

against France, the King hath ordered them to be sold together with their Cargoes, and the Produce of such Sale to be preserved entire till further Orders.

L O N D O N.

June 22. On Sunday last his Majesty's Ship Arundel brought into the Downs two French Prizes, and sailed directly for the River.

Letters from Paris inform us, that one of our Turkey Men has been picked up by Galiffoniere's Squadron, and sent into Marseilles.

On Friday last arrived at Falmouth, the Fanny, Bovey, from Virginia, having on board 104 of the French, who were settled in Acadia, and refused to take an Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty. They were first sent to Virginia, and are now brought to England in Consequence of a Resolution of the Assembly of that Province, lest they should join the Indians on their Frontiers.

The new Admirals are, Henry Harrison, Esq; Thomas Coates, Esq; Thomas Frankland, Esq; Lord Harry Paulet, Harry Norris, Esq; John Brett, Esq; Rear Admirals of the White: Thomas Broderick, Esq; Sir Charles Hardy, Knight. Earl of Northest, and Charles Saunders, Esquire, Rear Admirals of the Blue.

June 26. Letters from Turin, from Leghorn, and even from Genoa, celebrate the Conduct and Bravery of Governor Blakeney, who, the Strength of his Garrison considered, has made a Defence beyond what could have been expected, to which many People impute the Reports of a second Engagement, and of his being relieved, as if the World in general interested itself in the Fate of the brave old Man, and thought it hard, that after so much done on his Side, no greater Efforts should be used to sustain him, when his Intrepidity offered so fair a Prospect of Success.

There are four large Privateers fitting out at Kinsale in Ireland, which will in a few Days be in a Condition to put to Sea.

June 26. Letters received from Minorca soon after M. Richelieu landed there, mention his sending his Compliments to General Blakeney, offering him his own Terms if he would capitulate; to which that true Briton returned his Compliments, and said it would be soon enough to talk about that, when they were so near as to shake Hands together.

We have received the following Circumstances, relating to the Conduct of a Sea Officer in great Command, which, we are told, may be depended upon.

Though he solicited the Command, he deferred sailing from England till very pressing Letters were sent him from Authority; many strange Delays happened in the Course of the Voyage; he lost seven Days at Gibraltar, when the utmost Expedition was necessary for the public Service; he was 12 Days upon his Passage from Gibraltar to the Distance of 12 Leagues off Minorca, where the French Fleet happened to find him; he called a Council as to the Prudence of venturing an Engagement; the bad Condition of the Enemy's Fleet occasioned their only maintaining a running Fight; Night, and the Cautiousness of our Admiral, put an entire End to the Skirmish; after staying four Days, without seeing or seeking for the Enemy, a Council was called to determine upon the Expediency of relieving Fort St. Philip—the Errand he was sent out upon; when off Mahon Harbour, another Council was called, in which it was resolved, that the endeavouring to throw in the designed Reinforcements was too dangerous, and that the Preservation of the Fort was impossible; [against this Lord Effingham Howard of the Land Forces nobly protested;] another Point determined was, that the Non-Appearance of the Enemy's Fleet made it probable they were sailed against Gibraltar, and therefore, that it was prudent to get thither as fast as possible.—Where the British Admiral has since remained in perfect Security and free from Alarms.

June 29. Persons who understand the Sea well, hope the Admirals Hawke and Saunders reached Gibraltar Yesterday, or will this Day; which will be in little more than Half the Time Admiral Byng took for the same Voyage. And if the Fleet be found at Gibraltar, it is not doubted but the new appointed Admirals will conduct it to Minorca in two, or, at farthest, three Days Time, notwithstanding it came no nearer than 11 or 12 Leagues, after 11 Days Sail, under its late Commander.

It is said that the Captains Noall and Beard absolutely refused to sign the Resolution for returning to Gibraltar.

It is said, that at the Hague, the French Ambassador insists that Byng got the Victory; and the

English Ambassador, that Galiffoniere got it; each being so much ashamed of the Behaviour of their respective Countrymen.

