

ANTIGUA, March 5.

On Tuesday last [the Day of holding the Half-yearly Sessions] during the Recess of the Court to Dinner, the unwelcome News was brought, that a Ship and a Snow had been taken a few Hours before to the Windward of the Island; upon which the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury unanimously offered a Purse of 100 Pistoles to Capt. Hamilton, Commander of the Prince of Wales (then in our Road) if he should bring in the French Privateer, or retake either of the Vessels. The Captain, ever ready to serve his Country, immediately went off, accompanied with 39 Volunteers (most of whom were Merchants of considerable Property) and though there was not a Sail bent on their first going on board, the Vessel was at Sea in a very short Time, and stretched that Evening for Guadaloupe: But they had the Misfortune to be too late for the Enemy, and after cruising for 36 Hours, in full Hopes of an Opportunity to exert their well grounded Courage, returned into Port, where they were received by the whole Island with an Applause justly due to Men of Spirit and Resolution.

March 8. Yesterday Morning the Snow Antigua Packet, Capt. Garnet, from Lancaster and Dublin, coming down the North Side was chased so close by two French Privateers, that she had no possible Method of escaping them but by running ashore with all the Sail she could crowd. We hope she will be got off without Damage.

Basseterre, in St. Christophers, February 19. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Edward Richards, of a Privateer Sloop of War belonging to Antigua, dated at Tortola, February 12.

"Since my last I have taken a Dutch Schooner bound from St. Vincent's for St. Eustatia, laden with Coffee, which I have sent to Antigua with all her Papers. I have also taken a French Snow, bound from Grandterre for Bourdeaux, which is safely moored in the Road Harbour here. She is about 14 Months old, burthen by Register 180 Tons, and built in Bourdeaux; having on board six good Carriage Guns, 396 Casks of Sugar, 20 large Bales of Cotton, 85 Casks of Coffee, 900 lb. of Ginger, and 18 Kegs of preserved Citrons. She is well found, a beautiful Vessel, and sails very fast. I took her the 7th Instant between the Anegada and Virgin Guarda."

By a Person come up from St. Bartholomew's we hear that a Party of Men from the Privateers commanded by Capt. Edny, Bishop, and Marchant, had on the 12th Instant landed on the Island and seized some Negroes belonging to the Inhabitants, to about the Number of 15; but that the Owners of the Slaves applying to the Three Captains, and representing to them how much they must suffer by thus losing the Means of their Subsistence, they were so generously affected with their Distress, that all they had taken was returned.

February 23. On Monday was sent in here by Capt. Cook, of the Brig Sarah, a French Privateer Sloop of six Carriage Guns.

March 2. On Sunday came into this Road Capt. Bayard, of the Privateer Ship Hercules, of New-York: He brought in with him two French Privateers; one taken near Barbados, and the other to the Windward of Antigua.

March 16. Extract of a Letter from on board the Privateer Sloop Paragon, Thomas Hanson, Commander. "Monte Christo, (in Hispaniola), February 18. By this Opportunity I acquaint you of my Health: But as yet we have met with no Success. There are 22 Sail of Ships loaded and ready to sail from the Cape without any Convoy; and there are 12 Sail of English Privateers lying at the above Port, where we can see every Vessel that goes in or out; so that we hope to convoy the whole Fleet into some English Port; for there is not a Privateer out from this Place. Two Days ago we brought to a Flag of Truce from Samana, a Port in the Eastward Part of this Island: She gave us an Account that Capt. Clois, in Company with Captains Fones and Dixon, had taken a large Brig from Bourdeaux on the 7th ult. and a large Transport Ship from Brest, with Stores, and 138 Soldiers, three Days after; and that the said Captains were then at Samana. The Captain of the Prize Ship says that he left Brest in a Fleet of 135 Sail. The three Captains above mentioned are expelled here in three Days, and we shall then be 15 strong, besides two English Men of War, that cruise to the Eastward of the Island. I conclude, &c. T. H."

CHARLES-TOWN, in South-Carolina, March 3. As we have had but one of his Majesty's Ships

stationed here at a Time, since the present War began; and all the Men of War now in these Parts, are ordered to repair to Halifax by a certain Day; we hear, that two Vessels of Force will soon be fitted out, to protect our Trade, and guard our Coasts, either by the Government, or by Subscription of the Merchants. And that the Subscription some Time since set on Foot, for fitting out a Privateer or Guarda Costa by every County in this Province, is again revived, and will be carried on with Spirit.—Some Time ago, there was a Talk of two Gallies designed to be built, but no more is at present said upon that Subject.

We do not yet hear of any English Men of War cruising off Mississipi: But we hear of a great Number of French Transport Ships going thither with Troops, &c.

An Express is just arrived from Fort Loudoun, at Tennessee, with an Account of the safe Arrival of Lieutenant Gray and the Reinforcement lately sent thither; and that all is well and quiet in the Cherokee Nation.

