleven Sail of French Men of
War; his own Fleet much shattered; Commo-
dore *Edgcombe*, his Ship and Crew, sunk in the
Engagement; Byng was in *Mahon* Harbour,
had landed his Men; the Siege of Fort *St. Philip*
"Raised; the French lost 10,000 Men; their re-
maining Fleet of Six Men of War had got into
"Toulon."

His Excellency the Governor of this Province,
in Council, has been pleased to issue his Procla-
mation, summoning the General Assembly (which
stood prorogued to the first of January) to meet
here, on the first Monday in October next.

The Beginning of this Week died the Reverend
Mr. RICHARD CLAGGETT, Rector of a Parish in
Charles County.

PHILEMON YOUNG,

At the SIGN of the



IN LOWER-MARLBOROUGH,

KEEPS a House of good ENTERTAIN-
MENT, where all Gentlemen may be well
accommodated; and their Horses, &c. well taken
Care of.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 12th
of this Instant August, a lusty well-set Negro
Fellow, who goes by the Name of *Heracles*, about
5 Feet 10 Inches high. Had on when he went
away, a Country Cloth Jacket, an Osnabrigs
Shirt, and a Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers.

Whoever secures the said Negro, so that his
Master may have him again, shall have Ten Shil-
lings Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid
by *R. Young*. SAMUEL WARD.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Frederick*
Clabough, living on his Lordship's Manor,
in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a mid-
dle-sized Sorrel Mare, with a Star in her Forehead,
several Saddle Spots on her Back, and some white
Spots about her Withers, as if she had been hurt
with Hames, one old Shoe on her fore Foot, and
mark'd on the right Ear with a Slit, and the End
of one Half of said Ear is cut off.

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

Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, August 15.

DESERTED from Lieutenant *Brehm*, of
his Majesty's Royal American Regiment,
recruiting in this Town, *George Wattwood*, born
in Ireland, but has lived some Time past in and
about *New-Castle*; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches
and a Half high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd
with the Small-Pox, stoops forward, has an odd
Cast with his Eyes, and is remarkable for Dancing.
Had on when he left this Town, a light Drab col-
our'd Cloth Coat, a Snuff-coloured Waistcoat,
and red Breeches. He is strongly suspected of
having counterfeited the *Virginia* Five Pound Bills.

Whoever shall apprehend and secure the said
George Wattwood in any of his Majesty's Goals,
and give Notice thereof to Lieutenant *Brehm*, at
Frederick-Town, or to any of the Officers belonging
to the said Regiment, so that he may be brought
to Justice, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph White*,
at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a small
Roan Mare, about 3 Years old, which has been
about his Plantation two Years; she is unbranded.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Ben-
ton*, living at *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* Coun-
ty, taken up as a Stray, a likely, young, light-
colour'd bay Mare, neither branded nor dock'd;
but has a Feather on each Side her Face and Ears,
and is supposed to be two or three Years old.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *William*
Atterbury, near *Rock-Creek* Chapel, in *Fre-
derick* County, taken up as a Stray, a black Mare,
about 13 Hands high, branded on the near But-
tock B T, and on the Shoulder B T.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Samuel*
Lockett, junr. living on the *Eastern-Branch*,
near *Bladensburg*, taken up as a Stray, a small
Grey Mare, which is neither dock'd nor branded.
She has with her a small Grey Mare Colt.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Moses Do-
naldson*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, (about 4
Miles from Mr. *Snowden's*) taken up as a Stray,
a small Iron-grey Mare, branded on the near
Buttock something like this A I.

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

STOLEN out of the Inspecting-House at
Howard's Point on *South River*, between the
14th and 17th Instant, the following Parcel of
Transfer Notes, sign'd by *Zachariah Jacob*, and
Joseph Howard, viz.

