

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 550.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 20, 1755.

PARIS A-LA-MAIN, September 1.

LAST Friday we received with great Pleasure, by the English Mail, the Confirmation of an Action in North-America, between the French and English, in which the latter, tho' double in Number, were routed. We expect a more circumstantial Account of this Action. Next Day Mr. Pefchevin, one of the East-India Directors, received Advice, that one English Vessel hath been taken, and another sunk; but when, or where, or by whom, we know not.

Paris, August 25. An Embargo is laid on all the Merchants in the different Ports of this Kingdom, and upwards of Fourscore are taken into the Service of the Government, and order'd to be in Readiness to put to Sea on the first Notice. Hays Gazette. The Amsterdam Gazette only says, that it was reported an Embargo would be laid.

August 26. Considerable Remittances have been made to Breff, Rochefort, Toulon, and other Ports, in order to forward the Armaments at those Places.

Within these ten Days Orders have been sent down to all the Ports in the Ocean, and particularly along the Coast of Normandy, to freight Vessels for the King's Service: It is pretended that no less than 90 Ships are taken up on his Majesty's Account, at Havre-de-Grace, Dieppe, and other Ports adjacent. On this Occasion some People conjecture, that a new Expedition beyond Sea is intended. It is expected that an Embargo will be laid on all Shipping in our Ports.

Bordeaux, August 13. Seventeen Merchants, belonging to this Port, and two belonging to St. Malo, are taking in their Ladings for our Colonies.

LONDON, August 30.

A Letter from France represents the present Joy at the American News, as greatly allayed by their daily Apprehensions of very different Accounts of their Success in other Quarters.

It is said that a Man has made an Affidavit before the Lord Mayor, that he saw six French Ships sailing in Admiral Hawke's Squadron.

We are assured by good Authority, that the King of Spain has not only signed a Neutrality with regard to our present Rupture with France, but has sent to the French Court immediately to withdraw from Madrid their present Ambassador, for having endeavoured to impose on him the most shameful Misrepresentations of the Conduct of the English in America. In the Presence of all his Ministers he gave Orders for an Answer to be drawn up to the French Memorial, and that no Messenger should be suffered to depart from Madrid till one had been dispatched to the Court of France for the Recal of its Minister, and further declared, that all his Ports should be open for the Reception and Accommodation of British Ships of War. This Treaty of Neutrality is certainly signed, and is owing principally to a Letter wrote to the King of Spain by his Majesty's own Hand, and the personal Weight of his Majesty's Character.

We are informed that War will be declared the Day after his Majesty's Arrival.

It is said that our Sea Forces will this Year consist of 50,000 Men, 47,000 whereof are already in Pay.

We are assured that 40,000 Russian Troops are already in Motion for such Cantonnments, as may render them most immediately serviceable against the common Disturbers of the World, if Occasion should require their Assistance; by which and other Measures taken, an Army of 100,000 Men, as useful and as any in being, exclusive of the Austrian Armies, and without one English Soldier, are already provided against any Schemes upon the Continent of Europe.

September 6. The French Ministers every where give out, that the Dispositions of their Court are as moderate, equitable and pacific as can be imagined; so that the War arises entirely from the ambitious Spirit of Britain, who will not bear either Rival or Neighbour in America, but availing herself of superior Force is bent upon driving the poor People of Canada into the Sea.

The French having broke the Peace of Europe by seizing Dunkirk, is said to be the Reason of our taking their Ships; but others attribute it to their taking a Sloop with live Cattle for Gibraltar.

It is now said, that no more English Regiments will be sent to America, but a large Remittance of Cash to raise Troops there.

Extract of a private Letter from Dunkirk.

On the Morning of the next Day, I took a Walk through the Town, and to the Entrance of the Harbour; and made such Observations as I could with Safety, which I send you as under. On the Right Hand Side, going into the Harbour, there is a very strong Battery, called the Rifbank; which was formerly demolished by the Treaty of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle; this Battery, by the Treaty of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle, this Battery, in Breach of the Treaty, they have now built a new in Form of a Half Moon, on which there are mounted Twenty-two heavy Cannon, facing to the Harbour's Mouth, with Embasures for several more; and on that Part of the Fortification they have great many Men at Work; to me it appears formerly to have been a Redoubt. On the other Side of the Harbour, about two or three Furlongs from its Entrance, they are raising a large Rampart, on which it is to be erected a Battery, which will mount 50 or 60 Pieces of Cannon facing the Sea; They form this Rampart by driving with heavy Marsh large Stakes of Wood into the Ground in Rows, which they bind with Faggots, and

fill up the open Space between the Rows, with large Stones and Earth, which will make it excessively strong. This Battery is pretty far advanced, and will be soon finished, as I think, from what I saw, that they cannot have less than 2000 Men employed on it, with three or four Hundred Wheel Carriages. The Name of it goes by its, Bavarian Battery. A little to the Eastward of it, they have begun to erect another in the same Manner, the Name of which I have heard, but can't now recollect it; they have about 1000 Men employed on it with Carriages, and 'tis said it will soon be finished. They are also repairing the Staices in order to form a Back Water for cleaning and deepening the Harbour; and I am credibly informed there is a Plan laid down for making wet and dry Docks for Shipping; and an Estimate of the Expence it will cost is made, which has been sent up to Versailles, and that they only wait their King's Approbation for beginning the Work. They have now in the Town eight Battalions of Foot, and one Regiment of Horse, with one of the Artillery; the greatest Part of which Troops are employed in the different Works carrying on. Here were two Regiments of more, but a Day or two before our Arrival they marched out of Town to join the Camp, which they call a Camp of Pleasure, formed in Flanders, under the Command of the Prince de Soubise, Governor of that Country.

