

THE [Numb. 505]
MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 9, 1755.

H A L L, September 24.

SOME Letters have been received here from Tranquebar, wrote by the Danish Missionaries, upon the Coromandel Coast. They are dated in February last, and contain some interesting Particulars concerning the Situation of Affairs upon that Coast. According to these Letters, when the Engagement between the English and French, in September last, was over, both Sides contented themselves with observing one another, and nothing passed between them but some inconsiderable Skirmishes. Things continued in this Situation till December following, when the French having made the necessary Dispositions for confining the English in their Posts, Hostilities were begun again with greater Vigour than before; and both Parties collecting all their Forces, and being joined by their respective Allies, came to another Engagement, which terminated in Favour of the English. The Result of this Action was, that both Sides agreed to a Suspension of Arms, and consented to hold a Congress at Sodras, in order to endeavour to re-establish Peace in that Country. This was the Situation of Affairs, when these Letters were dispatched from Tranquebar.

Genoa, September 7. We are informed by the last Dispatches received here from the Marquis Doris, our new Commissary General in Corsica, that he has some Hopes the rebellious Subjects in that Island will in the End submit to the Genoeve Government, as the Appearances seem at present very favourable.

Leghorn, September 7. They write from Calvi in Corsica, that the new Genoeve Commissary General in that Island has invited the Malecontents to send Deputies to treat on the Steps necessary to be taken in order to their Return to their Obedience.

Hague, September 24. By the last Letters from Paris we have Advice, that the Bailwick of Langres having transmitted to the Parliament the Commencement of a Process concerning a Refusal of the Sacraments, the Chamber of Vacations have examined the Subject of the Complaint, and ordered the proper Informations to be taken, which will be done without Loss of Time. As this Prosecution was certainly not resolved on, to be afterwards suffered to hang in Suspence, we are on the Point of seeing the Flames lighted up, which were thought to be extinguished by the Silence enjoined in his Majesty's Declaration of the 2d Instant. We are so less impatient to learn what Step the Court will take to prevent the Consequences of this new Incident, than to see what Expedient it has resolved to employ for appeasing the Parliaments of Rouen, Rennes, and Aix, which clamour as loud as that of Paris did last Year. They must be treated in the same Manner, say certain Persons: The most head-strong imprisoned, and the rest exiled.

Boulogne, Sept. 29. It appears that the King's Declaration will not put an End to the Disputes between the Clergy and the Parliament, the former being resolute to maintain their Power and pretended Infallibility.

The Bishop of this Diocese, who is a great Stickler for the Bull Unigenitus, has just given a Proof of his firm Adherence to that Decree; a Curate (who had been exiled some Years ago for having administer'd the Viaticum to one of his Brethren, who was of his own Sentiments) having on his Death-bed demanded the Sacraments, the Bishop sent Orders to refuse them, if he would not accept the Bull. His Lordship went afterwards in Person to pay a Visit to the dying Priest, in order to exhort him to submit; but he persisted in his Sentiments, and told the Prelate that they both should see in the other World which was in the Wrong. You are an obstinate Man, replied the Bishop; you will be buried like a Dog. But this had no Effect on the Curate, who, leaving the World in a Day or two after, was actually put into its Burial Ground without any Ceremony. The Parliament being informed of this Affair, has sent

Orders to the Magistrates of this Town to take Informations about it. It is expected they will prosecute his Lordship vigorously, and make him repent his schismatical Conduct, if the King does not tie their Hands.

L O N D O N.

October 1. It is said that his Majesty will shortly make some other considerable Promotions both in the Army and Navy, the latter of which will be put in a much more formidable Condition than it has been in for some Time past.

By the Falmouth Indianman there is Advice, that two Dutch East India Ships being attack'd on the Coast of Malabar by several of Angria's Grabs, one of them had to close an Engagement with the Restoration Grab of 26 Guns (which Angria took some Years ago from our Company) that they both blew up, and all the Hands in them perished: The other Dutch Ship fought a long While with the other Grabs, but being set on Fire, the Crew, to the Number of 60; got into their Yawl, arm'd with Cutlasses, Muskets and Pistols; and bravely stood the Brunt of the Grab, till there were but 16 of them left alive, and then they struck.

Several Carriages are preparing in the Tower for Cannon, which are to be sent on Board his Majesty's Ships of War at Chatham and other Places.

It now appears, by the Dispatches receiv'd from our Governors in North America, particularly from Virginia, that all the Forces which our Colonies can raise, will not be able to drive the French from their new Settlement on the Back of Virginia, without the Help of two or three Regiments of regular Troops. And by a Ship just arriv'd from Philadelphia we hear, that since the Defeat of the Forces under Colonel Washington, the French have set about erecting more Forts on the River Ohio, and that our Colonists are afraid they will advance further upon them, as soon as those Works are completed.

