

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to grant a Convoy to the Proprietors of the Antagallican Privateer, for bringing home from Cadiz the rich Indiaman taken by that Privateer.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 10.

"The Convoys for Nova-Scotia, the East-Indies, and West-Indies, still remain, consisting of near 400 Sail of Ships: The Wind being near fair, they hold themselves in Readiness to sail."

"Admiral Byng still retains that Serenity of Mind which has been perceived to have attended him ever since his Sentence."

"Remain the Admirals Boscawen, Hollourne, and Coates, and the Commodores Holmes and Stevens, &c."

"We are assured from the North, that Col. Montgomery's Battalion of Higlanders, consisting of 1000 Men, are completely landed."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 11.

"Yesterday Morning, about Eleven, the East and West-India Convoys got under Sail, and were out of Sight by the Evening."

"Admiral Holbourne's Squadron for America will sail To-day or To-morrow, as the Wind continues fair."

"Admiral Byng appears to be very composed, often expresses his Wish that the fatal Day was come, and Yesterday sent for the Monarque's Chaplain to attend him, and administer the Sacrament."

"Remain the Admirals Boscawen and Holbourne, and Commodore Holmes, with about thirty Sail of Men of War and Sloops."

The Commissioners of the Navy have taken several Ships into their Service of about 200 Tons each, in order to carry fresh Provisions to the Fleets when at Sea.

Some Letters by Yesterday's Flanders Mail mention that Admiral West, with 14 Ships of the Line, had been seen steering towards Gibraltar, and had been joined by Admiral Saunders.

Letter from an Officer in General Kennedy's Regiment, dated Cork, March 1.

"Our Regiment, and six others, are assembled here, and at Kinfales, from different Parts of the Kingdom, waiting for the Transports from England to take us to America; where, I hope, we shall effectually do our Business, and return with Laurels."

A French Frigate of 36 Guns, and 283 Men, fitted out at Toulon to take Fortunatus Wright, in a Sloop of 16 Guns, and 110 Men, fell in with him in the Channel of Malta, where they engaged closely for four Hours; but after the Frenchman had lost 80 Men he fled off to Malta. Captain Wright gave immediately Chase, and they are both at Malta in a shattered and miserable Condition.

An English Ship with 1100 Barrels of Gunpowder, is taken by the Prince de Soubise Privateer.

We hear the Lords of the Admiralty have given the Command of the Princess Amelia, an eighty Gun Ship, launched on Monday, to Capt. Taylor of the Badger Sloop, as a Reward for his gallant Behaviour, and an Encouragement to other Commanders to do their Duty.

It is certain that the King of Denmark has acceded to the Protestant Alliance, and will furnish an Army of 25,000 Men.

March 15. It was strongly rumoured Yesterday at St. James's End of the Town, that the Brest Fleet, consisting of Twenty Ships of the Line, and a great Number of Frigates, were failed in Pursuit of Admiral West.

March 17. It was Yesterday and this Morning asserted, that Admiral West had joined Admiral Saunders, and had under their Command Twenty-two Ships of the Line, besides Frigates.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated March 15, 1757.

"Orders being given for all the Men of War at Spithead, to send their Boats on Monday Morning, with the Captain, and all the Officers of each Ship, accompanied by a Party of Marines in each Boat, under Arms, to attend the Execution of Mr. Byng; they, in Pursuance of that Order, rowed from Spithead, and made the Harbour a little after Eleven o'Clock with the utmost Difficulty and Danger, it blowing a prodigious hard Gale, the Wind at W. N. W. and ebbing Water, it was the more difficult to get up so high as the Monarque lay, on board which Ship the Admiral suffered. Notwithstanding it blew so hard, and the Sea ran very high, and with great Violence, there was a prodigious Number of Boats round the Ships on the Outside of the Men of Wars Boats, which kept off all others. Not a Soul was suffered to be on board except those belonging to the Ship. But those Ships that lay any Way near her were greatly crowded with Spectators, all their Shrouds

and Tops being full, altho' it was then difficult to see any Thing on board the Monarque. Mr. Byng walked out of the Great Cabin to the Quarter-Deck, where he suffered on the Larboard Side, a few Minutes before Twelve o'Clock, accompanied by a Clergyman, who attended him during his Confinement, and two Gentlemen his Relations. He was dressed in a light-grey Coat, white Waistcoat, and white Stockings, and a large white Wig, and had in each Hand a white Handkerchief. He threw his Hat on the Deck, knelt on it, tied one Handkerchief over his Eyes, and dropped the other as a Signal, on which a Volley from six Marines was fired, five of whose Bullets went through him, and he was, in an Instant, no more. He insisted on not having any Thing before his Face, but was greatly pressed to it, being persuaded it was not otherwise decent, and that the Marines might be intimidated from taking proper Aim. His coming out of the Cabin, which I particularly observed, from the Stillness and Attention of all on board, could not be two Minutes to his Death. In short, he died with great Resolution and Composure, without the least Sign of Timidity, and the Moment the Muskets went off, there was a blue Pendant thrown out at the Fore-topmast-head, which continued flying about five Minutes, and was then struck; on which all the Men of Wars Boats went off to repair on board their respective Ships.