Sept. 9. Lord Anlon arrived at Harwich on Wednesday about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, went immediately on board the William and Mary Yacht, and sailed very soon after, with five other Yachts, and a Convoy of four or five Men of War. He had so fair a Wind, that it is supposed he landed at Helvoetsluys the next Morning.

September 11. If the Wind continues favourable, his Majesty, 'tis thought, will be at Kennington on Saturday next.

On Monday Vice Admiral Smith sent into Dover nine Sail of French Vessels.

We hear from Dunkirk, that two English Vessels are detained in that Port.

The Ambuscade Man of War has sent into Plymouth, a French Vessel bound from Cape-Breton to Dunkirk, and was left in Chace of several other Ships. And another of our Men of War hath sent into Portsmouth a large Ship, bound from Havre de Grace to St. Domingo.

By a Letter from Plymouth, Yesterday, we hear, that the Master of a Ship arrived there reports, he saw the French and English Fleets engaged. It is assured that one of our First Rate Men of War is gone to join Admiral Hawke.

A Letter by last Post from Plymouth, informs us, that on the 11th of August, as the Vanguard, of 70 Guns, Capt. Byron, was Convoy to three Tenders to Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, they observed a large Ship bearing down upon them, which they afterwards found was a French Man of War of 64 Guns. Capt. Byron fired two Guns, which damaged the Frenchman's Rigging, and ordered them to send an Officer on board of him, whom after he had examined he dismissed, with Leave to proceed on their Voyage. As soon as the Officer was returned, Capt. Byron perceived they were preparing to attack him, and ordered a Captain and thirty Men from the Tenders, to come on board the Vanguard, which the Frenchman seeing, he immediately made all the Sail he could from our Men of War.

We are assured the French Fleet was not arrived at Breff the second of this Month.

There is an Account that the Algerines have taken three Dutch Ships, two of them laden with Corn for Trieste.

His Majesty's Ship Centaur, and Cruiser Sloop, arrived in the Downs Yesterday from a Cruise, and brought in with them two French Vessels.

His Majesty was expected to be at Helvoetsluys this Day. They assure us, in the last Letters from Stockholm, that the Differences which have so long subsisted between Sweden and Russia, about the Limits of their respective Possessions in Finland, are as good as terminated, and that his Swedish Majesty will impart to the approaching General Dyct what has been settled on this Head.

Sept. 12. The Anne and Maria, a Swedish Ship of 600 Tons, freighted with Naval Stores for France, was stop'd a few Days ago by one of our Men of War, the Captain of which put a Lieutenant on board of her, with a sufficient Number of Hands to bring her into the Downs; but the Wind blowing then very hard from the North-West, they were driven on the Flemish Coast, where they were in great Danger of being wrecked; upon which the Master of the Swedish Ship persuaded the English Lieutenant to make for the first Port, as the only Way to save every Soul on board; and accordingly the Lieutenant steered into the Harbour of Dunkirk, the Governor of which has since taken Charge of the Ship out of the Hands of our Lieutenant and his Men, and very politely told them, that he would give them Credit for any Money or Necessaries they might want for their Passage back to England.

Extract of a Letter from Exeter, Sept. 8.

The Countess of Leicester, after four Days Passage from the Oroyse, brings Advice, that the Spaniards are sitting out twelve Men of War to assist the French, according to Treaty, viz: four at Ferrol, four at Cadix, and the like Number at Cartagena.

It is reported, that the Princess Mary Man of War, Capt. Orsy, sailed this Week with Letters of Marque and Represals to the West-Indies.

H O S T O N, October 27.

By Capt. Dogget which arrived here last Saturday, in 15

Days from Chignecto, we are informed, that the Captains Rous and Shirley were arrived there. That Colonel Winslow had taken and shipped 1500 Neutrals on board the Transports prepared for that Purpose. And that 86 Neutrals had dug out of Fort Lawrence in the Night, made their Escape, and gone over to the Enemy, who it is reckoned, are 5 or 600 strong. Also that a considerable Number of our Provincial Troops, in the Pay of the Crown, had enlisted into the King's Regiments at Halifax, induced thereto from the Prospect of being better provided for.

By Capt. Grave who arrived here on Thursday last, in 4 Days from Halifax, we are informed that all the Capital Ships of War there (except two of 60, and two of 50 Guns) were under Sail, bound Home, the Day he sailed.

N E W - H A V E N, October 25.