No.	To whom payable.	Quantity.
23.	<i>Richard Phelps</i> ,	248½
41.	<i>Eliza White</i> ,	101
79.	<i>James Maccubbin</i> ,	215
39.	<i>Charles Griffith</i> ,	447
57.	<i>Sarah Gresham</i> ,	391
28.	<i>John Wilmot, junior</i> ,	206
80.	<i>Samuel Day</i> ,	438
1.	<i>John Brunt</i> ,	400
66.	<i>Anne Sanders</i> ,	224
78.	<i>John Elliott</i> ,	116
72.	<i>Richard Beard</i> ,	128
31.	<i>Elizabeth Burgess</i> ,	156
63.	<i>Edward Lee</i> ,	192
36.	<i>Richard Nicholson</i> ,	136
13.	<i>Gideon Garrey</i> ,	132
11.	<i>John Polton</i> ,	109
7.	<i>Richard Taylor</i> ,	192
58.	<i>Basil Phelps</i> ,	136
13.	<i>Thomas Litton</i> ,	212
53.	<i>Robert Welsh, junior</i> ,	131

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Any Person to whom they are offered to Sale,
or in Payment, are desired to stop them.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Greenbury*
Ridgely, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray,
a small Sorrel Mare, branded with a Pot-Hook
on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a bald
Face, and her hind Feet are white.

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

transport Provisions between St. John's and Ticonderoga, for which he was to have twelve Livres per Trip.—That he was never at Crown-Point, and that he was but 8 Days from Chamle (his native Place) before he was taken.—That at Chamle there were a great Number of Troops, consisting of five hundred Regulars and two hundred Militia, ready to put off for Ticonderoga.—That two Days before he left St. John's he was told that a General and two Regiments were safe arrived at Montreal, but was not told the General's Name.—That they had no certain Intelligence in Canada that the English designed to attack Crown-Point, they only expecting it.—That there were great Stores of Provisions at Chamle, and about fifty Boats at St. John's ready loaded bound to Crown-Point.—That he met thirty Boats that Night he was taken returning from Crown-Point; and that great Numbers in Canada have died of the Small-Pox.—That two Canoes with twenty Indians and three Frenchmen, one a Linguist, set out the Day before he did in order to harrafs our Convoys.—That the French give the Indians sixty Livres for an English Scalp, and fifty French Crowns for a Prisoner.—That they understood at Canada the English had a Fleet of Ships cruising at the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence; and that their whole Force was to bend towards Crown-Point and Ticonderoga."

The other Seven French Prisoners brought in also by Rogers, give much the same Intelligence.

"Four Persons were taken Prisoners at the All-Place, within three Miles of Schenectady the 28th of July, viz. John Viele and his Negro, Thomas Hall, and another Person.

"Three French Deserters came in at Fort Miller, near Saratoga, the same Day, and say, that 3500 Men are at the Narrows, many of them sickly, but few at Crown-Point, and 1500 Regulars who arrived this Summer at Montreal.

"The 26th of July, a Number of French and Indians, about 200, fired at the Waggoners within 200 Yards of Fort William Henry, and killed two and wounded four; the Waggon Guard returned their Fire, and Capt. Lotteridge of the York Forces, with twelve Men only surrounding the Rear of the Enemy, fired upon them, upon which they fled and left 24 Knapacks and twelve Guns behind them. Capt. Lotteridge was shot through the Hat and Coat.

"Col. Webb (who now is to act as Major General) is gone to Oswego."

A Letter from the German Flats, dated July 28.

"I have but just Time to acquaint you, That one Conner, who has been to Quadarague as a Spy is just now arrived here with the greatest Dispatch from Oswego: He says, that there are a Body of French encamped within a Mile and a Quarter of Quadarague, consisting of about 1600 Men, who are to come against Oswego. I can say nothing more at present than that the Commanding Officer at Oswego is prepared for 'em, come when they please."

WILLIAMSBURG, August 13.

In the Evening of the 6th Instant, Peter la Force, the French Prisoner, who has been in the public Goal of this City for some Time, found Means to make his Escape, by making a Hole in the Prison-Wall. A Hue and Cry was immediately issued, offering 50 Pounds to any Person who could apprehend him; but he did not get above 40 Miles before he was apprehended in King and Queen County on Suspicion, and brought before a Justice of the Peace, who immediately ordered him back to this City, where he arrived on the Monday following. He was again put into the public Goal, and secured in such a Manner, as to prevent his making any farther Attempts of escaping.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

In Assembly, the 22d Day of the Month called July, 1756.

Ordered,

That the following Address be transmitted to Benjamin Franklin, Esq; a Member of this House, now at New-York, to be by him presented to General SHIRLEY, in the Name and Behalf of this House, viz.

To Major-General WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, &c.

The ADDRESS of the REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of Pennsylvania in ASSEMBLY met.

