

arrived here the Sloop Boscawen, Capt. Macnamara, from Madeira, on board of which came Passenger a Gentleman who left Gibraltar the 26th of May; the following Particulars we received from his own Mouth, which he assures us are indisputably true.

The Governor of Gibraltar had received an Express, informing him, that there had been a very obstinate and bloody Engagement between the English and French Fleets off Port-Mahon, the former consisting only of fifteen Line of Battle Ships, and two Frigates, the latter of seventeen Ships of the Line, and six Frigates, in which the English were greatly superior, having taken three Ships of the Line, and sunk three more. The Loss of Men was great on both Sides: The Buckingham [70 Guns] Admiral West, was sunk, and several of our Ships dismasted. There were two Engagements, each of which lasted Twenty-four Hours: The Remainder of the French Fleet returned to Toulon. The same Express brought the agreeable News of General Blakeney's having at different Times blown up 5000 of the French Troops, and also that he made several Sallies, in which he had killed 5000 more.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

Thursday last Capt. Spelling arrived here from Halifax: He informs us, That six Days after Capt. Knox failed out of the Harbour of Halifax, in a Privateer Sloop, he sent in a French Brig, loaded with Rum, Sugar and Melasses, that was bound into Louisburg, from the West-Indies.

Friday last Capt. Smith arrived here from Harbour, with 170 Recruits for the Royal American Regiment: He failed in Company with three others, bound here also, with Recruits for the same Regiment. This is the Ship that put into Boston.

The same Day his Majesty's Ship the Rye, Capt. Forrest, of 20 Guns, arrived here from Jamaica.

Saturday last the Privateer Brig Johnson, fell down to the Watering-Place. This is the eighth Privateer sent out since War was declared against France.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

In our last Monday's Gazette, we avoided inserting any Thing about poor Oswego, our Accounts at that Time in Town being too imperfect, coming in a very confused and unintelligible Manner. We are now sorry to say, that we are obliged to mention it's unhappy Reduction by the French and Indians on or about the Fifteenth Day of August last, 1756, the Circumstances with which we first received the shocking Intelligence, coming every Hour more and more confirmed. Saturday came to Town some Sailors from Oswego, who it is said made their Escape when the Place surrendered. And one in particular, who was sent with four or five others by Col. Webb from the Wood-Creek, to observe, and know the Certainty of it, who said they saw French Colours flying. And the Arrival of the Albany Post Yesterday put the Whole out of Doubt, that the Garrison, consisting of 1500 Men, surrendered after a short Siege, Col. Mercer it is said being first killed by the Enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated August 31.

"After an anxious Suspense for several Days, 'tis now past all Doubt that we have lost Oswego. The Manner how, is not certain.—Two Sailors who escaped from thence tell this Story:—On the 9th or 10th of August Instant, one of the Schooners came in, and gave an Account to the Garrison, that a large Army was encamped about 4 Miles to the Eastward, on the Bank of the Lake.—Two Sloops were immediately ordered out, if possible to annoy them; and when they were approaching to the Shore, they received a Fire of Cannon from the Enemy, and several of the Shot struck one of the Sloops.—Finding then that the Enemy had heavier Metal, the Sloops returned to Oswego, and the third Day after, the French Army consisting of 3000 French, and many Indians, approached Fort Ontario on the East Side of the River, then commanded by Capt. Paget.—The Enemy attacked it with Musquetry, and the Fort returned their Fire, till the French were preparing to play their Cannon against it; and then Capt. Paget sunk his Powder in the Well, spiked up his Cannon, and retired to the old Fort on the West Side of the River.—The Enemy soon after began to play their Cannon upon the old Fort.—Our whole Numbers there were about 15 or 1600 Men.—The Engagement continued from Thursday to Saturday Noon, being the 14th of the Month; when Col. Mercer being killed, the Garrison beat a Parley.—Lieutenant Middlemore went over to the French Camp, to treat about a Surrender, and returned with an Officer, who was blindfold.—Just before the Parley,

a considerable Party of the French had forded the River above at the Riffs, and were preparing to attack the Lines about the old Fort, where Col. Schuyler was posted.—The Sailors are ignorant of the Terms of Surrender, but understood that they were honourable; and remember that both English and French Colours were flying the greatest Part of the Afternoon.

