

Fortitude, since they can no longer dispense the laws of their Country with Freedom and Dignity.

Sept. 2. It is confidently said, by such as are conversant in such Affairs, that as Admiral Byng is determined to die hard, by giving the Government the Trouble of sending for a great Number of Witnesses to attend his Trial, the Charge of it will cost 100,000 Pounds.

The Fox Privateer, Capt. Penny, is arrived at Pool, with the Marquis Pampadour, a Letter of Marque, James Barbel, Commander, 350 Tons Burthen, from Martinico to Havre de Grace, taken the 21st ult. off Cape Ortegale, after an obstinate Engagement of four Hours and an Half, and carried at last by being boarded by the whole Crew of the Fox, except the Captain, who was wounded in three Places, and two other of her Hands. Her Lading consists of Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and is valued at upwards of 20,000 Pounds. The French Captain, Master, and some others, were killed, and several wounded. The Fox had one Man killed, and several wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Fortunatus Wright, of the King George, dated Leghorn, August 2.

"This Port had been environed by Privateers for five or six Weeks before I sailed, in order to prey upon our Trade, and with an especial Design of intercepting me on my going out. There were three daily in Sight, one whereof was a Xebec of great Force, having about 280 Men on board, and 16 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and small Arms in Abundance. In the grey of the Morning we saw her under the Gorgona, making towards us; but there being little or no Wind, the slow Advance she made by the Help of her Oars, afforded me Time to put my Vessel in tolerable Order, which I was not suffered to do in this Port; the Tufcans, under Pretence of observing a strict Neutrality, having forbid my taking more than four Guns and 25 Men, esteeming that a reasonable Force for Defence: But as four other Vessels were to sail with me, I was not at a Loss for Means to furnish myself better than this Government intended, which yet we were incapable of doing satisfactorily, in so short a Time, we having put to Sea only the preceding Day. About twelve o'Clock she began the Attack with her Bow-guns, which did us no great Damage: I delayed returning the Compliment until she came nigher, and then saluted her with our whole Broadside. We were now from 2 to 300 Yards distant from each other, when our Adversary had the Displeasure of observing that we were of greater Force than he expected, having been taught to believe that we were as weak as was intended, for I was sensible he had not only had daily Advices from hence, but also Supplies of Men and Arms, to enable him to make us become an easy Prey. This Disappointment made him determine instantly to board us; for which Purpose he advanced with his Bow toward us, and did not fire again till he came within forty Yards, when she attacked us again with great Fury, pouring a terrible Shower both from her Great Guns and Musquetry; the latter drove all my small armed Men from their Quarters; these were about 25 Foreigners, Slavonians, who have the Repute of being brave Men. I plainly perceived my Dependence must be on my Great Guns and Englishmen, who behaved themselves as such, by fearlessly loading and firing with Lion-like Fury. In this Disposition, with her Stern to my Broad-side, unable to advance against the fierce Fire we made, we had the Satisfaction of raking her with upwards of 20 great Shot and Partridge, doing horrid Execution amongst them; 15 to 20 dropped from their Prow, Part of which was carried away, and Numbers they heaved overboard, to clear their Decks. This fierce Fire held for a Quarter of an Hour, each Side exerting all the Skill and Courage in our Powers; for Life, and what is still more, Honour depended upon that Hour's Industry, as you will learn by and by. Our Adversary, at Length perceiving the Advantages we had of him in that Situation, and therefore not able to execute his Design, pulled a-head, in order to rake us fore and aft in her Turn. They indeed had all the Advantage they could wish from the Assistance of their Oars, it being calm, and the Sea perfectly smooth; wherefore, for a Time, we could not bring our Guns to bear; so that for some Minutes we were obliged to sustain the utmost Efforts of the Enemy, without being able to annoy them in Return: She was then so nigh, that her Rigging fell foul of our Jib-boom; and, to the best of my Judgment we received four Discharges of her Artillery, and upwards of 100 Musquets. However, as I provided myself with a few Oars, we at length brought our Starboard Guns to bear again, and taking