OUR Governor having laid before this House the General's Letter, dated at New-York, on the 13th Instant, we find that he has been pleased "to give Notice to this Government of his intended Departure for England, and his being desirous to take the Opportunity to acknowledge the repeated Instances of our contributing towards the Defence of His Majesty's just Rights and Do-

minions in the Expedition against Crown-Point, by our Grant of Provisions and Cloathing for the Men employed in it; and that upon his Arrival in England he shall think himself happy in being able to give such Lights and Informations, relative to the State of Affairs in North-America, as may best promote His Majesty's Service, and the general Interest of His Subjects in these Parts."

The Candour with which the General has been pleased to express himself towards us in particular, and his Concern for the Colonies in general, are agreeable to his known Benevolence and Public Spirit. And we can have no Doubt but that his Care of the Northern Colonies, his great Experience in American Affairs, the constant Application of his Thoughts for their Protection, his several judicious Plans and Undertakings to reduce the French Power, and the Zeal which he has demonstrated for His Majesty's Service, by exposing his Person at a Time of Life which might otherwise naturally and reasonably induce him to seek Repose, will, among his other distinguished Merits, highly recommend him to the Royal Favour.

The Justice he has formerly done the Assemblies of this Province, in a Letter to one of their Members, and this fresh Instance of the same Disposition of Mind, is becoming his established Character, and is the more acceptable to us, as we have frequently, tho' in vain, fought that Justice where we had an undoubted Right to ask and expect it.

That the Almighty God may be pleased to protect him thro' his intended Voyage, and prosper his further Designs for the Public Welfare; and that the Decline of his Life may be attended with that Dignity and Ease which the important Stations he has filled and discharged with so much Honour justly entitle him to, are the sincere Wishes of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania.

July 22, 1756.

Signed by Order of the House, ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

From the R A M B L E R.

*Redditum Cyri folio Phraaten,
Diffidens plebi, numero beatorum
Eximit virtus: populumque falsis
Dedocet uti
Vocibus.*

HOR.

IN the Reign of Jenghiz Can, Conqueror of the East, in the City of Samarcand, lived Nouradin the Merchant, renowned throughout all the Regions of India for the Extent of his Commerce, and the Integrity of his Dealings. His Warehouses were filled with all the Commodities of the remotest Nations; every Rarity of Nature, every Curiosity of Art, whatever was valuable, whatever was useful, halted to his Hand. The Streets were crowded with his Carriages; the Sea was covered with his Ships; the Streams of Oxus were wearied with Conveyance, and every Breeze of the Sky wafted Wealth to Nouradin.

A length Nouradin felt himself seized with a slow Malady, which he first endeavoured to divert by Application, and afterwards to relieve by Luxury and Indulgence; but finding his Strength every Day less, he was at last terrified, and called for Help upon the Sages of Physick; they filled his Apartments with Alexipharmicks, Restoratives, and essential Virtues; the Pearls of the Ocean were dissolved, the Spices of Arabia were distilled, and all the Powers of Nature were employed, to give new Spirits to his Nerves, and new Balsam to his Blood. Nouradin was for some Time amused with Promises, invigorated with Cordials, or soothed with Anodynes; but the Disease preyed upon his Vitals, and he soon discovered with Indignation, that Health was not to be bought. He was confined to his Chamber, deserted by his Physicians, and rarely visited by his Friends; but his Unwillingness to die flattered him long with Hopes of Life.

A length, having passed the Night in tedious Languor, he called to him Almamoulin, his only Son; and dismissing his Attendants, "My Son," says he, "behold here the Weakness and Fragility of Man; look backward a few Days, thy Father was great and happy, fresh as the vernal Rose, and strong as the Cedar of the Mountain; the Nations of Asia drank his Dew, and Art and Commerce delighted in his Shade. Malevolence beheld me, and sighed: His Root, she cried, is fixed in the Depths; it is watered by the Fountains of Oxus; it sends out Branches afar, and bids Defiance to the Blast;

Prudence reclines against his Trunk, and Prosperity dances on his Top. Now, Almamoulin, look upon me withering and prostrate; look upon me, and attend. I have trafficked, I have prospered, I have rioted in Gain; my House is splendid, my Servants are numerous; yet I displayed only a small Part of my Riches; the rest, which I was hindered from enjoying by the Fear of raising Envy, or tempting Rapacity, I have piled in Towers, I have buried in Caverns, I have hidden in secret Repositories, which this Scroll will discover. My Purpose was, after ten Months more spent in Commerce, to have withdrawn my Wealth to a safer Country; to have given seven Years to Delight and Festivity, and the remaining Part of my Days to Solitude and Repentance; but the Hand of Death is upon me; a frigid Torpor encroaches upon my Veins; I am now leaving the Produce of my Toil, which it must be thy Business to enjoy with Wisdom." The Thought of leaving his Wealth filled Nouradin with such Grief, that he fell into Convulsions, became delirious, and expired.

