

July 19. The Dunkirk's Guns, in a late Skirmish off Newfoundland, were all double shotted every Round, and being Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm, did such terrible Execution, that the Officers of the Alcide could not keep their Men to their Quarters, and ran one of them through, in order to deter the others; but all would not do, the Frenchmen not liking such warm Work; and Monsieur le Comodore himself, when he was brought Prisoner on board the Dunkirk, told the brave Capt. Howe, *That it was cruel to engage so very close.*

Notwithstanding two French Mails have arrived since they heard of our Capture off Cape Race, we don't find a Syllable of that thundering Manifesto we were before threatened with. 'Tis apprehended they wait for Instructions from the Court of Madrid; which they seem to be cautious of giving till they can discover the Sentiments of the Prussian Court, which we are greatly induced to flatter the Public will be not only in our Favour, but of lasting Service to these Kingdoms.

From some Preparations making, it is believed that the Siege of, or Descent on, some particular Place, is very shortly intended.

It is reported, that there is so much Secrecy in the Expeditions intended, that a noble Lord, who is at the Head of the Admiralty, writes all Orders himself.

We are assured that our perfidious Neighbours, at the very Time they were making us the greatest Professions of Friendship by their Embassy, were carrying on a Scheme for taking Halifax; and if they had succeeded therein, all Nova-Scotia would probably have soon been in their Hands. They had on Board their Fleet, for this Purpose, 4000 Troops, and a large Quantity of Ammunition, &c. But their Design is entirely frustrated, and rendered ineffectual, by the vigorous and glorious Measures taken by our Government, for which they stand justly admired and honoured by the whole Nation.

As if it were not enough for this Country (say Yesterday's Letters from France) to be at War with the Clergy, who do not seem to be much disposed to Peace, nothing is talked of in all Places but a War that we are on the Point of declaring against our Neighbours; for which Preparations are making with the utmost Diligence. Our Maritime Forces are daily augmenting: The War-Office have sent several Expresses to Britanny, the County of Aunis, and Guienne, with Orders to the Forces quartered in those Provinces to advance: And a Surveyor-General is gone in all Haste to Brest, to give Directions for fortifying with hewn Stone all the Places that are most exposed from the Isle of Ushant to Brest, Advice having been received that some English Ships are cruising at the Mouth of the Channel, which is only seven Leagues distant. Signals likewise are agreed on, to be made from Fort to Fort, to give instant Notice of the Motions of these Vessels.

July 31. We hear that M. de Cosne, who has been entrusted with our Affairs at the Court of France since the Death of Lord Albemarle, arrived in Town Yesterday from Paris.

Twelve Men of War of the Line are expected daily to be put into Commission.

*Extract of a Letter from an English Gentleman at Calais, dated July 25.*

Last Wednesday the French Ambassador, the Duke de Mirepoix, arrived here from England, and set out Post directly for Paris. Nothing is talk'd of but War, and they boast of having 250,000 Men ready to take the Field; and the most Sanguine expect a speedy Declaration of War. On the other Hand, the Negotiants, whose Effects consist of Sugar, Indigo, and divers valuable Merchandizes, which they expect soon from St. Domingo and Martinico, are under dreadful Apprehensions of their falling into our Hands.

The Soldiers that mutiny'd at Gibraltar were determined to fight their Way through the Guard, and go over to the Spaniards.

August 2. It was Yesterday currently reported, that War would be declared as this Day at Paris; but this, we think, seems too hasty; others say not till the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

We are assured the Dutch have signed a Neutrality with the French.

Thursday the Lords of the Treasury issued Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds for the Service of the Navy.

August 3. They write from Dublin, that on Friday last 120 Carts set out from the Castle-Yard, loaded with Tents, Kettles, and other Materials, together with one Piece of Ordnance, attended by a Captain's Guard, and were joined on the Road

by 40 Waggons loaded with Powder, for the use of the Camp now forming near Thurles, which is to continue 42 Days, where we hear the following Troops are to be encamped about the 10th Instant, viz.

Horse. Major-General Brown's, one Troop; Lieutenant-General Bligh's, one Troop; Lord George Sackville's, one Troop.

Dragoons. Lord Moleworth's, one Troop; Col. Waldegrave's, one Troop; Lieutenant General Read's Regiment; Sir John Whiteford's Regiment; Col. Mostyn's, one Troop; Col. Dejean's, one Troop.

Foot. One Battalion of the Royal; Lieutenant-General Fowke's; Col. Pole's; Major General Offarell's; Col. Boscawen's; Lieutenant General Blakeley's; Col. Kennedy's; and Major General Murray's.

