

... Kingdom of Morocco than even in Portugal. Besides the Cities of Mequenez, Fez, &c. which are almost entirely swallowed up, 'tis said a third Part of Salee is destroyed.

A Vessel laden with warlike Stores for Philadelphia, fell down the River on Sunday, in order to proceed on her Voyage.

A large Quantity of Naval Stores is ordered to be shipped with all Expedition for Gibraltar, as well as for Antigua and other Islands in the West-Indies.

A definitive Answer has been given to the Court of France, in Relation to the present Armaments, which terminates not at all in their Favour; and we are told from good Authority, that the King of Prussia has given the most solemn Assurances, that if the Russian Troops are hindered a Passage into Germany, so neither will he permit any French Troops towards those Quarters. It is expected that France will soon declare War; Want of Power has probably prevented it so long.

Dublin, December 30. Translation of the Earl of Chesterfield's Letter to the Gentlemen of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris, on his being elected a Member of that illustrious Body.

GENTLEMEN,

WE seem naturally prepared to receive Honour or Disgrace when conscious we are worthy of them; but without meriting or even expecting to find ourselves raised to the one, or exposed to the other, the Effects must be Sentiments confused and inexpressible. They surprize the Soul and stifle equally the Voice of Gratitude or Complaint. These Sentiments, Gentlemen! you have compelled me to prove. To be associated to the most illustrious Academy in Europe, astonishes and confounds me. What could be the Motives of your Choice? I search, and find as few as I have Words to express my Acknowledgments. Hath Self-Love lent me her Illusions? She cannot make me forget the Degree of Merit that might justify your Preference, or prevent my Fears that this Choice may appear as your first Error. From what Principle could a Stranger, whom the Sea, still less than your distinguished Talents hath separated from you, deserve this Honour? Is it due to that Politeness so natural to your Nation, which manifests, or rather expands, itself over all others? No, Gentlemen! Distance was favourable to me; and perhaps Fame, never an exact Messenger, and often unfaithful; who magnifies equally all Objects, and who seems to acquire new Force by the Length she runs, hath improperly communicated my Love of Science, which, disposed to Indulgence, you have undoubtedly too easily credited.

Our early Years decides our Taste; I owe mine to the Tincture I then received of her amiable Lights, which aggrandizes all States and embellishes all Ages: My Heart searched after and respected her, but, unhappily too much dissipated in my Youth, I had not Power sufficiently to cultivate her Beauties, and in my riper Years, immersed in a Torrent of public Affairs, I viewed, running by with too much Rapidity, that precious Time which the Study of Letters had better employed. My Desires were all I could grant, and my Desires were strong. Why am I obliged to confess, that the Altars they raised were, perhaps, like those in Athens, consecrated to an unknown Divinity? Returning, tho' too late, to myself, I search for Support in Age, and Joys in Retirement. You, Gentlemen! have abundantly supplied me; you please and instruct: I find the Genius and Beauties of charming Antiquity snatch'd from Oblivion, enlightened, ornamented, and, I fear not to add, equal'd by your own.

The bright Days of Literature commonly begin like the feeble Dawn of the Morning, but your Infancy seem'd as a Body conscious of its own Weight, and of its Use one Day; it was the Infancy of Hercules! Whilst your Academy seem'd only attentive to immortalize the Monarch that gave it Being, they still extended their Views and prepared for more arduous Works: They threw their Eyes on the Ages past, and, as if in them deposited, gave to future Times, all their glorious Actions and perfect Models of true Taste. Wisdom and Glory thus happily united, Genius and Talents in a few Years so multiplied, that it became more difficult to limit the Number of Members, than worthily to fill up Vacancies; but when my Name is to appear on your List, may not a dangerous Revolution be feared; and must not you, by my Election, authorize the Complaint, that this Age has degenerated? No, Gentlemen! this is the Common-place of Pride, Envy, and Malice;

Malice; yet the Heart delivers itself up to them, for it is much easier to pardon past Superiority than contemporary, or, if I may venture to say, contiguous Merit. They may condemn your Choice, but they can never attribute it to Necessity; so many illustrious Sages, formed in your Kingdom, by your Example, must falsify such a Thought; yet they may truly say, that as you cannot receive more Luftre, you have deigned to honour me with a Ray of what you have. I am, with most perfect Esteem, Gentlemen, your most faithful, and most obliged humble Servant,
London, 1755.

CHESTERFIELD.
WILLIAMSBURG, April 2.

By an Express from Lunenburg, and another from Fort Cumberland, we learn, That the Indians continue to make great Havock on our Frontiers, killing and captivating the Inhabitants, and burning their Plantations.