ALMAMOULIN, who loved his Father, was touched a while with honest Sorrow, and sat two Hours in profound Meditation, without perusing the Paper which he held in his Hand. He then retired to his own Chamber, as overborn with Affliction, and there read the Inventory of his new Possessions, which swelled his Heart with such Transports, that he no longer lamented his Father's Death. He was now sufficiently composed to order a Funeral of modest Magnificence, suitable at once to the Rank of Nouradin's Profession, and the Reputation of his Wealth. The two next Nights he spent in visiting the Tower and the Caverns, and found the Treasures greater to his Eye than to his Imagination.

ALMAMOULIN had been bred to the Practice of exact Frugality, and had often looked with Envy on the Finery and Expences of other young Men: He therefore believed, that Happiness was now in his Power, since he could obtain all of which he had hitherto been accustomed to regret the Want. He resolved to give a loose to his Desires, to revel in Enjoyment, and feel Pain or Uneasiness no more.

He immediately procured a splendid Equipage, dressed his Servants in rich Embroidery, and covered his Horses with Golden Caparisons. He showered down Silver on the Populace, and suffered their Acclamations to swell him with Insolence. The Nobles saw him with Anger, the wise Men of the State combined against him, the Leaders of Armies threatened his Destruction. Almamoulin was informed of his Danger: He put on the Robe of Mourning in the Presence of his Enemies, and appeased them with Gold, and Gems, and Supplication.

He then sought to strengthen himself, by an Alliance with the Princes of Tartary, and offered the Price of Kingdoms, for a Wife of noble Birth. His Suit was generally rejected, and his Presents refused; but a Princess of Astracan once condescended to admit him to her Presence. She received him sitting on a Throne, attired in the Robe of Royalty, and shining with the Jewels of Golconda; Command sparkled in her Eyes, and Dignity towered on her Forehead. Almamoulin approached and trembled. She saw his Confusion, and disdained him: How, says she, dares the Wretch hope my Obedience, who thus shrinks at my Glance? Retire, and enjoy thy Riches in sordid Ostentation; thou wast born to be wealthy, but never canst be great.

He then contracted his Desires to more private and domestic Pleasures. He built Palaces, he laid out Gardens, he changed the Face of the Land, he transplanted Forests, he levelled Mountains, opened Prospects into distant Regions, poured Fountains from the Tops of Turrets, and rolled Rivers through new Channels.

These Amusements pleased him for a Time; but Languor and Weariness soon invaded him. His Bowers lost their Fragrance, and the Waters murmured without Notice. He purchased large Tracts of Land in distant Provinces, adorned them with Houses of Pleasure, and diversified them with Accommodations for different Seasons. Change of Place at first relieved his Satiation, but all the Novelties of Situation were soon exhausted; he found his Heart vacant, and his Desires, for Want of external Objects, ravaging himself.

He therefore returned to Samarcand, and set open his Doors to those whom Idleness sends out in Search of Pleasure. His Tables were always covered with Delicacies; Wines of every Vintage sparkled

sparkled in his Perfumes. The Voice of the Sin Hour was crouched and beg Revelry and M "I have at last "surrounded I "Greatness wit "Raptures of "obscure Stat "whom all an "be repaid wi "dread, to wh

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soon exhausted;
his Desires, for
g himself.
arcana, and set
leness sends out
as were always
every Vintage
sparkled

sparkled in his Bowls, and his Lamps scattered Perfumes. The Sound of the Lute, and the Voice of the Singer, chased away Sadness; every Hour was crouded with Pleasure; and the Day ended and began with Feasts and Dances, and Revelry and Merriment. *Almamoulin* cried out, "I have at last found the Use of Riches; I am surrounded by Companions, who view my Greatness without Envy; and I enjoy at once the Raptures of Popularity, and the Safety of an obscure Station. What Trouble can he feel, whom all are studious to please, that they may be repaid with Pleasure? What Danger can he dread, to whom every Man is a Friend?"

