

of Sugar, 33 large and 69 small Hogheads, 96 Tierces, and 123 Quarters of Coffee, 44 Bales Cotton, 13,002 Cassia, and 6,012 Coffee in Bulk: The other named the Nestor, whose Lading consists of 309 Hogheads of Sugar, 245 large Bales of Coffee, 43 Hogheads, 22 Tierces, 111 Quarter Casks, 1,133 Bags of Coffee.

"The Tyger parted with the Count de Noailles on Tuesday Night, in Lat. 7:30 all well, and has brought the Nestor into this Port.

"These Ships came out of Martinico the 12th of August, under Convoy of the Warwick, and three other Men of War with 12 Merchantmen. They parted with the Convoy in Lat. 20. The Count de Noailles engaged for some Time, but the first and second Captains being killed, was forced to strike."

Private Letters from Holland say, that the Prussian Army pursued the Austrians the 2d and 3d Days after the Battle, cut off great Numbers, and afterwards made themselves Masters of Prague.

Advice has just been received, that the King of Prussia pursued the Austrians, with incredible Slaughter, for three intire Days; has taken all their Artillery, Tents, Baggage, Ammunition, and Military Chest; and is still prosecuting his Success with surprizing Rapidity. This News was brought to Hanover by a General, preceded by fifteen Postillions.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, September 28.

"When the Men of War arrived from Sir Edward Hawke, demanding Captain Fortunatus Wright, the Express sent to the Regency of Florence brought for Answer, that they must submit and deliver up Capt. Wright, for there was no repelling Force: Accordingly the Guards delivered him. On the 25th they carried him off in Triumph, in Company with a Number of Merchantmen that were lying here waiting for a Convoy. Capt. Wright has got 150 brave Fellows on board his Ship, who, it is presumed, will revenge himself if Opportunity offers. The Fort fired, by Way of Disapprobation at parting with him, three Guns, but not with any Design to do any Damage."

This Morning an Express arrived from Berlin to M. Mitchell, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy at this Court, with the News of a Battle fought the 3d Instant, between the Prussian Army, under Marshal Schwerin, and that of the Austrians, under Prince Piccolomini; in which, 'tis said, the former gained a complete Victory.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, October 15.

"On Thursday last his Majesty's Ship Centaur, Capt. Browne, being on his Station at an Anchor off Graveling, saw a Sail to the Westward of them near Calais, on which they immediately weighed and gave Chace, the Wind at S. S. W. at Nine came up to Leeward of the Chace, which they suppose to be the Prince de Scubize French Privateer that engaged the Dispatch, who, on seeing the Centaur, stood from them, in order to shelter himself under the Cannon of the three Forts at Calais: At Ten the Enemy got close under the Green Fort at Calais, and anchored close in; but Capt. Browne, rightly judging the destroying her would be of great Consequence to our Trade, determined, if the Privateer continued afloat, to lay him on Board, notwithstanding the Fire of all their Forts; for which he made several Tacks, the Wind being off Shore. The Enemy, finding his Resolution, cut his Cable, and ran ashore, in which Situation the Centaur battered her with their Cannon for two Hours, in less than three Fathom Water, amidst the Fire of all their Forts, whose Fire he now and then returned amongst some Thousands of Spectators, and it is supposed with some Success; but the superior Force of their Batteries, with 36 Pounders sying about him, which killed some of his People, and wounded others, besides damaging his Hull and Rigging, thought it prudent, as he could no more annoy the Privateer, at Half past One to stand off, and return to the Downs, in order to repair their Damage."

P. S. Capt. Browne a few Days before had come off that Station, having rode out the late Gale of Wind, and come in for Provision, returned sooner probably than Monsieur expected, who might have there to pick up some of our Trade homeward or cutward bound from the Downs."

October 19: They write from Leipstick of the 4th Instant, that on the 2d, Te Deum was sung in the Prussian Army, under a Triple Discharge of Cannon and Small Arms; and that the King himself gave the following Text for the Sermon on that Occasion: Now know I, that the Lord saveth his Anointed: He will bear him from his holy Heaven, with the saving Strength of his Right Hand, Pl. xx. 6. According to the Accounts from Leipstick, the Loss of the Austrians is greater than that of the Prussians.

Last Saturday the following Address, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of the City of Exeter, was presented to his Majesty, at Kensington, by Mr. Serjeant Davy.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of your City of Exeter, in Chamber assembled, most humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Throne; and, from a full Conviction of that Warmth and Tendernefs with which your Majesty, like the true Father of your People, embraces all their Interests, and enters into all their Disquietudes, are encouraged to lay before your Majesty those alarming Apprehensions, which we cannot but feel from the fatal and unexpected Disasters which have attended the Beginning of this most just and necessary War.

