

The Quantity of Foreign Corn imported in the Port of London only, from the 9th of April to the 13th of August inclusive, amounts to 56,199 Quarters.

The Survivors of the Crew of the Terrible Privateer, Capt. Death, seventeen in Number, lately arrived from France, have engaged themselves on board the Norfolk Privateer, Capt. Clarke, in order to face the Enemy once more and try their Fortunes.

August 23. From Hanover they write, that their new French Governor has given public Notice to the Inhabitants, If any French Soldier quartered upon them shall commit any Excess, to give Notice to the nearest Guard, and Justice shall be immediately done them. This Declaration has greatly quieted the Minds of the People, who expected nothing less than to be plundered of their All: But they, on their Part, are not to suffer the French to want for any Thing. The Duke of Cumberland has withdrawn the Garrison, Cannon and Stores, that were in Niembourg. Every Thing goes on as yet, very quietly at Hanover. The French receive the public Revenue; but the Exactions over and above from the particular Principalities, are very considerable.

The Tartar's Prize, Duke d'Aquilon, is bringing round from Portsmouth to be refitted for a Privateer; she is to be called the Volunteer, to mount 30 Nine Pounders, besides Organs and Swivels, and to carry 300 Men. She is about 700 Tons Burthen, and a remarkable fine Sailer, being allowed by all Judges not to be inferior to any Vessel taken this War. She is to be commanded by Capt. Altrec.

August 25. The articles, but moving, Report, made to the Saxon Ministers by the Magistrates of Zittau, of the Damage their Town sustained from the cruel Methods employed by the Austrians to make themselves Masters of it, hath made a deep Impression at Dresden. It was in the following Words:

"The Cannonading began on the 23d of June, at eleven in the Morning, and lasted till five in the Evening. In this Time 4000 Balls were fired. The Buildings laid in Ashes are 547 Houses, including 104 Brew-Houses; all the Steeples, except that of Bautzen; the two Cathedrals of St. John and St. James; the Orphan-House; eight Parsonage Houses, and eight Schools; the Town-House, with every Thing contained in it; the Public Weigh-House; the Prison; the Archives, with all the other Documents of the Town-Council; the Plate, and other Things of Value, presented to the Town, from Time to Time, by Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Noblemen.

"There are left standing only 138 Houses, with the Council Library, the Cloister Church, the Bohemian Church, and the Salt-Work. Ninety Persons have been dug out of the Ruins. Dr. Stroumelius's Widow, with her whole Family, consisting of 14 Persons, and 56 others, were found dead in their Houses, and 40 are still missing."

August 30. The Fame Privateer of Guernsey has retaken the Experiment, from Maryland, for London; but not brought her in.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp at the Isle of Wight, dated the 25th Instant.

"Every Thing, with regard to the Expedition, is just as much an impenetrable Secret here, as with you at the Metropolis. Various are the Conjectures, but it is asserted, that even the Commanding Officer is not acquainted with its Destination. We have had a tedious waiting for the Transports, occasioned by contrary Winds; which proves the more disagreeable, not only as the Season advances a-pace, but as the late Change of Weather (which you may imagine) makes Encampments very comfortable Habitations.

We hear that upwards of 1000 Seamen have been impressed from the West-India Fleet, without being suffered to set their Feet on Shore.

It was strongly reported Yesterday, that a Ship was arrived at Leith from Bremen, which gave an Account that the King of Prussia had obtained a Victory over the Austrians; and that another Ship was arrived at Hull from Stade, with the same News. But we must wait the Arrival of the Mails, to know whether there is any Foundation for these Reports. There are three due from Holland, and as many from Flanders.

By private Accounts from Brest and St. Malo, we find they were apprehensive, that the Embarkation making in England is designed against them, and therefore they have taken up the Pavement in those two Towns, for Fear of a Bombardment. As to Brest in particular, they had there, about three Weeks ago, eleven Ships of the Line, most

of which were compleatly equipped, and the rest might be so in a few Days. They have likewise a good Number of Frigates in that Harbour, besides three capital Ships on the Stocks, viz. one of 116 Guns, and two of 84, which will be finished this Autumn. It is reckoned they have about 15000 Artificers at Work in the Yards and Docks, many of whom are Fellows Guilty of Theft, whom they chuse to employ thus for the Public Service, rather than hang them.

