

Government of this Province cannot agree to make a Peace with them for itself, and leave them at Liberty to continue the War with our Brethren of the neighbouring Colonies: That we are all Subjects of one great King, and must, for the future, be all at Peace or all at War with other Nations at the same Time: That our King has appointed Sir William Johnson to manage these general Treaties for all the Governments in this Part of America, and to him we must therefore refer the Indians for a final Conclusion and Ratification of this Treaty;—promising also to write to him, acquaint him with the good Dispositions the Indians have shown, at these Conferences, and recommend it to him to make the Agreement firm and lasting for all Parties. An Interview of this Kind with the Indians, we apprehend, may at this Time be greatly for his Majesty's Service, and for the Advantage not only of this but of all the neighbouring Colonies; and not inconsistent with the Intention of Lord Loudoun's Letter: Which we nevertheless submit to your Honour's prudent Consideration.

October 29, } Signed, by Order of the House,
1756, P. M. } ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

PARIS, August 27.

BY Letters from L'Isle Royal we have the following Circumstances of an Engagement which happened in July last near Louisburg, between M. Beausfieur, who commands the King's Squadron that sailed from Brest in April with Troops for Canada, and some English Men of War. M. Beausfieur was returning from Quebec to Louisburg, when on the 26th of July he saw two English Men of War and two Frigates cruising about three Leagues to the Southward of the last-mentioned Port, who bore up as near as the Wind would permit to reconnoitre him. M. Beausfieur, besides his own Ship Le Heros, had then with him Illustre Man of War, and the Unicorn and Syren Frigates. Taking Advantage of the Wind at North he bore down upon the English, who immediately tacked about and ran away. The Apprehension of failing too much to the Leeward of Louisburg, where he was ordered to carry some Provisions, prevented him from pursuing the English at that Time; and therefore he put into that Port the same Day. He made all the Haste he could to land what he was ordered, and some Sick that he had on board; and the next Morning at Five o'Clock set Sail again in Search of the Enemy. About Noon he came up with the two Men of War that he had chased the Evening before, but they had now but one Frigate in Company with them. He made all the Sail he could to come up with them, and they did the same to keep out of his Way, but one of our Frigates soon joined the English Frigate, and attacked her so vigorously, that she took Shelter under the Cannon of two Men of War, whose Fire obliged our Frigate to retire a little. The Captain however managed so well, that he gave M. Beausfieur Time to come up with the English Men of War, one of which carried 74 Guns and the other 64. He immediately attacked one of them imagining that the Illustre, which was just behind, would fall upon the other, but a Calm happening to come on at that Instant, the Illustre could not come up, so that M. Beausfieur had both the English Men of War to engage by himself. The Engagement continued very smart on both Sides till Seven in the Evening, when a Breeze of Wind sprung up, which enabled the Illustre to advance; and the Enemy took Advantage of this Breeze to get away. The Heros being almost disabled, M. Beausfieur was not in a Condition to pursue, and therefore he employed his Men all Night in refitting his Sails and Rigging, in Hopes the next Morning to join the Enemy again; but about Eight o'Clock, he spied them crowding all their Sails, and at such a Distance, that having no Hopes of coming up with them, notwithstanding the bad Condition they seemed to be in, he thought proper to return to Louisburg to compleat the Repair of his Ship. She received upwards of 200 Shot during the Engagement, and had eighteen Men killed, and forty-eight wounded, and M. Beausfieur himself was wounded in the Left Leg.

Paris, August 13. By the Savage Frigate, dispatched from Canada by the Governor General, we have a Confirmation of a contagious Disease being carried there in the Leopard Man of War, one of the Fleet with Stores and Troops; many Persons have died, and the Progress of the Distemper was not stopped, when the Savage came away.

August 16. Several flat-bottomed Vessels, and a great Quantity of Shells, and Cheveaux de Frize, are getting ready at St. Malo.

When the Deputation from the Parliament went to Compeigne last Tuesday, to make Representations to the King upon his Edicts for raising Money, his Majesty gave them this Answer: *My Parliament abuses my Goodness, I will be obeyed To-morrow, without any further Delay, and will receive no more Representations or Remonstrances upon this Subject.* Notwithstanding which the Parliament resolved the next Day to make fresh Remonstrances relative to the Money Edicts.

Frankfort, August 4. Circular Letters for the March of the Imperial Troops, run thus: That as his Prussian Majesty is assembling, for Reasons unknown, a large Body of Forces towards the Frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, it behoved every Regiment to hold itself in Readiness to march, with all its Equipage, on the first Notice.

L O N D O N.