BOSTON, April 1.

Friday last his Majesty's Ship Lynn, of 40 Guns, Capt. Kirk, and the Woolwich, Capt. Parker, of 50 Guns, arrived here from England. We hear the Lynn has 50,000 l. Sterling on board, and the Woolwich 10,000 Stand of Arms, with Cloathing, &c. for the King's Troops. They left Spithead on the first of February, at which Time came under Sail, 18 Men of War, under Admiral Osborn, in the Somerset, and Admiral Townshend in the Dreadnought; who on the third were joined by Admiral West in the Edinburgh, with seven Sail of the Line, and then proceeded with about 100 Sail of Merchantmen, bound to the East-Indies, West-Indies, Lisbon, and North-America; and the whole Fleet kept Company till they were almost 150 Leagues to the Westward of Uphant, when Admiral Osborn made a Signal for the Fleet to separate; then drew up his Division with Admiral West consisting of 16 Sail of the Line, with their Heads to the Southward, while Admiral Townshend, with the other Men of War and Merchantmen made Sail to the Westward, excepting two Men of War with the Trade to Lisbon, who stood their Course.

'Tis said the Lynn, soon after she came out, took a French Ship from St. Domingo, which was sent to England, and that the Woolwich took a large Ship bound to France from Martineco, which is ordered to this Port. Both Prizes are laden with Sugar, Cotton, Indico, &c.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

Four Brigs Twelve pounders, with all their Accoutrements, were landed here on Thursday last from Virginia.

Friday last passed by for Albany from New-England, a large Sloop deep loaded with Provisions.

Sixty odd Recruits landed here on Friday last from Philadelphia; and Recruiting Officers are beating up in this and all the adjacent Places to complete the Provincial Forces, and meet with great Success from the Encouragement given by this Government to each able bodied Man who shall enlist into the Service for the Expedition against Crown Point, being allowed FIVE POUNDS Bounty, and to have the same Cloathing, Pay and Provisions as was allowed to those employed in the like Service last Year.

Yesterday a Number of Vessels with Colonel Schuyler's Regiment of the New-Jersey Provincials, passed by this City in their Way to Albany.

By several People that arrived here from Albany since our last, we have the following Account, viz. That a Party of ten Mohawks were arrived there, from a Scout, having been as far as Crown-Point, and that they brought with them the Scalp of a French Officer, which they killed in Sight of the Fort. During the Time they hovered off that Place, they observed about 300 French and Indians to march out, in order, as they supposed, to make an Excursion on our Frontiers; and it is imagined, was the same Party that killed Lieutenant Catling, of Connecticut, and the Albany Man, near Fort Edward, and that did so much Damage at the Great Carrying-Place, about the 18th of March last, of which we expected to give our Readers a more circumstantial Account in this Week's Paper. What we have been able to collect from some Letters, and verbal Information, is as follows, viz.

That about the 18th of March, a large Body of French and Indians attacked, and cut off 16 of our Battoes, near the Carrying-Place, and either killed or captivated the greatest Part of the People; that as soon as the Officer that commanded about 35 Men that were posted there heard the Firing, he detached a Party to their Assistance, and as they did not return agreeable to his Expectation, he sent another Detachment, which so weakened the Garrison that a Number of the Enemy that lay in Ambush, rushed in, put them all to the Sword, blew up the Powder, and destroyed the Garrison whilst the rest of the Enemy were engaged with our People, whom they killed or carried off, as only one was arrived at Fort Williams, the 30th of March, as will appear by the following Letter.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Williams, dated March 20.

"These may serve to inform you, that we arrived here safe Yesterday about 11 o'Clock. The People that were transporting Lausling's Provisions, were attacked between this and the Marsh, by a Body of French and Indians, and are all, but one that got in here, either killed or taken Prisoners; their Names you have underneath. The Fort at Wood Creek is burnt down, and none of Lausling's Men, or the Red Coats, are as yet come in. Just now the Commissary arrived from Oswego, and informs us, that the 20 Battoes sent there by Capt. Williams, were safe arrived, to their great Joy, and that the People in Garrison were pretty hearty. All Lausling's Provisions are destroyed, as well as the Powder that was in the Garrison, the People laid in Heaps and burnt. John Davids, Henry Dawson, James Tock, George