The Loss of the Island of Minorca, with its most important Harbour and Forts, so necessary to the Support of our Power and Influence, and the Protection of our Trade in the Mediterranean Seas, in which Trade this City is more particularly interested, will, we are convinced, in its Consequences, be found to be a very heavy Calamity. But the Circumstances that attended that Loss; the Delay in providing for the Security of this inestimable Possession, when an Armament was, for a long Time, preparing in its Neighbourhood, notoriously intended to invade it; the tardy and sparing Measures taken for its Relief; the astonishing Retreat of a British Fleet apparently sent to succour it before a French Squadron of a Force confessedly not superior; the Loss of the National Reputation, and the indelible Disgrace thereby brought on the British Flag: These Circumstances, so surprizing that they scarce seem credible, must of Necessity highly aggravate our Terrors, and fill us with the most melancholy Forebodings as to the future Events of a War, in which every Thing dear and valuable to this Nation is at Stake.

In this dejected Situation our chief remaining Hope is in your Majesty's personal Steadiness, Vigilance and Resolution, and in that Love of Justice by which your Majesty's Character is so eminently distinguished: In these your Royal Virtues we entirely confide; and, with the fullest Assurance, are persuaded that your Majesty will cause the strictest Enquiry to be made, who are the Authors and Instruments of our present Distress? And if any Person shall be found, either to have trifled with the most essential Interests of the Nation, from wanton Negligence, or inexcusable Inactivity, or to have made a Sacrifice of them to Cowardice, or any still worse Motive, that they will be brought to adequate Punishment; not only to satisfy the just Resentments of an injured People, but to establish such an Example, as may effectually convince every Person entrusted with any Part of the public Administration, that no Influence will be powerful enough to protect, no Connections sufficiently extensive to screen the Man who shall, for the future, dare to be deficient in his Duty, or to separate his own Interests from those of the Nation.

Deeply penetrated with the Sense of the many and great Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and gracious Government, and of the imminent Hazards to which they are exposed, from the near Neighbourhood of a most potent and highly incensed Enemy, we cannot restrain our Wishes from breaking out before your Majesty, that this Nation might be enabled to exert its Natural Strength in the Defence of its dearest Interests, by the Establishment of a constitutional and well-regulated Militia. Whenever your Majesty, in Conjunction with your great Council in Parliament, shall think fit to add this most effectual Provision, to those already made for our Security, the formidable Army which threatens us from the opposite Coasts, will cease to be an Object of Apprehension; our Naval Superiority will be no longer imaginary, but become real and effective; and we may reasonably hope, with the Divine Blessing on the Justice of our Cause, for such Successes, as may speedily oblige our haughty Enemy to acquiesce in the Terms of a safe and honourable Peace; and relieve this Nation from the Burden of an Expence, which nothing can render supportable but the absolute Necessity of the Occasion, and a well-grounded Confidence, that that Occasion will be of no long Continuance.

October 21: We are assured from good Authority, that the Sum of 10,000l. has been remitted to a certain Prince for very wise and good Reasons; as the present War in Germany is call'd a religious War, we hear that all the Swiss Protestant Cantons intend to take Part therein. And we are further credibly informed, that upwards of 8000 Protec-

tants, Inhabitants of Transylvania, upon the Approach of the King of Prussia, threw themselves under his Protection, and became Volunteers in his Army.

'Tis reported that Sir George Lyttleton, Baronet, will succeed the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Esq. as Secretary of State; and that the Hon. George Granville, will succeed Sir George Lyttleton in the Treasury; also that the Earls of Winchelsea and Sandwich will resume their Seats at the Admiralty Board.

Admiral Byng has prepared his Defence; and we hear has given a Copy thereof to the Judge Advocate of the Admiralty.

Edinburgh, October 9. Thursday Morning last we had a most terrible Gust of Wind, which lasted for about two Hours, but without doing any remarkable Damage. At Greenock and Port Glasgow the Storm was felt very severely. It began there about One in the Morning, lasted till a Quarter after Two, and has done a good deal of Damage to the Shipping, both in the Road and Harbour. Most of the Vessels broke from their Moorings, and by running foul of one another, have lost Heads, Bowsprits, and some of them their Masts, besides receiving other Bruises and Damage. Capt. Walkinshaw's Vessel, lately from the West-Indies, is drove on Shore. Some Hundreds of Fir-Trees about Greenock are torn up by the Roots, or broken over; and two Women, who went out during the Storm, to look after their Friends employ'd on Ship-board, were blown into the Water and perished. Most People imagine, that the Violence of this Storm, while it lasted, was nothing inferior to the great Storm in January 1739.

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, October 30.

We hear there are nine French Men of War at Hispaniola.

A small Vessel, with Prisoners and a Flag of Truce, sent there a few Days ago from hence, being refused Admittance, raises a Suspicion they have some Design upon this Island.

