

ained near Dresden, under the Command of Lieutenant General Isenhardt, finding themselves too weak to oppose the united Forces of Prince Dem. Pouts and Marshal Daun, fled off by the City of Dresden, and posted themselves on the side of the Elbe, where they wait to be reinforced, in order to repass the Elbe, and pursue the Enemy.

L O N D O N, November 12.
We hear that the Royal George, and Magellan, one of 100 Guns, and the other of 80, will join the Squadron under Admiral Saunders, cruising in the Bay of Biscay.

Nov. 30. England could never boast of so formidable a Navy as at present; and yet, to the Honour of our present Ministry, we can assure our Readers, that besides those on the Stocks in his Majesty's Yards, there are not less than 1000 Men of War, of 74 Guns each, building by contract in private Yards, all of which will be ready to launch next Spring. Let Britain vigorously pursue these Measures, and she may set the united Force of all Europe at Defiance; and whenever invaded, be no more afflicted with bugbear Invasions; but be always able to protect herself without foreign Auxiliaries, and challenge the Insolence of her Enemies to their own Ports and Kingdoms.

It is said that 60,000 Seamen and Marines will be employed the ensuing Year.
Perhaps nothing can so much prove the great Importance of the Cape-Breton Expedition, as the Case of Insuring; for since the Reduction of that Place Insurances to America, &c. has fallen from 25, and even 30 per Cent. to no more than 11; with this remarkable Advantage, that our Enemies Insurances has risen in Proportion to the Falling of ours.—So fatal is his Stroke to the French Trade; and so beneficial to the British!

December 2. It is said that 6000 Recruits are ordered to be raised with all Expedition, which are to be sent to America.

A Letter from Plymouth says, that the Fleet of 5 Ships of the Line, 3 Frigates and 30 Transports, sent by the Hussar, Capt. Elliot, steering to the Westward, came out of port the 16th ult. but as Commodore Keppel failed the 18th, it is hoped he will keep before them.

Dec. 5. A Vessel is dispatched after Commodore Keppel and Hughes, with some Advices of Importance.

Dec. 7. It is most confidently reported at the Court and of the Town, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will Command in the Spring a very important Expedition against France; in which, it is said, there will be made Use of not less than 30,000 Land Forces.

We hear his Royal Highness is to re-assume his Command in the Army; and that Lord Ligonier is to be appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and Governor of Portsmouth.

Perthmouth, Nov. 30. Yesterday arrived at Spithead from America his Majesty's Frigate Boreas, the Hon. Captain Boyle. The above Gentleman has taken 12 Prizes since his Departure from England, most of them rich.

Perthmouth, Dec. 1. We hear that we are to have a very large Armament here in the Spring; and that Lord Howe is to have the Command of the naval Part thereof.

NEW YORK, February 16.
By other Articles in the English Papers, (with immediate Notice) are—

That his Prussian Majesty has had no general Engagement with the Austrians under Count Daun, since his Surprise on the 14th of October: That instead thereof he remained in his Camp till the 24th, and was joined by a Detachment from his Brother Prince Henry, when he set out for the Relief of the City of Neisse, then about to be besieged by M. de Harich, which he happily effected, obliging the Austrians to raise the Siege the 6th of November, and to repass the Neisse.—On the King's Way his Vanguard was attacked by a Party of Hussars and Dragoons, of whom he cut 800 Pieces.—After this, the King directly set out on his Return for Lusatia, and with surprising Expedition reached Bautzen on the 13th, and soon after obliged Count Daun to raise the Siege of Dresden, and retreat towards Pima, in Bohemia;—Daun at first having thought to take the Advantage of his Majesty's Absence into Silesia, and to reduce that City, if possible.—The Prussians are in Possession of Freyberg, and the Army of the Empire continues to retire before them. The whole Force of the Prussians were to assemble near Dresden the 5th of November.—The King of Prussia, by his inimitable Conduct, raised six Sieges at one and the same Time, viz. Those of Colberg, of Neisse, of Cossel, of Dresden, of Torgau, and of Leipzig. That of Cossel indeed Prince Isenburgh obliged the French to raise.—That to all Appearances the Campaign is drawing near to a Conclusion, if his Prussian Majesty did not prevent it, by declining to continue as active this Winter as he did last.—That soon after the raising the Siege of Torgau, the Generals Dohna and Wedel attacked General Haddick, (who besieged the Place) and took 3000 Prisoners, besides 12 Pieces of Cannon. His News is from Dresden, where his Prussian Majesty is, dated the 20th of November.