Robertson, John Taylor, John Gruffy, John Pais, and Chas. Marshall, went down Wood Creek last Wednesday, whether they are taken or not we cannot tell. We believe John Davis got safe to Oswego, as the Commissary met him the other Side of the Lake. Philip Lausling, and John Van Alst, are safe here yet, with the rest of their Men. Just now 70 of our Indians are come in, and acquaint us, that by the Traicts of the Enemy, they imagined there was at least 500 of them. The Names of the Persons, Residents in and about Albany, and supposed to be killed, are as follow, viz. John, Jacob and Andrus Kidner, John Vanderbeeden, Jacobus Sickles, Walker Dawson, Anthony Brandt, Peter Griffins, Cornelius Spreng, three Servants, and five Negroes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

By the HONOURABLE
ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Suffex, upon Delaware,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS the Delaware Tribe of Indians, and others, in Confederacy with them, have for some Time past, without the least Provocation, and contrary to their most solemn Treaties, fallen upon this Province, and in a most cruel, savage and perfidious Manner killed and butchered great Numbers of the Inhabitants, and carried others into barbarous Captivity, burning and destroying their Habitations, and laying waste the Country: AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding the friendly Remonstrances made to them by this Government, and the Interposition and positive Orders of our faithful Friends and Allies the Six Nations, to whom they owe Obedience and Subjection, requiring and commanding them to desist from any further Acts of Hostility against us, and to return to their Allegiance, the said Indians do still continue their cruel Murders and Ravages, sparing neither Age nor Sex: I HAVE THEREFORE, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; and do hereby declare the said Delaware Indians, and all others, who in Conjunction with them, have committed Hostilities against His Majesty's Subjects within this Province, to be Enemies, Rebels, and Traitors to His Most Sacred Majesty. AND I do hereby require all His Majesty's Subjects of this Province, and earnestly invite those of the neighbouring Provinces to embrace all Opportunities of pursuing, taking, killing and destroying the said Delaware Indians, and all others confederated with them in committing Hostilities, Incurfions, Murders or Ravages upon this Province. AND WHEREAS sundry of our good Friends and Allies, the Six Nations, and other friendly Indians, are seated upon, and do inhabit, the Country to the Northward of the Mouth of a River falling into the Susquehanna, called Cayuga Branch; and those of the Six Nations, now in Town, have desired that our Hostilities against the said Enemy Indians might, not therefore be carried on more notherly than a Line extending from the Mouth of the said Cayuga Branch, at an Indian Town, called Diaboga or Tehicon, to the Station Point between the Provinces of New-York and Jersey, at the Indian Town called Casketunk, upon Delaware; the said Indians promising us their hearty and best Assistance: I DO THEREFORE hereby declare, that the Indians living and being to the Northward of a Line drawn from the Mouth of the said Cayuga Branch to the said Station Point, are not included in this Declaration of War. AND WHEREAS many Delaware and other Indians, abhorring the ungrateful, cruel and perfidious Behaviour of that Part of the Delaware Tribe, and others that have been concerned in the late inhuman Ravages, have removed into the settled and inhabited Parts of the Country, put themselves under the Protection of this and the neighbouring Governments, and live in a peaceable Manner with the King's Subjects: I DO THEREFORE declare, that the said friendly Indians that have so separated themselves from our said Enemies, and all others, who shall join or act with us in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War, are expressly excepted out of this Declaration; and it is recommended to all Officers and others to afford them Protection and Assistance: AND WHEREAS the Commissioners appointed with me to dispose of the Sixty Thousand Pounds, lately granted by Act of General Assembly for His Majesty's Use, have, by their Letter to me, of the Tenth Instant, agreed to pay out of the same the several Rewards for Prisoners and Scalps herein after specified: And therefore, as a further Inducement and Encouragement to all His Majesty's Liege People, and to all the several Tribes of Indians, who continue in Friendship and Alliance with us, to exert and use their utmost Endeavours to pursue, attack, take and destroy our said Enemy Indians; and to release, redeem and recover such of His Majesty's Subjects as have been taken and made Prisoners by the same Enemies; I DO hereby declare and promise, that there shall be paid, out of the said Sixty Thousand Pounds, to all and every Person and Persons, as well Indians as Christians, not in the Pay of the Province, the several and respective Premiums and Bounties following; that is to say: FOR every Male Indian Enemy, above Twelve Years old, who shall be taken Prisoner, and delivered at any Forts garrisoned by the Troops in the Pay of this Province, or at any of the County Towns, to the Keepers of the common Goals there, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Spanish Dollars or Pieces of Eight. FOR the Scalp of every Male Indian Enemy, above the Age of Twelve Years, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the Sum of One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight. FOR every Female Indian, taken Prisoner, and brought in as aforesaid; and for every Male Indian Prisoner, under the Age of Twelve Years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight. FOR the Scalp of every Indian Woman, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the Sum of Fifty Pieces of Eight. AND for every English Subject, that has been taken and carried from this Province into Captivity, that shall be recovered and brought in, and delivered at the City of Philadelphia to the Governor of this Province, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight, but nothing for their Scalps. AND that there shall be paid to every Officer or Soldier as are, or shall be, in the Pay of this Province, who shall redeem and deliver any English Subject, carried into Captivity as aforesaid; or shall take, bring in, and produce, any Enemy Prisoner or Scalp, as aforesaid; One Half of the said several and respective Premiums and Bounties.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Province, at Philadelphia, the Fourteenth Day of April, in the Twenty-ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.
By His Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