SUCH were the Thoughts of *Almamoulin*, as he looked down from a Gallery upon the gay Assembly, regaling at his Expence; but in the midst of this Soliloquy, an Officer of Justice entered the House, and in the Form of legal Citation, summoned *Almamoulin* to appear before the Emperor. The Guests stood a while aghast, then stole imperceptibly away, and he was led off without a single Voice to witness his Integrity. He now found one of his most frequent Visitors, accusing him of Treason in Hopes of sharing his Confiscation; yet, unpatronized and unsupported, he cleared himself by the Openness of Innocence, and the Confidence of Truth; he was dismissed with Honour, and his Accuser perished in Prison.

ALMAMOULIN now perceived with how little Reason he had hoped for Justice or Fidelity from those who live only to gratify their Senses; and, being now weary with vain Experiments upon Life and fruitless Searches after Felicity, he had Recourse to a Sage, who after spending his Youth in Travel and Observation, had retired from all human Cares, to a small Habitation on the Banks of *Oxus*, where he conversed only with such as solicited his Council. "Brother," said the Philosopher, "Thou hast suffered thy Reason to be deluded by idle Hopes, and fallacious Appearances. Having long looked with Desire upon Riches, thou hadst taught thyself to think them more valuable than Nature designed them, and to expect from them, what Experience has now taught thee, that they cannot give. That they do not confer Wisdom, thou mayst be convinced, by considering at how dear a Price they tempted thee, upon thy first Entrance into the World, to purchase the empty Sound of vulgar Acclamation. That they cannot bestow Fortitude or Magnanimity, that Man may be certain, who stood trembling at *Afracan*, before a Being not naturally superior to himself. That they will not supply unexhausted Pleasure, the Recollection of forsaken Palaces, and neglected Gardens, will easily inform thee. That they rarely purchase Friends, thou didst soon discover, when thou wert left to stand thy Trial uncountenanced and alone. Yet think not Riches useless; there are Purposes, to which a wise Man may be delighted to apply them; they may, by a rational Distribution to those who want them, ease the Pains of helpless Disease, still the Throbs of restless Anxiety, relieve Innocence from Oppression, and raise Impediments to Chearfulness and Vigour. This they will enable thee to perform, and this will afford the only Happiness ordained for our present State, the Confidence of divine Favour, and the Hope of future Rewards."

ANNAPOLIS, August 26.


ON the 30th ult. a large Body of French and Indians attacked Fort *Granville* (which was situated on *Juniata*, at the Distance of about 20 Miles from the Mouth of that River), and by some Means or other set Fire thereto: The Fort had been usually garrisoned with a Company of 70 Men, but at this Time there were only 25 Men, under the Command of a Lieutenant, in the Fort, the rest of the Officers and Men being abroad to cover the Inhabitants, who were reaping and getting in their Harvest. As soon as the Lieutenant perceived that the Fort was on Fire, he sallied out with a few Men to extinguish it, but was unhappily killed, as were several of his Men, before he could execute his Design; and thereupon those of the Garrison, who survived, thought proper to surrender at Discretion: All that had been killed or wounded the Enemy then scalped, and having utterly destroyed the Fort, fixed up and left near the Place whereon it stood a French Flag. This Accident terrified the Inhabitants of *Cumberland* County so much, that most of those who had hitherto

resolutely stood their Ground abandoned the Plantations, and were retiring to the more populous Parts of the Province, so that, unless they are speedily supported, there is Reason to fear that most of the Settlements Westward of *Susquehanna* River will be, e'er long, broke up. It is said, that as soon as the Indians had carried the Prisoners that they took at Fort *Granville* over the Mountains, a large Party of them returned and fell on the Settlements about the Head of *Conococheague*, and also cut off some People who dwelt in *Maryland*, pretty near the Mouth of that River. As a Party of those Indians were returning Westward, they were discovered by a Detachment that was sent from Fort *Frederick*, whereupon they quitted some Luggage that they were carrying off and retired, before the Detachment could come up with them. Lieutenant *Prather*, who commanded the Detachment, writes, that there was an Englishman armed with the Enemy, and several others that did not appear to be Indians. A Person who was carried away from the Head of *Conococheague* by a Body of forty Indians, made his Escape from them, and came to *Conococheague* last Saturday; he says, That the Party, by whom he was taken, are all, except five, returned to Fort *Duquesne*, with ten Prisoners and several Scalps: The five are left as Spies, and to do any Mischief that they shall find themselves able to execute, in order to break up the Settlements on *Conococheague*: That, in twenty-two Days, all the Parties that are gone off are to return again, and make another Attempt on one of the *Pennsylvania* or *Maryland* Forts, as they shall be advised by the five who are left to get and give them Intelligence.

