

the Officers shall have an entire Authority over them to the Moment of their Embarkation.

VIII. An exact Discipline shall be observed on each Side.

VIII. Granted.

IX. That such of the Inhabitants of the Island as have joined the English for the Defence of the Place, shall have Leave to remain, and to enjoy their Goods and Effects in the Island without being molested.

IX. General Blakeney and Marshal Richelieu, cannot fix or extend the Authority of the Kings their Masters over their Subjects; it would be setting Bounds to it, to oblige them to receive in their Dominions these whom they should not think proper to have settled there.

X. That all Prisoners of War shall be restored on each Side.

X. All the Prisoners that have been made during the Siege shall be restored on each Side, so that when the French return those they have, the Picquets, which were taken going to join the French Fleet, the Day Admiral Byng appeared before Mahon, shall be restored.

XI. That Mr. Cunningham the Engineer, who acted as a Volunter during the Siege, shall have a Passport, and Leave to go wherever his Affairs require.

XI. Granted.

XII. Upon the foregoing Conditions, his Excellency the Lieutenant General and Governor consents, after the Hostages shall have been exchanged for the faithful Execution of the above Articles, to deliver up the Place to his most Christian Majesty, with all the Magazines, Ammunition, Cannon and Mortars, except those mentioned in the second Article; and to point out to the Engineers all the Mines and subterraneous Works. Done at the Castle of St. Philip, the 28th of June, 1756.

XII. As soon as the foregoing Articles shall have been signed, the French shall be put in Possession of one of the Gates of St. Philip's Castle, as well as of the Forts Marlborough and St. Charles, upon the Hostages being sent on both Sides, for the faithful Execution of the foregoing Articles.

The Staccado that is in the Port shall be removed, and the going in and coming out shall be left open, at the Disposition of the French, until the whole Garrison has marched out: In the mean Time, the Commissaries on both Sides shall be employed; those on the Part of his Excellency General Blakeney, in making an Estimate of the Effects in the military Magazines, and others; and those on the Part of his Excellency Marshal Richelieu, in receiving them; and to deliver to the English such Part thereof, as has been agreed upon. Plans shall also be delivered of the Galleries, Mines, and other subterraneous Works. Done at St. Philip, the 29th of June, 1756.

L O N D O N.

June 22. We are informed, that more than thirty Owners of Privateers have already received their Letters of Marque and Reprisals.

A Gentleman lately arrived from Guernsey assures us, the Inhabitants of that Island are taking proper Measures to defend themselves against an Invasion from the French. They have Three Thousand Men capable of using Fire-Arms, and well disciplined; and are provided with every Thing necessary for their Defence, such as Hand-Granades, Powder, Ball, and other Ammunition to destroy the Invaders. The Inhabitants are all loyal to King George, abhor French Government, and Lads of fourteen and fifteen are learning the Use of the Firelock.

By a General Court of Sailors, held the 29th of June, 1756, at the Lyon and Anchor, in Wapping, it was determined that Mr. Bung, Chef d'Escadre in the Middle Seas, should be exemplarily punished for Cowardice; and the Reasons for such Punishment be made public.

By Order, T. BOATSWAIN.

1. That he is highly guilty, for ordering the Deptford out of the Line, as he ought to have taken all Advantages to destroy the French, and not risked a Battle on equal Terms when he could do otherwise.

2. Because he did not lead the Van, but gave the Command and his Post of Honour and Danger to his Rear Chef d'Escadre; whereas he should have led the Van, and by Example spirited on the other Ships; which shews he did not intend any Harm to the Enemy.

3. That he might have prevented his Ships from being raked by the Enemy, as he had the Windward Gage of the Enemy, but did not prevent it.

4. That he suffered his own Ship (according to

his own Words) to sustain the Fire of the Enemy for some Time before he engaged his Adversary.

5. That we suspect this 4th Article, because it is impossible for two capital Ships to engage, without having a Man killed or wounded.

6. That it must be owing to ill Conduct, for one single Ship to put the whole Line in Disorder by losing her Foretopmast; whereas it might have been repaired in a few Hours.—N. B. What became of her Bowlings, or had she any to her Sails?

7. As the Enemy was not to be seen five Days after, he might have landed his Forces, or at least crept into Mahon; but as he did neither, we think he was afraid of meeting the Enemy again off the Mouth of the Harbour.—But it seems it was not his fighting Day.

8. By this ill Conduct he left the Enemy Masters of the Seas.

9. We look upon his Account that the Enemy failed as three to one, to be a Mistake, owing to a Panic; because, if it had been true, they had it in their Power, in the Attempt they made, to have gained the Windward Gage, by eating us out of the Wind.

10. That it does not appear that Mr. Bung intended any Skirmish, if the French had not rudely begun firing upon his Ships.

11. That as the said Bung had the Windward Gage, he might have run close on board the Enemy, and with his Crowd of Sail becalmed them; the Consequence would have been a Victory, as their Ships could not have edged away three Feet in an Hour.