August 20. On Wednesday a Dutch Man of War of 50 Guns, and about 25 Ships and Transports, were brought into the Downs by the Rochester Man of War and some Sloops, on Suspicion of having on board Stores and Ammunition for the French.—The Mary-Anne, Milleur, homeward bound from one of the Sugar-Islands, is taken by the Josepha, Teage, a Ship employed in the Newfoundland Fishery, and carried into Lisbon. On Tuesday a French Ship of 150 Tons, was carried into Chichester by a small Privateer.

It is said that the French Court have given Orders for cleansing the Harbour of Boulogne, and making it fit to receive a Fleet of Men of War.

The City's loyal and affectionate Address, and the King's most gracious Answer thereto, gives universal Satisfaction to all true Britons, as the Unanimity subsisting between King and People must be the greatest Mortification that our secret Enemies at Home, or our declared Enemies A-board, can receive.

August 25. The Mandrin Privateer of Liverpool, about 20 Tons, mounting two Guns, on the 12th Instant brought into Crookhaven, two Dutch Ships loaded with Stores and Lead for Brest.—The Industry, Brown, from Tunis for Leghorn, is taken by the French, and carried into Marseilles.—From the Sound of the 17th we are informed that the Ship of Capt. Roxburgh Inerkeithing, bound for Gottenburg, was on the 5th taken 20 Leagues West off the Naze, by a French Lug-sail Privateer, of two Carriage Guns, 14 Swivels and 30 Men, and ransomed for 300 l. Sterling, and since arrived at Gottenburg.

August 26. On Tuesday Morning Vice-Admiral Smith hoisted his Flag on board his Majesty's Ship Tilbury, in the Downs.—We hear that his Majesty's Sloop the Peregrine has taken, and carried into Lisbon, two French Prizes, said to be very rich.—On the 22d came to an Anchor, in Cowes Road, the Adventure Privateer of Guernsey, Philip Dupree, from the Coast of France, with a French Prize laden with Cyder.—Private Letters by the Holland Mail advise, that a Ship from Hull, laden with Coals and Lead, and two Scotch Ships, are taken by two Privateers on the Coast of Norway.

August 27. Captain Harland, of the Essex, has sent into Portsmouth, a Snow taken from the French, laden with Soldiers Cloaths.—The Elizabeth, Brocklebank, from Hull for Konenburg, is taken by a French Privateer, of four Guns.—The Lively, Captain Gaines, is lost in her Passage, from Malaga, to Hamburgh.—Admiral Mostyn took a Matinico Man two or three Days ago, and sent her towards Portsmouth.

August 28. La Reine de France, from Martinico for Nantz, with Sugar, Cotton, &c. and le Bein Aime, Siquar, from Rochelle for Caen, with Provisions and Powder, are taken by the Essex, and carried into Portsmouth.—The Hampshire, Brown, and the Essex, Rudder, from Falmouth for Cowes, with four Vessels, Names unknown, are taken off Dartmouth, by a French Privateer.—A Sloop, supposed to be from London, was taken the 24th Instant, off Brightelmstone, by a French Privateer.

August 31. It is reported at the Court End of the Town, that Sir John Ligonier, General Hulse, and some other Officers, will shortly go upon an important Expedition.

Last Week a Vessel was dispatched for Gibraltar with some Orders of great Importance for the Governor; immediately upon the Delivery of which he is to fail to deliver a Packet to Sir Edward Hawke; this Vessel has some Engineers on board to reinforce his Fleet.

A private Letter found on board one of the

Prize Ships written by Galiffoniere to a Friend, in which he acknowledged his wonderful Escape in the Engagement of the 20th of May, owing to the Cowardice of the English Admiral, or some other unaccountable Circumstance. This Letter, we are assured, is with the Lords of the Admiralty. Yesterday Admiral Knowles arrived at his House in Bond-Street from Jamaica.

September 4. The following Captains are going to the Mediterranean, in the Room of those ordered home; on Admiral Byng's Tryal; Captain Charles Wray, John Storr, Edward Hughes, Julian Legge, James Gambier, Car Scroope, Chaloner Ogle, and M. Moore.—Some Ships are sailed with Stores for Jersey and Guernsey.—Admiral Hawke was off Minorca, and divided his Fleet to block up all the Harbours; but they say the Garriphon had Provisions for 18 Months.

Extract of a Letter from Southbold, September 1.

"Tis with great Pleasure I inform you of my safe Arrival. We have had a long and anxious Passage. We spoke to two Brigs off Berwick, who had both been taken and ransomed; and one of them was chased into our Fleet by another Privateer, but seeing so many of us together, he did not care to venture in among us, which was very fortunate for us. 'Tis true we had a Sloop of ten Guns with us for-Convoy, who has given due Attendance, and performed her Duty exceedingly well; but had they known what little Defence we could make, and had they joined together, few of us could have escaped. I think it is great Pity that so great a Property, and such a Number of naked Men should be risked, without any Thing to defend themselves but a single Mucket a-Buis, which, I assure you, has caused me many uneasy Hours. However, thank God, we are safe arrived with a good Fishing; and if the Yarmouth Fishery turns out in Proportion to the Shetland, and with as little Loss, it will be the most beneficial Fishing the Society ever made, by some Thousands of Pounds. We have caught more Fish, got them earlier to Market, and brought our Nets home all dried at Shetland, which is a very great Advantage to them, at least 1000 Pounds Difference in their fitting out for another Season."

