

Admiralty Office, Oct. 14. Capt. Palliser, in his Majesty's Sloop Weazel, being on a cruise off the Isle of Wight, on the 8th Instant, at Ten in the Morning, saw a Shallop, which he gave chase to, and at one o'Clock came up with her and took her. She was called the Jeantie, a French Privateer belonging to Bouloign, mounted Six Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and had 48 Men on board, and was commanded by Antoine Colliquet.

When Capt. Palliser had shifted the Prisoners, he gave chase to another Vessel, and at dark came up with her and took her. She was called the Fortune, a French Privateer of Honfleur, mounted ten Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and had 95 Men on board, commanded by John Galiere. Both the Prizes are brought safe into Portsmouth.

By private Letters from Breda we hear, that the French Minister having received a Letter from his court, relating to the Invasion on the Coast of Britany, immediately paid the Earl of Sandwich a Visit, produc'd this Letter, and desired him to convey it to London; at which the Earl discover'd the greatest Surprise, and said, 'It would be highly imprudent in him to trouble his court with a Paper penn'd in such Terms, on the score of Re-paying the most aggravating Insults.'

Last Tuesday there was a Council of War at Kensington, at which his Majesty was present, when a Proclamation was ordered to be issued, for summoning of the Parliament to meet, and fit for the Dispatch of Business, on the 18th of November next.

On Saturday Night Capt. Haldane arrived in Town with Expresses from the Allied Army in Flanders; and on Sunday Night another Express arrived in Town from the aforesaid Army.

Capt. Haldane has brought further Advices of the Battle; which Advices say, that the French make their loss amount to 7000 Men, and that they refuse to comply with the Terms of the Cartel settled between the two Crowns: the Reason of their Refusal is because the King of England has suffered, they say, some of the Officers belonging to France to be hang'd.

The French having left Liege, we hear that a Body of the Allies are marched into the Suburbs of that City, and that 30,000 of them will keep their Winter Quarters there.

By a Letter from Flanders we are told, that the whole Loss of the English, kill'd and missing at the Battle in Flanders, is no more than three Hundred and sixty Men.

They write from Paris, that the last Orders sent to their Minister at Breda are absolutely to demand a Suspension of Arms throughout all Europe, before he enters upon business.

October 23. Yesterday a Court-Martial met at Deptford, when the President pronounced Sentence against Admiral Matthews, which was, that he was rendered incapable of serving in his Majesty's Royal Navy for the future. After which, Admiral Matthews desired the Court's Leave to have a copy of their Minutes, but he was answered, that he must apply to the Lords of the Admiralty for them.

Private Letters from Holland tell us, that every Body at the Hague shew unusual Resentment at a very singular, but insolent Stroke of Wit, thrown out by the Marquis de Puyfieux, who having been ask'd in the politest Manner, Whether his most christian majesty might not be engaged to abandon a Part of his Conquests for the conveniency of the Troops of the Allies; he answered, "He doubted not, his majesty having already, in respect to their conveniency, order'd very good Winter Quarters for thirty five Dutch Battalions in the Heart of his own Dominions."

October 30. Yesterday the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrington, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, resign'd the seals on account of his Age and Infirmities; and we hear his Lordship is to have a Pension of 4000^{l.} per Annum during his Life.

And the same Day the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield was appointed secretary of state in his Room.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, October 28.
The ships of War that came with Admiral Lestock, were, the Princessa, Devonshire, Edinburgh, Coates, Tilbury, Hastings, Fly sloop, Mortar-Bomb, and Vulcan Fireship, and the Superb, and three others are gone convoy with the Land Forces to Ireland.

On Sunday arrived the Galloper Tender from St. Maloes, with 175 English Prisoners.

P. S. I am just informed the Exeter man of war, and Scipio fireship, Part of Admiral Lestock's Squadron, arrived last Night.

The Troops that are gone to Cork in Ireland to Visual, are, it is said, to sail from thence to the West-Indies.

October 18. In the late Action, near Liege, the French lost near 400 officers.

The King of Sardinia's Answer, on being desired to send a Minister to Breda, was, That he was contributing more to the Design of their Meetings, than if he sent thither the ablest Minister in his Kingdom: That, in his Mind, the only Way to treat of Peace was at the Head of an Army; but that as soon as he had Notice from his Allies of the least Probability of Success, he should not be the last to come into any Measures which appeared for the Good of the Common Cause.

We hear that there are Letters in Town with an Account, that two French Men of War, belonging to the Marquis d'Anville's Squadron, were return'd to Breda, having been separated in a Gale of Wind; and that a third had been drove ashore near Brest, by some of the Men of War under the command of Admiral Anson.

His Prussian Majesty having demanded the Guarantee of the Empire for all his Dominions in it, the Emperors has insisted, that he shall at the same Time guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction. This that Prince refuses, and charges the Court of Vienna with joining together Things that have no Relation to each other; it being stipulated in the Treaty of Dresden, that the Emperors should guarantee all the Dominions of the King of Prussia; but that the King should guarantee only those Estates of the House of Austria that lie in the Empire, nothing being said of the Pragmatic Sanction. This Dispute will probably occasion some fresh Uneasiness.

Some are of Opinion, that if the War continues in the Netherlands, the King of Prussia will intermeddle in it, under the pretext of maintaining the Neutrality of the Bishoprick of Liege.

The late Battle in that Bishoprick, near the Capital of the same Name, seems to have put an End to the Campaign, as the French are separated, and gone into Winter Quarters.

The true Reason of the French for offering Battle, and the Allies for accepting it upon their Retreat, seems to have been in order to influence the Winter Conferences at Breda, by striking an advantageous Blow at the close of the Campaign. What the French will gain by their Success, or whether this Blow may not break off the pursuit of Peace, cannot yet certainly be known: But we find Sir John Ligonier cautious to prevent any bad Impressions from its being made on the Earl of Sandwich by the French; for which purpose he wrote a Letter concerning it, while upon the March, to his Excellency, when he had no more convenient Desk than a pallisade. As to the present State of the Meeting at Breda, we do not find that it has yet produced any Thing in Form.

ANNAPOLIS.

A few Days since, one John Carr, a Stay maker of this City, attempting to pass over Patuxco with his Horse, the Ice broke under them, and both were drowned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Monday next will be Published,

TWO SERMONS: Together with a PREFACE, shewing the Author's Reasons for publishing them.
By the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of St. Thomas's, in Baltimore County.

THIS is to give Notice, that the Subscribers being appointed to appraise, value, and inspect such Part of the Cargo and Materials of the Brigantine *Jamies and Martha*, lately stranded on the South-West End of *Kint-Island*, as is or may be saved; do therefore forewarn any Person, from concealing any part thereof, or in any wise meddling with the Hull, or any Thing thereunto belonging; otherwise may expect to be dealt with according to Law.

N. B. A proportionable Reward will be given to any Person, who shall either inform of, or save any part of the said Vessel or Cargo, so that the Subscribers may come at them. And, in case of Concealment, a more extraordinary Reward, provided the Concealers may be brought to public Justice.

January 29,
1746.

THOMAS MARSH,
JOHN SMITH.