"We are also informed, that when this Intelligence was brought to General Webb at the Carrying-Place, Trees were fallen to stop up the Wood-Creek, and that the Enemy began where we left off, and continued the Obstruction down to the Oneida Lake.—Thus we have lost one of the most important Garrisons upon this Continent.—Oswego enabled us to command the Lakes.—It secured us a Share in the Fur Trade.—It cut off the Communication between Canada and Louisiana, and thus prevented our being restricted to scant Limits along the Sea Shore.—It embarrassed the French in their Access to the Ohio.—It obstructed their Irruptions into the Southern Colonies.—It covered the Western Frontier of the Province of New-York, and secured the Friendship or rather the Neutrality of the Six Nations.—General Shirley was always sensible of its vast Importance.—All wise and disinterested Men in these Colonies knew it; and many miserable Wretches on the Frontiers, will probably feel it before the next Campaign.—How it came to be lost is a Question, which no Man in this Colony will take upon him to determine.—New-Jersey has lost a Regiment.—She has lost more.—She has lost Col. Schuyler, a brave and loyal Subject, who despised his own Ease, and all the Delights of an affluent Fortune, for the Service of his Country. Who had greater Inducements to content himself at Home? None. Who has followed his disinterested Example? But one. And yet few have been less noticed."

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated August 23.

"By the Papers herewith sent, you'll see Capt. Knox is returned from a second Cruise, and has brought in with him a French Dogger, of about 200 Tons, loaded with Wine, Brandy, Oil, and Dry Goods, reckoned to be worth about £. 6000 Sterling.—The Success Capt. Knox has already met with, has induced us to fit out one Snow, two Schooners, and one Sloop, all on the privateering Account, and will sail in a short Time.

Saturday last, a Fishing Schooner arrived here, the Master whereof reports, and has offered to make Affidavit of the same, That he saw Commodore Holmes, with 7 Ships, take four French Men of War off Louisburg. 'Tis supposed these are the four Ships that Commodore Holmes engaged last Month, so briskly, as we have had Advice of their failing from Louisburg; and as the Wind has not been favourable, so as to permit Mr. Holmes's Arrival here, the Report gains Ground."

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated last Monday.

"Just now arrived Capt. Trefrey from Halifax, who says, as he was coming out, he met two Fishing Schooners bound in, the Masters whereof told him, That Commodore Holmes had in tow, four of the five French Men of War, that he engaged some Time ago off Louisburg.—'Tis also just reported, by a Vessel from Barcelona, that either Byng or West is sent home, for some Misconduct, and that the English are not so well off, as we are too apt to think."

Since our last four of the Scotch Transports arrived here from Glasgow; the Snow Duke of Argyle, Capt. King, being the seventh and last Transport, with the Highland Troops, run ashore last Wednesday Evening near the Cove at Sandy-Hook; and 'tis feared cannot be got off again; but the People are all come up to Town.

Notwithstanding eight Privateers have already failed from this Port, there are now in our Harbour five others, viz. Two Snows, two Brigs, and one Schooner, that are to sail in a Week or two on the same Account.

A Snow from New-London, and a Brig from Rhode-Island, arrived here last Week for Stores, &c. to go on a Cruise against the Enemy.

Two large Privateers are sailed from Rhode-Island, the one a large Ship, of 20 Carriage Guns, under Dennis, and the other a Brig, under Fownes.

A L B A N Y, August 25.

Yesterday our young Men, who went out with some Mohawk Indians, arrived here: They took two Scalps within forty Yards of the French Camp, the one a French Officer, and the other a Soldier. They say the French have two Forts at the Narrows, and are building a third at the upper End of Lake George, where our Army must land.

Abercrombie's Regiment, Sir William Johnson,

with the Militia, and Bradstreet, with the Battalions, I am told, are yet at the Carrying-Place.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.  
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Albany, dated September 2, 1756.

"The Fate of Oswego is confirmed by the Indians, with this additional shocking Circumstance, that the French have massacred every Soul except 150. We had before confirmed Accounts of the Place surrendering upon Capitulation; and if it were any other Enemy in the World than the French, I could not devise how to reconcile so different Accounts; but I can easily believe that the French would, on any Pretence, or none, if they saw any Advantage in it, break any Capitulation; and commit any Murders. An Attempt to strike somewhere must be hourly expected of the French. If the Country knew, I should rather say, were sensible of, their Danger, for they have been told of it, they would be more alert, nay, more in earnest, in their Defence, and we should have less to fear from the Enemy."