Extract of a private Letter from Amsterdam, Sept. 3.

"Letters from Leipstick of this Day, give us an Account that the Prussian Troops are arrived in that City from Magdeburg, that they have taken Possession of the Gates, have planted four Pieces of Cannon against the Town-House, and are billeted from 14, to 16 and 20, in almost every House in the City. At the same Time we hear, that the severest Injunctions have been laid on the People, through all the Towns they have passed, forbidding them, on Pain of Death, to communicate by Letters the Destination of these Troops. The Terror into which this Circumstance has thrown the Traders at Leipstick, is unspeakable, their Commissions for Goods being countermanded, and the Stoppage of their Merchandize being earnestly desired till further Notice. Letters from Berlin at the same Time communicate as a Secret, that the Court has discovered, by a Secretary lately escaped from Vienna, that the Court of Saxony has embraced the Scheme of the Court of France and Vienna. It is conceived here that his Prussian Majesty, whose Purposes are not always known till executed, being well apprised of the Designs of his no-good Friends, has made Use of his usual Method of taking Occasion by the Forelock, and will be ready in Silesia and Bohemia before he is called on."

By the Instructions given to the Captains of Men of War and Privateers, armed against the French, they are in no wise to molest any Ship belonging to the Grand Signior; and that if any Goods be found on board any Turkish Ship, the Property of the Grand Signior's Subjects, that are not contraband, they shall be conveyed to the Place where they are bound to.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, dated Sept. 2.

"On Saturday last arrived from Aberdeen the Margaret of Seagreen, bound from Campvere for Bergen, who reports, that on Tuesday Se'night, he was taken off Holy-Island, about 15 Leagues from the Land, by a French Privateer from Boulogne, Charles Cary Commander, mounting four Carriage Guns, and about 30 Swivels, with a Crew consisting of 60 Men, among whom were several English and Scotch, who did not shew their Countrymen common Civility. After detaining him four Hours on board, they ransomed him for 95 Guineas, and carried James Younger the Master, Ranfomer. The Vessel is a Dogger, square-sterned, a small Mizzen, but no Mizzen Top-sail, and is reckoned a dull Sailer. The Frenchman

did his Orders were to carry his Prizes and ransom the ready taken thence, this Vessel. On Saturday the Margrampus Sloop, who the Da French Privateer off Stone in the Night.

Extract of a Letter from on board commanded by Captain Map August 12, 1756.

"Though the French have with all the Forts along the several Places, and carried on and Provisions. A Vessel to serve the Toulon Fleet."

September 6. Ten Pieces from 50 to 60 Hundred Weight, were on Tuesday brought to Wharf, and are in a Day or two to be sent to the Mediterranean, with many more.

The Camp under the Command of Mordaunt, at Shroton near to be no way inferior, in Figure, Order, Economy, charge of religious, as well that of the Hessians at Wir observe a most exact Discipline, owing principally to the by their Officers, who are their Politeness than their

September 6. A Gentleman Thursday from Amsterdam, Port, and many others, were Vessels, laden with Stores, munition for the French Sea Day passes but some Vessel Ports.

On Wednesday Admiral Flag on board the Yarmouth with the Torbay, Warwick are ready to go out of the

In the Amsterdam Gazette Paragraph, dated London

"Lieutenant-General nary from the States-Gen the Ministry the Release War and Merchantmen the Downs the 7th Instant Ships: His Excellency Maits and other Materis in Question, not being in the Class of contraband G Justice stop nor detain the answered, that the Case st out Delay, and decided a the Treaties."

Sept. 14. According the Unicorn Frigate is Brest, with the News of America by the French Tro ing met with a Body of 400 of them, and made a burnt 300 Battoes on L the English; and that went to Invest Fort Oswe has not published a Sylla

Chatham, Sept. 3. The Rate, ornamented a la C the 25th Instant, and that Admiral Knowles w her.

St. JOHN'S, in 'Tis reported that the which is already very derably reinforced with

On Sunday the Dove Lampoo, Capt. Shearm War, brought into this teer, the Captain of wh gagement; and the Sno from London and Cork they retook from the fa

We can with Certain Captain Lynn, in the J fitted out from this Por large French Privateers Bravery and Resolutio They killed 42 of the and would inevitably h fels singly. The Ener of the gallant old Cap the Respect he deserve

The Sloop Paragon, from New-York (a Let Night last took and c a French Schooner, l