

their respective Regiments, Troops, or Companies, by Virtue of this or any other Law now in Force.

AND also, That the Captain or Captains of such Company or Companies, within such Town or Towns, shall receive proper Arms from, and be liable and accountable to, his Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, for such Arms, in the same Manner as is before by this Act directed, with Regard to the Colonel: And the Value of the Arms not produced, as aforesaid, shall be set, proceeded for, levied and applied, in the same Method aforesaid in Relation to the Colonel; and the respective Men shall be liable and accountable to such Captain for such Arms not produced, as aforesaid, in the same Manner as directed by this Law with Regard to the Men in any Troop or Company in the County; and the Value shall, in the like Manner, be set, proceeded for, and levied; but it shall be paid to the Captain, by the respective Sheriff, for his own Use and Benefit.

AND, to the End that every Person so enlisted or inrolled, at the Time of their Training Exercise, or other Duty in the Militia, may improve, and render themselves fit for Duty and Service, if Occasion should require,

BE it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person or Persons so enlisted or inrolled, shall, at the Time and Place of Training, and in the Performance of their Exercise, behave him or themselves decently, and in a Manner suitable to the Attention and Care requisite in such Exercise, under the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, or Ten Shillings Current Money, for every such Misbehaviour; which shall be determined by any Two Field Officers of the County, either upon their own View, or Representation of the Commanding Officer then present, and certified by such Field Officers, to the Clerk of the same County; who shall, on such Certificate, issue an Execution, directed to the Sheriff (or Coroner, if the offending Person shall be then Sheriff) to levy such Penalty on the Body, Goods or Chattels of such Person or Persons so offending: Which said Sheriff or Coroner shall proceed as is aforesaid mentioned, and pay the Penalty so levied to the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, once every Year, for the Uses aforesaid mentioned.

AND be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, and he is hereby desired, to nominate and appoint some fit Person or Persons residing in each County, to execute, from Time to Time, such Parts of this Act, as is directed to be executed by any Person or Persons appointed by the Governor, or Commander in Chief.

AND be it further Enacted, That no Servant or Servants shall from henceforth continue, or hereafter be enlisted or inrolled, in any Regiment, Company, or Troop, unless upon such an Emergency as may be judged necessary and proper by the Field Officers of the respective County, or the major Part of them, for the enlisting such Servant or Servants; any Act to the contrary, notwithstanding.

AND be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Sheriff, or Coroner, shall have and receive Thirty Pounds of Tobacco, for every Execution he shall serve or execute, by Virtue of this Act, and the usual Imprisonment Fee, or Fees, due on the Sale of Effects, in Case of an Imprisonment, or Sale; and the Clerk shall have and receive Six Pounds of Tobacco, for every Execution issued by him, in Pursuance of this Law; which said Fees, so to be due to the said Sheriff, Coroner, or Clerk, shall be levied on the Body, Goods, or Chattels, of the Person against whom such Execution shall issue.

AND whereas, there are several public Arms now lodged in the several Counties in this Province, which may be in a Condition unfit for Use; BE it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That the Colonel of each respective County, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the Governor, or Commander in Chief, shall require the same, return to the Governor or Commander in Chief, a List of such Arms which such Colonel can find in his County, together with an Account of the Condition such Arms are in; and for the Reparation, Amendment, or Disposal thereof, the Governor, or Commander in Chief, is hereby desired to give such Directions, as he may judge most proper. And to prevent the Embezzlement of the public Arms,

BE it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That all the public Arms shall be marked with such Marks,

and in such Manner, as the Governor, or Commander in Chief, shall think most proper, to denote such Arms to belong to the Public; after which Marks so made, no Person or Persons whatsoever, shall presume to sell or purchase such Arms so marked, or where the Mark appears to have been defaced, or knowing the same to be public Arms, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings; to be recovered against the Seller; and the like Penalty of Forty Shillings, to be recovered against the purchaser for every Offence, before a single Magistrate, upon the Oath of One or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses: Which said Magistrate shall issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the County, directing him to issue an Execution for such Penalty; which Execution he shall issue, and the Sheriff shall serve and levy the Penalty, in Manner aforesaid: Half of which Penalty shall be paid to the Informer, for his own Use; and the other Half to the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Uses aforesaid.