March 10. A Gentleman, who lives at the Yaddin, writes to a Friend of his here, of the 19th ult. "That 13 Catawba Indians, had just passed by there, from Fort Cumberland, with 4 French Scalps, which they got (with some others they had delivered to the Governor of Virginia) in several Skirmishes near Fort du Quesne, and lost only two of their Men: That 17 compleat Catawba Warriors passed by his House the Day before, going to War against the French: And that they inform'd him, King Hagler was to follow them in a few Days with 100 more.

The Garland's Prize at Providence, we hear, is condemned; and that her Cargo is reckoned worth between 40 and 50,000 l. Sterling.

BOSTON, March 21.

We have Advice from the Eastward, that two of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, had come to George's Fort, under a Flag of Truce, and gave an Account of their great Want of Provision and Ammunition; also, that near one Half of their Tribe had died in the Fall and Winter past, of the Small-Pox. They say, they and their Brethren are very desirous of making Peace with the English, and that upon any Terms.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, Feb. 12.

"Yesterday an English Privateer plying off and on here, met with a French Privateer standing into the Bay, which she engaged and sunk."

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Last Tuesday Afternoon, the Privateer Brig King George, Capt. Arnold, of this Port, returned from a Cruise of about five Months. Besides the rich French Ship Capt. Arnold sent in here some Time ago, he, in Company with a Boston Privateer, two Barbados Privateers, and one of St. Kitts, cut out of Margalante Road, a French Privateer, and an English Snow, she had taken a few Days before, bound from Limerick for Barbados, Abercrombie, Master, which were sent to the Island last mentioned.

About 9 o'Clock the same Night, his Excellency the Earl of LOUDOUN arrived here from Philadelphia.

By a Letter bearing Date at Fort William-Henry the 26th of March, we have the following Account:

"That on Saturday the 19th, about one o'Clock in the Morning, a Noise was heard at some Distance from the Fort, and a Light seen on the East Side a considerable Way down the Lake, which gave the Alarm. That two Hours after this, the Enemy made their Approach on the Ice, with their whole Army; upon which the Garrison made a smart Fire of Artillery and Small Arms, which obliged the main Body to retreat: The Enemy then made two several Attempts to set Fire to one of our Sloops and the Battoes, but were prevented: At Break of Day they withdrew, and a few Men that were sent out upon the Discovery, found some Scaling-Ladders, and Implements to set the Vessels and Boats on Fire.

"By some of the Enemy that were made Prisoners, their Army, according to some, consisted of 1650, and according to others, is upwards of 2000: Regulars, Colony Troops, Canadians, and Indians, with 300 Scaling-Ladders, and all the Apparatus for a general Assault.

"Soon after their first Retreat, they again appeared on the Lake, and on each Side of it, filing off in large Bodies to surround us, and keeping a smart Fire of Small Arms on the Garrison, who checked their Approach with their Artillery, which obliged them to retire.

"The 20th they made an Attempt with their whole Army, to storm the Place, but were again drove back, whereupon they set Fire to two Sloops, and burnt almost all our Battoes; and at Day-light withdrew. About Mid-day, their Army was seen marching across the Lake, as if returning to Ticonderoga; but presently after some Men came back towards the Fort with a red Flag, upon which we sent an Officer and four Men, with another Flag, to meet them. One of these Men returned with a Letter from M. de Vaudreuil, Commander of the French Army, directed to the Commanding-Officer of Fort William-Henry, containing in Substance, That he sent M. Le Cobelet Le Merceire, Commander of the Artillery, to acquaint him with his Resolution; and that he might give entire Credit to what he should say to him on his Behalf.

"In Consequence of which Letter, another Officer was sent to bring in M. Le Merceire, blindfolded. The Summary of his Message was as follows: That M. de Vaudreuil was averse to carrying on War, and regretted much the Miseries that attended it; to prevent which (as we were the Agents, in having made Encroachments on his Majesty's Territories, and built Forts in them) he desired that the Fort might be delivered in a peaceable Manner: That the Garrison should be allowed all the Honours of War, and be permitted to carry away their most valuable Effects, only being that something might be left to gratify the Indians, from whom they need be under no Apprehension, as they had Regulars enough to protect the Garrison from any Violence they might offer.—That if we refused to agree to these Terms, they intended immediately to make a general Assault, in which, should they succeed, we must take the Consequences, &c.

"In Answer to this, the Commanding Officer sent Word to the French Commander, "That his fixed Resolution was to defend his Majesty's Garrison to the last Extremity;" after which M. Le Merceire was carried back blindfolded, and soon after their Army was seen to move towards us. Every Thing was ready for a general Assault, and tho' we were sickly, a general Firmness could be discovered by the Behaviour of the Troops, so as to give great Hopes they would do their Part. The Officers behaved with the greatest Vigilance, Care and Resolution. The Enemy's Fire was soon renewed by some of their detached Parties, while the main Body kept at a Distance. That Night or early in the Morning, a third general Assault was undertaken, in which they again failed. Upon which they set Fire to three several Store-Houses of the provincial Troops, and all the Houses of the Rangers, which burnt with great Violence, but happily did no further Damage.