October 8. Yesterday five Waggon's arrived at the Bank from Portsmouth, laden with Treasure lately brought by Men of War from the West-Indies, on account of the Merchants of this City.

October 12. It is said, that Sir William Pepperell will have the Command of the Forces in the Expedition formed for regaining our Right in America.

October 17. We hear that an additional Provision of 2000 Sailors will be made for the Year 1755.

It is reported that the French King has sent a Manifesto here concerning his Right of Claims in America, and that it will be answered.

October 19. Our Correspondent at Paris acquaints us, that they seem to be perfectly quiet there with respect to their Contentions in the East and West-Indies; from whence some conclude, that they have already taken their Measures in such a Manner as to presume upon Success; and others, that they are determined to compromise Matters in both Quarters before it is too late. The Squadron that lately sailed to the West Indies, victualled in Lagos Bay, bought up Provisions at any Price, and have created such a Scarcity as was hardly ever known in the little Kingdom of Algrave.

A few Days since died Mr. Jacob Powell, of Stebbing in Essex, remarkable for his uncommon Bulk and Size. He approached the nearest in Magnitude to the late famous Mr. Bright, of the same County, and weighed as much within a Trifle, his Weight being near 40 Stone, or 560 Pounds. His Body was upwards of five Yards or one Rod, in Circumference, and the rest of his Limbs in Proportion, and had sixteen Men to carry him to his Grave. It is observable, that he and the said Bright were the two largest Men recorded in History, and both born in the aforesaid County of Essex.

By Letters from Barcelona, dated September 15, we hear, that the Squadron commanded by Don Alvarez Cabrero, which put in there some Time ago to refit, sailed again the Sunday following, and the next Day came up with an Algerine Cor-

saire of Twenty-two Guns, which they took after a smart Engagement. She sailed from Algiers the 30th of last Month, with Provisions on Board for a Cruise of forty Days; and her Crew consisted of Eighty Men, Twenty one of whom were killed in the Action.

October 24. The Forces going for America will take some additional Surgeons with them, and the Officers of the Train have received Orders to be ready to embark the Beginning of next Month.

October 28. We hear that Mr. Montrose will be appointed chief Engineer in the intended Expedition to America.

Saturday Morning a large Quantity of warlike Ammunition was sent from the Tower, in order to be shipped for Virginia.

The Transports for Virginia will be ready some Time this Week.

October 29. Last Friday 100 Men were draughted out of the five Companies of Lord Bury's Regiment, quarter'd in Bristol, in order to join the Troops at Cork, which are to form the Regiment destined for Virginia. Immediately after the Draught they marched to Pill, where Vessels were lying for their Reception; and were soon followed by 100 Men of Col. Bockland's Regiment, quartered at Salisbury.

We hear that Col. Aldercon's Regiment, gone to the East-Indies, Col. Lascelle's, gone to Nova-Scotia, and Sir Peter Halkett's and Col. Dunbar's, ordered to Virginia, will be continued on the Irish Establishment.

We hear that Lieutenant Washington and Cope, Esq; are or will be appointed Captains in the Regiment of Foot to be raised and commanded by Sir William Pepperell.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, dated the 10th of October, 1754.

"Some People here, who pretend to be already informed of the Instructions given to the Duke de Mirapois, who is on his Return to London, confidently affirm that his Excellency is charged to assure the British Court upon his Honour, that if it can be proved that the French have encroached upon the English Territories in North America, they shall be immediately ordered to withdraw and evacuate the same, without any Need of sending Troops from England to Virginia: And that if the English will not rely upon such Assurances, but persist in their Resolution, to embark Succours for that Colony, a Declaration of War must be the Consequence."

Whitehall, October 26. Letters from Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, dated the 9th of March last, by the Ship Dorrington, lately arrived, have brought the following Advices.

On the 28th of November, 1753, the French made an Attempt to take Trichinopoly (by Surprise) a strong Place belonging to the Nabob, in which was a Garrison commanded by Capt. Kilpatrick: They made the Attack about 4 o'Clock that Morning with 800 Europeans. Their Black Forces were to make several false Attacks on different Parts of the Town: By the Darkness of the Night, and the Carelessness of a Guard, they got over the Ditch, fixed their Ladders, and 600 of them, without firing a Shot, got Possession of a Battery on the outward Wall, called Dalton's Battery. By this Time an accidental Shot or two alarmed the Garrison, who immediately repaired to their Posts, and attacked the Party on the Battery, who defended themselves till Day light, and made several Attempts to scale the inward Wall, and pitard the Gate, but were kept off by the Garrison: By Day break, those that did not chuse to venture their Necks by jumping off of the Battery to save themselves, called out for Quarter, which was given them. There were taken on the Battery 297 European Prisoners, besides sixty five wounded, and forty-two killed in the Ditch, and nine Officers; the rest of their Loss was not known, but it was believed, must have been pretty considerable. In this Action the Garrison had scarce any Loss.

From the Time of the before mentioned Action, until