

Effect, "We are Masters on the Side of Canada, &c. Virginia and Pennsylvania are distressed. Most of the Indians are at our Devotion: Their Villages are full of English Women and Children; these they will not part with for Money or Goods: The Men they scalp."

April 1. On Friday last came in, his Majesty's Snow Jamaica, commanded by Capt. Thompson, from off her Cruise.

We hear that some Dispatches have been found aboard the French Brig from Mississippi, sent to this Port last Week by his Majesty's Snow Jamaica; the Contents of which do not tend to give us the least Reason to believe, that we are in a State of perfect Security. Amongst the Priests, is a French Officer, whose Station had been (for some Years) at the Halbama Fort, and who was the Bearer of the abovementioned Dispatches.

NEW-YORK, April 28. Monday last his Majesty's Ship the Kennington, 20 Guns, Dudley Diggs, Esq; Commander, arrived here from South-Carolina.

The Day before was sent in here by the Privateer Snow Neptune, Capt. Ball, of this Port, a French Snow, called the Vivacite, Monsieur Antilne Minuty, late Master, which he took on the 27th of March, five Leagues from Cape-Charles, where she was bound from Marfaill. Six Days before Captain Ball took the above mentioned Snow, he spoke with the Privateer Quirel and Weefel, Captains Fenton and Jones, this Port, who informed him, That they had some Time before, taken two Sloops coming from Cape-Francois, laden with Indico and Sugar, which they sent to Cape-Fear.

We have Accounts, different Ways, that an English Privateer Snow has lately been taken and carried into Cape-Francois; which, from some concurring Circumstances, we have Reason to believe belongs to this Port.

Wednesday last his Majesty's Ship the Elizabeth, of 20 Guns, arrived here from Antigua.

The same Day arrived at Sandy-Hook, the Boston Country Snow, from Boston: Two Days before she chased a Schooner and a Sloop, about 10 Leagues from the East End of Long-Island, which were supposed to be two French Privateers; and having some Vessels under her Convoy, was obliged to give over the Chace.

Extract of a Letter from New London, April 21.

Monday last arrived here the Privateer Ship Little-Rogers, under the Command of Lieutenant James Rogers. This Sloop is about 28 Tons, mounts six 2 Pounders, 8 Swivels, and 33 Men: she was fitted out at St. Kitts, under the Command of Captain Josiah Rogers of this Town, on the 25th of March, near Porto Rico, and with and took a large French Ship, after an Engagement of four Hours. This Ship was bound from Martinico to Bourdeaux, burthened 100 Tons, mounted four 4 Pounders, a Number of Small Arms, and 21 Men. She is loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton. Captain Rogers finding his Sloop leaky, went on board the Prize himself, with most of his Men and Guns, and endeavoured to beat up to St. Kitts, but finding it impracticable, stood to the Northward, and arrived with her in Newport, the same Day his Sloop got here.

The Public has been much in the Dark about the Circumstances of the Siege and Surrender of Offwego, and some hard Censures have been made of the Conduct of the Garrison, on a Supposition that the Place was very strong, well fortified, and capable of being defended against a greater Force than came against it, it is thought proper to publish the following Extract of a Letter from one of the Officers now in England, to his Friend here, containing the only particular and authentic Account of that Affair that has yet been received.

"On the Tenth of August a few Enemy Indians appeared under Fort Ontario, and scalped a Man of Pepperrell's Regiment. At this Time the Enemy were encamped in our Neighbourhood, the 11th, in the Morning, a small Schooner was sent out to view the Coast to the Eastward, which immediately returned, and fired a Gun, the signal appointed for the Discovery of the Enemy. Colonel Mercer ordered Lieutenant Moncrieff (of his Regiment) out in a Whale-Boat, to reconnoitre.

Upon his Return, he reported, that he discovered the Encampment of the Enemy, which was judged to be sufficient for 1500 Men, but that he supposed their whole Force to be between 4000 and 5000, as those encamped on the Shore were regulars, and the Canadians and Indians general-ly concealed themselves in the Woods; which pro-

ved to be tolerably exact, as they really had 1750 regulars, composed of Detachments of the following Regiments, La Reine, Royal Rouillon, Anguedoc, Biarr, La Sarre, Guienne, and 3500 Canadians and Indians.—Upon this, Captains Deane and Deane, in two Sloops, with 6 and 4 Pounders, went out to annoy their Encampment; but were soon obliged to bear away, as they received a very warm Fire from a Battery of 12 Pounders, [Braddock's Train,] and most of their shot took Place.—In the Afternoon, the Canadians and Indians began a smart Fire on the Fort with Small Arms, from behind Trees, Stumps, and Logs, which was returned with equal Warmth.

