

him to be apprehended, and to cause such respective Person to be brought before any Justice of the Peace living in or near such Town or Place, who shall examine such suspected Person; and if by his own Confession, or the Testimony of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses upon Oath (which Oath such Justice is hereby empowered to administer) it shall appear that such Person is a listed Soldier, and ought to be with the Regiment, Company, or Battalion, to which he belongs, such Justice of the Peace shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed to the Goal of the Town or Place where he shall be so apprehended, and transmit an Account thereof, either to the Commanding Officer of the said Regiment, Battalion, or Company, or to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province or Colony in which such Defenter shall be apprehended, to the End such Person may be proceeded against according to Law; and the Keeper of such Goal shall receive the full Subsistence of such Defenter or Deserters, during the Time he or they shall continue in his Custody, for the Maintenance of such Defenter or Deserters, but shall not be intitled to any Fee or Reward, on account of the Imprisonment of such Defenter or Deserters; any Law or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And for the better Encouragement of Persons to apprehend Deserters, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which any such Defenter shall belong, shall pay, or cause to be paid, into the Hands of such Person who shall apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any Defenter from his Majesty's Service, the Sum of Twenty Shillings Sterling Money for every Defenter that shall be so apprehended and committed.

And for the more effectual preventing any Person from harbouring Deserters, or buying their Arms, Cloaths, or Accoutrements, in the said Provinces or Colonies; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall harbour, conceal, or assist, any Defenter from his Majesty's Service, knowing him to be such, each and every Person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling; and if any Person shall knowingly detain, buy, or exchange, or otherwise receive any Arms, Cloaths, Caps, or other Furniture, belonging to his Majesty, from any Soldier or Defenter, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, or cause the Colour of such Cloaths to be changed, each and every Person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling, upon Conviction, by the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses, before any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Colony or Province where the Offence shall be committed; which said respective Penalties shall be levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of such Offender or Offenders, by Warrant under the Hand or Hands of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, and shall be applied, one Moiety to the Informer, or Person by whose Means such Defenter shall be apprehended, and the other Moiety to the Commanding Officer of the Troop or Company to which such Defenter or Soldier shall respectively belong; and in case any such Offender, who shall be convicted of harbouring or assisting any such Defenter or Deserters, or of having knowingly received any Arms, Cloaths, Caps, or other Furniture, belonging to his Majesty, or of having caused the Colour of such Cloaths to be changed, shall not have sufficient Goods and Chattels to answer the Payment of the said respective Penalties, or shall not within four Days after Conviction pay the same, that then, and in every such Case, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall and may, by Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals, either commit such Offender to the common Goal of the Place where the Offence shall be committed, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, for any Time, not exceeding three Months, or cause such Offender to be publicly whipped.

Provided always, That if any Officer shall break open, or forcibly enter any Dwelling-house or Out-house to search for Deserters, without a Warrant from one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace (which Warrant such Justice or Justices are hereby empowered to grant to a Commission Officer only) such Officer shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling; to be recovered by any Person or Persons who shall sue for the same in any Court of Record in any Province or Colony on the Continent of America.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when and as often as any Person or Persons shall be enlisted as a Sol-

dier or Soldiers in his Majesty's Land Forces on the Continent of America, he and they shall within the Space of Four Days, but not sooner than Twenty-four Hours after such enlisting, be carried before the next Justice of the Peace for the County, City, or Place, or of the Chief Magistrate of any City or Town of the Province or Colony where such Person shall be so enlisted (not being an Officer of the Army) and before such Justice or Chief Magistrate, he or they shall be at Liberty to declare his or their Dissent to such enlisting, and upon such Declaration, and returning the enlisting Money, and also each Person so dissenting paying the Sum of Twenty Shillings Sterling for the Charges expended or laid out upon him, such Person or Persons so enlisted shall be forthwith discharged and set at Liberty in the Presence of such Justice or Chief Magistrate; but if such Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect within the Space of Twenty-four Hours to return and pay such Money as aforesaid, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be enlisted, as if he or they had given his or their Assent thereto before the said Justice or Chief Magistrate; or if such Person or Persons shall declare his or their having voluntarily enlisted himself or themselves, then such Justice or Chief Magistrate shall, and he is hereby required forthwith to certify under his Hand that such Person or Persons is or are duly enlisted, setting forth the Place of the Birth and Calling of him or them respectively (if known) and that the Second and Sixth Sections of the Articles of War against Mutiny and Desertion were read to him or them, and that he or they had taken the Oath mentioned in the said Articles of War; and if any such Person or Persons so to be certified as duly enlisted, shall refuse to take the Oath of Fidelity before the said Justice or Chief Magistrate, it shall and may be lawful for such Officer from whom he has received such Money as aforesaid, to detain or confine such Person or Persons until he or they shall take the Oath before required; and every military Officer who shall act contrary thereto, or offend herein, shall be forthwith cashiered and displaced from his Office, and shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any military Office or Employment in his Majesty's Service; and for every such Offence, shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered as any other Penalty is by this Act directed to be recovered.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall receive the Enlisting-money from any Officer (knowing it to be such) and shall abscond, or refuse to go before such Justice or Chief Magistrate, in order to declare his Assent or Dissent, as aforesaid; such Person or Persons shall be deemed and taken to be enlisted, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and shall and may be proceeded against, as if he or they had taken the Oath directed by the said Articles of War to be taken before such Justice or Chief Magistrate.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, and every Clause, Article, and Matter therein contained, shall have Continuance for the Space of Three Years, from and after the Twenty-fifth of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

B O S T O N, August 30.