AND whereas there is not any Exemption, by the Laws now in Force, of any Member of his Lordship's Council, and of the Upper House of Assembly, BE it therefore Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That no such Member shall be obliged to serve in the Militia, or be inrolled or enlisted in any Regiment, Troop, or Company thereof; any Law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

PROVIDED always, That this Act, nor any Thing herein contained, shall be construed to charge the Executors or Administrators of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, dying, for any of the Arms aforesaid, more than they shall have in their Possession, or shall have received Satisfaction for, from the several Persons liable to such Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, so dying: Nor any Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, succeeding any deceased Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, shall receive or take in his or their Possession, or for more than he or they shall take Receipts for, as aforesaid; but such succeeding Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, shall, on the Death of any Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, immediately warn the respective Regiment or Regiments, Companies and Troops, to Muster, and then take Receipts for such Arms as shall then be produced in good Order: The Number thereof, together with the Condition of such Arms as shall be lost, or spoiled, as aforesaid, shall by the respective Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, be certified to the Governor or Commander in Chief, within Thirty Days after such Muster: After which Return of the Certificate aforesaid, every such Officer shall be liable to each other, and the Men to such Officer, as is before directed by this Act: Which Muster and Return, shall be made and had, as aforesaid, under the Penalty of the Officer neglecting the same, being liable for the Value of the Arms delivered to the deceased Officer, in whose Place he shall succeed; which Value shall be ascertained, levied, paid, and applied, in the Manner, and to the Use aforesaid mentioned.

PROVIDED also, That no Officer, nor his Executors or Administrators, shall be liable, by Virtue of this, or any other Act, for such Arms as shall be delivered to any Person or Persons, which are or shall be enlisted or inrolled in any Troop or Company, and who shall, after such Receipt of the said Arms, and before any Satisfaction made to the proper Officer, for the Loss, Damage, or Embezzlement of such Arms, either prove insolvent, or run away, or die insolvent.

L O N D O N, February 2.
IT is estimated that not less than 12,000 Regulars, besides those already in America, will be sent over against the Summer Campaign; and that, on the Surrender of Louisburg, the taking of which is not doubted, the Island of Cape-Breton will be put into the Hands of the New-Englanders, with an Allowance from the Government of a certain Sum annually for a stipulated Number of Troops, by Way of Garrison for its Defence.

There have been some Hints thrown out, as if the French, instead of providing this Year for the Defence of Louisburg, which they say is now impracticable (as our Preparations are in so much greater Forwardness than theirs) were meditating a Descent on some Part of Great-Britain or Ireland; and that the Ships of War and Troops which would otherwise have been sent to America, will be employed in this Service.

It is said that the Empress Queen has sent all her Archives to Freiburg in Hungary, not thinking them safe at Vienna.

The Officers belonging to 3000 Hungarian Foot, who passed through Toppliwoda, in Silesia, the last Week of December, declared, with Tears in their Eyes, that those were all that were left of Ten Regiments.

February 4. We are credibly informed, that Mr. F—x is himself so thoroughly convinced of the good Intentions of his Opponent, that he is determined to second his Views for the Honour and Interest of his Country with his whole Weight, and endeavouring to bring his whole Party into the same Sentiments.

Feb. 18. It is said, the French Court have sent Orders to M. de la Clue to pass the Streights, even if he should lose some of his Ships.

It is said that the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland have proposed to furnish the King of Prussia with 40,000 Men for three Years certain, upon Payment of a reasonable annual Subsidy.

The Ship taken by the Antelope Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar, is said to be worth 30,000l. And those taken by Admiral Coates are one with another worth 8000 l. a-piece.

Feb. 21. Yesterday one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived at St. James's from Stade, and we hear brings Advice, that a Body of Prussian Troops had joined the Hanoverians, and that they had surrounded 800 French Hussars, whom they had made Prisoners.

Admiral Boscawen sailed Saturday Noon with Nine Men of War. The Invincible unluckily run on Shore near South Sea Castle.

One Article amongst the French Prize Goods, lately imported, is 208 Grofs of Scalping Knives.

Admiral Boscawen, with the Men of War under his Command, are put into Plymouth; as is also the Lightning Fireship, with the Loss of her Fore-top-sail.

By a Letter from Plymouth we are informed, that Admiral Boscawen sailed from thence on Friday last, after being joined by the Burford, Prince of Orange, Nottingham, Pembroke, and Lightning Fireship.

Extra of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Feb. 26.

"This Evening Capt. Bentley and his Officers came on Shore: All thoughts of saving the Invincible are over. The Men belonging to the Dock-Yard are employed in taking her upper Works to Pieces."

Extra of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Meadows, a Clerk to the East-India Company, in Bengal, to his Brother in Liverpool.

Calcutta, 22 Aug. 1757.