G O D Save the K I N G.

In our last we mentioned, that a third Party of our Men, that were out in Search of the Indians, who carried off the Prisoners from M'Coard's Fort, had not returned; since which we have received Advice, that they came up with the Enemy at Siding Hill, with whom they had a smart Engagement, and would have beat them, if another large Party of Indians (said to be commanded by Shingas) had not come up to their Assistance. The Battle, we hear, lasted above two Hours, in which Time most of our People fired Twenty-four Rounds, and proved themselves to be Men of Courage and Conduct; but being greatly overpowered in Numbers, and having lost a great many of their Party, they were obliged to give Way. Twenty-five, it is said, out of Fifty are returned, some of whom mortally wounded. What Number the Indians lost is uncertain, but thought to be at least as large as ours; and there is Reason to believe that Captain Jacobs is among the Dead.

We hear from Winchester, that on the First Instant, Captain Ahby's Fort, on Pattison's Creek, was attacked by 100 Indians, who decoy'd a Party out, and killed six, shot the Captain's two Horses, and carry'd off two Boys of Michael Teabolt's. Colonel Washington arrived at Winchester the Sixth Instant.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated April 12.

"I have a Letter from Boston, which mentions, that it is said in England there are three more Regiments coming over here, under the Command of one or two General Officers, one of which is said to be the Earl of Loudon. Every Thing is conducted with so much Secrecy, that it is impossible to know the Intentions of the Ministry. It is said there is a Train of Artillery coming, with proper Officers for the Ordnance. There are ten new Regiments raising in England, on the Establishment, to consist of 1000 Men each. Admiral Boscawen is expected at Halifax daily."

ANNAPOLIS, April 22.

By a Gentleman, who came Passenger from Bristol, into Virginia, just come to Town, we are informed, that the Beginning of February he saw in the English Papers, a Paragraph mentioning that the French had declared War; and they expected by the first French Mail to have a Confirmation of the Truth of that Report.

He likewise acquaints us, that by a Vessel which arrived in Virginia, from the West-Indies, they have an Account, that one of our Men of War was lately taken by the French. The Particulars of which, if true, may soon be expected.

Annapolis, April 22, 1756.

WHEREAS the Subscriber has sufficient Reason to believe there have been several invidious Reports spread to his Disadvantage; he therefore thinks himself, in Justice to his Reputation, obliged to desire all Gentlemen of Understanding and Humanity not to give Credit to the idle Tattle of artful or weak Persons.

A severe Complication of violent Disorders, contracted from Colds, prevented his attending agreeable to his several Advertisements sent to Maryland by his Friend Mr. William Potts (who learnt of him in Barbados), by whose repeated Encouragement he waited on the Gentlemen of this Province; and therefore hopes they will be fully convinced before they give the least Credit to any Thing said to the Disadvantage of their humble Servant; as also to consider what an Alteration the Addition or Omission of even a Monosyllable may make in a Relation of Facts, where the very Manner of telling may do, what not. As set forth in my Advertisements, any Gentleman may command my Attendance, and judge for himself. As for Smarts, Sneerers, or Whispersers, they are of no Consequence with Men of Sense; they are despised by

JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

NATHANIEL WATERS,
HAT-MAKER,
From PHILADELPHIA,

AT the Sign of the Hat-in-Hand, near the Church in Annapolis, makes and sells all Sorts of HATS, either fine or coarse, as good and at as cheap Rates as to be had any where. He likewise repairs old Hats.

N. B. He buys all Kind of Furs, and gives as good a Price for them, as can be had in Town.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Gaither, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the off Shoulder with something like this ♀ with white Hair round it, she has a large Star in her Forehead, a small Blaze down her Face, a short Sprig Tail, and is shod all round; and had on a small Bell.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

J. Gaither