September 3. It is said the Attorney-General has Orders to prosecute the late Engrossers of Corn. Letters from Tillecherry, in the East-Indies, of the 15th of last December, advise, that a large French Ship, laden with Warlike Stores, had, a few Weeks before, been taken by Commodore James, of the Revenge, of 20 Guns, an armed Vessel in the Company's Service at Bombay. The Letters add, that tho' Angria be destroyed, there is a Nest of Privateers between Goa and Bombay, who still continue to infest the Coast, so that Ships, Sloops, Ketches, and Boats, of small Force, cannot sail up and down the Coast without Convoy.

Letters have been found on board a French Prize from some Officers at Cape-Breton, most earnestly pressing their Friends at Paris to use their utmost Endeavours to get them recalled. Other Letters of a later Date from the same Gentlemen to their Friends have been found on board another Prize, in which they signify that the Distress of the People at Cape-Breton, by the Scarcity and Badness of Provisions, and the Rage of an infectious Distemper, was so great, that they (though Officers) would return to France, though they should be tried and shot for Desertion the Day after their Arrival.

The Black Vomit was broke out among the Inhabitants and Seamen at Cape-Breton. M. de la Motte has, we hear, lost 700 Men on board his own Ship by that loathsome and infectious Distemper.

The last Advices from Hamburg say, that there has happened a small Action between the Muscovite and Prussian Armies, in which the former have lost 2000 Men. It is affirmed that they have made a Detachment of one whole Column of their Army, consisting of thirty thousand Men, with a View to enter Silesia on one Side, while the Austrians attempt to penetrate on the other. In the mean Time they have abandoned their Enterprize on Pillau, and have levied 40,000 Rix Dollars upon the Inhabitants of Memel.

Letters from Hanover, dated the last of August, mention the Feast of St. Lewis being kept on the 25th with great Splendour, all the Cannon being fired from the Ramparts, which was answered by a general Salvo of the whole Garrison, consisting of four Battalions. The Duke de Richelieu is actually marched, to force the Army of Observation in their Entrenchments, which are said to be very strong; and that his Royal Highness the Duke is determined to dispute every Inch of Ground; and being abundantly well supplied with Artillery and Ammunition, the Dispute cannot but be very bloody.

Our freshest Letters from Dresden acquaint us, that his Prussian Majesty advancing again into Bohemia, resolved to force the Austrians to a Battle, or to dispose his Line of Troops in such a Manner as to cover Lusatia and Saxony, and at the same Time preserve his Communication with Silesia. In the former he was disappointed, the Austrians having called in all their advanced Corps, entrenched themselves up to their Teeth, and presented to the Prussian Van Guard 340 Pieces of Cannon upon their several Batteries. His Majesty, however, has succeeded in the latter, recovered several Posts of Consequence, and made such a Disposition of his Forces as will effectually cover the Countries in his Possession.

The Weather being pretty fine ever since Wednesday last, has made such great Alterations in the Harvest; through Providence, that every Thing wears the Face of Gladness. How thankful ought every Person to be to the Great Creator and Governor of all Things, who having heard the Cries of the Poor, has sent them Bread to deliver them from the Jaws of Oppression!

Friday and Yesterday a sham Engagement was fought at the Camp in the Isle of Wight. His Grace the Duke of Richmond and many Personages of Note were present, besides a great Number of other Spectators, who were greatly pleased, and expressed their Approbation thereof.

Goports, September 5. The Transports are fallen down to Cowes.

Yesterday in the Evening, the Buoy Boat, Well Boat, Sailing Lighters, &c. belonging to the Dock-

Yard, with the Men belonging to the Ordinary, &c. on board, sailed out of the Harbour to Cowes, where they were to be joined by the Long Boats, &c. and this Morning early the Embarkation of the Troops began; and such Dispatch and Expedition is used in every Department, that if the Wind permits, the Fleet is expected to sail on Thursday next.

