

is first in Command; the second is Lieutenant General Baron Dieck, Knight of the same Order, and Governor of Castel, who commands the Artillery; the third is Baron Fultenburg, a Major General, and has a Regiment of Foot; the fourth is Prince Hsenburg, Brother to the Count, and Major-General, having also a Regiment of Foot.

A Privateer is fitting out by the Merchants of Wareham in Dorsetshire, which is called the Shark, and carries 16 Carriage Guns, (Nine Pounders) besides Swivels.

The People of the Island of Jersey have near Twenty stout Privateers ready to put to Sea.

Monday Night Col. Phillips set out with 200 Miners and Bombardiers (all riding Post) for Plymouth, to embark for the Mediterranean.

Ten Twenty-gun Ships have been launched at the private Yards in the River within a Fortnight, for the Service of his Majesty.

We hear that his Majesty has received Dispatches both from Admiral Byng and General Blakeney, the former from Gibraltar of the 25th of April; that he was taking in fresh Water, and should sail for Portmahon the 27th, where he hoped to arrive the 29th; that he was joined by Commodore Edgcombe, and some more Ships. General Blakeney writes, of the same Date, that the French had not then got up their Cannon and Artillery; that the Roads were so bad it would take them a considerable Time to get them up; that the Place was Bomb Proof; that he had plenty of Provisions, and a good Garrison of 3500 Men; that the French were very sickly; and that he made no Doubt of holding out the Place.

It is said five Men of War were detached from Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet to reinforce Admiral Byng in the Mediterranean, before Sir Edward left the Command of the Fleet to Admiral Boscawen.

May 20. Letters from Paris, dated the 15th Instant, pretend, That a Courier arrived there the Night before from the Duke de Richelieu, with an Account that he had taken Fort Charles by Assault, and had put the Garrison to the Sword (this Fort is about 400 Yards distant from St. Philip's Fort, was furnished with 22 Guns, and garrisoned by about 500 Men); but that the Roads had been so spoiled, it would be some Time before they could get up their Artillery, so did not expect to be Masters of St. Philip's before the latter End of the Month, and then probably not without the Loss of a great Number of Men.

May 22. The French Ship taken by Capt. Rowley, Commander of the Ambuscade of 40 Guns, contained ten thousand Stand of Arms, two hundred Hogheads of Claret, and 30,000 Scalping-knives, the Truth of which may be depended on.

The King had a Letter To-day from General Blakeney, wherein he tells him, that the French Marshal will find himself mistaken in his Calculation, that he will hold out six Weeks without any Reinforcement: He has destroyed the Roads in such a Manner, that they could not possibly open their Trenches before the 9th or 10th Instant.—Commodore Edgcombe got away with the Prizes, the Night the French appeared off Minorca, having left 500 Marines under the Command of Capt. Scrope.—That the French had lost Numbers of Men by Sicknefs.

Last Thursday Orders were sent to Portsmouth for all such Transports as were ready to sail, to take the Troops on board and go off directly to North America, and the remaining Forces to embark as soon as Ships could be provided.

Letters from Marfeilles say, that the Reasons assigned there for the Duke de Richelieu's sending for six Battalions is, to prevent his being obliged to raise the Siege of Fort St. Philip, even if the French Fleet should receive a Check from Admiral Byng; and on the other Hand they give out, that if there is no Engagement, or it should prove a drawn Battle, their Forces, after the Reduction of Minorca, are to be employed in the Blockade of an adjacent Fortrefs, while their Fleets shut it up by Sea.

A Letter from Mess. Clifford of Amsterdam to a Gentleman of this City, brings Advice of an Engagement between Admiral Byng and Count Gallifonere, in which four of the French Fleet are said to be sunk, and three taken; and that we lost two small Ships.

The Account of the Engagement between Admiral Byng and Gallifonere, came from Mr. Clifford, an eminent Banker in Rotterdam, to Mr. Wood, Secretary of the Custom-house, who communicated it to the Duke of New-Castle, and his Grace to the House of Peers.