We have not yet received any certain and full Account of the late Engagement in the Mediterranean: The following is Part of a Letter from a Gentleman of Judgment and Veracity (near *Port-Royal*) in *Virginia*, to another near *Patowmack*, wrote three Days ago, which we leave to the Reader to judge of as he pleases, "Capt. *Brown*, of the *Taylor*, lately arrived, after a short Passage from *Minorca*, where he had been a Transport, says, In a second Engagement Admiral *Byng* had sunk Eleven Sail of French Men of War; his own Fleet much shattered; Commodore *Edgcombe*, his Ship and Crew, sank in the Engagement; *Byng* was in *Mabon* Harbour, had landed his Men; the Siege of Fort *St. Philip* raised; the French lost 10,000 Men; their remaining Fleet of Six Men of War had got into *Toulon*."

His Excellency the Governor of this Province, in Council, has been pleased to issue his Proclamation, summoning the General Assembly (which stood prorogued to the first of *January*) to meet here, on the first Monday in *October* next.

The Beginning of this Week died the Reverend Mr. *RICHARD CLAGGETT*, Rector of a Parish in *Charles* County.

PHILEMON YOUNG,
At the SIGN of the

In LOWER-MARLBOROUGH,
KEEPS a House of good ENTERTAINMENT, where all Gentlemen may be well accommodated; and their Horses, &c. well taken Care of.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 12th of this Instant *August*, a lusty well-set Negro Fellow, who goes by the Name of *Hercules*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket, an *Osnabrigs* Shirt, and a Pair of *Osnabrigs* Trowsers.

Whoever secures the said Negro, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid by *SAMUEL WARD*.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Frederick Clabough*, living on his Lordship's Manor, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Sorrel Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, several Saddle Spots on her Back, and some white Spots about her Withers, as if she had been hurt with Hames, one old Shoe on her fore Foot, and mark'd on the right Ear with a Slit, and the End of one Half of said Ear is cut off.

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

Frederick-Town, in *Frederick* County, *August* 15.

DESERTED from Lieutenant *Brehm*, of his Majesty's Royal *American* Regiment, recruiting in this Town, *George Wattwood*, born in *Ireland*, but has lived some Time past in and about *New-Castle*; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches and a Half high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd with the Small-Pox, stoops forward, has an odd Cast with his Eyes, and is remarkable for Dancing. Had on when he left this Town, a light Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, a Snuff-coloured Waistcoat, and red Breeches. He is strongly suspected of having counterfeited the *Virginia* Five Pound Bills.

Whoever shall apprehend and secure the said *George Wattwood* in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Notice thereof to Lieutenant *Brehm*, at *Frederick-Town*, or to any of the Officers belonging to the said Regiment, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph White*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a small Roan Mare, about 3 Years old, which has been about his Plantation two Years; she is unbranded.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Benton*, living at *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a likely, young, light-colour'd bay Mare, neither branded nor dock'd; but has a Feather on each Side her Face and Ears, and is supposed to be two or three Years old.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Atterbury*, near *Rock-Creek* Chapel, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a black Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock B T, and on the Shoulder B T.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Samuel Luckett*, junr. living on the *Eastern-Branch*, near *Bladenburg*, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare, which is neither dock'd nor branded. She has with her a small Grey Mare Colt.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Moses Donaldson*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, (about 4 Miles from Mr. *Snowden's*) taken up as a Stray, a small Iron-grey Mare, branded on the near Buttock something like this A T.

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

STOLEN out of the Inspecting-House at *Howard's Point* on *South River*, between the 14th and 17th Instant, the following Parcel of Transfer Notes, sign'd by *Zachariah Jacob*, and *Joseph Howard*, viz.