Private Letters from Utrecht, of the 25th Instant, mention, that the brave General Blakeney had made two vigorous Sallies on the sixth and seventh of this Month, in which the royal Battery of the Besiegers has been very near entirely ruined.

It is reported that Sir Edward Hawke has Orders to inspect Admiral Byng's Log-Book, to see the Reason of his being so long on his Voyage to Gibraltar, &c.

Private Letters from Hanover inform us of the Conclusion of a triple Alliance between his Britannic Majesty, the Emperors of Russia and the King of Prussia, in order to give more Weight to the Convention concerning the Neutrality of the Empire, &c.

Letters by the Flanders Mail say, that the Breft Fleet consists of 20 Men of War, and that they would fail in a few Days.

July 1. We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Tent will soon be pitched on Barham Downs, near Canterbury.

Seven of our Men of War, with the Transports on board, are safe arrived at Guernsey.

Capt. Cockburn has sent into Guernsey two French Vessels, laden with Wheat and Wine.

Last Tuesday the Brilliant armed Ship arrived in the Downs from a Cruize, and brought in a Dutch Ship and a Hoy, laden with contraband Goods.

The Duke Privateer, Capt. Paterfon, has sent into Dover a Vessel laden with Plank, bound from Dantzick for Breft.

The Barrington Tender has sent into Plymouth the Dorothea, a Norway Ship with Salt, for Havre-de-Grace.

We are told by a Gentleman lately arrived from France, that it is currently reported all over that Kingdom, that the combined Squadrons of Denmark and Sweden, which are expected in these Seas (under Pretext of protecting their respective Trades), are really sold to the French King, tho' not to be paid for till they are arrived at Breft, and that the Pilots, who sailed some time ago from Dunkirk in two Vessels to the Northward, are destined to see them safe at the above-mentioned Port. They further say, that the Breft Squadron is not to fail till after that Junction.—Such is the prevailing Report in France, which we hope will never be confirmed.

It is said that several Changes and Promotions will soon take Place among the Commanders of the Navy.

A Letter from Yorkshire says, that a certain Admiral has already been hanged and burnt in Effigy in almost every Market-Town in that County.

The Industry, Ramsay, from Virginia, with 240 French Neutrals on board, is arrived at Liverpool.

The Antigallican Privateer now fitting out, Captain William Foster, Commander, carries 30 Guns, 22 of which are nine Pounders, and eight four Pounders, besides 16 Swivel Guns, and her Complement of Men is to be 200.

Capt. Lockheer, of the — Privateer, has taken and sent into Guernsey, a French Vessel laden with Iron and Rosin.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 21.

"Saturday Morning General Bockland's Regiment of Foot embarked on board the Transports for the Island of Jersey, to go under the Convoy of Commodore Howe, in the Dunkirk, who is to have a Squadron of small Ships to protect that Island and Guernsey. They will sail the first fair Wind.

July 8. We persuaded ourselves we should long ere now have been enabled to give our Readers a more particular Account of our Naval Skirmish in the Mediterranean than is contained in Mr. Byng's Letter concerning Mr. Galiffoniere and himself. As there is no doubt but our Officers can write or they could not sign the Council of War, and should have acquainted their Families and Friends of what they personally knew of this important Event, but we have not as yet seen or heard of any such Accounts; no, not from the honest Tars, who used constantly to write their Wives and Mistresses all the News they could pick up: It is what we can't account for, unless a Panick has seized Sea Officers, Land Officers, and Men, or that an Embargo is laid on the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper, without an Express Order from the Admiral; but as soon as we know more we shall not fail to communicate it to our Readers, as well as the Latitude in which Mr. Byng is pleased to be; but for the present we can come to no Certainty in these Matters.

On Thursday last an Effigy, said to be that of an Admiral, was burnt in the public Market at Birmingham, with an Inscription on it signifying that Acts of Cowardice in those who are esteemed their Country's Defenders, should always in that Manner be treated.

AN ACROSTICK.
BRITONS! where is your Magnanimity?
Your Naval Courage! whither is it flown?
Notorious now's your pusillanimity;
Great, very great! our Woes at Port-Mahon!