The Credit of the above Account is disputed by many Persons on it's coming by the Way of Amsterdam; but when it is examined into, that should give more Reason for it's being founded in Truth.—It is not doubted but that Admiral Byng reached Mahon the first or second of May, and as the French Account tells us that their Fleet was gone from Ciudadella to block up Mahon by Sea, there is as little Reason to doubt an Engagement must ensue.—As his Fleet is equal in Strength, if not superior to the French, both in Men and Guns, except we doubt the Courage of our Officers and Men, there is little doubt of Success. Upon a Supposition that a Ship was dispatched with an Account of this Engagement from the Admiral, the Easterly Winds, which have blown some Time, would prevent it's coming in, and the Mail from Leghorn (which comes by the Way of Holland) by which Place the Mahon Letters are expedited, arrives in fifteen Days; so that allowing three Days from Mahon to Leghorn, it comes within the Time, it being the Arrival of the Mail Yesterday twenty Days.

But it is now generally believed that Admiral Byng, with eleven Sail, had met with the French Fleet, of the same Number, and that after a very warm Engagement, he had taken three and sunk four of the Enemy, and that the Phoenix, Capt. Harvey, was sunk in the Engagement, and two disabled.

Some more Sloops of War are ordered to be built in the private Yards in the River with all Expedition.

By a Letter from Winchester we are informed that on Sunday last 500 of the Hessian Troops arrived in that City from Southampton, and on Monday 500 more. They are fine Troops, and in great Order.

Commodore Edgcombe, before he left Portmahon, took the Cargoes out of the French Ships, and ordered the Prisoners to go on Shore, in order to save the Garrison's Provisions.

We hear the King of Spain is making great Naval Preparations, but with what View is not known.

The following is an exact Account of the Spanish Navy,

received from an Intendant of their Marine; of which were built since the Year 1750,

Eleven Ships of 70 Guns each, twenty-two of 68 Guns, one of 64, and one of 58 Guns; twenty Frigates, most of them of 26 and 30 Guns each; ten Xebecques of 18, one of 30, and one of 24 Guns.

By the last War the Spanish Navy was so much reduced, that of the old Ships no more remain than two of 80 Guns, three of 70, one of 68, three of 64, and two of 62 Guns; two Frigates of 50 and 40 Guns, two Packet-Boats of 18 Guns, four Bomb-Vessels of 8 Guns, five Gallies of 5 Guns, and four Fireships of 6 Guns each.

So that the Spanish Navy at this Time consists of

46	Ships of the Line, carrying 3142 Guns.	
22	Frigates	568
12	Xebecques	224
2	Packet-Boats	36
4	Bomb-Vessels	32
4	Fire-Ships	24
5	Gallies	25
95	Vessels	4051 Guns.

His Majesty, in Council, was this Day pleased to approve of William Denny, Esq; to be Deputy or Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, upon the Appointment of Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqrs. Proprietaries of that Province.

It is computed there are 15000 Males in the Island of Minorca (whereof one fifth are able to bear Arms) and about 12000 Females. There are not above 30 Persons in the whole Island who have not the full Enjoyment of their Strength of Body, and Faculties of Mind, so as to get their Bread by honest Industry.

The following was the Proclamation of the Declaration of WAR against France.

The Officers of Arms, with the Serjeants at Arms, and Trumpeters, mounted their Horses in the Stable-Yard, St. James's, and proceeding thence to the Palace Gate, Garter Principal King of Arms read his Majesty's Declaration of War, and Norroy King of Arms proclaim'd it aloud; which being done, a Procession was made to Charing-Cross, as follows. A Party of Horse Guards or Grenadiers to clear the Way. Beadles of Westminster bareheaded, with Staves, two and two. Constables of Westminster in like manner. High Constable of Westminster with his Staff. The Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster on Horseback, with white Wands. Clerk of the High Bailiff of Westminster, and on his Right Hand the Deputy Steward. Knight Marshal's Men. Knight Marshal. Drums. Drum-Major. Trumpets. Serjeant-Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace. Pursuivants, Blue-mantle, Rouge-dragon, Porcellis. Richmond Herald. Windsor Herald. York Herald between two Serjeants at Arms. Somerset Herald between two Serjeants at Arms. Norroy King at Arms between two Serjeants at Arms. Garter King at Arms between two Serjeants at Arms. A Troop of Horse-Guards. At Charing-Cross Norroy King of Arms read the Declaration, and Somerset Herald proclaimed it aloud. In this Method the Procession was made to Temple-Bar, where the Officers of the City of Westminster retired, and within the Gate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs in Scarlet attended; and Bluemantle Pursuivant having presented to his Lordship the Earl Marshal's Warrant, the City Procession followed the Troops commanded by their Colonel. At the end of Chancery-Lane Somerset Herald read the Declaration, and York Herald proclaimed it aloud. At the end of Woodstreet, where the Cross formerly stood, York Herald read the Declaration, and Windsor Herald proclaimed it aloud. And lastly, at the Royal Exchange Windsor Herald read the Declaration, and Richmond Herald proclaimed it aloud. The Spectators, almost innumerable, expressed their great Satisfaction by loud Acclamations of Joy at each Place.

