

Nov. 5. The Success of General JOHNSON in North-America, is a clear Proof that Britons do not degenerate in that Part of the World, and that the French Regular Troops are no more invincible than ours. It affords us a happy Omen of Success on that Side, and will convince the Court of Versailles, that she has no Cause to plume herself on the martial Disposition of her Subjects in Canada, as if there was no Comparison between loobily Planters, and Gentlemen Hunters. But we are all too prone to entertain such Prejudices, and if they could have been brought to think beating them was a Thing possible, it may be neither General Braddock or Baron Dieskau had been beat.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Navy to his Friend in London, dated November 6.

"When the Hampton-Court sailed from the North there were on board 30 Women and 12 Children, who attended to accompany their Husbands as far as Spithead; but on the Ship's Arrival near the Isle of White, a Ship from Spithead joined the Hampton-Court, with Orders to proceed immediately to Sea; accordingly they failed (without an Opportunity of putting the Women and Children on Shore) to the Bay of Biscay, where Capt. Brodrick meeting with the Swan Sloop of War, bound to Portsmouth, he put them all on board her: Two Days after her leaving the Hampton-Court they espied a Ship, which proved to be a French Martinico Man of 150 Men, on which an Engagement began; our Sloop being well manned with Women, soon made Monsieur strike his Colours, and submit to be taken: A Day or two afterwards they met with another Ship from Martinico, much larger than the former; which they likewise engaged and took. In this Engagement the Women were very serviceable, for the Captain of the Swan having confined the Prisoners taken out of the first Ship in the Hold, the Women were placed as a Guard over them, and were appointed (in Case they perceived the Prisoners attempt to rise) to beat a Drum to give Notice thereof to the Officers and Men above; others of the Women were placed Centinels at the Magazine, and during the whole Voyage behaved like the Amazonian Wives of English Sailors; so that the Captain of the Swan has declared to them, that they shall share with the Men in the Prize, if condemn'd."

Our American Countrymen have shewn us, that what has been surmiz'd of, may be very reasonably expected from, Militia. They had Property to lose, and that gave them Spirit to defend it. They were not dragged from Home to be expos'd to the Fire of foreign Invaders for a precarious, and at the same time a very scanty Subsistence; but voluntarily took up Arms, and went to seek that Enemy, who threatened their Neighbours and themselves with Destruction. These Men were commanded by Gentlemen of the Country, and of their own Acquaintance, by whom they were treated with Humanity, with Kindness, and with Respect. Their Fellow Soldiers were Neighbours Children. The Companions of their Sports and rural Diversions shared with them their Dangers. In such Company Men must be double Cowards to behave ill. He who deserts Strangers may go to his Friends; he who deserts his Friends can make no more. When this War is over, these Men are to go Home, and have Homes to go to. The Prospect of this supports them under all the Perils and Hardships of a Campaign. Labour is never agreeable, but, if it leads to Rest, it may be endured. An hard, an endless, and a fruitless Labour, breaks Mens Spirits; but Hope is a Cordial that will sustain any reasonable Mind. This is at present the State of the American, and may be so of a British, Militia.

We learn from Authority, that the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; Nathaniel Clements, Esq; Deputy Receiver and Paymaster-General, in the Room of the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, Esq; deceased; Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. Teller of the Exchequer; John Gore, Esq; Prime Serjeant; Edmund Malone, Esq; Council to the Commissioners; Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Esq; Secretary of State, in the Room of Edward Southwell, Esq; deceased, and Anthony Malone, Esq; to take Place at the Bar. Colonel O'Brian Dilkes is promoted to the Rank of a Major General, and will, we hear, be elected Governor of the Royal Hospital in the Room of the late Governor Col. Hall.

Certain other Gentlemen of the Kingdom of Ireland are restored to their Pensions, and their Arrears ordered to be paid to them.

October 31. On Monday Morning began the Court-Martial on Capt. Harry Powlet, for bringing home the Barfleur Man of War without Orders, and it lasted till Tuesday Afternoon: The Captain having finished his Defence, about Five o'Clock the Court began to consult of their Sentence, which they were 15 Hours about, and which at last was:

"That the Captain, in bringing home the Ship, was justifiable; as the Carpenter's Report, by which he was to judge, was, That she was unfit for Sea; but they blamed him for not joining three Men of War of the Fleet, which he saw the next Morning, after he had left it; and instead thereof, chasing a French Ship.

