

marched, one to Silesia, and the other into Bohemia; and it is said, there has been lately a Skirmish between Part of the said Troops and those of the Imperialists, to the Advantage of the former.

September 8. The French Ships at Portsmouth, are ordered round to the Thames. Several Privateers are sailed from Dunkirk.—From Paris they write, that the Spaniards want us to exchange Gibraltar for Oran. [A very pretty Proposal!]

Sept. 9. There is an Account from the Hague, that the Empress of Russia has entered into the Treaty of Versailles with some Modifications; and that the Austrians will soon have 138,000 Men in Readiness.—The Regency of Hanover expect to have 60,000 Men, without the Prussians; some say the whole Army, with the Prussians, amount to 120,000.

September 11. The Prussians are marched from Leipzick towards Bohemia, consisting of 40,000 Men.

Yesterday it was reported, that an Express was arrived from Admiral Hawke, and brought Advice of his taking 9 Transports laden with Provisions.

We hear his Prussian Majesty has sent a Message to the States General of the United Provinces, in order to know how their High-Mightinesses intend to behave in Case he should be obliged to come to an open Rupture with the House of Austria, and should be attacked at the same Time by the French, in Consequence of the Treaty of Versailles; and it is said the Prussian Monarch required an Answer from the States in eight Days.

They write from Leipzick, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, is in full March towards Bohemia, with a Body of 40,000 Men; and that Veldt-Marshal Schwerin is in Readiness to advance from Silesia with a greater Force; so that the Austrians are like to find themselves between two Fires, and that before they are thoroughly formed. The same Letters say, the Protestant Princes of the Empire are about to form an Army of Observation of 80,000 Men.

Our last Advices from Paris say, that a Resolution has been taken to embark immediately, and at all Events, 8 Battalions for Corsica, under the Command of the Marquis de Caffres; but that it is doubtful whether they will be escorted by M. Galliffoniere.

Yesterday it was reported, that the King of Prussia had taken Dresden.

An extraordinary Council has been held on the Expresses received from the Admirals Hawke and Boscawen.

Sept. 13. It is asserted that the Corsicans have again desired our Protection, and that their Proposal is accepted.

'Tis said that Admiral Hawke's Squadron is to be reinforced to the Number of 40 Men of War, and 18 Frigates, in order, if possible, to disappoint the Designs of the French.

Sept. 14. The Terms of Accommodation proposed by the Court of Spain are said to be, That England shall cede Gibraltar to the French, and have Minorca restored; that France shall give up Gibraltar to the Spaniards, and have Hispaniola (or the Half of it so called) added to St. Domingo; that St. John's River in North-America shall be a neutral one, for the free Use of both Nations, &c. By this Scheme Nova-Scotia would be always at the Mercy of France, whose Domingo Trade would be doubled, our Indian Allies of the Six Nations would soon be seduced from our Interest, and the Value of Canada would be tenfold, by the Advantage of this Communication with it. But Gibraltar cannot be alienated without the Concurrence of the People, as it is annexed to the Crown of England by Parliament. If we reject the abovementioned Proposals, it is not improbable that the Spaniards will immediately accept of Minorca, and declare for the French. Such are the Consequences of the Neglect of Minorca! In this Case England has nothing to do but array an effectual Militia, which would set all her Ships at Liberty to distress her Enemies. We hear a considerable Reinforcement will be sent to Admiral Hawke in the Mediterranean.

Charlestown, in South-Carolina, September 2.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Savage, in 17 Days from St. Kitts, by whom our Advices that can be depended on are, That they had then already fitted out Five Privateers from that Island, viz. a Brig, of 14 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, three small Sloops commanded by the Captains Constantine, King and Burroughs, and a small Two Mast-Boat commanded by Capt. Connel: That on the 11th ult. Capt. Burroughs sent in a French Schooner, called la Reine des Anges, Pierre St. Martin, Commander; and on the 12th, a

Dutch Schooner, taken by him in Concert with Constantine, and King, laden with Frenchmen, who had hired her to carry them with a few Dollars from St. Eustatia to Martinique: That Capt. Connel had also sent in on the 12th, a French Pettauger, with 15 Casks of Melasses, and a few of Rum; and a Dutch Sloop, hired to transport more Frenchmen, with 6000 Dollars, their Property, to Gaudaloupe; and that this Vessel having on board (among other Things) a Quantity of Sheet Lead for the Use of the French, 'twas thought they would be confiscated.

On Tuesday last, arrived an Express from the Cherokees, advising, that all our People were well there, in good Spirits, and going upon the Business they had in Hand, with all the Dispatch possible. And, that the Little Carpenter, with a great Number of other Headmen of the Cherokees, will soon be in Town on a Visit to our new Governor; which will probably, for some Days, retard his Excellency's intended Journey to review the Militia in the several Parts of this Province.