The same Night they opened their Trenches, and began a Parallel about 50 Yards to the Northward, under Cover of the Hill. The 12th, at Day-break, the Fire was renewed on both Sides; and this Morning about 200 of the Enemy's Battos were discovered coming round the Four-mile Point from the Eastward. The 13th, at Day-break, the Fire from the Musketry commenced as before. The Garrison could plainly discover their Men at Work, the Cannon bringing up, and a Battery within 80 Yards of the Fort, ready to open upon them; which was immediately reported to Col. Mercer, together with the Opinion of the Officers, which was, that they could not hold out above an Hour or Two after opening of the Enemy's Battery; whereupon a Disposition was made, and Orders sent over to Captain Barford, the Commandant of Ontario, to evacuate that Fort, which was performed about 4 o'Clock in good Order, without the Loss of a Man. The Question may be asked, Why nothing was attempted to interrupt or retard the Enemy's Works? The Reason was, they could not; pent up in a picketed Fort, with a Ditch half completed, a Garrison too weak to make a Sortie, and but one Entrance to it. The Pickets of this Fort, though 14 Feet high, were below the Level of the Hill on which their Battery was raised, and our Guns only raised above the Surface of the Ground by their Platforms, so that we could not bring one Gun to bear upon the Enemy. In this Situation nothing could be done.

The same Night the Enemy took Possession of that Post, and began a Battery to the Westward of it, which they had in Readiness for 11 Pieces of Cannon at Day-break the 14th, at which Time they opened their Battery, and Cannonading began, and continued very hot for some Hours. About 7 o'Clock we were obliged to quit our Works and go into the Ditch, except the Officers and Men on the Platforms. We were inflamed by the Enemy's Fire, without any Cover, so overlook'd that our Feet were to be seen from their Battery; our Men lying sick in the Tents were killed by their Shot; our Guns reversed on their Platforms, and the Parapets intended for our Defence were in our Rear. Besides two Guns reversed on their Platforms, we had three Guns at a Battery made of Pork Barrels, three Barrels in Height, and three in Breadth, which Guns dismounted themselves through the Badness of the Carriages, were remounted during the Heat of the Fire, and dismounted themselves a second Time, which rendered them useless, as there were no more Carriages. The Guns mentioned reversed on their Platforms, were at the Fascine Work made by Col. Bradstreet, in which the Engineer had opened some Embrazures to the Westward.

About 8 o'Clock we discovered the Enemy crossing the River, about a Mile above us, in three Columns, and have Reason to believe they had passed over 5 or 600 the Night before. Colonel Mercer immediately gave Orders for a Party to oppose them; but before his Orders could be carried into Execution, he was cut in two by a Cannon Shot. At ten o'Clock we discovered the Enemy filing off to furround us, and the Marquis de Montcalm in Readiness to pass over the Regulars to make a general Assault; upon which Col. Littlehales, on whom the Command devolved, called a Council of War, and demanded of the Engineers their Opinion as to the State of the Garrison, which they declared not to be tenable.

Upon this the Chamade was beat, and Lieutenant Moncrieff sent over with a Flag of Truce, and a Capitulation agreed on; the Terms of which were, That the Garrison should surrender Prisoners of War, to have all their Baggage secured to them, and to be protected from the Insults and Barbarity of the Indians. Notwithstanding which, we were most of us stripp'd. ALL OUR SICK WERE MURDERED AND SCALPED! and many others who straggled about."

Totness, Devonshire, Dec. 31, 1756.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

By Capt. Harper from Antigua there is Advice, that a Packet arrived there from England the 27th ult. in 30 Days Passage, the Captain of which informed, that when he came out, a Fleet of 16 Men of War of the Line, commanded by Admiral Knowles, and 200 Transport Vessels, lay ready to sail (it was thought) for North-America.

And we hear from Boston, that a Vessel is arrived there in a short Passage from Lisbon, the Master of which declares, that on his Passage he saw a Fleet of 17 Men of War, and about 200 Transports, as near as he could guess, steering to the Westward.

A Gentleman at Conococheague, in a Letter to his Friend here, dated the 14th Instant, writes to the following Purport: That the Catawba Indians, lately gone to Fort Cumberland, are chiefly old experienced Warriors, and among them eight War Captains, who seem all hearty in the English Interest, and say, they will not return to their own Country again, while any of the Shawanese or Delawares, in the French Interest, are to be found, and hope to find the same Spirit among the White People; and that they are to be joined by a Number of stout young Men at the Fort, in order to go out against the Enemy. That one of the Dunkers, who live on the Monongabela, had come in, and said, that a much greater Body of Indians than that gone to the Fort, had been at their House, and had 17 Scalps with them, which they took from some Frenchmen, that were employed in cutting Logs, nine Miles above Fort Duquesne; and supposes, that the Party that brought in the five Scalps, and a French Prisoner, some Time ago, belonged to that Body, and that the rest had gone home with the other Scalps.

The same Gentleman, in a Postscript to his Letter, says, I have this Moment received the following Particulars from a Friend in Carolina, who lives near the Catawba Town, in a Letter, dated the 12th of last Month: "A great Number of Indians are gone, and going, to your Assistance, viz. 200 Catawbas, 500 Cherokees, 1000 Choctawwas, and a large Body of Creeks.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, dated April 24. "We have received Intelligence from Fort-Cumberland, that as two of the Catawbas were pleasuring in a Canoe near that Place, they were killed by the Enemy; upon which the whole Body of the Catawbas, and about 100 white Men, set off immediately in Pursuit of them, and took with them, some say, 30, others 60 Days Provision. An Account is just come to Hand of 13 Persons being killed by the Indians, a Mile above the Mouth of Conococheague Creek.