No.	To whom payable.	Quantity.
23.	<i>Richard Phelps</i> ,	248½
41.	<i>Elisba White</i> ,	101
79.	<i>James Maccubbin</i> ,	215
39.	<i>Charles Griffith</i> ,	447
57.	<i>Sarah Gresham</i> ,	391
28.	<i>John Wilmot, junior</i> ,	296
80.	<i>Samuel Day</i> ,	438
1.	<i>John Brunt</i> ,	400
66.	<i>Anne Sanders</i> ,	224
78.	<i>John Elliott</i> ,	116
72.	<i>Richard Beard</i> ,	128
31.	<i>Elizabeth Burges</i> ,	136
63.	<i>Edward Lee</i> ,	192
36.	<i>Richard Nicholson</i> ,	136
13.	<i>Gideon Garrey</i> ,	132
11.	<i>John Polton</i> ,	109
7.	<i>Richard Taylor</i> ,	192
58.	<i>Basil Phelps</i> ,	136
13.	<i>Thomas Litton</i> ,	212
53.	<i>Robert Welsh, junior</i> ,	131

43804

Any Person to whom they are offered to Sale, or in Payment, are desired to stop them.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Greenbury Ridgely*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Mare, branded with a Pot-Hook on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a bald Face, and her hind Feet are white.

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

JUST IMPORTED,
In the OSGOOD, Capt. WELLS WARING,
and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in ANNA-
POLIS, for Bills, Cash, Wheat, or Corn.

2 A CHOICE Parcel of Madeira WINES;
likewise, Barbados RUM and SUGAR.
DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

2 RAN away from the Subscriber, living in
Calvert County, on the 26th of July last,
a Negro Fellow, named Sambo, he has a down
Look, and is above 5 Feet high. Had on when
he went away, a blue figur'd Jacket, and an Of-
nabrigs Shirt. Whoever will bring the said Negro
to the Subscriber, shall have a PISTOLE Re-
ward, paid by

THOMAS MORGAIN.

WANTED,
For the Ship Hawke, Charles Slater, Master, for
London, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Pa-
towmack, and will be ready to sail about the Mid-
dle of September,

3 FOUR or Five able SEAMEN. For
Terms apply to the Master on board, or to
the Subscriber at Bladenburg.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

August 10, 1756.
DESERTED from his Quarters, in the
Town of Baltimore, the 3d Instant, Sabrit
Sollers, junior, enlisted and attested a private Sol-
dier in Major-General Lascelles's Regiment. It is
suspected he is gone towards Patapsco Neck, where
his Mother and some of his Relations dwell. He
is about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, of a
fallow Complexion, black Eyes, dark brown short
Hair, a down Look, and hesitates a little in his
Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse
Felt Hat, a striped Silk Handkerchief about his
Neck, a Check Shirt, long coarse Trowsers, and
a Pair of Shoes almost new. Whoever takes up
the said Deserter, and brings him to Capt. Gar-
ner, at Mr. Cary's, Inn-holder, in Baltimore, or
secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals on the
Continent of North-America, on Notice given, shall
have THREE PISTOLES Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cau-
tioned against harbouring or concealing the said
Deserter, as they may expect to be prosecuted on
the Act of Parliament with the utmost Severity.

S. GARDNER.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE GORDON.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
(With all the other LAWS passed last Session)

AN ACT for granting a Supply of Forty
Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service,
and striking Thirty-four Thousand and Fifteen
Pounds Six Shillings thereof, in Bills of Credit,
and raising a Fund for sinking the same. This
Act ought to be had by every Man of any Pro-
perty in the Province. Price 3s. 6d.

DESERTED from the Maryland Forces,
at Fort-Frederick, William Withers, alias De-
loney, and John Hawkins.

Withers, an Irishman, aged about 34 Years, a
strait Fellow, about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has
dark-brown Hair, full grey Eyes, much marked
on the Face by the Small-Pox, and speaks plain
English: Had on when he went away, an old blue
Coat, an old Felt Hat, a coarse white Linen Shirt,
and strong Shoes not much worn: He carried off
with him a Gun that appeared on the out Side of
the Barrel like a Rifle, but was smooth bored.

John Hawkins, an Englishman, aged about 29
Years, a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches
high, has black Hair, and a fresh Complexion:
He lived some Time as a Servant with the Widow
Swasford, betwixt the North and South Mountain,
in Frederick County, Maryland. He had on when
he went away, an old Felt Hat, a white coarse
Cloth Coat, dirty Leather Breeches, coarse white
Worsted Stockings, and strong Shoes not much
worn: He carried off with him a Carbine and
Rifle.