Basseterre, in St. Christophers, September 22.

On Monday passed by here in her Way to Antigua, the Massachusetts. She is said to have been freighted with Provisions and Military Stores for the Use of the French at Cape Francois, by a very eminent Person at St. Eustatia: But the Crew being all Englishmen, they on their Passage confined the Captain, and thought that they ought to carry such a Cargo rather into an English Port than a French one.

The same Day arrived the Lucretia, Captain James Fleming, from London. She was attacked on Wednesday last, 18 or 20 Leagues Southward of St. Vincent's, by a French Privateer of 8 or 10 Carriage Guns, and about 100 Men, whom she continued to engage an Hour and three Quarters, and who kept her Company all Night, but stood in for St. Vincent's in the Morning. The Captain, and Mr. James Akers, who was a Passenger, were wounded in the Engagement.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated Sept. 16.

"Yesterday was sent into English Harbour, by his Majesty's Snow Saltash, a small French Privateer Sloop, mounted with four Carriage Guns, and six Swivels. Two of our Men of War, the Anson, and Augusta, are likewise come in here, having sprung their Foretop-masts in the late hurrydury Weather.

"At a Court of Admiralty held here the Day before Yesterday, the three following Vessels were condemned, viz. A Bermuda built Sloop, belonging to Mr. Allier of St. Eustatia, taken by the Tryal Privateer: Mr. Allier proved himself a Burgher of that Place, and that no Part of the Cargo was Contraband; But the Captain having concealed some Papers (which were afterwards brought to Light, and no others than a Permission and a Letter inclosed, with a Bill of Lading and an Invoice of the Cargo) the Judge of the Admiralty looked upon the Concealment as a Fraud, and condemned her and her Cargo. The next was a Schooner belonging to Malaga Bob; which, although he proved himself a Burgher, and Subject to the States, was condemned, as belonging to an English born Subject, who had no right to supply our Enemies: This Trial took up from two o'Clock in the Afternoon till eight at Night, and very great Arguments and Reasons were made Use of by the Council on both Sides. The other condemned was a Sloop belonging to Mr. Desmont of St. Martin's. We have three or four more Dutch Prizes, which will be tried next Monday, all of which, I believe, will be condemned, being the Property of English born Subjects. Mr. Allier intends to Appeal, but as to the others, I don't know whether any of them will. Poor F---- P---- has got one or two sent in here."

October 6. On Monday Morning came into this Road the Privateer Sloop Tyger, Capt. White, of Antigua; she brought with her three Prizes, viz. the Diligence, a Privateer belonging to Martinico, of one Carriage Gun, four Swivels, and 37 Men. The Schooner Ogle, Huett Nutter, Master, bound from Antigua to Maryland, and laden with Rum, Sugar, and new Negroes; she was taken by the Diligence on the 28th ult. to the Westward of Barbuda, and was retaken the next Day off Montserrat. And another Schooner which hoists Dutch Colours.

Yesterday arrived in the Road from a Cruise the Privateer Sloop Terrible, Capt. Richards, of Montserrat; she brought in two large French Sloops; one of about 110 Tons Burden, the other about 80; both of them deeply laden with clay'd Sugar, Coffee, &c. She came in Sight of them the 27th ult. off Martinico, and saw them

from whence she cut them out the same Night; ten Negroes on board one of them, got ashore in a Canoe, but six in the other, with two Masters and two Passengers, were brought off; they were bound to St. Pierre: Captain Richards had only 18 Men when he cut them out.

BOSTON, October 24.

We are informed, by Letters from London, of the 5th of August, That when Col. Byng went down to Portsmouth, to see his Brother, the Admiral, on his Arrival, it proved fatal to him; for the Shock was too great.—He fell into a Fit, and expired immediately; and, what is very surprizing, the Admiral himself is perfectly easy, and talks as if he thought his Conduct and Bravery to be beyond a Blake, Drake, &c.

The French Mediterranean Fleet is cooped up in the Harbour of Toulon by Admiral Hawke.

On Wednesday last at a special Court of Admiralty held at Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Island, for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies, committed upon the high Seas, Joseph Hughes, late Commander of the Schooner Dove, was tried for the Murder of Michael Clark, Cooper on board said Schooner, the 14th of March last, and, after a Hearing of seven or eight Hours, adjudg'd guilty, and Sentence of Death passed upon him accordingly, and the Time of his Execution appointed.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, October 13, 1756.

"This Day I received a Letter from Fort Edward, dated October 12, which says, that 15 French Deserters have come to Fort-William-Henry, who give out, that the French Army is in a starving Condition, and dying by Hundreds."

NEW-HAVEN, October 23.

