

who were on the Frontiers, are returned home, and will not resume the Conferences for sealing the Limits till the Maps in Question are finished.

L O N D O N, May 7.

Extra of a Letter from Dublin, dated April 30.
Yesterday the Speaker of the House of Commons lost his Places of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the Lords Justices; Arthur Hill, Esq; succeeds him in the former, and the Earl of Beborough in the latter.—Thomas Carter, Esq; Master of the Rolls, is succeeded by Lord Chief Justice Singleton.—Col. Dilke's Place of Quarter Master General is given to Lord Forbes. It is expected there will be several other Removals Today; but every Body is in good Spirits, as they hope there may be Alterations again before long.

Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman at Barbados.

"Sir, I can assure you with the greatest Truth, that there were three Persons in Mr. Wills's House that had the yellow Fever, one Woman, one Lad, and a Girl about twelve Years of Age, which the Doctors declared would not live till the next Morning: In the Evening, when the Physicians had left them, a Paper of Dr. James's Powder was given to each of them which operated by Vomittings, Stools, and Sweats; after this they fell asleep and slept till the next Morning, and to the great Surprise of the Doctors, and all in the House, they were perfectly recovered. I therefore beg of you, good Sir, to let the Bearer have thirty Dozen of the Powder, for which he will pay you. I am, Sir, yours, &c."

May 8. After the Sheriffs had declared the Members for this City on Tuesday Evening at Guildhall, to the greatest Number of People that ever were assembled on such an Occasion, Sir Richard Glyn made an Address of Thanks to the Livery for so kindly exerting themselves in his Behalf, hoping that he should still continue in their Favour and Esteem, and that though he had not the Happiness of succeeding, yet it gave him the highest Pleasure to find that he had so great a Number of Friends.—Mr. Bethel and Sir Robert Ladbroke assured the Citizens, that their Time and Study should be devoted to their Service, in Return for so singular a Mark of their Confidence.—Mr. Beckford thanked them for so kindly aiding his first Attempt, assured them that his being returned with three Gentlemen of such high Reputation, greatly added to his Satisfaction; that the Integrity of the two Gentlemen who had been in Parliament was so conspicuous, as not to need any Encomiums from him, and that he made no Doubt but the Gentleman who had not yet sat in Parliament would steadily follow their Example; he told them this Country was unequally represented, on Account of many petty Boroughs sending two Members to Parliament, when this, the most opulent City in the Kingdom, sends but four; that, therefore, it more nearly concerns the City of London, who have ever been uncorrupt, to elect Persons of Stability for their Representatives, for that they always did or ought to set an Example to all the rest of the Members in the House of Commons; he assured them, for his own Part, that neither Honours, Profits, nor Emoluments, should ever induce him to forsake the Cause of Liberty, nor to join with any distasteful Ministers in Measures to overturn the Religion or Liberty of this Kingdom; and that he should to the utmost of his Power endeavour to protect them in both, and to extend the Trade and Commerce of this Nation.

Sir John Barnard not being present, addressed himself to his Electors as follows:

To the worthy Liveriesmen of the City of London,
The Honour which you have done me in chusing me six Times one of your Representatives in Parliament, calls for my most sincere and hearty Thanks, the rather as I look upon the present Election to be the last Favour which I can ever expect to receive. I have not of late Years presumed to offer my Service, knowing my Inability of giving that Attendance in Parliament, which this honourable City has a Right to require from its Members; but the Continuance of your polling for me, is a Proof of your Kindness in overlooking my Failings, and of your affectionate Regard for me. The Impression which these have made on my Heart, can never be effaced, of which I beg Leave to assure you, and of my best Endeavours to promote the Good of this City in Particular, and of the Nation in General. I am, with the greatest Respect,

Gentlemen, your highly obliged,
and most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN BARNARD.

May 7, 1754.

May 18. Captain Cook, of the Paradise, arriv'd at Cowes from Carolina, brings an Account, that the Jamaica Sloop, before he came away, sail'd from Charles-Town for Virginia, with 150 Soldiers on board, and that it was expected all the

other Settlements on the Continent would send Forces to assist in defending the Back Settlements in that Province from the Encroachments of the French.

At present there seems to be no Doubt, that our powerful and restless Rivals the French, are very intent on settling at the Back of Virginia, on the River Ohio, to the no small Terror of the Inhabitants of our Northern Colonies, as being very sensible, that if this Design once takes Place, something more fatal to them must ensue. Ought not this Subject to be immediately impartially and maturely consider'd at home? Is there any Thing more worthy the Attention of true Patriots? Or can a strict Enquiry into the Causes and Consequences of this Danger offend any true Friends to the Colonies?