Whoever apprehends either of the said Deserters
will be entitled to Twenty Shillings Reward; and
any Person who may conceal or entertain them, or
purchase their Arms, will be punished as the Law
directs.

4

JOHN DAGWORTHY.

If Wanted, may be had, by applying to the Printer
hereof, at a reasonable Price,

A YOUNG active Fellow, inclined for the
Sea, who has lately made some Attempts
for that Service.

4

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

5

JUST IMPORTED,
In the BETSEY, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from
LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber,
at his Stores in ANNAPOLIS and LON-
DON-TOWN, at reasonable Rates, for ready
Money, or short Credit,

SCARLET, blue, black, and Cloth colour'd
Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Druggets, York-
shire Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts,
embos'd and white Flannels and Serges, Welsh
Cottons, Horsemens Coats, Pea Jackets, and other
Slop Wares; short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons
of all Colours, Callimancoes, Serge de Nisme, Du-
roys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley
Corns, and other Stuffs, Norwich and Hat-band
Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, India Damasks,
Taffaties, plain and strip'd Persians; Variety of
India Chintz and printed Calicoes, Muslins, white
Calicoes, white India Dimothies, Table-Cloths,
and Napkining, Irish Linens, and Sheetings of all
Kinds, Scots Hollands, Russia Diaper and Twil-
lings, Check Linens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons,
fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimothies,
Bed-Ticks, strip'd Duffels, Blankets and Rugs of
all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sifters, Variety of China,
Glas, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Ro-
sin, and Allom, exceeding good Green and Bohemian
Tea, Loaf Sugar, Florence Oil, Nails, Axes, and
other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brassery Ware,
Hats, Shoes, and Stockings, Pepper, and other
Spices, Salt Petre, Fig-Blue, Starch, and Indico,
light Carbines, fitted with Bayonets, Slings and
Cartouch-Boxes, &c. Gunpowder, Lead, and all
Sorts of Shot, Gun-Flints, Weston's Snuff, Ship-
Chandlery, Cables, and all other Sorts of Run-
ning and Standing Rigging, Anchors, Sail-Twine,
deep-Sea and other Lines, Barbados Rum, and
Muscovado Sugar, with great Variety of Goods,
not particularly mentioned.

JAMES DICK.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the PEGGY, Capt. BENJAMIN BELL,
and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Shop
in BALTIMORE-TOWN, wholesale or
retail, on very reasonable Terms,

A FRESH Assortment of MEDICINES
AND PAINTS of all Kinds.
WILLIAM LYON.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship CONCORD, Capt. CARROLL,
and to be Sold at my Store in BALTIMORE-
TOWN,

VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA
GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail.

I last Fall advertised my Intentions to depart
this Province, and the Uncertainty of my ever
returning; and I must once more intreat all Per-
sons indebted to make speedy Payment, to pre-
vent Trouble.

I purchase and give ready Money for any Quan-
tity of Bees-Wax, Beaver, Fox, Raccoon, Otter,
Mink, and Musk-Rat Skins, provided they are
kill'd in Season.

JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. Any Quantity of Flax-Seed purchased,
as usual, provided it be well cleaned, and not
thresh'd out on an Earthen Floor, or damaged.

WANTED,
A MILLER, who understands Grinding and
Bolting. Such a one, well recommended,
may meet with good Encouragement, by applying
to the Printer hereof.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the BETSEY, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LON-
DON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his
Store near the Dock in Annapolis, at reasonable
Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money,
Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

GREAT Variety of European and East-India
GOODS, suitable to the SEASON.
JOHN RAITT.

TO BE SOLD,
For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold,
Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land,
viz.

Rover's Content,	466	Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	Acres.
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of
choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three
Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince
George's County, within five Miles of Bladenburg,
ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern
Branch Ferry.

Copper,	113	Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in
Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from
Bladenburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-
Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract
called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick
County, on or near a Branch, called and known
by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first
mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's
County, may have the Quantity desired, provided
it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining
Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the
Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several
Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by ap-
plying to the Subscriber, or to Jussar Beall, junior,
living on Ackokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-
George's County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of
Part, on good Security, if required.

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