taking her on the Larboard Quarter, our double headed Shot found their Way out of her Starboard Bow, carrying great Part of her upper Works, Heads, Legs, and Arms, along with them: In short the Slaughter was so great that she made all the Haste she could away, and left us a complete Victory. We gave her Chase for about three Quarters of an Hour; but as there was, I say, no Wind, and she still having 25 Oars left (for we destroyed 15 out of 40 she carried) I found it impossible to come up with her; and, above all, I was fearful of going too far from my little Fleet, that came under my Convoy, there being two other Privateers in Sight, bearing down upon them; but, seeing us tack, they stood off; and I carried them all safe back to Leghorn. They were the Success, Capt. Colgrave, for Dublin, richly laden; the John and James, Capt. Murphy, for Chester and Liverpool; the Nancy, Capt. Forrester, for Cadiz; and the Industry, Capt. Rofs, for Gibraltar. If you had Concern in any of them, it will be an additional Pleasure to me, that I was the Means of preserving them. These poor Gentlemen had waited some Time in Hopes of the Appearance of a Ship of War to conduct them out of Danger; but despairing of seeing any, they therefore willingly embracing the Opportunity of going out with me. To return to the Xebec, we hear she is in a neighbouring Port; and, by the rough Usage we gave her, is unable to go any more to Sea. They own that we killed 83, including the Captain, the Lieutenant, and the Lieutenant of Marines, and that there were 60 or 70 wounded; great Slaughter, you will say, in so short a Time as from 30 to 40 Minutes, which was all we took to do our Work in; but we went about it seriously and soberly, for I suffered not a Man to drink any Thing besides Water, until we had done. I lost my Master, Cook, and two more, and had nine dangerously wounded. I experienced very particular Providence towards myself, having Part of my Hat carried away; and surely we have great Reason ever to be thankful to the Almighty, that so few of us fell in so furious a Conflict; for I believe I may without Vanity say, it was one of the fiercest that was ever fought. The French Captain behaved with great Resolution while he survived, as I could see plainly by his encouraging his Men fore and aft; his Name was Gasten, and I am told he was the Person who behaved himself so gallantly in a Martinico Ship, which he commanded in February last, against the Experiment, one of our 20 Gun Ships. This was the Man purposely pitched upon to subdue me, who have had the Happiness in the late War to make the French somewhat apprehensive at present. Indeed the Encouragement the French King had given to any of his Subjects that should take me dead or alive, was no small Inducement to excite his Courage; for besides the Honour of Knighthood, and a Pension of 3000 Livres per Annum, he was also to have had the Command of a Ship of War; and further, the Merchants of Marseilles had promised him a Gratuity of double the Value of my Vessel; to which Purpose a Writing had been posted publicly on their Exchange. This was bidding a great Price for the poor Liverpool Man. The Damage done to the Hull of my Vessel was small, but my Sails and Rigging were ill treated; for in the Fore-sail only we received upwards of 170 Shot, great and small. Great were the Expectations of the French, on seeing me attacked; and equally great was their Mortification, on seeing the Xebec fly. On the other Hand, those of our own Nation, and likewise the Jews, who are settled here, and warmly attached to the Interest of our Nation, expressed their Joy by every Token of Triumph; for, as the Engagement happened at Noon-Day, within a few Leagues of this Port, we had the whole City Spectators; and therefore it was a Kind of pitched Battle between us.

"Thus, dear Sir, I have had the Happiness to do some little Service to my Country; and, I hope, Credit to the Commission our good King has been pleased to honour me with. What more I can do, I will, altho' I am sensible that, at the most, it will be, comparatively, pricking our Foes with a Bodkin; for what can we expect of such a slender Force as 12 Guns, and 70 or 80 Men?"