We hear, that on the 11th of this Instant, Captain Rogers returned to Fort William Henry, at Lake George, he having been out with a Party; but they were discovered by two Frenchmen; upon which they made the best of their Way back, without doing any Thing further than killing about thirty Horses and Cattle. One of Captain Rogers's Party, who went out about two Months ago, as lately mentioned in this Paper, to have gone to look for his Pack, and being missed, it was thought he was carried Prisoner to Ticonderoga, has since got back to the Fort at the Lake, having only lost his Way in the Woods.

N E W - Y O R K, September 6.

We hear from New-Jersey, that on Sunday Night, the 29th past, three Men arrived at Elizabeth-Town in a poor, weak, and starving Condition, to wit, Thomas Sherby, Benjamin Springer, and John Denite, who had been Prisoners among the Indians, and were almost naked, having only old Indian Blankets about them to cover their Nakedness. They made their Escape from the Indians at a Place called Jenango, an Indian Town, situate near the Head of Susquehanna, and were 32 Days in the Woods, during which Time they suffered great Hardships, for want of Food, and were obliged to eat Rattle-snakes, Black-snakes, Frogs, and such Vermin; and some-

times they could find nothing to eat for Days together. The first Settlements they made, where they found any Inhabitants, was the upper Fort upon Delaware River; in New-Jersey, called Cole's Fort; and from thence they were sent under a Guard to Elizabeth-Town, for fear the White People should annoy them, they looking more like Indians than Christians, being very swarthy, and their Hair cut by the Savages after the Indian Fashion, and dressed only in Indian Blankets. Springer says, that he was taken Prisoner the 22d Day of May last, when being at Work at one Anthony Swartwout's in Sussex County, New-Jersey, about ten o'Clock in the Morning two Indians attacked the House, and shot Swartwout's Wife dead upon the Spot. They then seized Swartwout and Springer, and three of the Indians drove Springer away with a Negro, who they had taken the Night before at one Capt. Hunt's, in said County, making them run all the Way, until they came to the River Delaware, which they crossed on a Raft of Rails, about 8 Miles above Col. Van Campen's. When they were got about a Mile and a Half into Pennsylvania, they waited in the Bushes for the two Indians who were left behind with Swartwout and his Children; and in about an Hour and a Half the said Indians came to them with only two of Swartwout's Children, a Girl about 12 Years old, and a Boy about 9. These Children told Springer, that the Indians had killed three of the Children at the House, and had killed and scalped their Father about seven Miles from the House, near a Brook, where they likewise killed their little Sister, and threw her into the Brook. The Indians then carried Springer, Swartwout's two Children, and the Negro, to the Indian Towns, where they were dispersed about. Hunt's Negro told Springer, That young Hunt, Brother to Capt. Hunt, who was also taken Prisoner with him, was killed by the Indians, in endeavouring to make his Escape from them.

This is the first Intelligence we have had of Swartwout and his Children, and of young Hunt and the Negro, since they were missing in May last, when Captain Hunt's House was burnt to the Ground. Sherby says, he was made Prisoner at Juniata, in Pennsylvania, by six Indians at the House of Daniel Williams in December last, when Williams himself was killed, and Sherby and Williams's Wife carried into Captivity. Denite was taken Prisoner in the back Parts of Maryland by seven Indians, in May last, as he and another were splitting Rails, who were both carried into Captivity. They were all three taken care of at Elizabeth-Town, and a Collection was made for them to cloath them, and to enable them to travel to their several Places of Abode.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