The Ramillies, the Ship the Admiral had in the Mediterranean, was riding at her Moorings in the Harbour, and about Half an Hour before he suffered she broke her Mooring-Chain, and only held by her Bridle, which is looked on as a wonderful Incident by People who do not consider the high Wind at that Time.

Inclosed you have a Copy of the Paper delivered by the Admiral just before his Death, which has been printed and given away here."

A Copy of a Paper, delivered by the Honourable Admiral Byng to William Brough, Esq; Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, immediately before his Death, having first spoke as follows;

"SIR, These are my Thoughts on this Occasion; I give them to you, that you may authenticate them, and prevent any Thing spurious being published that might tend to defame me; I have given a Copy to one of my Relations."

"A few Moments will now deliver me from the virulent Persecution, and frustrate the farther Malice of my Enemies. Nor need I envy them a Life subject to the Sensations my Injuries, and the Injustice done me, must create."

"Persuaded I am Justice will be done to my Reputation hereafter. The Manner and Cause of raising and keeping up the popular Clamour and Prejudice against me will be seen through."

"I shall be considered (as I now perceive myself) a Victim destined to divert the Indignation and Resentment of an injured and deluded People from the proper Objects. My Enemies themselves must even now think me innocent."

"Happy for me, at this my last Moment, that I know my own Innocence; and am conscious, that no Part of my Country's Misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wish that the Shedding of my Blood may contribute to the Happiness and Service of my Country; but cannot resign my just Claim to a faithful Discharge of my Duty, according to the best of my Judgment, and the utmost Exertion of my Ability, for his Majesty's Honour, and my Country's Service. I am sorry that my Endeavours were not attended with more Success, and the Arma-

"ment under my Command proved too weak to succeed in an Expedition of such Moment."

"Truth has prevailed over Calumny and Falshood, and Justice has wiped off the ignominious Stain of my supposed Want of personal Courage, or Disaffection. My Heart acquits me of these Crimes. But who can be presumptuously sure of his own Judgment? If my Crime is an Error in Judgment; or differing in Opinion from my Judges—and if yet, the Error in Judgment should be on their Side, God forgive them, as I do; and may the Distress of their Minds, and Uneasiness of their Consciences, which, in Justice to me, they have represented, be relieved, and subside, as my Resentment has done."

"The Supreme Judge sees all Hearts, and Motives; and to him I must submit the Justice of my Cause."

J. BYNG.

"On board his Majesty's Ship Monarque, in Portsmouth Harbour, March 14, 1757."

Admiral Byng ordered Ten Guineas to be given to the Marines who put the Sentence in Execution. We hear that the Corpse of Admiral Byng will be interred with his Family at Southill, in Bedfordshire.

A new Writ is ordered out for the Borough of Rochester, in the Room of the Honourable John Byng, deceased; and we hear that Doctor Hay, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, will be chosen.

March 19. On Sunday last his Excellency Thomas Pownall, Esq; Governor of New-England, set out for Portsmouth, in order to proceed with the Fleet for America.

We hear a Plate is engraved in Holland, representing the Republic of the United Provinces by a Lion in a Cradle, rocked by the French Minister, who sings it to Sleep, notwithstanding the Barking of an English Mastiff to awaken it.

Letters by the Flanders Mail mention, that the French East-India Man, taken by the Antagallican Privateer, was detained at Cadiz, and 600 Men put on board her till such Time as Enquiry was made whether she was a legal Prize. And other Letters give this further Advice, that five of the French Officers have declared, that the Indiaman was not within Reach of the Cannon of the Spanish Port, or even within Sight; so that the Men which had been put on board were ordered off, and the Ship given up as a lawful Prize to the Captors.

It is said that Captain Cornwall, late of the Marlborough and Revenge, in the two last Engagements in the Mediterranean, will shortly hoist a broad Pendant, as Commodore of a Squadron. Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 18.

"Yesterday Vice Admiral Holbourne's Squadron, consisting of 17 Sail, Frigates included, with all the Transports, fell down to St. Helen's; but the Wind being shifted to South-West, they are there detained."

It is now said his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will not go Abroad, nor any of the English Forces embark for Germany; also, that there will be no Change in the Ministry, notwithstanding the late Rumours to the contrary.

March 22. It was Yesterday reported, that the Fleet which lately failed from Brest for the East-Indies, had met with a Storm, and was returned to that Port in a shattered Condition.

The late Thoughts of a Cazel being established is likely to vanish, the French insisting that they cannot come to Terms for Exchange of Prisoners of War, till their Subjects are returned, who were taken before the Declaration of War.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 21.

"The American Squadron still remains at St. Helen's, Windbound. Admiral Smith and Admiral Hawke, are expected this Week, the first to relieve Admiral West in the Bay, and the latter to equip a Fleet for the Mediterranean."

"Admiral Osborne is expected here every Day, to resume the Command at Spithead."

"This Day 4000 lb. of Gunpowder, 20 Tons of Iron Ordnance, and 20 Tons of wrought Iron, were shipped for New-York."