DUBLIN, May 29.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, dated May 21, 1756.

"An Express has arrived to the Venetian Ambassador in London, informing him, that Admiral Byng had fallen in with the Toulon Squadron, and, after an Engagement, had gained a Victory. May we ever enjoy the bearing of so agreeable News. Admiral Byng was met the 30th ult. and had not then entered the Strait's Mouth, but 'tis supposed had got thro' the next Day."

May 25. At Noon War was declared against France, in the usual Manner, amidst the Acclamations of a Multitude of Spectators.

May 27. There are several Letters in Town, which confidently assert, that Admiral Byng had reached Commodore Edgcombe, at Gibraltar the 27th ult. and that, when the Letters came away, they were preparing to sail for Minorca. As the Passage from Gibraltar to Mahon is about 160 Leagues, and which with a fair Wind, is often perform'd in three Days, we may suppose the Fleets have arrived time enough to save that important Place.

We have the Pleasure to assure the Public, in Confirmation of the Account from Amsterdam, that Letters by the last Packet from Persons in high Trust in England, positively assert, that his Majesty's Envoy at the Hague, has acquainted the Ministry, that the Court of France is in the utmost Consternation, and that actually, the Dispatches to all the Foreign Ambassadors, as well as other Letters, were, by Authority, stopped for that Port. The same Letters say, positively, that Duke de Richelieu insisted before he left France, that Gallifonere should lie off the Harbour of St. Philips, to keep off the English Fleet, during his carrying to the Siege by Land; and farther, that he demanded an

immediate Supply of Provision, Men, Beasts, and even Straw, or otherwise had no Prospect of Success.

Southampton, May 15. The Hessians came in this Day at Twelve o'Clock, with a fair Wind and high Tide, all well; a Train with eighteen Pieces of Cannon Three Pounders, 1300 Horses for the Train, and Officers. The Officers came on Shore, but the Men do not land till To-morrow Morning. They all appeared in high Spirits, and seem to be extreme civiliz'd, clever Men.

Salisbury, May 17. We have two Contractors here for the Government, who have undertaken to supply 10,000 English and 10,000 Hanoverians and Hessians with Corn and Bread.

Charbam, May 19. The necessary Preparations are making for the Landing of the Hanoverians at the old Dock i and this Morning several of the Bread Waggon which arrived here Yesterday drove with Flour to Rochester, where Ovens are provided, and they begin baking this Day, a Number of Bakers having been sent hither two Days ago for that Purpose.

Portsmouth, May 20. Lord Loudon is just gone on board the Nightingale, which is now under Sail.

Lord George Bentinck's Regiment is soon to embark from Gosport, for Gibraltar, in the Hessian Transports.

Charbam, May 21. Ever memorable will this Day be for two remarkable Events, i. e. the landing the Hanoverian Troops, and declaring War against the faithless French; Incidents which drew together many thousands of Spectators.

Early in the Morning the Troops began to disembark, which was done in the most exact Order; about Nine the Division destined for Maidstone marched out of Town, with Drums beating, Musick playing, and Colours flying, amidst a numerous Crowd of People, who wanted only the Example of the Great and Wealthy to provide a Collation and give them a Welcome; however, all possible Civilities were shewn them, and several drank Tea with the Hanoverian Ladies. Never were Troops received with more Cordiality, every one breathing forth the most ardent Wishes for the Success, and long Life and a victorious War to our good King. About Noon the Division (who being 4500 Men at Canterbury) began to march, in the same good and exact Order, with those for Maidstone, and all was completed without any Accident, excepting that one of the Ships, which had some of the Officers Horses on board, on taking the Ground when the Tide went away, fell over from the Wharf, but none of the Men received any Hurt.

P. S. Several of our Officers were charmed with the Hanoverian Women, who are very pretty, clean dress'd, and of a modest Behaviour.

NEW BERN, in North-Carolina June 18.