Captain Gwyn, in the Catharine, a Letter of Marque from Liverpool and Cork, in Lat. 11. took a French Snow, with a Cargo valued at 10,000l. Sterling. Having taken eighteen of the French on board him (leaving three and a Boy behind) and put his first and third Mates, with four of his Crew, on board the Prize, he ordered them to steer after him; but next Morning, discovering they steered a different Course, he chased them for 36 Hours, and fired several Shot at them, till having made the Spanish Island Blanco, the Prize made a Tack, and ran into the Harbour. A French Privateer immediately coming out, briskly engaged Capt. Gwyn for six Hours, who bravely beat her off; but being weak handed, he thought it most prudent to pursue his Voyage here. It is imagined, his Men combined with the three Frenchmen and Boy, in running away with the Prize, otherwise they could not have navigated her.

Tuesday failed on a Cruise his Majesty's Ship the Shoreham, of 20 Guns, Capt. Marsh.

The same Day arrived here from New-York, his Majesty's Ship the Rye, of 20 Guns, Capt. Forrest, and brought in a French Snow, loaded with Dry-Goods.

Martial Law will, 'tis imagined, be declared some Day next Week, in order to put the Island in a proper State of Defence.

HALIFAX, November 20.

Last Wednesday the Tender Schooner failed from hence for Louisburg with 150 French Prisoners.

Thursday arrived the Schooner Huzza from Louisburg, whither she had been from this Place to carry a Cargo of French Prisoners. The French give out that they have Provisions enough in that Garrison for three Years, and that they daily expect more from France.

BOSTON, December 13.

By Capt. Bryant from the Bay of Honduras, we are inform'd, That the Spaniards had demolished the Fort we had built at the Mouth of the River, and thrown the Cannon (18 in Number) into the Sea. That they had fitted out a Guard de Costa of 12 Guns, to take all Vessels that had Logwood on board, and that she had actually taken 2 Vessels belonging to New-York.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 16, 1756. "Our Mediterranean HAWKE is still flying about Minorca, intercepting all Convoys of Provisions to that Island: By this Means he has already almost reduced the Place, the Natives being in continual Growlings about their new Masters; and we are apt to think, that with the Assistance

of a few Thousand English Soldiers, easily revolt to rout them. Our Vice-Roy, Rear Admiral Byng, is still so fast at Greenwich, that he is in no Dread of G. or, the Gallous-to-pear; however gr. shiver, at the chopping of Wood, in I. Ax, most People think that he will h. honour of a Block for a Pillow: Be th. he now begins to appear much deje. Trial draws near, and he no Hopes. Death, in this Point, from his ill Con. Loss of Oswego, in your Parts, seem. add Fuel to Fire, even in his Case. here occasioned by its Reduction bei. inferior to that occasioned by the Loss of so great Importance Oswego. Pot. looked on by our Ministry; and it will cause the Parliament to be call. Fortnight sooner than the Time it sto. to; more especially as every Adre. jectly on the late Affairs of the Mediter. ticularly mentioned their equal Con. Distresses of America. Admiral Know. wait for the Equipment of the Union. but to fail immediately to supply Bosc. whose Vigilance still prevents the Bre. failing: Our Men of War Cruizers, a. have actually taken and carried into. Two Thirds of the Martinico and. Fleets."

December 27. Robberies, which were scarce heard of amongst us, are so common, that not a Night passes, other of the Inhabitants of this C. stopped in the Streets, by loose vag. or surprized by finding such in their houses, &c. and notwithstanding s. have lately been whipped for pilfering, and others exalted on Carts, and car. Town, they continue to pilfer as n. For, last Friday Night, as Mr. Sibe. Place, Watchmaker, was shutting. one of these Villains had the Impude. Hand through the Glass Window, t. two Watches, one of Pinchbeck, th. ver; and notwithstanding he was. pursued, got clear: For these and. methinks it behoves the Inhabitants. to be more vigilant than they heretof. lest some of them by Experience m. it is to shut the Stable Door, after. stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, D. Many People in and near this. prized on the Twenty-first Instant,. ance of two *Parbelia* or Mock-Suns. Side the true One; a large whitish. through all three, and a *Corona*, or. in the Zenith; which Appearance. an Hour, viz. from Ten to Eleven. ing. They are common in more n. and are supposed to be no more than. true Sun, refracted through, or ref. Infinity of icy Particles floating in. times five, and sometimes six Suns. peared together.

By Captain Prenton, from New- have Advice that the following Vef. in there by their Privateers, viz. Bourdeaux, with Dry Goods, Flo. at 26,000 Dollars. A large Da. with Sugar and Indico, which it wa. be condemned. A Dutch Sloop w. demnation uncertain. And two In. privateers. A large French Ship wa. away there.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Cu. December 9, 1756.

"We have had several Skirmish. ter with small scouting Parties last. rally to the Advantage of our Tr.

"The French and Indians, ab. ago, concerted a foolish Scheme. Fort by Stratagem. The Indian. been the principal Actors. They. ing with a Flag of Truce, under. ing Peace, and during the Con. according to their Politics, were. in the Fort, a large Party, to confi. and as many Indians, were to r. from the neighbouring Woods. Entrance facilitated by the Savag. then selves admitted under Colo. but their Designs proved abortive. of two of their Spies; I mean, w. suspended, oh that Account: H. tempt must have failed at any Ra. no Indians to come near us; with.