

COPY of the Association now carrying on at the Tholsel, Dublin.

WE the Protestant Inhabitants of the City of Dublin, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being filled with the highest Indignation against the Pride and Insolence of France, audaciously kindling a War, directly pointed to dispossess our most righteous Sovereign of his rightful Dominions in America, and vainly threatening to invade a Kingdom, at whose Name they have long been used to tremble:

Deeming it highly expedient, at such a Juncture, that all Complaints of ministerial Measures, howsoever grievous and oppressive, be suspended; in full Confidence that his Majesty's well known Justice will, in due Time, upon proper Information, afford full Redress:

Judging it highly conducive to the common Safety of these Kingdoms, that the Protestants of Ireland, amounting to upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Men, fit to carry Arms, be fully prepared to aid their Parent Country, in maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Imperial Crown of these Realms against all who insult it abroad, or would betray it at home; and in perpetuating the Protestant Succession in his Majesty's illustrious House; upon which alone, under Heaven, depends the Preservation of us and our Posterity, our Liberties, our Property, and our Religion:

Emulating the Glory of our British Ancestors, who, (with Hearts undimmed, and Hands irresistible, with Valour scarce ever equalled, never to be excelled) maintained the Empire of the Ocean; defended their free and happy Country; and, through a Series of Ages, preserved their matchless Constitution, against the numberless Attempts of insidious Ministers to undermine it:

We his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, Inhabitants of this great Metropolis (our Hearts overflowing with the strongest and warmest Sentiments of Loyalty, Gratitude, and Affection for his sacred Person and Family; our Confidence resting on Almighty Power for Success in the Cause of public Virtue and true Religion) do hereby solemnly promise and engage to each other, to our King, and to our Country, that we will enter into, and act in, any military Service, which our most just and gracious Sovereign shall require of us, in any Part of this Kingdom, or of Great-Britain, during the present War; and that such of us, as are in Circumstances to afford it, will arm ourselves at our own Expence, whenever his Majesty's Pleasure shall be signified for that Purpose.

LONDON, September 20.
THIS Morning Advice came from Sir Edward Hawke, by the Way of Gibraltar, that he has taken several Transports going to Mahon, and destroyed the Fort at Citadella.

The Liverpool Man of War, an old 40 Gun Ship, and a prime Sailer, is purchased by some Merchants to be fitted out as a Privateer. This will make the sixth Privateer fitted out in the River Thames.

The Happy Sloop of War has brought into Plymouth the Rose of St. Maloes, a French Privateer of 10 Carriage Guns, and 90 Men, taken the 16th Instant by the Tartan off the Start.

Sept. 20. Admiral Byng has received Orders to prepare for his Trial, which, we are told, stands fixed for some Time next Month, the Arrival of his Witnesses being now every Day expected. Upon the Delivery of this Message to him, we are informed, that he required a longer Time, and the Liberty of sending for more Witnesses; but all further Indulgence of this Kind has been denied.

The Amazon Man of War has taken a Martinico Man.

The two French Ships taken by the St. George and Amazon Privateers of Guernsey, are reckoned worth 30,000 l. There are on board one of them 430 Hogheads of Sugar, 30 Tons of Coffee, 50 Bales of Cotton, and 4000 lb. Weight of Indico, besides a great Quantity of all Sorts of West-India Goods.

A Brig and a Snow, one laden with Coals, and the other with Bale Goods, for Hamburg, were taken in the North Seas by a Privateer from Dunkirk, Captain Maurrell, of 8 Carriage Guns, 8 Swivels, and 70 Men, who had ransomed a Vessel from the West-Indies for 2500 l.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 24.
"This Morning sailed Rear Admiral Norris, to join Admiral Boscawen. The Torbay, Commodore Kettel, sails next Sunday. Yesterday arrived the

Gibraltar from a Cruizer; but the remaining two English Ships, and sent them in here."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 18.
"We have Letters in Town from Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron to their Friends here, which say, that he has lately taken 12 Vessels laden with Provisions for the Island of Minorea; and further take Notice, that the Distress among the Inhabitants is so great there, that they frequently come off in Boats, desiring him either to destroy them, or suffer them to have Provisions. They say, that the Garrison at St. Philip's are so much in Want of fresh Provisions, that on an Army landing, it is supposed they would surrender without striking a Stroke.—I asked my Informant if this News might be depended on; on which he showed me two Letters he had received from the Fleet, one from on board the Admiral."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 19.
"The Essex, Capt. Harland, came in here on Thursday last, and in his Passage met 7 Martinico Men, 3 of which ran away, and the other 4 drew up in a Line to fight him, the largest carrying 36 Guns; but as soon as he opened his lower Ports, and treated them with his 32 lb. Sugar Plumbs, they immediately struck; the French Commodore lost seven Men, and Part of one of his Buttocks. On their being brought in, the Sailors were all sent Prisoners to the Castle; 'tis said they are worth at least 60,000 l."