Bristol, June 26. On Saturday arrived here from Virginia, the Packet, with Three Hundred of the French who were settled in Acadia, a great Part of whom are Women and Children.

Bristol, July 3. When Admiral Hawke took Leave of his Majesty at Court, his Majesty wished him Success, and said at the same Time, — You I can depend upon!

Gosport, June 28. On Thursday the Ambuscade, with six Dutch Doggers, and a large Ship of the same Nation, arrived at Spithead, deeply laden, as reported, with Arms, Ammunition, &c. and it is said several more are failed for the Downs.

His Majesty's Ship Royal William, of 100 Guns, is brought down to the Dock, and the Shipwrights are at work on her, she being to be cut down and to carry 80 Guns, and will make a fine Third Rate.

BOSTON, September 9.
One of Commodore Holmes's Men, during the Engagement with the French Commodore, had one of his Legs shot off, which being seen by one of the Officers, he ordered him to be carried down to the Cock-pit, to which the gallant Tar replied, *Let no Man leave his Station for me: I'll take my Leg under my Arm and go down to the Doctor myself;* which he accordingly did.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 17.
Last Sunday arrived in Hampton the Virginian, Captain Sinclair, from Bristol, and has taken a French Ship worth 20,000l. and carried her into Madeira, laden with Indico, Coffee, Sugar, &c. She was bound from the West-Indies to Old France.

Monday Night came to Town Capt. Overton from the Cherokee Country, and acquaints us, that 400 Warriors of that Nation are marched with Major Lewis into Virginia, to our Assistance.

NEW-YORK, September 13.

Extract of a Letter from New-England, dated September 7.
"Just now arrived from Cadiz, the Snow Leopard, Capt. Kirkwood; in her came Passenger a Gentleman who was in the Engagement with Byng, and who confirms Byng's not fighting: That Admiral Hawke had failed with a fair westerly Wind directly for Mahon: That it was reported at Cadiz, that the French General Richelieu had said, if he had known the Strength of the Place he would not have attempted it; and that he had tempted General Blakeney several Times to spring his Grand Mine by sending two or 3000 Men upon it at once. And that his Design in having that Mine sprung, was to get Materials to make a Battery of, which hitherto they had been disappointed in. It was also further generally spoke of at Cadiz, that the Garrison would hold out six Months against double the Number the Enemy had there."

Sept. 27. Yesterday Morning Capt. Pell, in the Privateer Sloop Mary, of this Port, returned here from a Cruize of 8 Weeks, from whom we have the following Particulars, viz. In Latitude 33, 56, Longitude 61, 40, Capt. Pell spoke with Capt. Bickers, in the Broadstret Privateer of this Port. August 29, he spoke with a Sloop from Antigua for Newfoundland, who informed him, that two Days before he spoke with Capt. Grantham, in the Privateer Sloop Hardy of this Port also, all well on board, but had met with nothing. August 30, at Day-break, Capt. Pell found himself in the midst of seven French Vessels, one of which he immediately took, manned, and brought off, and after having her in Possession four Hours, was (first taking out his People) obliged to quit her, being chased by two French Men of War, one of 74 Guns, and the other of 64, with Convoy: A Frigate of 36 Guns was then in Chace of the Sloop, which Capt. Pell imagined was Capt. Grantham. September 2, early in the Morning, Capt. Pell fell in with the said Fleet: The French Commodore immediately gave Chace, fired several Shot at him, and with Difficulty he escaped being taken. September 5, Capt. Pell fell in with five Sail of French Merchants, who all hoisted English Colours: He immediately engaged two of them within Pistol-Shot, one a Ship of 12 Guns and 40 Men, the other a Snow of 10 Guns and 35 Men: The Ship endeavoured to run Capt. Pell down, but he prevented her by giving her such a Broadside, as made her glad to sheer off. He then ran along Side of the Snow, and gave her another Broadside, when she struck her Colours; but the Privateer having fresh Way, she hoisted her Colours again, and joined the rest of the Fleet. The same Afternoon Capt. Pell fell on another Ship, of 14 Guns, and 45 Men, and after exchanging two Broadsides, the Sea running high; and the rest of the Ships coming down upon him was obliged to quit her. September 6, Capt. Pell engaged the Fleet, mounting in the Whole 42 Guns, and 338 Men, (which Information he received from the Captain of the Snow above-mentioned): They formed a very regular Line of Battle, and keeping a continual Fire, obliged him to bear away, after engaging them 3 Glasses, receiving several Shot in his Hull, and his Sails and Rigging much damaged: The same Afternoon he had another Engagement for one Glass, when he received several Shot in his Hull and Rigging. September 7, Capt. Pell ran in among the Fleet, and engaged them all close aboard, for two Glasses, boarded a Snow, and sent her for this Port. In this Brush, he received a Shot in his Mainmast Head, had his Topmast shot away, and his Sails much damaged. September 8, Capt. Pell had a warm Engagement with the whole Fleet again, for 4 Glasses, within Pistol Shot; but was obliged to quit them again, having three Men killed, and eight wounded, being often hull'd, and his Sails and Rigging shot to Pieces. In standing to the Westward, Capt. Pell fell in with a large French