The whole Body of Hessians, which consists of 6000 Men, are in Readiness to embark with the first fair Wind.

Admiral Byng's Remains were privately interred early on Thursday Evening at Southill, in Bedfordshire, and entered into that Town through his own Lands to avoid the Road.

March 22. We hear that a Fleet of Ships for Sir Edward Hawke, of his own naming, is ordered to be got ready with the utmost Expedition, under the joint Direction of himself and Admiral Boscawen; and it is affirmed, the Fleet to be employed this Year in the Mediterranean, is to consist of 32 Ships of the Line, &c.

Dublin, March 19. We hear that the Regiments commanded by Lieutenant General Philip Anstruther, Major General John Foilliot, and Colonel York, are to embark from Scotland for this Kingdom, and land at Donaghadee. And, that Major-General Lambton's, and Col. Anstruther's Regiments are to be sent from England, and to land at Cork, to replace the Forces ordered to America.

The two Highland Battalions raised in Scotland, are to land at Donaghadee, and march from thence to Cork, to embark with the other Forces for America.

BOSTON, May 9. We hear from the Eastward, That Capt. Cargile, with a Party, being lately out on a Scout, esp'd three Indians in a Canoe in Terrence Harbour, to the Eastward of George's River, upon whom they fired, and killed and scalped two of them; the other fell over and sunk in the Water. We

We hear from Chignecto, by Capt. Stone, who arrived here on Friday last, That a Company of Rangers belonging there, being out on a Scout, discovered a Smoke at some Distance, went to the Place, and found a Wigwam, which then contained four Frenchmen, tho' nine belonged to the other five being out a Hunting; they fired and killed two, and took the other two Prisoners; who, 'tis said, informed them, that they belonged to the Army of 2000, which were destin'd for the Reduction of the Fort there; but by Reason of extreme cold Weather, and Numbers dying with Hunger, they were obliged to shift for themselves, and make the best of their Way home.

Last Wednesday died at New-London, greatly lamented, Deacon TIMOTHY GREEN, the eldest Printer on the Continent.

NEW-HAVEN, (in Connecticut) April

The following Address was delivered to several Companies of Soldiers in this Town by Colonel WATKINS, the Day before they began their March to the Place of their Destination; published in Compliance with the Importunity of some Friends that besought it, and offered to the Public, but especially to the Attention of the Soldiers.

THE Season is now returned that calls

again to arm in Defence of our Country Rights, against its most base and inveterate Enemies; I am sorry there has appeared such a Languancy in our Youth to appear in Arms, we called to it by the best of Kings, in Defence of his just Rights, and their own most invaluable civil and religious Privileges; when the Subjects of the Grand Monarch are so ready and alacrous to obey the Call of their King, only to support tyrannical ambitious Views, to raise the Grandeur of their Prince, and establish their own Slavery and Dependency, a sure Consequence of their excess.—I am very glad however, to see so many brave Men, to Appearance, now putting on their Harness to enter the Lists in their Country's Cause.—Let me tell you, Fellow-Soldiers, to engage you to act your Part bravely, that the King in whose Service we are now engaged, is a Tyrant, but a Father to his People, a Protector of their Liberties; that the civil and religious Privileges of our Country, are great and most valuable.—Is not our Religion dear and facious? Have we not a pleasant Country, and beautiful Possessions?—We have Wives, Children, Parents, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Friends, Lives and Fortunes depend on our Success: Should these be great Incentives! noble Motives! to you on to Bravery and manly Resolution.

Duty of Soldiers makes it necessary that through a Series of Hardships and Fatigues, well as hardy, bold and daring Enterprizes; are to learn to bear Hardships like good Soldiers without Murmuring or Discontent, the sure of military Exploits.—That your Duty may be easy, and Victory sure, I recommend, and entreat it on you All, to have a fixed Reliance on the Blessing and Protection of that God, who has filled himself the GOD OF ARMIES, and fixed Bounds of Kingdoms and Empires; I also entreat it on you, to put Confidence in those his Majesty and the Government under him, have put Confidence in you; you are to look on them as your Fathers, Directors and Leaders; and pay them an usual Obedience in all legal Commands; you do them Honour, and by no Means entertain disrespectful Thoughts of them, or foment Mutinies or Disaffections against Them; for Things ruin Armies, and makes it impossible to perform any Military Achievements. On the other Hand, it becomes us that are Officers to treat those under our Command with respect and Tenderness; to treat them like Men and Soldiers; always taking Care to preserve the Order and Dignity of Officers; not in a haughty Manner, but by steady fixed Rules of Government and by superior Soldiership, which will command Respect.—We must set our Soldiers an Example of Military Obedience, by a careful and Compliance with all the proper Orders of our superior Officers; as a strict Subordination of Military Men, is not only necessary to enable us to perform any Thing Great, but really necessary to the very Being of a Military State. Steady Reliance on the Divine Protection, a fixed Determination among all Ranks of Officers and Soldiers, to perform these Military Duties, and to maintain a proper Subordination in Command, will enable you to do worthily for your King and Country. With these Principles may go on to War with assured Expectation of Victory; under the Influence of these Principles you need not fear your Enemies, tho' they