12. As he had 13 Sail of the Line to the Enemy's 12, and 52 Guns more than they, he ought not to have acted as a Fribble, and more especially as Mahon was at Stake.

13. For these, and many more, Reasons, we expect he should be brought immediately to the Gang-way, to receive his Reward for Misdemeanours so malignant.

July 13. There were not above 2000 Seamen in all Gallionier's Fleet; whence our Superiority was far greater than what at first appears from our Majority of 52 Guns: The French were likewise very sickly.

We are well informed, that a certain great Personage, within a few Days past, publicly declared his Opinion of a late memorable Transaction in the following Words, "It is not possible that Byng and the rest of them should be such Cowards; I AM SOLD."

We have Advice from Bourdeaux, that a Guernsey Privateer, carrying 180 Men (how many Guns they do not say) is taken by a French Frigate, of 30 Guns, and carried up the Caronne.

'Tis said that there are several Men of War gone to intercept the French West-India Merchant Fleet, consisting of above 500 Ships.

Private Letters by the Dutch Mail inform us, that three large Bodies of Prussian Troops are in Motion, and that one of them is advancing towards the Frontiers of Bohemia. This Step is said to have been taken in Consequence of some Secrets wormed out of the Secretary of the Imperial Embassy at Berlin, who has since disappeared, as mentioned in former Advices; but we presume he is to be found somewhere, out of the Reach of the Court of Vienna's Resentment.

Last Sunday a great Personage at Kensington declared, that he had received an Account, that there were Ten Thousand French Troops embarking with a Design, it is supposed, to invade this Kingdom.

The sudden Movements of the Trains of Artillery, &c. on Sunday last, was occasioned by the Arrival of an Express from Ostend, intimating the sudden Preparations of the French for an Invasion, and Cautioning to this Purpose, It is hoped you are ready.

We are assured, that his Majesty intends to visit the several Encampments, and pitch his Tent in each; which will greatly resemble the Progresses made by many of his Predecessors, and give infinite Satisfaction to Millions of his faithful Subjects, who will thereby have some Opportunity of testifying their Loyalty to a Prince, whose Virtues have rendered him truly the WELL-BELOVED to free Subjects, and the most really popular Monarch that ever filled the English Throne.

July 17. General BLAKENEY is expected in Town in about ten Days Time, where it is not doubted but he will meet with an ample Share in the Honours of his Country.—As nothing but a Want of Officers fit for Command can justify the farther Harassing of the brave Old Man, suppose he was to be appointed standing President of

our future Court Martials, with a Salary of Five Thousand Pounds a Year? *Blake* was commissioned, by as great a Master of military Merit as this Nation ever knew, Admiral *Byng*, and General *Byng* by Land; under the Authority therefore of this Example, why might he not in this New Capacity have the Trial of all who signed the Council?

The following is the best Account we can give of the deplorable Loss of Minorca: On Wednesday Morning the Marquis de Abreu, the Spanish Ambassador here, received an Express from Paris, to the following Purport.—That on the 27th of June the French attacked the Fort by Storm, in six different Places, which continued with the utmost Fury for the whole Day. The next Morning the French Army being just ready to begin a general Storm, the Marshal sent to the Governor, for the last Time, that if he still refused to capitulate, in Case of Conquest, every Person in the Place should inevitably be put to the Sword. The good old General Blakeney desired 24 Hours to bury his Dead in, take Care of the Wounded and to call a Council of War. Eight Hours only were allowed, in which all the Garrison, almost dead thro' the Fatigue of having been upon the severest Duty for thirty Hours together, insisted upon a Capitulation. The Garrison was so insufficient at first, that the Length of the Siege had not left Strength enough to man the Works without being more constantly on Duty than could be supported; they had stood five Weeks after Byng's Desertion of them, without the least Signs of Relief or Intelligence of Encouragement; nor the least Hopes of Success from the naval Superiority of their Country; they were obliged to submit to bring a Stain upon their Nation, which neither Time nor future Conduct will ever wipe off while History records the Annals of the present Age.—Thus fell St. Philip's Castle, and the Island of Minorca, of which we were Masters 47 Years. A braver Man never marched out from a Fortress he had so long defended; himself, his Officers and Men lamenting their hard Fate, some having lost their All, but in an heroic Manner. No Neglect can they charge themselves with! they were abandoned, and Posterity will blush! the French being near, the Besiegers were constantly supplied with whatever they wanted: Had the brave Blakeney received the Supplies and Refreshments that Richelieu did, all France would not have conquered him. N. B. There is little Room to doubt the Truth of this most melancholy Intelligence, on Account of the Place it comes from, as the first News of the Lisbon Earthquake, and of Gallionier's Affair with our cowardly A——, came by the same Channel, and proved exactly true. Richelieu's own Son brought the Express to the Court of France. Oh Byng! Oh Byng! what dost not thou owe thy dishonoured, thy suffering Country!