Sept. 5. By a private Letter from Francfort, dated the 15th Instant, we are assured that the Prussians have blocked up the Saxon Troops in their Entrenchments at Pirna, and have cut off their Communication both with Bohemia and their own Country, so that they must be speedily in great Want of Provision. The same Letter says, that the Prussians have formed a Camp of Observation, composed of 24,000 Men, in the Neighbourhood of Nuremberg. It is added, in a Postscript, that his Polish Majesty has consented to a Treaty of Neutrality, and by the Mediation of a certain Power, will give the King of Prussia the Security that he demands for the Performance of that Treaty, in order to save his Subjects from those Miseries to which they must be otherwise exposed.

They write from Paris, that an Army of 24,000 Men, commanded by the Prince de Soubise, are to pass the Rhine without Delay, to the Relief of the Empress Queen; and that another Army of twice that Force will enter the Low-Countries; and, in Conjunction with 20,000 Austrians, invade the King of Prussia's Dominions on that Side, and besiege Wesel.

There is a strong Report, that his Prussian Majesty has declared War in Form against the Empress Queen of Hungary; that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, has entered into Treaty with the King of Prussia, and likewise that the Empress of Russia has refused to sign the defensive Treaty of Neutrality between the Courts of Vienna and Versailles.

Some Forces lately embarked in Ireland, are failed to reinforce the Garrisons of Guernsey and Jersey.

Sept. 27. We hear a Prussian Ship has been stopped at Ostend, and that the English Ships there were expected to be detained likewise.

The Experiment Man of War was arrived at Gibraltar from Admiral Hawke, and gave an Account, that the Admiral had taken 70 Tartans bound for Mahon with Cattle and Provision.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, July 14.
"This wretched Place is still a Scene of Horror and Desolation. Since the Beginning of this Month we have had nine considerable Shocks of the Earth. The 10th Instant, at Half an Hour past one in the Afternoon, we felt a very rude Shock; yet not so terrible on account of its Violence, as by a Phenomenon that accompanied it. Near the Lodge of the Alcaid Fidalgo, built near the City, on the same Spot where the Regiment of Campo Major encamped, and where many People have erected their Huts, we saw a thick Smoke arise from the Bowels of the Earth, in the Shape of a Column, mingled with Sparks of Fire. This Smoke, spreading by Degrees, when it had reached a certain Height, the whole Atmosphere, for the Space of two Minutes, was darkened, as if there had been a total Eclipse of the Sun; at the same Time the Air was infested with an intolerable Stink of Sulphur, and we felt an extraordinary Heat. Men, Women and Children, fell flat on their Faces to the Ground, making most bitter Lamentations, and ceased not crying and groaning till the Horizon became serene again. The like Phenomenon was seen at another Place called Aguee-Livres."

"The 11th at Night, we felt another Shock, almost as violent as the preceding one; but it caused less Consternation here than at Belem, where their Ma-

justies and all the Court did lodge in Tents. The melancholy Incidents do not intercept the Course of public Business; the Persons lately taken up for bolding Correspondences offensive to Government, are undergoing a rigorous Examination."

September 15. We hear from Dublin, that the ancient and most benevolent Order of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, (a Sett of Noblemen and Gentlemen who have associated themselves to encourage and promote public and private Virtue) at a general grand Khot (or Meeting) held the 11th Day of Aug. 1756, unanimously came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That a Marble or Brass Statue, larger than the Life, of their brave Countryman, General BLAKENEY, be erected in some conspicuous and proper Part of Dublin, at the sole Expence of this Order, in perpetual Remembrance of the Honour, his Integrity, his Conduct, and his Valour, have reflected upon his Country.

Resolved, That one of the Inscriptions to be placed upon the Pedestal of the Statue shall be quoted from the Words of the Duke de Richelieu, in the second Article of the Capitulation of St. Philip's Fort, that Posterity may know what Opinion his very Enemies had conceived of this uncorrupted gallant Commander.