August 5. We hear the People at Dover, who had such great Success last War with their Privateers, are determined not to be idle Spectators now, and are going to fit out some prime Sailors, ready to proceed on that Service when they are permitted; and from other Places we have the same Accounts.

We learn from a Gentleman, who arrived Yesterday from Paris, that the French King is so incensed at the Behaviour of our Admiral in America, that he no longer admits any British Subjects to the Honour of Hunting with him, nor to any public Entertainment where his Majesty is present: However, they don't talk there of speedily declaring War against England, but seem rather afraid of our declaring War first.

By a Gentleman from Paris we are informed, that the People there are in the greatest Consternation; that their Actions are fallen above 100 more; that they call us *perfidious Pyrates*, and *vow Revenge*; and that Troops are filing off towards the Coasts.

According to an authentic List of the French Navy, as it stood before the Taking of the Alcide and Lys, they had six Ships of 80 Guns, sixteen of 74, seven of 70, twenty-five of 64, and nine of 50, with twenty-nine Frigates from 44 to 20 Guns.

We are informed that an eminent Merchant in this City hath given a certain Nobleman of distinguished Worth the Sum of 1000 l. to be laid the Sum of 100 l. for every French Ship of 50 Guns and upwards, which shall be taken or destroyed by the English within the Space of eighteen Months.

August 7. Yesterday Morning an Express arrived from America: After which there was a Council at the Cockpit, which lasted near five Hours.

Orders have been sent to the several Yards to expedite the small Ships of War with all Diligence.

Yesterday there was a smart Press on the River for Seamen.

Yesterday a Survey was made of all the Merchant Ships in the River, which were fit to be employed in the Service of the Government as Frigates of War; and this Day a Report was to be made of them to the Commissioners of the Navy. It is said they are to carry 100 Men, and be commanded by the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

It is rumoured that the King of Prussia, attended by a Nobleman of Distinction, was lately at Portsmouth to see the Fleet, tho' at the same Time it is pretended he was incog. — *From whence can this Knowledge arise?*

They write from the Hague, that the Letters which a Courier from Hanover had left there, in his Rout to London, leave no Room to doubt of the King's speedy Return to England.

'Tis said a Message has been sent from hence to the French Court, by proper Authority, importing, that if they presume to invade the Netherlands, or any other Possessions of our Allies, with a View to make themselves Amends for Miscarriages and ill Success at Sea, they may depend upon it that ENGLAND will listen to no Terms of Accommodation, nor ever rest while France has a Ship of War left. — *This is talking in the true old ENGLISH Style; and may this Noble Spirit prevail till the French Monarchy be reduced to Boundaries, consistent with the Safety of its Neighbours!*

August 9. The Merchants of the City of London have subscribed already the Sum of 300,000 l. in Case War should be declared, to fit out a Fleet of Privateers on a private Expedition, to retaliate the Wrongs our People in America have received from the perfidious French.

Yesterday the French Merchants on 'Change offered Premiums from 25 to 30 per Cent. Insurance on their Ships, and many Policies were underwrote for 30 l.

Yesterday the Commissioners of the Navy contracted with several Merchants for Twenty Ships, of about 400 Tons each, for the immediate Service of the Government.

Our Success in asserting our Rights is, at present, the great Topic of Discourse throughout Europe. All acknowledge that we act with great Vigour, Firmness, and Secrecy, and seem to expect, with Impatience, the issue of a Proceeding that is of no small Consequence to them as well as to us, since the Independency of the Rest of the Powers of Europe will always be promoted by the Independency of Great-Britain.

This Success in the Beginning (which may Divine Providence continue to the End) arises apparently from our attending to our own Business, from our comprehending in Time the Interest this Nation has in its Colonies, and interposing on their Behalf, when we did comprehend it, with that Activity and Spirit, which such a Measure required, as soon as it was clear that Negotiations were without End.

Dublin, June 14. Monday arrived the Coningsberg, from London, under Convoy of a Man of War, with 7000 Stand of Arms; 300 Barrels of Powder, a large Quantity of other Military Stores, and a Command of the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich, consisting of an Officer, twenty one Men, a Sergeant and a Drum: And Yesterday they were lodged in his Majesty's Stores at the Castle.

NEW-HAVEN, September 20.

This Day Se'nnight came in here an Express from the Camp, at Crown-Point, informing, that the whole Army was surrounded by French and Indians, and wanted Help; whereupon the whole Town was alarmed, and beat up for Independents, and in less than six Hours above 80 healthy-able-bodied Men offered their Service: And on Sabbath-Day Morning set out from hence for Major-General Johnson's Army (after supplying themselves with 20 Days Provision) on Horleback, under the Command of Doctor Leverit Hubbard. And,

On the 12th of this Instant, marched from this Town, for Crown-Point, Capt. James Peck, with a Company of 100 healthy-able-bodied Men.