We hear that a Motion is intended to be made in an honourable House, That no Person shall be capable of rising to any naval Command, who has not served a certain Time before the Mast. Then may we expect more such Characters as Bembow and Walton were, and Hawke and Saunders are: And that the Epithet of *honourable*, and the corrupted Blood of high Birth, will then be less liable to injure their Country, through Incapacity, Effeminacy, or Cowardice.

'Tis said Admiral Byng arrived in Town this Morning, in Custody of a Messenger.

Yesterday arrived an Express from Admiral Hawke, who got to Gibraltar on the 20th ult. and there found Admiral Byng's Fleet, which arrived there on the 14th, and Broderick's, who arrived on the 17th.—Is not this a strange Degree of Infatuation or Want of Courage in Admiral Byng, not to venture a second Engagement for so important an Object as the Relief of the Garrison of St. Philip's, when he had with him so great Superiority of Force!

It is a certain Fact, that, on Account of the French Success, great Rejoicings have been made, and in Terms of the most provoking Insolence, at a House of public Resort not a Mile from St. Martin's Lane. This is a Specimen of French Generosity for the extraordinary Indulgence of our Government, so nobly contrary to the jealous Meanness of their own Tyrant towards the English within his Dominions. Habitual Slaves have generally proved licentious in Liberty, and Cowards in Grain the most insolent thro' Success, however obtained.

Orders have been given for all the Officers of the marching Regiments to repair to their respective Posts, and hold themselves in Readiness for marching upon Beat of Drum.

It is said some of the Transports lately employed in bringing over the foreign Troops, will be converted into Ships of War, carrying from 16 to 20 Guns, 40 Seamen, and 20 Soldiers, to guard the Coast, whilst the Men of War are distressing the Enemy in different Parts of the World.

The first Troop of Life-Guards have Orders to be ready with their Camp Equipage, to attend his Majesty.

July 22. We hear that 14 Ships of the Line are ordered with all immediate Speed to be got in Readiness upon some private Expedition.

The Boscawen Privateer has taken a French Privateer, and carried her into Dartmouth.

24. It is assured that the French sent, from first to last, 24000 Men into Minorca, of which they have lost between 6 and 7000.

Letters have been received from some Captains of

of the Mediterranean Fleet, in that they signed the Resolution of War, to return to Gibraltar, not proved of such a Step, but because that they should throw away their own Lives to no Purpose, and their own Lives to no Purpose, and their own Lives to no Purpose, and their own Lives to no Purpose.

Thursday last some Letters by brought Advice, that his Prussian learnt that the Empress Queen the Assistance of her new Ally, to recover Silesia, is marching; the Dutchy of Cleves, and is 60,000 Men to Bohemia to lay

We learn from Hamburg, Germany, that the Hanoverian Point of encamping at Hamelen, they will be joined by a Corps by a Body of Troops belonging Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. By Couriers, and the marching of of Troops, and the immense recruiting, there appears to be tion throughout all Germany.

Proper Gunners are ordered Coasts, in order to work the few planted, upon any Emergency.

E P I G R A M

When our small Garrison gave Richelieu admir'd the Conqueror Of the brave English, Blakeney A Sight of Pleasure, not unmissible "Give the tremendous Lion Round "No Ramparts now, no Walls

July 27. They write from a French Privateer went into the Infant, and cut out an English York; but that she will be recouping Dutch Property.

To perpetuate the glorious old BLAKENEY, whose shall immortalize his noble, I would propose, That this Veteran (to contrast the infamous signed to the honourable, shall make his Return to his by a public Entry through the

—What a noble Sight would just the Reward! to behold heading the Remains of his Garrison over Westminster-bridge, Colours flying, and a Valour and Conduct have exto

Enemy.—The Service tho' defeated, deserves the Honour

—When before was so glorious our Country's Cause!—Themselves have acknowledged it able and unparalleled Capit

generously granted; and shall reap this Tribute to their Merit were it only to teach future C they are dragged as they deserv

ishment, the Brave, tho' dishonoured with the Victors Due.

It is certain that our Fleet had that could have been wished in its Commander. The condour for Engagement, which nor could have been stood; th

Wind, the Sun, the Number of Ships, and Day-light e to insure us a most glorious V

Byng had the Command. V could have done, is plain fr

of less than the Half of it. Ships only, really had the best French Fleet consisting of d

which were actually engaged

Dublin, July 13. The Effigies of lately distinguished himself in an Honour and Service of his Country, ornamented, as an Appendage to

Lane. The numerous Spectators w Occasion, testified the highest Applaudment, expressing at the same

Witness, that the like public Honour on the gallant Original. In the taken down, and committed to

Graves of the truly sorrowful Affair

DUBLIN.

Extra: of a Letter from Yesterday Morning the Anson Vessel of about 300 Tons Burth

Canada, laden with 600 Hogsheds of Brandy, a great Quantity of B and Small Arms. This was the is reckoned a very good Prize.

Letters, July 2. Last Saturday of this Port, Thomas Allington