Since our last arrived here Capt. Crispin from the West-Indies, by whom we are informed, That the Governor of Martinico, some Time ago, caused Notice to be given in St. Eustatia, that he would allow a free Trade from thence to Martinico for all English Vessels, provided every one brought a certain Quantity of Provisions: In Pursuance of which a vast Number of Vessels went there with Provisions, &c. that the Bait having sufficiently taken, and a prodigious Number of Vessels in the Harbour of Martinico, Notice was proclaimed from the Drum Head, that all English Vessels should sail in two Days; by which Means, near 40 Sail that could not possibly sail by that Time, were detained and made Prizes; which Artifice has amply supplied them, who were in a starving Condition before, with some Thousands of Barrels of Beef, Pork, Flour, Butter, &c.

We hear from Roan County, That a small Party of the Cherokee Indians have made their Appearance there lately, and committed some Depredations on the Inhabitants; they carried away several Horses, and other Things of Value, but were pursued by a Party of the Neighbours, who came up with them, and on demanding the Goods, the Indians set up the War Whoop, flew to Trees, and were preparing to fire on our People, who being inferior in Number, were obliged to quit them: They were again pursued by a stronger Party of our People, who came up with them again at a Town belonging to the Catawba Nation of Indians, where, thro' the Means of that Nation, the Horses and some of the Goods were retaken, and a white Woman, who was in their Company, brought back to Salisbury Supreme Court, and there tried, for being concerned with the said Indians. The Catawba Indians, like faithful Allies, willing to remove any Jealousy the English might entertain of them, by permitting the Cherokees, who had played us this Trick, to pass thro' their Towns, assembled in a Body, and, headed by their King and several of their Chief Warriors or Sachems, all painted in a Warlike Manner, and completely accoutred, marched directly to Salisbury, where the Chief Justice was holding the Supreme Court; they immediately, as the Chief Justice was a Person of the greatest Consequence there, demanded an Audience of him, and Leave to make their Public Entry into the Town; which being immediately granted, they all marched slowly through the Town, with their King at their Head, their Arms and Tomahawks glistening like Silver, and stopped at the Place appointed for the Conference; the King there made a long Speech to the Chief Justice, the Substance of which was, to inform him of their inviolable Attachment to the English Interest, that they were no Ways concerned

cerned in the Cherokee I would use all possible Means to Justice, that they had against the French, and were it down without using of in Terms strong, pithy, he had done speaking to to his Warriors, and affectionments only he had desired Voice of his People; who was their Mouth, he had mentments of the whole Nation received by the Chief Justice the good Opinion of the and gave them satisfaction nuance of our good Office Connection of Interests, among us, made mutual satisfied with their Reception all drew up in Battalia, set performed a mock Fight painted, their Tomahawks in the best Order.

WILLIAMS

By an Express from London the Indians, to the Number a Fort on Holliston's River where was one Vaux and other Persons, who defended Part of the Day; but in found Means to set it on Ground, in which 28 Peo

ANNAPOLIS

We hear that his Excellency been much indisposed at Fort-Frederick; but is now ty well recovered, and is Time.

We hear from the Mouth four Indians, dressed in Col. Cresap's Men, came bitants there, and killed and then made off. A immediately sent out after not yet been able to meet

The publishing the following ingenious Gentleman, a thought unseasonable, only to the Good of the

Baltimore

Mr. GREEN,

I HAVE the Pleasure (blessed be God for it) Bloody-Flux, which, tho' it is, I am afraid, but little first published by the honourable BOYLE, Esq; in his Memoirs since by AARON HILL, Esq; and Integrity, who tells me, that he has made ready.—It is from the Year 1753, in 4 Vols. the following Extract; which I please to insert in your Gentleman's Mankind. From Vol. 2d,

AARON HILL's Letter to

FIELD

"My Lord,

"HAD the late bad more than prob was told us in the public "my suffered greatly, b "Flanders; what Pity wa "dy for that Disease, tha "for any other, happene "sicians Track of Think "tain narrow Reasons, it "Fortune, were it recom "—Your Lordship w "hinted first (if I mistak "BOYLE's); it met, ho "Fate of every cheap a "merit the Neglect of Sh "ers, in Proportion to t "by countenancing it. "The Process (should "not recollect it) is no "burned Butter, withou "the curdy Part, when m "to give two Spoonfuls "der, twice or thrice, w "has never failed, to "Cure, in many (I am su "Cases, I have had myse "offensively, by it's Eff "Persons, for the most