Letters from the Camp at Lake George, dated the 8th Instant, say, "That the Marquis Montcalm, with his Troops, given out to be 12,000 Regulars, Canadians and Indians, were come down to Ticonderoga, and the Reporters, who saw them, think, there could not be less than 10,000. They saw also a Number of Horses, Carriages, and Artillery. The Marquis gave out, that he designed to visit us soon, if we did not him, and take Fort Edward, and then proceed to Albany."

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Twelve Privateers from this Port are now at Sea, and eight others sitting out in the Harbour; some of which will fall down to the Watering-place this Week, in order to proceed on their respective Cruizes against his Majesty's Enemies.

It is reported in Town, that there is arrived at Martinico from Old France, two large Privateers to cruise in the West-Indies, one of which mounts 28 Guns, and the other 24, nine and twelve Pounds.

There is a Report in Town, that Capt. Spry has taken a French Ship, bound from Quebec to Old France, loaded with Fur, and sent her into Halifax.

We are told that a certain Trade in the West-Indies, viz. the Provision Trade, is likely, and very deservedly too, to meet with some Obstruction, even from our Enemies the French, who, ashamed of the Villainy of acting against the Law of a Country, by enabling its Foes to cut backwards the Throats of its Inhabitants, it is said obliges now each Trader to any of their Islands to pay a pecuniary Consideration of some Hundreds of Dollars for the Favour of trading with them, sensible no doubt that their Magazines are all well furnished, both in the West-Indies, and up the Rivers St. Lawrence, and Mississippi, and therefore indifferent about any further Assistance from either English, Dutch, or any other Nation, that has heretofore, or hereafter may trade among them with Provisions; or, at least, until such Time as their Magazines begin to be drained.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

Capt. Bonnel, in the Harriot-Packet-Boat, left Falmouth the 16th of September, when there was no other North-America Packet Boat in that Port, the Halifax, Earl of Leicester, and General Wall Packets, being on their Voyages; and it was reported a Fifth was soon to be established. He was chased the second Day after he failed, by a large French Privateer, who held her own with the Packet, and obliged Captain Bonnel to alter his Course in the Night to get rid of her.

Last Friday Night, Capt. Forrest arrived here in a French Sloop, taken by the Goldfinch Privateer, Capt. Randle, of this Port, on the 14th ultimo, between Cape Francois and Monto Cristo, being bound from the former for Coracoa. Her Cargo is Sugar, Coffee, and some Indigo.

TWO DAYS before Capt. Bonnel's Schooner-Abore, in Sight of several Men of War, and Ships of the Line, there, from whence she was bound, and finding it impracticable to her a Fire, and made the best she perceived a Frigate coming to take him.

Private Letters by the Packet French Privateers, of 24 Guns, by some of the English Cruizers of September, and sent into that Admiral Hawke was cruized M. Galliffoniere, the French Admiral thought fit to give him Battle in the Harbour of Toulon.—That was at the Head of One Hundred over-running the King of Poland's Armions, not (says his Prussian Design to hurt them, but out my own Security, and to preserve the Empire, without suffering Quarrels of the Germanic Majesty to secure them from the Step and the bloody Consequences of a private Treaty acquainted with, viz. that be Queen and the King of France of Poland has succeeded. (Ourber, that the Elector of Saxony and his Daughter the Dauphin's Saxony Subjects also are Protestants think more like Christians of many other States do).—That they raised no Contributions, and to maintain the Troops he made—That instead of waiting for of Negotiations (so fatal to Provinces) he had sent Notice to the Elector of Cologne, to provide Forty Thousand of his Troops taken Possession of Leipzick (the 29th of August, and matters.—That an Express arrived 7th of September, and brought Prussian Majesty had laid Siege at the Entrance of Bohemia would surrender in three Days for a Defence, tho' the French Fortnight in taking it; and that to meet him in Bohemia, who Battle to the Imperialists (Subjects of Germany) in which, if immediately to besiege the City it was not doubted but the intimidated so as to mend the Prussian Territories run almost of their Country, and are no any Frontier of Strength.—The Emperor had made a peremptory answer to, What Part the States take in Case of an open Rupture between his Master and France? and eight Days to make it in, the Word Peace in their Mouth it only as a Signal to the most generous.—In short, some Letters either was, or soon would Motions of his Prussian Majesty almost every where, a many Troops in Motion in Case when no War was declared.—(Empress of Russia) her Disposition but her Mediation requested Majesty and the Queen of Hungary several Officers necessary there from Gibraltar; and, that great Height he was lodged in, an Order was given on September to have Iron Bars down of his Apartment, and Room so secured, that any Access be rendered impossible; and additional Guard always with permitted to go forth to having a Conveniency in the Purpose; and that many of his being thus guarded was in England of Col. Jeffrey's Minorca; the Orders being special Command.—That not arrived in England, but raltar through his late Fatigue York, since the States answered, had, in the Name of Great-Britain, once more Delay, the Succours which necessities had stipulated to him