Sept. 27. The King of Prussia's Troops by an authentic List, actually consist of 152,359 Men.—Ostend, it is said, will be given to the French, and in six Days their Troops are to march in.—The Algerines have taken the City of Tunis.—It is confidently said by the French, that the Empress of Russia has at last concluded a Treaty with his most Christian Majesty, which consists of nine Articles.—The French Forces on the Coast of Normandy are separated.—Near thirty Sail of English Vessels have been taken by the Enemy within six Weeks past, but they are mostly small Vessels, not of any great Value.—Several rich French West Indianmen are carried into Guernsey by our Privateers, and Numbers into our Out-Ports.—Some Dutch Vessels are also swamped.—The Duke, it is thought, will cross the Sea to head an Army.

BASSETTERE, in St. Christophers, October 20. Extract of a Letter from Port St. Pierre's, in Martinico, dated October 1, 1756.

"There is no News worth mentioning, but that the Hurricane hath done great Damage to this Island, several Houses on the East-side being blown down, and whole Pieces of Sugar Canes torn up by the Roots. There are several Vessels cast away; in particular two large Privateers, with 300 Men on board, which were fitted out to take the English Privateer Brig, Capt. Read, are both lost, and only one Man out of both Crews saved. The French compute their Loss of Men to be 1400.

There are above 200 English Prisoners in this Island, and the most Part in a miserable Condition through Scarcity of Provisions, bad Usage, Unhealthiness of the Place, and the Weight of their Irons; so that if a Flag of Truce does not arrive, they must certainly perish. The Commanders of all the English Vessels have been kept in Jail till, within these two Days past, they were set at Liberty on their Paroles, after several Petitions; and are allowed a Bitt's Worth of Provisions per Day to subsist on.

There are near 30 Privateers fitted out of this Place already, and sailed; but they have not brought in a Prize these three Weeks past.

B O S T O N .
November 8. This Day the Privateer Snow Boston, Capt. Ellery, sails on a Cruizer against his Majesty's Enemies.

There is now fitting out here a Brig of 14 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels; and there are upon the Stocks a Ship of 20 Guns, and a Snow of 14 Carriage, beside Swivels, fitting with all Dispatch.

November 15. The following are the Articles of the Capitulation of Oswego Fort, translated from a French Letter, and came by the last Courier from Albany.

THE Demand made by the Commanding Officer of Oswego to the Marquis of Montcalm, Marshal of the Camps and Armies of the King, Commanding in Chief the Troops of his Majesty in North-America.

ARTICLE I. The Garrison shall surrender themselves Prisoners of War, and shall be conducted to Mont-Real, where they shall be treated with Humanity, and that each shall have the Treatment agreeable to his Rank, according to the Custom of War.

ARTICLE II. The Officers and Soldiers, and others, shall have their Baggage and Clothes, which shall be permitted them to take with them.

ARTICLE III. They shall be permitted to march to their respective Homes, till such Time as they shall be ordered to accept the said Articles, on most Christian Majesty, on the most faithfully, the Fortification, Artillery, Magazines, and every Thing else belonging to the present Capitulation, as well for the Form, as well for the Substance, that there be no Insult offered Done at the Camp before August, 11 o'Clock in the Morning.

Signed,
By a Vessel in five Days informed, that the French Ship, a Snow, and several others, had taken and carried them on our Southern Coast. They are mostly small Vessels, with 40 or 50 Swivel Guns, with 40 or 50 Provisions are very scarce at Bread; and that they had there. They likewise informed, that a Schooner was ready to put our Coast in particular: She new Main and Fore-mast, and is thought to be on the Coast. Why no armed Vessels is a Trade, we list not to enquire.

Extract of a Letter from a Friend in Boston, dated
"Yesterday arrived here Louisbourg, who gives an Account of a Schooner's sailing from the Bay; she mounts six three-pieces, and carries 50 Men, Main-mast and Fore-mast, and is thought to be on the Coast. Why no armed Vessels is a Trade, we list not to enquire."

November 22. By Vessel learn, That Commodore England with all the Merit Gun Ship and a Sloop of War. We learn by Letters from mous Capt. Rogers, in an Enemy a few Weeks ago, Men might discover him marching, obliged them to Distance from the Enemy's whilst himself in the Evening and taking the Advantage by answering a Friend, for his Post, without the least who soon after march'd he gave him a Prisoner to Lord Capt. Dennin who arriv Maryland, advises, That was chased 6 Hours by a Men, off Delaware River the Night he escaped: V saw her, he took her for a no Top-Gallant-Sails rigged.

P O R T S M O U T H .
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