In a Letter from the Great Carrying-Place, dated August 22, it is said, that in the Defence of Oswego we had only one Officer killed, one wounded, and lost eight or nine private Men; and that there was in the Garrison above a Year's Provision and Ammunition for 2000 Men.

A N N A P O L I S, September 16.

Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; our Governor, opened the Session with the following S P E E C H:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

I HAVE been obliged to call you together, before the Time to which you were Prorogued at the Conclusion of the last Session, by some Letters that I have lately received from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and the Earl of Loudoun: By the first I am required to recommend it to you in a particular Manner to make Provision, out of the Fund that is already raised in this Province, for repaying the Masters of such Indented Servants as have been entertained or may enlist in his Majesty's Forces, the Money paid by the said Masters upon the original Contract, in Proportion to the Time such Indented Servant had or may have to serve at the Time of their engaging in his Majesty's Service: That these are his Majesty's Instructions and Expectations, you will see by one of the Letters that will be laid before you; and as nothing but the Interest of your Constituents seems to be consulted thereby, I doubt not but you will, out of Regard to them, as well as in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, readily appropriate to this Use part of the Sum which was lately granted for his Majesty's Service, and is yet unexpended. By the Earl of Loudoun's Letter you will find, that the present Situation of Affairs on this Continent lays his Lordship under a Necessity of conjuring and requiring you, in the most earnest and importunate Manner, to levy a Number of Men in this Colony, with the utmost Expedition, for the Regiment which his Majesty has graciously ordered to be raised in America, for the Defence of these Colonies. What makes his Lordship so urgent, and induces him to press you for a Number of Recruits at this Juncture, rather than Aid in any other Shape, you will learn from his Letter: And as his Majesty has signified his Pleasure, and expects you will apply the Money that you have raised or may grant for the Public Service, as the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces on the Continent shall direct, I persuade myself you will not hesitate to appropriate Part of the Money already Granted, in the Manner that his Lordship requires, especially as you must all be convinced, that by these Means you can most effectually promote his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare and Safety of this and the neighbouring Colonies. On the receipt of his Lordship's Letter, I sent Instructions to the Commanding Officers of the Militia to enlist Men in their respective Counties for the Royal American Regiment; a Copy of the Instructions I shall lay before you, hoping you will make Provision for repaying the Money that might be expended on that Service, and that my ready Compliance with his Lordship's Requisition, will meet with your Approbation.

You will observe, Gentlemen, that we are called on to lay an Embargo on Outward Bound Vessels laden with Provisions, and (as the Northern Governments have already done) to Prohibit, for a Time, the Exportation of any out of this Province: I hope you will immediately proceed to

Frame a Bill for this Purpose, also very speedily enable me to answer to the Letters which I have received.

Gentlemen of the Lower House, I have several other Matters to lay before you, but shall postpone them till I understand that you have given your Opinion on those which I have now mentioned, and recommended to your Consideration.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of MARYLAND, in Assembly. The humble ADDRESS of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE look upon your calling us together before the Time to which we were Prorogued, as a Matter so necessary, that we return you our sincere Thanks for the same Time we must acknowledge your Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the Pains you have taken to prevent the Attempts of our Enemies, and the Vigour you have shewn on all Occasions, which we think we need not mention, as we have so often given, and Power shall be wanting, to the carrying into Execution, which our most gracious Sovereign has directed, for the Preservation of this Continent, and the Safety of the Province.

B. T. ASSEMBLY.

September 15, 1756.

The Governor's ADDRESS to the Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly.

I HAVE long been convinced, that I am more anxious than yourselves to promote the Service, or the Safety and Welfare of this Province, and it gives me the greatest Satisfaction to see your obliging Address, that I may be enabled to discharge my Duty to his Sacred Majesty, and the Gentlemen of this Province, meet with your Approbation.

H. O. SHARPE.

September 15, 1756.

The Governor's ADDRESS to the Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly.

I T gives me Pleasure to find, that your Zeal to promote the Service, makes you cheerfully sensible of leaving your Families and your own Power in some Measure, and do so, by coming to a speedy Decision, that have been recommended to your Consideration.

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