We have Advice from Northampton County, that three Persons have lately been scalped there by the Indians, two of which on Saturday last, and a Girl carried off.

ANNAPOLIS, May 5.

By a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, to his Friend here, of the 25th of April, we are informed, that their Assembly have voted the Sum of 30,000 l. for maintaining their Troops, &c. and about 3000 l. for Indian Affairs.

He writes also, that they had Advice that the London Merchants, Trading to Virginia and Maryland, had presented a Petition and Remonstrance in January last, to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for some Assistance for those Two Provinces; which was graciously received, and that Men, Cash, Arms and Ammunition, would be sent over. That a Convoy for our Ships was ordered to be ready to sail by the First of March. That Insurance had got to 20 per Cent. That the Lords of the Admiralty had confirmed Admiral Byng's Sentence, and that he was to be Shot on the 28th of February past.

By an Express just come to Town, and gone Southward, we are informed that several of our Men of War are lately arrived at Boston and New-York.

THERE is at the Plantation of Capt. Samuel Chapman, near London-Town, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock C W, has a Star in his Forehead, and is shod before.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Marmaduke Tilden, in Kent County, taken up as a Stray, a young small Iron Grey Mare, dock'd, but not branded; she is a natural Pacer.

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

Annapolis, May 5, 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel County, That the Tenth of June, being the Time affix'd by Law for paying the Public, Clergy, and Officers Fees, draws very near, and as very few have yet paid, I give this public Notice, to all Persons that are indebted for Tobacco, or Money, on their Sheriff's Accounts, that they may take due Care to make due Payments by the Time the Law directs, or else such Measures as are legal will be taken to secure such Debts as shall be due. And, as this will be my last Year's Collection, I think no Gentleman can or will expect that I should lie so long out of my Tobacco, or Money, as to be obliged to put it into some other Sheriff's Hands to collect. Constant Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Thursday, at my Office, in Annapolis, to settle with all Gentlemen who are indebted for Sheriff's Accounts, &c.

And as very little Regard has yet been paid to my repeated Advertisements for the Payment of his Lordship's Quit-Rents, or the Land-Tax, I once more give this friendly Notice, to all Persons concerned, That if they do not, without Loss of Time, comply, I will collect them at their Expense, though much against my Inclination.

All Retailers are desired to be more punctual in their Payments, to prevent the Law being put in Force against them: All private Consumers are desired to make their Payments which were due the 25th of last Month: And, all wholesale Dealers are desired to make their Returns, every three Months at least, agreeable to Law, or expect to have it put in Force against them. A due Compliance with the above, will greatly oblige

JOHN RAITT, Sheriff, Collector, and Receiver, in Anne-Arundel County.

THE Subscriber having by a great Application acquired a reasonable Knowledge of the ENGLISH GRAMMAR, he proposes to Teach the same at the FREE SCHOOL of Annapolis. Those Parents who cannot afford their Sons spending several Years in the learning of Greek and Latin, may, by this Proposal, procure to them the only Benefit commonly expected from these Languages, THE LEARNING OF THEIR OWN: Besides, their Daughters can as easily enjoy the same Advantage. As he does not take upon himself to Teach English Pronunciation (which will be Taught, as usual, by Mr. Wilmot) he hopes no judicious Person will make any Objection to his being a Foreigner; and that, as his Proposal is of a self-evident Advantage to Youth, he will meet with good Encouragement. His Terms are very moderate, being only Thirty Shillings, additionally to what is allowed to Mr. Wilmot.

WILLIAM CLAJON.

N. B. This will make no Alteration to the Price given me for Teaching French, Latin and Greek.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday the 30th of May, at the Subscriber's Plantation, in Queen-Anne's County, to begin at X o'Clock, and continue till the Sale be finished,

A PARCEL of NEGROES of both Sexes, fit for different Purposes, some useful PLATE, as much of the House FURNITURE as can be spared, and STOCK of different Sorts. The Negroes and Plate to be Sold for good Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency: The Stock and Furniture for Crop Tobacco or Paper Currency. Six Months Credit will be given for all Sums to the Value of Five Pounds Currency or upwards, on giving such Security, if required, as shall be approved of by the Trustees, Dr. John Jackson and Mr. Adam Gray, both of Queen-Anne's County. The said Trustees are empowered to dispose of a Parcel of Grain of different Sorts, for good Bills or Paper Currency.

As many of my Creditors have, in a friendly, cheerful Manner, readily agreed to accept of such Terms as are in my Power to give, it can never be supposed I will come into any private Agreement with others to their Prejudice: I again in-treat such as have refused, or have as yet been silent, that they would signify their Approbation, as soon as possible, by a few Lines, to me or the Trustees. And such as have thought fit to issue out Precepts against me, are requested to recal them, that I may be the better enabled to act for the Benefit of my Creditors in general, and the Support of my Family.

WILLIAM DAMES.

ANDREW

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