"Since my last, in which I gave you an Account of the taking and retaking this Place, and of my providential Escape from the Black Hole, our Affairs are agreeably altered. Colonel Clive with his Army, consisting of Sailors and Soldiers, marched towards Muckshirdebatts, near which Place the Nabob of this Country, with his Army (which was Ten Times bigger than Col. Clive's, with a great many French and English Deserters in it) gave him Battle. The Engagement was very hot for about Six Hours, and the Enemy, with his Thousands, endeavoured to surround our small Number, but in vain; for where the Grape and Small Shot went, Lanes were made through them, like Avenues in a Wood, and they were so completely routed, that we got all their Cannon, &c. The Colonel immediately seized the Advantage, and instantly pursued them into the Suburbs of the above-mentioned Place, and secured our Garrison, called Cossimbuzar, which is about three Miles on this Side of it, and had been taken by the Enemy in June. In two or three Days he took the Nabob with most of the Headmen Prisoners; though these were not many, as great Numbers of them, and the first General, were killed in the Engagement. It was a noble and daring Action to march into the Heart of so populous a Country, where all the People know the Use of Swords, Small Arms, &c. and the Conduct of it is much to the Honour of our good Admiral and Colonel.

They have now placed a Man upon the Throne named Meer Jaffer Ally Cawn, who has sent down considerable Sums of Money to this Place, to repay the Losses occasioned by the Attack of the former Nabob, which we expect to receive the next Month, as it is advertised by the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, who have a Power to curtail such Accounts as appear to be unjust. This Nabob has given more Lands to the Company than ever they had before, and granted them great Privileges.

The former Nabob, after he was taken, was beheaded by a Son of the present Nabob; a Custom used in such Cases, by these Nations.

Admiral Watson died here greatly lamented, on the

the 16th Instant, and was buried as well as the Place would admit of. Admiral Pocock and I hope will continue so, for the Benefit of our Nation.

Captain Bowyer, an Engineer, is arrived from Madras, and I believe will put this in a better Posture of Defence. The Fort is repaired. We have Advice from the Coast of Comandel, that Monsieur Bushee has taken a place, one of our small Settlements; a Place of no great Note, and can easily be regained; and as the Goods were first brought to this Place, and to Madras, it is no great Matter.

March 4. The Government has received Account, that the Hanoverians have taken the French at Bremen, and the matter between the French at Bremen, and the matter and were making all the necessary Preparations to bombard the French at Bremen.

By Letters from the West Coast of Florida, that seven Captains, and many other, and some Thousands of the common Seamen, died of the Distemper that prevailed in the before it left Louisburg; and that the Inhabitants have quitted the Town, and some Distance into the Country.

It is now certainly known, that the Prussia has demanded a Supply of 12,000 Troops; and that he has actually rejected the offer of an Equivalent in Money for 15,000 Men; therefore is much embarrassed. Compliment of Seamen for the Service of is not yet complete, and as it is thought to provide for the Safety of the Continent of the British Dominions are put out of Danger.

Letters from the East-Indies, by the just arrived, bring an Account, that Capt. James, in the East-India Company's Ship, has taken a large French Ship on the labor Coast, reckoned very rich, the French offered to give 100,000 Rupees for her. Whitehall, March 6. This Morning, o'Clock, arrived here, by the Way of H. Couriers, which brings the following Account.

That after Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick dislodged the French from Rottenbourg, berg and Verden, and approached with his Guard to the City of Bremen, the French left it on the 23d of February, and his Highness had taken Possession of it with his The Prince, upon receiving Intelligence of French General Comte de Chabot was put a considerable Detachment at Hoya.

Wefer, gave Orders to the hereditary Brunswick to repair thither with two of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunsvics together with a few Hundred Chasseurs and Light Troops, in order to dislodge them from that Post. The hereditary Prince then made so brave an Attack upon them that after a vigorous Defence, and the Loss of a great Number of Men, on their Part, he forced the Bayonets fixed, to surrender, and made fourteen and fifteen Hundred Men Prisoners. Hereupon the Comte de Chabot himself, with two other Battalions, into with an Intent to support himself there; hereditary Prince, not having been hindered on Account of the Overflowings of the Rhine, the Badness of the Roads, to receive the required for forcing the French General, wife, granted him a Capitulation to go to his Place with his two Battalions, but upon leaving behind him all their Baggage and gazettes. The Loss on our Side is inconceivable, and does not amount upon the Whole, to a Hundred Killed and Wounded, to an Hundred Men.

The Prussian Hussars of the advance having received Information, that a great Number of French Hussars of Poleresky's Regiment Nord Dreber, determined to drive them thence; which Resolution they executed successfully, that after the Slaughter of the and fifty Hussars, they made the Colonel (who is dangerously wounded) with two two Lieutenants, and an Hundred Hussars, Prisoners of War, and took 100 Standards, a Pair of Kettle-Drums, and Hundred Horses.

The two Generals, the Marquis D'Albany and the Marquis de Rochepine, together with the Garrison, evacuated the Town of Zell on the 6th of February; as the Prince de Clermont Duke de Randan, did Hanover on the 10th, serving good Discipline, and without Plunder.

We hear likewise, that the French in Brunswick, Cassel, Gottingen, Hameln, &c. the Particulars whereof are