By the last Post from Albany, we are informed, that on Monday, the thirteenth of this Instant, five French Soldiers came to the English Camp, at Lake George, and surrendered themselves Prisoners: On their Examination, they said they had deserted from the French Forces at Ticonderago, or the Straights, for Want of Provisions, having not had for some Time past, above Half a Bisket a Day: They added farther, that the French had not above 500 Men at that Place, in erecting a Blockade, and not one Piece of Cannon there.

The same Evening just at Dusk, one of the English Centinels was shot dead and scalped, without the Breast-Work; as he was standing on Duty, and the bold Enemy got off before he could be molested.

N E W - Y O R K, November 3.

We are informed by a Gentleman from Suffolk County, that the People of that County have sent a Present of Sixty Head of fat Cattle to General Johnson, and his Army, of which a Yoke of good Oxen are for (the late famous) Hendrick's Son, and his Indian Adherents. And that they have contributed 127 l. York Money, to defray the necessary Expence of their being convey'd alive to the Army.

The People of South-hold, an Eastern Town of the said County, adjoining the Sound, are to send over a considerable Number of Sheep to New-Haven, to be drove up to the Camp; and are to give Money to defray the Expence thereof.

The Women (likewise of the aforesaid County) ever good on such Occasions, are knitting a Number of Stockings and Mittens, to be sent up to the poorer Soldiers of General Johnson's Army.

The Eastern Part of the County gave a large Proportion of the above Cattle: And the whole County much obliged to the Gentlemen of New-York, and Queen's County, for setting them the good Example. This truly noble and generous Conduct of the Inhabitants of Suffolk County, exhibits ample Evidence of their being hearty Friends to the Expedition designed against Crown-Point, and that they wish Comfort, Success and Victory to our Arms. It also wipes off all Aspersions and Reflections of being unconcerned Spectators, while we are under the Calamity of War.

The fat Cattle passed York Ferry on Saturday last, and made a good Appearance.

The following Paragraph is taken from the Bristol Journal, of September 6. "This Moment reported, that an Express is arrived from Admiral Hawke, giving an Account of an Engagement, in which he has taken four French Men of War, and was in Pursuit of two more, and that one of our Ships sunk in the Engagement."

"The Honourable Lieutenant General Sir John Mordaunt, the Earls of Albemarle and Loudon, and Lord John Murray, are named to go with three English and a Highland Regiment to America as soon as possible."

Monday last the Brig King George, Duncomb Master, of this Port, put back to Sea, she left this Harbour, bound for Jamaica, about 6 Weeks ago; and 14 Days after she went out, met with a violent Storm in Lat. 32. Lon. 67; which lasted her 16 Hours, and in which she lost her Mast; Bolt-sprit, Sails, Rigging, &c. with five Horses she had on board.

Capt. Hutchins arrived here on Tuesday Night last from Virginia. He left Halifax in a Sloop a few Weeks since, bound to this Port; and a Day or two after she failed, her Mast was struck by Lightning, and split from Top to Bottom, starting a Plank near the Foot of it, by which Means she made Water so fast, as that the People could scarce keep her free. It was 12 Days before they got the better of the Leak, when they found themselves on the Coast of Virginia, where the Sloop went on Shore, and together with the Cargo lost. All the People saved.

General Shirley is hourly expected at Albany, with a Company of Grenadiers belonging to his Regiment, which are, we are told, to be quartered in Fort George, in this City, during the Winter Season.

From Oswego, we have Advice of the Death of Capt. Defcary, first Captain of the Regiment under General Pepperell.

Colonel Ellison, of Shirley's Regiment, died at Albany a few Days ago.

A general Congress of all the English Governors on the North Continent of America, is appointed to be held here on the 10th or 15th of this Instant November.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 6.

Our Intelligence from the Frontiers since our last is as follows, viz. That Mr. John Harris, who was thought to be missing, is returned; and all of his Party but eight, four

OWNER, of 50 Ton, further Parti- napolis. CARROLL. Exchange, Gold, els of Land, Acres. ke a Body of on are Three lying in Prince of Bladenburg, of the Eastern Part of a Traff ise in Frederick led and known, amb. Part of the first Prince George's desired, provided de the remaining or prejudice the Part of the several ke Manner. e known, by ap- fias Beall, junior, away, in Prince- BEALL, junior, for the Payment of Charles, lying in nce, named Tho- Fellow. He had wide Trowsers, and y change his Dres, in him. He is sup- Whoever will bring r, shall have Forty IDGELY, junior. d to be aware of in Imitation of the rovince, as some of fting. They differ of Arms, the false Strokes, than the the false Bills being on the Fisherman in ar much whiter than es being much more in the true Bill; the the false Bill appear larger Bill; the Letter Y, at Top, in the false ng, and longer in the Bill; and there ap- Letters in, the Word l, than in the True; the Bottom is much the Signers Names per of the false Bills the True; and the the Bottom of the Bill, tead of being stamp'd hills, are. miffioners, BY, Clerk of the Paper Currency Office. Charles-street; ADVERTISE- and One Shilling