Portsmouth, Sept. 5. The Transports that are to carry the Horses are come into Harbour to take them in; the others are gone to Cowes.

There came out with the above Transports 11 Sail of Men of War, Fire-Ships, and Sloops, but cannot get their Names.

The Light Horse that are to go in this Embarkation, are now coming into Town.

LIVERPOOL, August 19. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Jackson, late of the Ship King George, dated Surinam, June 6, 1757.

"On the 28th of March last, being at an Anchor in Melimber Road, on the Coast of Africa, in Company with the Ogden, Capt. Lawson, Penelope, Capt. Wiatt, and the Black Prince of Chester, Capt. Creevy, two French Men of War (the St. Michael of 64 Guns, and the Leviathan of 36 Guns) stood directly in for us. As soon as we found it impossible to escape, we sift, and run our Ship on Shore, chusing rather to lose all, than fall into the Enemy's Hands. I had then on board 390 Slaves, who ran away, and were, for the most Part, taken by the Natives. We have lost every Thing, except a few Things I had in the Factory on Shore, and about 20 Slaves, with whom I got on board the Ship Wolpenburg, of Flushing, and took Passage for this Place."

Capt. William Creevy, late Commander of the Black Prince of Chester, came to Town last Night, and brings an Account, besides the Particulars mentioned by Capt. Jackson in the foregoing Letter, that the St. Michael had 600 Men on board, and the Leviathan 300; that they first appeared in Sight about 7 o'Clock in the Morning under English Colours, upon which all the Boats then on Shore, distrusting them immediately, repaired on board their respective Ships, and made what Preparations they could for an Engagement. That the Frigate being the headmost Ship, stretched first in with them, upon which a smart Engagement ensued between her and the Englishmen, whose Metal were only 3 and 4 Pounders, and hers 18 Pounders, that the Engagement lasted till the 64 Gun Ship came within Reach of them with her 24 Pounders, which obliged them to slip their Cables, intending to run their Ships on Shore.—That the Frenchmen dispatched 2 Launches full of Men after them, intending to cut them off of the Shore, and his Vessel being the sternmost, they attempted to board him, but received such a warm Reception from his Stern-Chase Guns, laden with Musket-Balls, that they sheered off, and afterwards steered for and boarded the Ogden, Capt. Lawson, whom, with most of his People, they carried on board the Commandant, and used extremely ill; next Morning they burnt the Black Prince and Ogden, and after waiting two Days, destroying all before them, they landed all Capt. Lawson's People, but himself and the Doctor, went to Cape Binde to wood and water, and sailed for Martinico on the 12th of April. By their Behaviour on the Coast, it seemed as if their only Intent was to destroy the Trade; for on board the Ogden, when they boarded before they had run her on Shore, and might have saved the Ship if they pleased, they permitted the Natives (to the Number of 70 Souls) to plunder her, but fix'd a Fuzee to the Magazine of Gunpowder, which blew up the Ship and all the black Men on board, which so exasperated the black Men, that they threaten Revenge to the first French Ship that falls into their Hands. The Natives behaved extremely kind to all the Englishmen, and assisted them with whatever they wanted.

BOSTON, October 17. By several Vessels who arrived here on Saturday last and Yesterday from Halifax, we learn, That the English Fleet under Admiral Holbourne, cruising off Louisburg on the 24th ult. met with a most terrible Gale of Wind, or Hurricane; in which Eleven of the Men of War lost their Masts; and the Tilbury of 60 Guns, Capt. Barnley, after cutting away her Masts, was drove on the Rocks, and stove to Pieces off Cape-Foucett, and every Soul perished.—On board the Tilbury was Captain Croxton, and Lieutenant Dugdale, with 50 Grenadiers of Warburton's Regiment. The Fenit Sloop of War is also lost, and all the Crew drowned.—Most of the Ships dismasted were got into Halifax, when the last Vessel came away.