Monday the 21st, at Day-break, the Enemy withdrew in their usual Way. Between 9 and 10 it began to Snow, and continued so the whole Day and Night, during which Time the Fire on both Sides in a great Measure ceased. The 22d, early in the Morning, they seem'd resolved to burn the Sloop upon the Stocks: They were beat off several Times, but still persevered; and at last, by Means of Combustibles and dry Faggots from their Encampment, effected their Design. The Sloop continued blazing until broad Day on Wednesday. A little Time after this the Enemy wholly disappeared.

"The Whale-Boats, Scows or Gondolas, and Bay-Boats, have escaped the Conflagration. We have had only seven Men slightly wounded. The Prisoners tell us our Artillery had good Effect."

A Letter from Falmouth by the General Wall Packet Boat.

"Corn is excessive dear, Numbers of Riots in every County take the Liberty of breaking open Larders and Cellars belonging to private Persons, and carrying off the Grain, under Pretence that it was intended for Exportation.—Abundance of Subscriptions are set on Foot in the Kingdom to raise Money among the Rich to purchase Corn for the Relief of the Poor; and several Gentlemen have purchased large Quantities to give away among their poorer Sort of Tenants.—The Distillery the last Year from Malt and Grain was four million four hundred thirty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine Gallons of Spirits, the Duty on which was three hundred forty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy Pounds, sixteen Shillings and eight Pence.—Capt. Dyer in the Defence Privateer brought in here a few Days ago, a large French Ship between 3 and 400 Tons.—Privateers here have great Success.—Hope they have such with you: But the Mediterranean being left open, almost every Vessel bound up the Straights falls into the Hands of the French: We have lost a Number that loaded in this Port for Naples, Leghorn, &c.—The Otter Sloop of War has brought into Mount-Bay, a large

Ship bound for Mississipi, but in the night last Week she parted her Cable on the Beach; seven Persons were in the Boat were lost, the Remainder of the Wreck escaped with Life: with the Tide for some small Time, a Part of her Cargo, but upon the Tide she beat entirely to Pieces."

PHILADELPHIA

Since our last arrived here Capt. Christophers, with whom came Captains Watson and Pines, both of which being taken by a French Privateer from Barbados, and carried into Guadaloupe; and the latter taken going to Barbados, and carried into Guadaloupe.

Capt. Watson informs us, that a French Privateer arrived at St. Thomas's with Governor sent him Notice to leave the Island in 24 Hours; but the Captain expecting no Success, did not pay a proper Regard to the Notice, upon which the Prize was sold by Public Auction.

Capt. Watson further advises, that he is allowed to be taken into any of the Islands, and mentions particularly an English Sloop carried into Porto Rico by a French Privateer, which was immediately ordered out against her; upon which the People left her, thinking it would be sent into any French Port, the English will be thick among the Islands.

Capt. Tivotoe, in a Sloop, bound for Barbados, is likewise taken, and carried into Guadaloupe.

By Capt. Venning there is Advice of a French Privateer Sloop, of ten Guns, built in Bermuda, and carried here in the Month of February; after getting some Necessarys proposed to take her out in Consequence of which Capt. Bowne has dropt her ashore.

In a Letter from St. Christophers, the following Vessels are all said to be carried into Guadaloupe, &c.

Capt. Ouchterlony, in a Ship from Philadelphia; Capt. New-York Sloop; Capt. England; Capt. Conyers, in a Ship from Barbados; Capt. Tivotoe, in a Barbados Sloop; Capt. Warner, in a Ship from Bristol; Capt. Miller, in a Ship from Barbados; Capt. Rofs, in a Ship from Barbados; Capt. Bell, in a Sloop from Barbados.

On Thursday last a Gentleman arrived from Halifax, from which Place he says, that no French Privateer was taken there, a Halifax Privateer before he set off, and had looked where he saw only three Privateers.

April 7. We are assured, from Barbados, that upwards of 2000 French Indians included, attacked Fort Mifflin on the 19th ult. that they staid there four Days, and then went off: 2000 French Indians taken by our People in the last Action with Capt. Rogers, about fifty Men, but their Losses were not known.

Capt. Cobourn, from Barbados, carried in there a French Vessel of 7 or 8000 Pounds; and that another of the same Port, and who was in the Latitude of Martinico, which was in to Barbados. The Captain she was Spanish Property, but as she was found, it was thought she was lawful Prize, and if so, will be taken, it is said, about 40,000 Pounds. Vessel chased, fired at, and had Capt. Cobourn, some Time before he came up with her.

On Tuesday last Capt. Hull, of Jamaica, with whom came Capt. Powin, of this Harbour (taken by the French) who informs us, that a French Privateer, of 8 Guns, commanded by a French Captain, was taken by a French Privateer Sloop, of St. Christophers, and carried into Kingston, a French Privateer into Savannah le Mar.

From St. Christophers we have Advice, that we hope will prove without