Bristol, August 28. The large French Ship of 500 Tons, mounting 16 Guns, 40 Seamen, 280 Soldiers, having on board 900 Barrels of Flour, 70 Bales of Soldiers Cloathing, and a great Quantity of Musquets and Gunpowder, and brought here by Capt. Davids, of the Britannia Privateer, had been seven Days out of Rochelle, with four more, under Convoy of a Man of War, bound to America. Before the Engagement, Capt. Da-

vids called his Men together, and desiring them to take Warning of a late Example of Cowardice, and fight manfully, declaring he would fight the Ship as long as she could swim: The Lieutenants seconded the Captain, and the Men all determined to do their Part. Accordingly they went at it in good earnest, and after three Hours Engagement, the Frenchman struck, having 15 Hands killed, and 25 wounded, among whom was the Captain wounded in the Thigh. The Britannia, notwithstanding so many small Arms kept playing upon her, lost only three, and 13 wounded; but her Netting, Sails, &c. received above 1000 small Shot. The Owner of the said Privateer, as soon as she came in, provided Lodgings and a Surgeon for the Wounded, where they are taken proper Care of.

Bristol, Sept 14. On the Arrival of the Virginia-Merchant, Capt. Wright, in the Road, the Tender lying there to impress, endeavoured to take her Hands, who resisting, the Tender's Men fired at them, killed the Cook, and, it is said, wounded others. And Yesterday, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Virginia-Merchant was observed to fire several Guns in Distress, and soon after to sink. Some imagine she received a Shot between Wind and Water from the Tender; but others, that she anchored in too shallow Water, and struck on the Fluke of an Anchor, which, it is thought, was the Occasion of this unforeseen Accident. Her Cargo is very large, consisting of near 500 Hogheads of Tobacco, about 50 Tons of Iron, and several other Things.

ANNAPOLIS, December 23. Last Week died in Child-Bed, at West-River, Mrs. ANNE GALLOWAY, Consort of Mr. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Merchant; a Gentlewoman possessed of every virtuous and amiable Quality.

About three Weeks ago a Dutchman and Woman were found scalped in the Road, between Isaac Baker's and the Temporary-Line; and last Friday Se'nnight one William Gilliland was shot through the Head and scalped by an Indian, who had concealed himself near the Road, about a Mile and a half on this Side Fort-Frederick. He had, it seems, gone out as a Volunter with a Detachment from that Garrison, under the Command of Ensign Prather, but finding towards the Evening that Prather was ordered to lie in the Woods all Night, he left the Detachment, and was returning home, when he was killed as is above mentioned. On the Report of the Indian's Gun, one Ogilvie, and two other Men, who were in the House of one Thomson, on whose Plantation the Accident happened, ran out and found the Indian handling his Scalping-Knife, but being unarmed they did not offer to interrupt him.

We have a certain Account, that Capt. Hanrick, in a Snow belonging to Mr. Galloway, at West-River, bound to Barbados, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

We have just received, by a Gentleman from Virginia, the last VIRGINIA-GAZETTE, which contains the following important Accounts of a Battle in Bohemia, between the Army of the great King of Prussia, commanded by Himself, and that of the Austrians under Major-General Brown, wherein the latter were severely beaten, viz.

LONDON, October 12. Last Sunday Night arrived here from Picra, but last from Berlin, in five Days and 20 Hours, Mr Pollock, one of his Majesty's Messengers, with Dispatches from Mr. Mitchell, the British Minister there, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, giving an Account, that on the first of this Instant, Count Brown, the Empress-Queen's General, with an Army of 45,000 Men, came up to the King of Prussia's Army of 35,000 Men, within two Miles of Picra, and marched his Army so near the Prussians, that he gave them a general Fire, which the King had ordered his Army to receive: Then he made a quick Advance upon them, and returned their Fire, and afterwards, by the Push of Bayonets and Clubbing of Muskets, his Army put the Count's into so much Confusion, that they retired precipitately to their Camp, whence the King forced them. However at some little Distance they rallied, but the Prussians attacked them with such Resolution, that they were a second Time routed, and in the utmost Confusion fled before their glorious Conqueror, whose Men were in hot Pursuit after them when this Messenger left the Army. His Majesty of Prussia, it is said, designed to march directly to Vienna. When the Engagement began, the Saxons were hurrying out of their Camp to attack the Prussians, but the Duke of Wolfenbuttle, who commanded the Troops which

blocked them up, gave them such a Reception, that they were glad to return into their strong Camp. The Duke continues to block them up so closely, that very little Provisions can escape to them. The Prussians were commanded by their great King, the Duke of Wolfenbuttle, and General Keith; and the Battle lasted seven Hours.