The Day before the Trial of Capt. Powlet, a Gentleman of Distinction at a Coffee-house near St. James's laid a Hundred Guineas to Five, that he would be acquitted. [It's sure be Won.]

Dublin, October 28. His Majesty was pleas'd to return the following gracious Answer to the Address of the Hon. House of Commons of this Kingdom.

G E O R G E R.

"His Majesty has graciously received the unanimous and loyal Address of the House of Commons. Their Sentiments of Duty and Affection, and their Intention of granting, with Cheerfulness, the necessary Supplies for the public Service, are particularly agreeable to the King, and they may be assured of his Majesty's Concurrence, in such Measures as may best contribute to the Welfare and Tranquility of Ireland."

H A L I F A X, November 15.

Sunday last arrived here his Majesty's Sloop Otter, from London, but last from Newfoundland, who in her Passage met with and took a French Store Ship of about 700 Tons, bound to Canada, laden with Provisions, Arms, Ammunition and Cloathing, with some French Officers on board: She had formerly been a French Ship of War of 36 Guns, and we hear was one of the Jebusta Fleet under the Marquis D'Anvil. 'Tis said she has 300 Tons of Provisions on board, consisting of Beef, Pork, Flour, Bread, Cheese, Butter, &c. When the Otter came up with her, she immediately struck without making any Resistance, her Guns being in the Hold. She is hourly expected in here.

November 22. On Monday last the Otter's Prize arrived here in good Condition, to the no small Disappointment of our good Neighbours the French, as they must be in great Need of Provisions. We hear, that over and above the Goods mention'd in our last, of which her Cargo consisted, there are on board five hundred Pair of Span-Shackles, which we cannot suppose were design'd either for themselves or their Indian Allies---to wear.

Last Tuesday the Hon. Col. Winflow, of the American Forces, arrived here in good Health, with an Escort of fifty Men. And we hear that the Remainder of the American Troops, except what are left in Garrison, may be soon expected here.

December 13. Tuesday last Col. Preble arrived here from Piquit, with about 250 American Troops, all in good Spirits, who were immediately conducted to Barracks which had been before prepared for them. And we hear that another Party of said Troops is expected here in a few Days.

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

A Barn full of Grain, a few Miles on this Side of Albany, about two Weeks since, was consumed by Fire, with twenty two Head of fat Cattle, and six fine Horses therein, the Property of a Widow Gentlewoman in that Neighbourhood. The Servants having put Ashes in a Barrel near the Barn, and a strong Wind setting directly thereon, soon put the Whole in a Blaze too great to be got under.

Capt. Taylor from Georgia, informs of the Arrival thither of near three hundred of the Neutrals lately sent from New-Scotland, all of whom that Government has provided for.

An Express arrived here on Saturday last from Goshen. His Packet, we are told, contains the Account of an Action that happened on Wednesday last about twenty five Miles back of that Place, between a small Number of our Rangers, and a Body of near Fifty of the Enemy, who had crossed Delaware a few Days before to make Inroads in this Province; but they were happily routed by our Men, and obliged to re-cross the River with great Precipitation, leaving nothing behind but great Quantities of Blood, and dragging off their Killed and Wounded. We lost four Persons in the Engagement.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated October 31.

"As yet we have no War declared, neither by the French nor by us, although we have near 170 French Ships in our Harbour, their Value considerable; and to this Day the French have not taken one English Vessel, since the Capture of the Blandford Man of War: This astonishes all Europe; to see how patiently they bear every Thing. As for the Merchants in France, they are almost ruined, owing to so many Ships we have taken, and so valuable; but per the last Mail from France, we are assured most positively, that the Toulon Fleet was out, and had Orders to take every Thing they met with belonging to the English; and Privateers are actually fitting out at all the French Ports, and no Doubt but we shall soon hear that they have taken many English Ships up the Straights, &c. Our Court is doing every Thing they can for to make them declare first. The French now threaten us with an Invasion, and are making great Preparations for that Purpose; but we are prepared for them, come when they will. Other Preparations are making than those you'll find by the English Prints; Camps are going to be formed on all the Sea Coasts, any where that the French can land, with proper Artillery, and the best Officers to command. Great Numbers of Troops are raising, and all our Forts are fortifying in such a Manner by the Diligence of our Government, that we all bid Defiance to any Attempt of the Enemy. You may depend we shall have an open War in a few Weeks;--- I have this from good Hands." Yours, &c.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated November 1.