That the Spanish Ministry, since the Death of the Queen, was intent upon some Project in which the Court of Portugal seems to be deeply interested; and the Generals and Officers had received Orders to join their respective Corps immediately.

ately. That a new and melancholy Prospect was likely to be opened to Europe, which on the Death of his Catholick Majesty (who is incapable of transacting any Affairs of State) will see itself embroiled in a fresh War for the Dutches of Parma and Placentia, as probably the Sons of the Farnese Queen will get Possession of Spain. That the French Army under Contades and Soubise, were marching to repass the Rhine. That the Court of France was in prodigious Perplexities, great Dissensions reigning, a Change in the Ministry talked of, and the King 'twas thought would resign the Crown to the Dauphin.—That the Russian Court was not so much French as it was before, seeing that the Courts of Versailles and Vienna were not exact in paying their Subsidies, they being considerably in Arrear. That a Rupture between Great-Britain and Sweden was expected: That his Prussian Majesty had naturalized the Captain and Crew of an English Privateer, and given them a Prussian Commission to act against the Swedes; and that other English Privateers were going into the Baltick for the same Purpose, and an Application, it was said, was made for some English Men of War, also to go thither.

That it is certain some Proposals of Peace have been made by France to the British Court; but that they were rejected, and Preparations were making for prosecuting the War with extraordinary Vigour, a Resolution being taken not to listen to any Accommodation till the Enemy be reduced to offer *Carte Blanche*.—That in Consequence thereof, 15,000 Ton of Shipping was taken up for the Government's Service; and that the same Number of (15,000) Men, were to be carried up on some Expedition abroad, which so embarrasses the French Councils, that they are totally at a Loss how to direct their Operations, either for Defence, or Offence, as they neither knew whether this great Force is to be employed in Europe or America.—That a Number of 5000 Men were immediately to be sent to North-America.—That another Body of 30,000 Men was to be employed under the Duke of Cumberland, supposed to be on the Coast of France. That there remained at Spithead, after the sailing of Commodore Hughes and Keppel (the former for the West-Indies, and the latter for the Coast of Africa) Nineteen Sail of Men of War, and that Ten new 74 Gun Ships were near launching, as an Addition to the Bulwark of the English Nation. That a Squadron of 5 Men of War, 3 Frigates, and 30 Transports, sail'd from West the 16th of November, and was seen by his Majesty's Ship the Hussar, steering to the Westward. That a large Squadron was preparing for the Mediterranean, and Men actually shipping off for Gibraltar. That Lord Colvil was bound to the East-Indies, as Commodore to a Fleet bound thither, to rout the French in that Part of the World. That a Fleet was going to relieve Admiral Saunders in the Bay of Biscay. That all Sorts of Warlike Stores were shipping for Louisburg, and 50 Tin Boats ordered to be got ready at Woolwich, for North-America. That Numbers of others were ordered to be got ready for the Service of a secret Expedition. That a final Answer was sent to the Dutch Merchants Memorial, relating to the Captures made by the English Privateers, which was presented by the Dutch Merchants to the Princess Governante, and by her transmitted to Great-Britain. That Letters from Madrid, Naples, and Turin advise, that a considerable Augmentation was making in their Troops, People being employed in all the Catholick Swiss Cantons, in raising Men for the Service of Spain, but with what Design is not known.

That very judicious Proposals were offered for the raising several Millions of Money for the Use of the Government, in the Year 1759. And that, unless a Reconciliation soon took Place, not only between the present contending Parties, but also such as were likely to come to a Rupture, Europe in general was like to be in a greater Flame than ever. In short, such a Spirit and Unanimity to carry on the present just and necessary War against the Enemies of his Britannic Majesty and his Allies, was never in a British Council.—

A Paragraph of a Letter brought by the Packet, dated London, December 7, 1758.