We learn by a private Letter from the Hague, that his Excellency Mr. Yorke had received a Courier from Dresden with the important News of an Action between the Prussian and Austrian Armies, in Substance as follows: His Prussian Majesty having left a Corps of Troops to block up the Saxons in their Entrenchments at Pirna, marched directly into the Circle of Leitmeritz, and made three forced Marches, in order to arrive at Prague before the Austrians, and encamped the 30th of last Month with 35,000 Men not far from Trebnitz. Marshal Brown having marched from Baden with an Army of 50,000 Men, resolved not to let slip so fair an Opportunity of attacking an Enemy, not only inferior in Point of Numbers, but excessively fatigued by their long Marches, and the Labour of throwing up Entrenchments to cover their Camp, attacked them on the first Instant about seven in the Morning. The Battle lasted six Hours with great Obstinacy; but between one and two o'Clock in the Afternoon, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, made so home a Charge upon the Austrian Cavalry, as, in some Measure, decided the Dispute, tho' it was not till between three and four that they were quite broke, when they began a precipitate Retreat, endeavouring to cover themselves behind a Suburb; and that they might do it the more effectually, on the Approach of the Prussians, they set it on Fire. The Loss of the Austrians is between 4 and 5000 Men, and that of the Prussians about 1500. The King, who was every where present during the Action, after returning God Thanks for his Victory, in the most pathetic Terms, wrote a short Letter to the Queen-Mother upon the Field of Battle. His Majesty marched the next Day to attack Prince Piccolomini, who has a considerable Corps at Konigsgratz.

Prince Lobkowitz is among the Number of the Austrian Prisoners, which is said to be 9000. The Remains of the Army fled towards Prague, for which Place the Prussians are in full March, demolishing all the Fortifications in their Rout.

Egra, near which the two Armies engaged, is said to be entirely destroyed. The Honour of this Victory is in a great Measure attributed to the Conduct of General Keith.

It is said all the Cannon, Tents, Baggage, &c. of the Austrian Army under General Brown, fell into the Hands of the Conquerors.

It is said that Admiral Boscawen has taken near 30 French Transport Ships, near Rochefort.

The Tyger Privateer, of Bristol, has taken a French Privateer of 20 Guns and 150 Men, with a Ransomer on board for 5000*l.* and sent her to Kinsale in Ireland.

We hear that Capt. Carr Scroope, who lately commanded the Dolphin in the Mediterranean, and did his utmost to preserve Minorca, has been presented with 500 Guineas by his Majesty, and promoted to the Command of a 50 Gun Ship.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the 20th of January next,

THE HOUSES and LOT in Lower-Marlborough belonging to Mr. Jobz Messatt, with a Parcel of LAND adjoining to the said Town, containing about Thirty Acres: Also sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; for Bills of Exchange, or Cash.

COLMORE BRANES, Attorney in Fact for Mr. Jobz Messatt;

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter Dent, junior, near Piscataway, a small Black Heifer, mark'd in the left Ear a Crop, and in the right Ear an under-bit the full Length of the Ear. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subscriber determining to settle his Affairs, without Loss of Time, desires all Persons indebted to him, as Collector of his Lordship's Rents (in Frederick County), or otherwise, to make Payment by the tenth Day of January next at farthest, or the most speedy Methods (the Laws admit of) will be taken for the Collection of his Claims. SAMUEL BEALL.

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