"We had, two Days ago, News of General JOHNSON's defeating the French Army under the Command of the Baron Dieskau: I hope it may be followed with more substantial Good. We have now in all taken 198 French Vessels; and am well informed, one and all will be sold in a little Time, there being now scarce a Shadow left of Matters between us being accommodated; that a bloody War seems to be at Hand."

N E W - Y O R K, February 2.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated January 22.

"This Day two French Prisoners were brought in here, who were taken within two Miles, and in Sight of Crown-Point, by a Party of our People, under the Command of Captain Rogers. One of them is a Farmer, and the other a Butcher; and were both taken driving a Sleigh with four or five Quarters of Beef, from Crown-Point to Ticonderoga. Captain Rogers would have brought off the Sleigh with the Beef, but observing a Number of Men coming upon him from Crown-Point, on their Skeats, he made the best of his Way with his two Prisoners. The Frenchmen give out, that there is but 100 Men at Crown-Point, and 300 at Ticonderoga."

Extract of another Letter from Albany, January 23.

"Captain Rogers, being out with a Party of 30 Men, came upon the Tracks of a great Number of French and Indians. He immediately sent back six of his Men to the Commander of Fort Henry William, at the Lake, to acquaint him with the Affair, and that he might transmit an Account of the same to Albany, as he supposed the Enemy were gone that Way, having tracked them as far as the Fort at the Carrying-Place."

Extract of a Letter from Kingston, in Jamaica, dated December 16, 1755.

"There are 14 Sail of French Vessels brought in here; three of them are Guiney Men. I fell in with nine Sail to Windward of the Keys that were taken by the Commodore, and Captain Roddam, in two 50 Gun Ships."

A large Ship with Stores on board, bound from London for Antigua, was on the 15th Day of December last cast away on Barbuda, the Vessel and Cargo lost, and Eleven out of Twenty-one of the People on board perished. This Ship failed in Company from England with six Sail of Men of War, all bound to Antigua, where a Merchant Ship arrived the 25th of December in 29 Days from London; but brought no News, save their hearing of the Disaster at Lisbon.

Numbers of Recruits have arrived here within this Fortnight past, raised in the Provinces to the Westward; some designed for Halifax, and others to compleat the Regiments in this Province.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 15.

There are several Letters from London, in which Mention is made, that a War with France seems inevitable; and that it is generally believed in England, that tho' the French are letting the English take their Vessels without making Reprizals, yet they are meditating a Blow against them, which will make up for the Loss of their Ships.

The Substance of the A... as we have received it from is this. The Lieutenant, Fifty-two Men with him a Labourers, who came with employment, but without Ar the Company was down he escort up some Waggons w other Party was out to among the Fifty-two Men two Guns. The Lieutenant on the Scout on the other tle above the Town, whic Houses, and a Church. Indians in the Snow, and came in Sight of a Strin were running round to finding no Way open to ef the River, they were oblig the Water. The Indian Bank, and when they were River, fired on them very Lieutenant in the Leg, so Gun; they wounded also who, as soon as he reach and shot one of the Enem roll down the Bank, and Lieutenant (Brown's). C many Places, as were the rest, but no others were v to the Church, where th well for some Time, and nemy. One fell in the M another came from behind dead Man by the Leg, a but was shot, and fell on set the Town on Fire to Church, which presently that they could neither f having well charged all t out, and engaged the E where they killed severa last, their Ammunition bei order'd every Man to thi separated. Klein, who w fired the Lieutenant not t him over the Ice, on a Pa frozen. The Enemy fired Klein fell, being shot; Lieutenant took up his G charging it, it was shot ou got on a little Island, wh Drift Wood, and hid him Log with Leaves and ot till Midnight, and then the Settlements. During saw the Enemy all round heard them speak both E he understands. The T down with the Church. Action was over, and fav with a Horse Load of Bla in the Church, but was t It is supposed we had 20 off, but several are badly The Action at Alleman Men, who had left their D tains, used now and then Mountain, from whence observe whether they were On Saturday last they saw Chimnies, and going a li dians standing Centry, a House. They went back of two Townships, who a ing, to the Number of Six the Hill, and divided into the House; but in going the Men fell, and his Gu Indians in the House, w Swamp, and when one c fired and wounded four. them boldly into the Swa killed several. But our Fire, fled without coming and three straggling India fired at them as they were and killed one. The I for our People in the Swa House, from whence they surrounded them, and ki the Firing being heard, People came up, and the got five Scalps, but they Men are sure they killed our Wounded are since de

Extract of a Letter from
"Yesterday three Men Blue Mountains, whose P