French Ship, and engaged her for two Shots, but left her, after having wounded, his Topping-lift, Fore-stay, Rigging, shot away, several Shot in his Sails so torn that he could not all clear, run along Side the same two Glasses, but having expended all his Shot, and no Chance to board, ing all her Guns between Decks, Spirits, parted, being much disabled. Fifty of our Men sent out from a few Weeks ago, between that and a Party of French and Indians they pursued, but were soon furrowed French and Indians, who killed or Men save six, who escaped, and got PHILADELPHIA.

Capt. Chancellor, who arrived here Sept. of five Weeks from Madeira, in Number of Merchantmen under their Madeira, and sailed again a Week Gun Ship arrived there from England in 14 Days Passage, on her Way to the Atlantic, that an Infection upon England, that their Privateers had not Vessels in the Channel: And that they were not arrived from Gibraltar, but further, that a rich Martinico Man by one of our 20 Gun Ships, and the Stocks of Earthquakes there.

September 30. We hear that Capt. in getting to Fort Littleton. He living ten Days on two dried Cakes with the Assistance of a few Berries for several Days, and coming found a Piece of dry Beef, which he en Trial rejected it, because the wounded Arm is in a good Way, t dress, and a Bone broken.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Thursday Morning Col. ed from Winchester, with a Battalion of the County, whence he was by an Express, that Fort Duquesne by a Body of 250 French a defeated a large Body of Militia dered out to relieve the Fort also on the South Branch: returning from a Mill there, was attacked by a Party of Indians, ing the Fire, the Enemy ran them 3 French Pieces neatly and 8 or 9 new Match-Coats.

We hear that one Adam Loff by a Party of Indians that returned to Fort Cumberland, was carried directly to Fort Duquesne there about 20 Days: The Party of Indians that fell came thither; he says the Indian Party in that Action, and informs that they had about the little Cape Capon and on the the Delaware brought in several Scalps; and that during the Quisne, they put three of the in the most barbarous Manner rived, there were not more than rifon at Fort Duquesne, and distressed for Provisions, but they received a large Supply 400 Battoes that came down to Fort Duquesne he was carried thence to the Indian Town says a French Officer is now Command of 40 Men, and bringing Materials to build a strong of French Creek. He says he not learn, that any of the left on the Field of Battle had been saved, and none of Day were buried, for he was the Place where the Action was.

We hear that Mr. Levin representative in Somerset County the Hon. Col. Henry, now in Mr. GREEN,

Talbot Co. You will oblige a Number inserting the following in your Your humble

YESTERDAY died, in the Ninety-first position of two or three HARWOOD, in the Ninety-first He was born and lived all his ty; he was a Man remarkable hearty Constitution, which any kind of Intemperance; band, an indulgent Father, pitiable Neighbour, a faithful in short, his whole Life was Humanity, without Stain.