It is unkind to throw Reflections on the Colonies for complaining, because this supposes them always in the Wrong; and if this was really so, they who censure them might as easily prove it; and then they would be censur'd by their Countrymen—whereas till this shall be done, they will be pitied. The Troops sent from South Carolina to Virginia, are from the three independent Companies form'd out of Oglethorpe's brave Regiment, who will be of the greatest Service there, having been long us'd to Indians, and Indian Warfare.

May 22. We hear that the enlisting Men into the French Service is carried on in different Parts of England with remarkable Diligence, and principally by the Officers from the Irish Brigades, who are assisted by Priests, and even by Women.

Some Persons, who ought to know, are very confident in asserting, that all the French Proposals to our East India Company, are calculated merely to gain Time till they have an Opportunity of striking some decisive Blow in that Part of the World.

It is reported that John Pitt, Esq; is appointed Governor of South Carolina, in the Room of Glen, Esq; who is returning to England.

N E W - Y O R K, August 12.

Captain Roope, from Lisbon, advises, that the Portuguese are resolv'd no longer to submit tamely to the Insolence of the Barbary Corsairs; but being awakened from their Lethargy, are busy fitting out a Fleet of ten or fifteen Sail of Men of War, in order to convince those Pyrates, that they are determin'd to repel Force by Force, and have full Satisfaction for the repeated Insults daily offered to the Flag of his Portuguze Majesty.

Last Friday his Majesty's Ship Shoreham (a cruising Vessel) Julian Legge, Commander, arriv'd here from Halifax.

A N N A P O L I S.

Monday last died at his House in Baltimore County, Mr. STEPHEN ONION, Owner of the Iron-Works on Gun Powder River; a Gentleman of a good Character, and plentiful Fortune.

On Tuesday last Week, a Sloop loaded with Plank, belonging to Capt. Thomas Travers, lying at Barren Island, was struck with Lightning; her Mast was tore into Ten Thousand Splinters, and only a Piece about the Height of a Man above Deck left, one of her Timbers was broke, and two of her starboard Planks just between Wind and Water tore off.

The following is the Copy of a Letter from Capt. Stephen, to a Gentleman in this Province; and as it throws a new Light on the late Affair at Ohio, we hope it will be agreeable to all our Readers, who wish well to Troops who are employ'd in the Defence of our Frontiers. There is nothing more certain than that the World often judge of Things from their first Appearance, and at once applaud or condemn as they succeed, without giving themselves the Trouble to look narrowly into Circumstances, which alone can enable them to form a right Judgment: This Care is certainly due from every honest Man on every Occasion, but more particularly on this, in Justice to Men, who, from the Loss they sustain'd, the Time the Engagement lasted, and the Retreat they were allowed to make by an Enemy so much superior, leaves no room to doubt of their gallant Behaviour in the Field of Battle: And how galling it must be to those brave Fellows who have survived the Fate of that Day, to find their Countrymen have conceived a bad Opinion of them, we leave to the Judgment of every impartial Person.

S I R,

JUNE 29, we received certain Intelligence, that the French were reinforced with 300 White Men, and the same Number of Indians, and that they intended to march immediately to attack us. Whereupon Col. Washington call'd a Council of War, wherein it was resolv'd to send an Express to hasten the Independents to join us, and that in the mean Time

we should sit about fortifying ourselves, as well as the Time would permit, and there wait the Arrival of Capt. Lewis, and Mr. Polson, who were in Detachment, and to whom Orders were sent to join us with the utmost Expedition. Capt. Maccay arriv'd at our Camp at Gill's House, in the Night, and was join'd by our Detachment next Morning, when a Council of War was again call'd, wherein it was resolv'd to retreat immediately, carrying all the public Stores with us, and as we had but two very indifferent Teams, and few Horses, the Officers load'd their own Horses with Ammunition, and left Part of their Baggage behind; Col. Washington setting them an Example, by ordering his Horses to be load'd first, and giving four Pistols to some Soldiers to carry his necessary Baggage. We had six Swivels, which were drawn by the Soldiers of the Virginia Regiment twelve Miles, of the roughest and most billy Road of any in the Allegany Mountains. The Independents refus'd to lend a Hand to draw the Guns, or help off with the Ammunition; nor would they do Duty as Pioneers, which had an unhappy Effect on our Men, who no sooner learn'd that it was not the proper Duty of Soldiers to perform these Services, than they became as backward as the Independents. This was one great Reason why we had not compleat'd our Works before the Attack.

July 1st, we arriv'd very much fatigued at the Meadows, and had continu'd our Retreat, but for Want of Horses and Convivialities to carry off our Ammunition. Our Men had been eight Days without Bread, and instead of a large Convoy, which we had long expected, there arriv'd only a few Bags of Flour: They were so barras'd with working on the Fortifications at Gill's, and with marching, that they were no longer able to draw the Swivels. This being the Case, and having certain Intelligence that the New Yorkers had arriv'd at Alexandria about twenty Days before, a fatal Stay! and a flying Report, that they had got to Wills's Creek in their March to join us, it was thought most advisable to fortify ourselves in the best Manner possible, and wait our Convoys and Reinforcements, which we daily expected.