Since our last came to Town John Cox, a young Lad, who escaped from the Indians on the 14th of August last, and gives us the following Information, viz. "That himself, his Brother Richard, and John Craig, were taken Prisoners in the Beginning of February last, by nine Delaware Indians, from a Plantation, distant about two Miles from M'Dowell's Mill, and carried to the Kittanning Town, on the Ohio: That on his Way thither he met Shingas, with a Party of 30 Men, and afterwards Captain Jacobs, with 15, who were going on a Design to destroy the Settlements in Conococheague: That when he arrived at Kittanning, he saw there about 100 fighting Men, of the Delaware Tribe, with their Families, and about 50 English Prisoners, consisting of Men, Women and Children: That during his Stay there, Shingas and Jacobs's Parties returned, the one with 9 Scalps, and 10 Prisoners, the other with several Scalps, and 5 Prisoners; and that another Company of 18, came from Diahoga, with 17 Scalps fixed on a Pole, and carried them to Fort Duquesne, to obtain their Reward: That the Warriors held a Council, which, with their War Dances, continued a Week; after which Capt. Jacobs went off with a Party of 48 Men, intending (as he was told) to fall upon the Inhabitants of Paxton: That the Indians frequently said they were resolved to kill all the white Folks, except a few, with whom they would afterwards make a Peace: That they made an Example of one Paul Bradley, whom they, agreeable to their usual Cruelty, beat for Half an Hour with Clubs and Tomahawks, and afterwards fastening him to a Post, tropt his Ears close to his Head; after which an Indian chopt off his Fingers, and another, with a red hot Iron, burnt him all over the Belly, in such a barbarous Manner, that occasioned a Smoke, by which the Prisoner (who, with the other white People, they obliged to be Witnesses of their horrid Barbarity) could hardly see him: That then they shot him full of Arrows, and at last killed and scalped him, and made the Prisoners burn his Body.

He, likewise says further, that about the Beginning of March he was taken by three Indians to Diahoga, where he found about 50 Warriors belonging to the Delaware, Mohicon and Minha Tribes, and about 20 German Prisoners: That while he was there the Indians frequently went in Parties of 12, to destroy the Inhabitants, and as often returned with their Scalps, but no Prisoners: That their whole Conversation was continually filled with Expressions of Vengeance against the English, and Resolutions to kill them, and lay waste their Country: That in May all the Indians removed from Diahoga about 25 Miles higher up the River to plant Corn, where most of them have since lived.

That they, with the Prisoners, mer, have been in a starving Condition, Venison and Corn, and reduced to Dog-flesh, and the few Roots and Herbs in the Woods: That several of them want of Food: That six Weeks went off from the Susquehanna to the Provisions and Ammunition, and were Days: That while they were in this talked several Times of making Peace; and many of them observed that it was for that the Rewards they should receive; for that the Rewards they Scalps were not sufficient to support them from them more than one Scalp. But that old Makomefy, the one of their Chiefs, endeavouring to enter into any peaceable Measure, had constantly encouraged them to do while these Things were in Agitation among them, and informed them live with the English, and be furnished every Thing they wanted, while they were starving from carrying on War again.

That about two Months ago, he was going away, with an Intention to know of the Governor of Pennsylvania would agree to make Peace; Makomefy, they were only gone to were strong, and get Provisions from the River in a Canoe, with some Corn that was left upon the Morning after he arrived there, out to hunt, he made his Escape from Fort Augusta at six o'Clock that morn.

He adds, that in the Engagement last there were only three Indians carried but five of the Prisoners the morning, having left about twenty of them.

We have advice from Cumberland down Ramfay, and two Children, Clugston, were all killed by the Indians at the Foot of the South Mountain, their Habitations to York County, their Head was cut off, and her Body in Manner.

We hear further from the same are daily murdering and making Captives: And that from Carlisle to Virginia, there is not an Inhabitant Shippensburg excepted.

ANNAPOLIS. On Monday last DANIEL DUMMOCK was chosen to represent this City. Yesterday came to Town Mr. Creek, in Frederick County, who agreesable Account, the Substance be depended on, viz. That Col. Men, well arm'd, marched from Town called Kittanning, on the Fort Duquesne, where they arrived at Night, and posted themselves Morning they were discovered by the Corn-Field to watch it, who the Alarm to the Town, crying out, That the White People were come upon whereupon they entered it, and in the Indians, who amounted, it is upon which the famous Capt. Jacobi, with their Wives and Children, well stocked with Arms, Ammunition which they had in the Town, and some Time through Loop-Holes, first observe; that Col. Armstrong, Doors of the Fort, but having lost in the Attempt, he gave it over, it, when Capt. Jacobs, and many who were immediately killed; and known, with the Fort, Ammunition that then Col. Armstrong's Men of Jacobs, scalped some other Indians, when a false Alarm was spread, Indians was coming down upon Armstrong retreated to Pennsylvania.

Inhabitants he found there, and Prisoners. This Account was received who was Col. Armstrong's principal and who was likewise in the Account from a Gentleman in Cecil's Head being brought to Philadelphia Account of this Action may By Capt. Benson from Whitehaven.

4th of July) who is arrived a following Extract from an English ADMIRALTY-OFFICE

Extra of a Letter from Admiral Ramillies, off Minorca, To Mr. OLB

"I have the Pleasure to desire Ships, that, having sailed from safe off Mahon the 19th, had Majorca; and he says, that French, at 2 o'Clock.

"English Ships 13, Number Wounded 168. Frigates 5.

"French Ships 12, Number Wounded 181. Frigates 5.

"Admiral Byng says he at bound to Gibraltar, from which ing a more particular Account

By several Gentlemen from that Oswego is taken by the Force of a Body of 10,000 Men, of the Militia, and a great Number, from New-York, were marched 300 Highlanders before him

Motions of the Enemy, and see were in, they returned, and into no Enemy there, that Oswego