"There never was greater Unanimity than there is in the present Parliament. Mr. PITT continues the Darling of the Public; his Conduct in the House is greatly admired, his Plans approved, and his Measures, which will be vigorous, will be pursued.—A vast Sum of Money will be raised for the Year 1759, and the Forces increased: We hear that 10,000 will soon be sent to America, with a powerful Fleet: And that a considerable Reinforcement will be sent to Prince Ferdinand.—Another secret Expedition is talk'd of, to force every Thing breathes the true English Spirit."

The Commons have voted their Thanks to Admiral Boscawen, Osborn and Ambers, A great many Transports are taken up. Dutch Prizes are continually brought in, and many condemned. A Motion was made in the House of Commons to address the King to annex Cape-Breton to these Kingdoms, but was opposed very justly, as the Events of War are uncertain; Sir John Philips made the Motion. On the Continent the King of Prussia, has done Wonders, for in less than a Fortnight he oblig'd the Enemy to raise the Sieges of six different Places; the Russians are retiring towards Poland. The Armies near the Rhine, are going into Winter Quarters.

"The Taxes this Year, 'tis said, will be some Addition on Malt and Sugar; but 'till it is yet uncertain, the Plan to raise the Money is not yet fixed."

ANNAPOLIS, March 1.

The Express which came to his Excellency Governor SHARPE, on Sunday Evening last, set out next Morning for Williamsburg. Since which we have received some of the ST. CHRISTOPHER'S GAZETTES, of the latter End of January (via Virginia) from which we have taken the following Articles:

"ANTIGUA, January 13.

"Yesterday 2 Transport Ships arrived at English Harbour from Barbados, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship *Amazon*, with Orders to take on board his Majesty's 38th Regiment, commanded by Major Melville, to join the Fleet and Army which arrived at Barbados the 3d Instant.—By these Ships we have received the following

LIST of the SHIPS under the Command of Commodore JOHN MOORE.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.
St. George,	Gayton,	90	750
Cambridge,	Com. Moore,	80	650
	Burnet,		
Norfolk,	Hughes,	74	600
Burford,	Gambier,	70	520
Lancaster,	Mann,	66	520
Buckingham,	Tyrell,	64	520
Berwick,	Harman,	64	520
Panther,	Shuldham,	60	420
Lion,	Trelawney,	60	420
Rippon,	Jekyl,	60	420
Bristol,	Leslie,	50	350
Winchester,	Lecras,	50	350
Roebuck,	Lynn,	40	280
Woolwich,	Parker,	40	280
Renown,	Mackenzie,	32	220
Amazon,	Norton,	20	160
Rye,	Deering,	20	160

"Four Bombs; and the Weasel, Kingfisher, Barbados, Bonetta, Spye, and Antigua Sloops. There are 6 Regiments of Foot, 800 Marines, and 4 Companies of Artillery, in all about 8000 Men, under the Command of General Hopson. The Fleet consisted of between 80 and 90 Sail.

A LIST of the ARMY arrived at Barbados the 3d Instant.

STAFF, appointed for the present Expedition, October 14, 1758.

Commander in Chief, Major-General Hopson.
Major-General, the Hon. Col. Barrington.
Brigadier-Generals: Col. Arniger; Col. Haldant, (Governor of Jamaica); Lieut. Col. Trapaud, (of the Old Guards); and Lieut. Col. Clovering, (of the Buffs).

Chief Engineer, Lieut. Col. Cunningham.
Assistant Ditto, Capt. Lieut. Kennedy (Dunrover's).
Commanding Officer of the Artillery, Major Samuel Cleveland.

Deputy Adjutant General, Lieutenant Col. Robert Skene.

Deputy Quarter Master-General, Lieutenant Col. James Cunningham.

Aids de Camp to the Commander in Chief: Major Charles Anstruther (Major by Brevet); Capt. Henry Townsend; and Matthew Burr, Esq.
Aid de Camp to General Barrington, the Hon. Alexander Leslie.