In the mean Time an Express was sent to inform them of our Station, and hasten them to our Assistance. We sit about clearing the Woods nearest to us, and carrying in the Logs, to raise a Breastwork, and enlarge the Fort. July 3d, by Break of Day, we were alarm'd by one of our Centries, who was shot in the Leg by the Enemy; and about nine, we received Intelligence, by some of our advanced Parties, that the Enemy were within five Miles of us, that they were a very numerous Body, and all naked. We continu'd to fortify, and prepare ourselves for their Reception. They came up with us before eleven o'Clock, and by their furious Attacks and superior Numbers, we expected that they would have attempted to storm us directly, and therefore answer'd them only with Musket Shot now and then, as we could make sure of an active Fellow. The keeping up our Fire made the Enemy more secure, and expect themselves the more, which was a principal Reason of their losing so many Men on that Occasion. At Night they call'd to Parley, and we suspending Decree took but little Notice of it, until they repeated the same frequently, and then Mr. Van Braam was sent to speak with them, who soon returned to assure us that they were in earnest. This was no disagreeable News to us, who had received no Intelligence of the Approach of our Convoys or Reinforcements, and who had only a Couple of Bags of Flour, and a little Bacon left for the Support of 300 Men. We intend'd to have killed our Milk Cows, which were our greatest Dependence before the Engagement, but had no Sale to preserve them; and they soon became the Property of a superior Enemy. By the continued Rains, and Water in the Trenches, the most of our Arms were out of Order, and we had only a Couple of Screws in the whole Regiment to clear them. But what was still worse, it was no sooner dark, than one half of our Men got drunk. Under these disadvantageous Circumstances, no Doubt, you have seen, with the Difference which I shall remark, and which I think very material. Mr. Peyronis was dangerously wounded, and we much regretted the Loss of his Services on this Occasion.

When Mr. Van Braam return'd with the French Proposals, we were oblig'd to take the Sense of them by Word of Mouth: It rain'd so heavily, that he could not give us a written Translation of them; we could scarcely keep the Candle light to read them; they were scarcely in a bad Hand, an wet and blotted Paper, so that no Person could read them but Van Braam, who had heard them from the Mouth of the French Officer. Every Officer, then present, is willing to declare, that there was no such Word as Assassination mentioned, the Terms express'd to us, were "the Death of Jumonyville." If it had been

mentioned, we could have given the French some very considerable things in a Contest, as of the late war. Upon our interest what was more material relating to Ammunition, which we detain, and that of the agreed to have destroyed, in the Use.

Another Article, which appears, is that whereby we attempt an Establishment beyond was translated to us, "Not, or Improvements on the Christian Majesty." This I think that he had any Land thought it needful to dispute the Article, which relates quite different from the Terms; they are mentioned for the performance of the Treaty, as well of the Prisoners: There was our Side, nor mention of it as a interpreter. Thus by the will of Van Braam, one Command World, find of finding Fault Circumstances, or giving just which might be offer'd to let any of these brave Gentlemen successful Engagements: ever self at the Head of 300 Men the Disadvantages above-mention'd not accept of worse Terms than agreed to? Which were all without mention of Assassination profession objected to in the, as it appears to me, that if he had he said to be necessary to the Men, which would be the in his mistaken Courage, or Ob Reason to doubt but the whole dur'd, when the French, to give us Quarter, and to our Scalps and Spoils, were an Inclination to Treat. That and intended no Quarter, is of one of their own Officers. Engagement I will give you French term it an Assassination I am ready to embrace the concerned in such another.

And am, in the mean

Your most obedient

A D A

Alexandria, August 11, 1755.

Custom-House, Annapolis,

Cleared for De

Sloop Charming Peggy, Joseph Schooner Devonshire, Philip Sloop Esther, Giles Hall, for Ship Greyhound, Alexander Ship Thames, James Dobbins

WENT a Drift

August, from the Sloping to Thomas Fleming, Blo Bay, near Broad-Creek. Knew built Boat, about ten Feet for having two Pieces of T Side of her Bottom.

Whoever will give Intelligence where she is, shall have P Trouble, and reasonable Chi paid by

RAN away from

in May last, a Mulat aged about 40 Years, is a high, well made, and has had Irons on him when he pos'd to have got them off the said Slave, and brings have Twenty Shillings Rev Law allows, if taken ten M

Conformable to

NOTICE is here

there is at the Plan Brooms, in St. Mary's Count a Dark Bay Gelding, has a about 12 Hands high, is f has a grey Spot in his For the left Side of his Back.

The Owner may have his Property, and paying C