BOSTON, September 29.

By a Vessel from North-Carolina, we have Advice from good Hands, that the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, encouraged by a Bounty of Three Pounds Sterling, and Seven Pounds for every Scalp of the Enemy, granted by the Province of South-Carolina, had, to the Number of 1600, engaged to march against the French, and the Indians in their Interest on the Ohio; and that as a further Encouragement towards the Expedition, the Government of North-Carolina, had made a Present to them of 300 Steers.

By the last Vessels from Halifax, we have Advice, that 300 of our Men having been put on board one or more Vessels with Orders to destroy some French Villages, about 70 of them landed, and burnt all the private Houses and Barns without Molestation; but just as they were setting Fire to the Mass-House, they were fired upon by a large Body of French and Indians concealed in the Bushes, who killed and wounded 23 of our People. Among the former is Lieutenant (or Dr.) March, and Lieutenant Billings is badly wounded. 'Tis said our People have about 1200 of the Neutrals on board their Transports; and about 1000 or 1200 Men, French and Indians, among which are 300 Regulars, are encamped on a rising Ground, with a Flag of Defiance flying.

Wednesday last an Officer arrived here from General Johnson's Army near Lake George, with Letters from the General for this Government. He left the Camp the 17th Instant, and says there has been no Engagement with the Enemy since that of the 8th. — That Col. Blanchard was gone with a strong Detachment from the Army, to begin the building of a Fort at the Carrying-Place. — That Parties from the Camp were daily sent out to discover the Enemy's slain, and to pick up Arms, &c. and that they had found a great Number of dead Bodies in Swamps and Holes, which they had carried off on Biers, 40 of which were found all bloody at the Side of a Pond. — That the Body of Hendricks, the old Mohawk Sachem, has been found among our Slain, and was buried with all the Honours of War. — The Baron Diekau, the French General, was sent to Albany, with all the other Prisoners, and it was much doubted whether the Baron could be cured of his Wounds or no. — That the Battoes, and other Things necessary for accommodating the Army in its further Progress, were getting ready with the utmost Dispatch. By

By last Saturday's Post  
Excellency General Shinn  
9th Instant, informing  
in good Health, and pro-  
intended Expedition in a  
Jamaica, Queen's County  
24th.

This Day One Thousand  
raised in about three Days  
delivered at New-York  
to Albany by Water, wher-  
for the Use of the Army  
Point; 200 of which were  
the Whole will be on board  
Day or two.

Since our People had been  
to an Army, protecting  
our frontier Inhabitants in  
vainly imagined, that the  
that City, would have  
Sheep to Albany, without  
found themselves surpris-  
unparalleled Frugalists,  
Interest, refused carrying  
a Head, which Sum was  
tho' proper Judges were  
would be high Freight.

While the Husbands  
County, were employed  
good Matrons in that N  
Hours, collected near 70  
sent them to New-York,  
Sheep to the Army. —  
Checks will be to Albany  
NEW-YORK

Capt. Seymour, in the  
since our last, in 8 Weeks  
forms, that when he was  
of the Line, one of 80 Guns  
were at Anchor in that  
Receipt of some Dispat-  
of our having taken two  
they immediately left C  
August: — That two British  
soon after them, in order  
posed, which Way they  
principal Merchants in  
the Spaniards would not  
test between the two  
France; — and that it was  
that the Powers of Europe  
our Disputes by ourselves  
would not declare War.

Our last Accounts from  
the 8th and 12th of September  
That they talked then of  
but whither, even some of  
not: That there had been  
three Days for near a Week  
of these Accounts, in which  
on the Lake, where the  
as on the Beach of the Ocean

Several Vessels arrive  
New-England, deep load  
Albany; and others are  
Albany.

Last Saturday Evening  
touch'd here, in her Way  
nedicut, with some of  
Johnson's Army: They  
Days since, when our Pe  
between Five and Six  
until the Arrival of some  
saries, in building a Fort

WILLIAMSBURG

By a Vessel from the  
Hampton, we are posse  
Badger Sloop of War  
French Ship, and carried  
that a 64 Gun French S  
Admiral Boscawen, is pu

Saturday Se'nnight the  
Northumberland County  
80 Hogheads of Tobacco  
the Ground.

October 3. Friday Se'n  
WILLIAM STITH, A. M.  
liam and Mary College  
Learning and Abilities,  
his Friends and Acquaint  
is greatly lamented.

From Augusta we learn  
Militia, under the Com  
Dickinson, met with an  
Northern Indians, of wh  
several wounded. Two  
tawba Nation, whom th  
taken Prisoners, were  
Captain Dickinson had o