Admiral Holbourne, notwithstanding the Infirmity of his Fleet to that of the French, hath constantly kept the Sea, and preserved the Command of it to this Country; hath effectually secured the Colonies, and protected their Trade. And ever since he hath been reinforced by French Ships from England, has been laying off Louisburg Harbour; by which Means the French Fleet hath neither been able to act against us here, nor daunt us to return to Europe.—This being the Season which the French must be thinking of getting to from Louisburg Home, the Admiral still kept the Sea; and had the French attempted to come to Sea; and had the French attempted to come to Sea, would have given his Country a good Account of them. But it hath pleased Heaven to dispose otherwise; for, on Saturday Evening, the 24th of September, our Fleet then lying about ten Leagues South of Louisburg Harbour, a very violent Storm came up at East, and so to South-East, and being a Hurricane; the whole Fleet was reduced to almost Distress; the Grafton, Devonshire, Nassau, Prince Frederick, Sunderland, Nottingham, Centurion, Invincible, Captain, Eagle, and Centurion lost their Masts, and drove at the Mercy of the Wind and Sea, right on Shore. The Admiral and Windsor were forced to throw several of the Upper-deck Guns overboard; the Orford's Topmast broke short off; the Captain lay water-logged several Minutes, in most imminent Danger, had several Feet of Water in her Hold. The Grafton, Devonshire, Nassau, Prince Frederick, Sunderland and Nottingham, being close in upon the Rocks, and among the Breakers, dropt their Anchors. The Tilbury tounded, without Hopes of being saved. In this last Extreme the whole Fleet must in a few Minutes have been lost, every Soul perished; but it pleased God, the 25th about Noon of the 25th, came to the West of South, by which our Ships got off the Shore, and bore away. This Scene of Distress was near to the Island, that the French could not be ignorant of it: In that therefore they suffered a disabled Fleet to come off unmolested, when they might certainly have taken all, or most of it, we hope they must have suffered also. The Admiral persevering in his Attention to the Defence of this Country, hath collected Part of his disabled Fleet at Halifax, disposing of the rest under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Knowlton, where they can be best refitted; having in the mean while sent the Kennington and Two Ships to look after the State of the Enemy.

And on the 4th Instant, the following Ships arrived at Halifax, viz. The Newark, Admiral Holbourne, well; Somerset, well; Terrible, Northumberland, well; Kingston, well; Centurion, lost her Masts; Nottingham, her Mizen-mast.—The following Ships arrived Home, viz. Windsor, Admiral Hardy, well; Three following dismasted, viz. Invincible, Captain, and Sunderland.—The Two following gone to Newfoundland, viz. Nassau and Grafton, both of which lost their Masts.—The Nassau lost her Mizen and Main-topmasts.—Three following escaped pretty well, viz. the Centurion, Defiance, and Lightning Fire Ship; the Tilbury of 60 Guns, and 450 Men, Capt. Fenit, and Fenit Sloop, were entirely lost, the Men perished.

Our Province Snow of War, Prince of Wales, Capt. Powse, was in the same Storm, but with no great Damage. He came into Halifax, was over, but soon sailed again on a Cruise.

NEW-YORK, October 22. Thursday Afternoon Lord Loudoun sent a Letter for Albany.

Extract of a Letter from Col. Thomas Easton, of the Ulster County Regiment, to Major C. Easton, of the aforesaid Regiment, now in New-York, dated New Windsor (just above the Highlands), October 22. at Night.

"This Moment Andrew Walker, a Soldier here, and avers, that Lieutenant Graham shot him down to acquaint me of a Murder committed early this Morning, at the House of Daniel Letts near William Dacker's, on the Road from Albany to the Van Curers, distant from New-York about 18 Miles. It was as follows; About 10 o'Clock Daniel Letts went out of his House to Water; when he was shot down by a Party of Indians, who immediately endeavoured to get to the House, but Letts's Three Sons who were hearing the Guns go off, and seeing the smoke fall, shut the Door: The Indians upon this, with their Tomahawks to break it open, but the young Men had made it too secure with their own hands, they had torn up from the Floor; and they finding their Endeavours to force the Door