Majors of Brigades: Capt. David Dickson; Capt. T. Appleton; Capt. Dundas (Dutch Half-pay); and Capt. Cleveland.

Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Mr. Moise, who is also Judge Advocate.

Lieut. Col. Rigcault, and Major Campbell, have the Command of the Marines.

"We hear the 38th Regiment will embark on Monday. It must have given Pleasure to every Well wisher to his Country, to observe with what Cheerfulness the Order for Embarkation was received by the whole Regiment.

"January 17. This Morning Capt. Leecraft arrived from Barbados; and by him we learn, that the Fleet, consisting of 99 Sail, sail'd from thence last Saturday Morning; that the Army had been joined by 700 Highlanders from New-York, and at the Time they sail'd from Barbados, consisted of 9000 Men, besides a Regiment of 1000 Men raised at Barbados, and 500 Negroes; and that the Whole were in high Spirits."

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, January 27.

"The following Particulars are an Account which was brought down Yesterday by a Gentleman who left Montserrat the Day before, viz. About 10 o'Clock that Day the Privateer Schooner *Michael*, Joseph Thomas, arrived there with 4 Prizes, which he had cut out from Basseterre, in Guadeloupe: The Captain of the Privateer gave the following Account:

"The Squadron, he said, had been at Martinique, where they had ruined two Batteries, without suffering any Damage worth Notice. They had landed 2000 of the Troops, who were opposed by some French, and a Body of Negroes from St. Vincent's: But the Resistance on this Occasion was very short and inconsiderable, and the Loss only 14 Men killed, and 36 wounded. But as it was found impossible, on Account of the Leeward Current, and the Want of Wind, to support the Troops from the Ships, they were reembarked, and the Squadron proceeded for Guadeloupe.

"They arrived in the Road of Basseterre last Tuesday. The French, as soon as they perceived them coming in, set Fire to their Vessels, and cutting their Cables, they drove out towards the Squadron; but the Privateers, who had Orders to that Purpose from the Commodore, saved several Prizes.

"They began to bombard Fort *Disuden*, and the Town of *Basseterre*, that Evening. The Town, which was set on Fire by a Bomb, was burnt before the Privateer came away. The Fire of the Fort was at that Time hardly continued, and Breaches had been made in it. The Troops which had landed, found Nobody to oppose them; they were still landing on Wednesday Evening; when the Privateer left the Squadron and Transports at Anchor in the Road, and sail'd for Montserrat.

"The Vessels taken by the *Michael* are, a Privateer Sloop of 12 Four Pounders; a Sloop in Ballast; a Brig loaded with Lumber, belonging to Boston; and a Ship in Ballast.

"On Thursday was brought into the Road of Basseterre, by Captain *Reis*, in the Letter of Marque *Snow Stoughton*, a Ship under Spanish Colours, bound from Cadix. There is Reason to suppose she was destined for Martinica.

"Capt. *Reis* spoke at Sea with a Vessel bound from Barbados for St. Croix, and was informed by the Master of it, that a Snow was arrived there from Liverpool, the Captain of which had declared, and had offered to affirm upon Oath, that he left an English Squadron of 20 Ships of the Line, commanded by Admiral *Saunders*, engaged with a French Squadron of 14 of the Line, in the Bay of Biscay. According to this Account, the French Squadron had a great Number of Transports under their Convoy, which were supposed to be bound for Martinica."

Port-Tobacco, February 14, 1759.

THE Subscriber intending for Britain soon, hereby gives Notice to all Persons who have Accounts unsettled, for Dealings they have had with him at Port-Tobacco, on Account of Messrs. John Glasford and Company, to come and settle the same by Bond, Bill or Note, without Delay, otherwise they may expect Trouble, without Respect of Persons. He hopes that every one who can, will discharge their Debts to the said Company before he leaves the Country; and those who cannot, will have Time given them, upon proper Application.

He hereby further acquaints the Public, that the said Messieurs John Glasford and Company's Store at Port-Tobacco, will be continued with the usual good Assortment of GOODS, to be sold for ready Money or Tobacco.

WILLIAM GAMMELL.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Baker, Junior, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse about 13½ Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder C^oR, and on the Buttock with G, and paces very well.

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